children of the earth; one who, though being the mother of the mighty God, is still the mother. of all poor human beings.

Yes, Mary of Heaven watched over and protected this poor girl, for she had a love for her, and a hope in her.

After tea, Hugh O'Donnel went off into a small pantry adjoining the sitting-room, and, it being his bed-room, he settled himself there for of Armagh and Primate of All Iteland. Every arbeing his bed-room, he settled himself there for of Armagh and Primate of All Iteland. Every arto the farmers of this country, and they are frewheat, can by improved culture be made more proquently known to corrender their farme to the landductive, the wealth of the farmer will be increased, the night; while Mary commenced operations in the other room, and, after about five minutes' work, had completely changed an old wardrobe, or at least what appeared to be one, into a bed for herself.

Then she kneft down and prayed for nearly an hour, prayed earnestly and with her soul, for herself, for her father, and, with a faltering acherself, for her father, and, with a faltering acunderstand, the largest in Ireland, being four feet is now so highly remunerated in the States. Fecent and quivering lip, she prayed too for some one inch in height. It is of silver gilt with elegant males are more numerous than ever, and children one whom she named as Harry.

Poor girl, she seemed totally overpowered when she spoke of him, for she ceased her prayer for some time, and began to gaze fondly at a also beautifully corved. The ciborius, which is of a little diamond ring upon ber finger. Then, after some time, she recovered herself, and, finishing her prayers, went into bed and onted her candle; but she still kept looking at the Conspicuous among the carrings and and chasring; it seemed as if endowed with some magic ings on all the articles is the national empower to soothe her.

(To be continued.)

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF REV. MR. TIMEON, P.P., DUSLERY .- It is with extreme regret we have to amounce the truly messpected demise of Rev. Mr. Timmon, the lately appointed P.P. Duleck. It was no later than our issue of Saturday last we announced that the rev. gentleman had been inducted into the parish, which it was to be hoped would have enjoyed the benefit of his ministry for many years—to-day it is our duty to aunounce his death! The rev. gentleman was prostrated by fever immediately after entering on the charge of the parish, and after struggling with the disease for a few days, he resigned his pure spirit into the bands of his Maker .- RIP. - Drogheda Argus.

CLERICAL CHANGES IN THAN ARCHDIOCESS - 1112 Grace the Lord Archbishop has been pleased to remove Rev. David Mylotte, from the Carney of Mount Beilew and Moylough, to co-operate with the Venerable Deon Waldron, of Cong. When we remember the stand formerly made in Jayre country against the propelytimers by that gentleman, and the triumph he gained over them on that occasion, we are satisfied that the faithful and generous flock, to whom he so realously administered for so many years, will be reconciled at the knowledge of the fact that Father Mylotte has been appointed to assist so respectable a dignitary as the Dean. In the energy and anal of Pather Mylotte we place much confidence, that he will deat firmly with Mr. Gainness and the soupers. Firmness, prudence, and zeal, can frustrate insidious attempts on the faith. With such a pastor as Dean Waldron, and such a co-operator as Rev. Mr. Mr. lotto, the enemies of Catholicity shall be foiled. -Connaught Patriot.

CLERICAL CHANGES IN THE DIOCKER OF GALWAY. -Consequent upon the death of the late deeply inmeated Father Kearney, the following changes in the administration of this diocese, have been made by the Right Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Lord Sishep of Gai-way: The Rev. James Davoren has been removed from Orannore, to be Administrator of the parish of St. Minhabas East, in this city. Rev. Mr. Davoren was succeeded at Oranizore by the Rev. John Good, C.C. The Roy. Redmond McDonsgh, C.v. has been removed to St. Nicholas Kotth, Gaiway, from Cuchteraid, to the Curacy of which parish the Rev. John Dooly, lately ordained, has been appointed .- Viadi-

Chose of the Mission at Chooks. - The holy mission of the Redemptorists was closed in the Parish Church of Grooke, on Sunday night last. church being literally crowded to exciss. that mile closing discourse was delivered by complished, and erudite gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Gloson. Towards the conclusion of the sermon. which was on the necessity of avoiding sin and the occasion of sin for the future, the holy man alluded to the departure of the Fathers on the morrow, when the vast congregation - men, women, and children -- baret into an agony of grief, and continued to weep bitterly for several minutes. The good Fathers themselves were deeply affected. This was, indeed, a most touching scene, and will not soon be forgotten by all those who had been present on this very trying occasion. On Monday morning, at nine c'clock, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mess was offered up for the repose of the souls of the deceased relatires of the parishioners; and at twelve o'clock pa house of Miss Crane Passage, where they had teen ! staying during the mission. The coremony of elect- that this throws a new and singular light on the Ating the Mission Cross in the chapel yard had hen performed on the previous Saturday morning.

Mission in Bannow. - The Mission conducted by the Oblate Fathers, in the united Parishes of Bannaw and Ballymitty, is going on very successfully. Hey after day multitudes of peritents throng around the confessionals, to disburthen their consciences of those crimes which kept them at a distance from the Heavenly Father; and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather vast crowds assemble twice each day to listen to the instructive and solid discourses of the Missionary Fathers. The venerable Parish Priest, Very Rev. P. Comb, and the assisting clergy emulate the zeal of the Missionaries, by their attendance at the confessionals. On Souday the Blessed Enerament was exposed to the adoration of the faithful, and on Monday a solome Mass for the Dead was celebrated by the Rev. J. Anderson, O.S.A. as Deacon, and the Rev. N. Crane, O.M.J., as Sub-After Mass the Rev. F. Fox pronched r beautiful sermon on the obligation and utility of praying for the souls in Pargatory. At the conclusion solemn Absolution was pronounced by the Rev. T. Ring .-- Wexford People.

GIFT TO THE MOST RET. DR. DIXOR -The manufacture of the precious metals into vessels and ornamants for temples of public worship, is a custom that has been in existence since first man began to dig them out of the earth and convert them to any use at all. The idea of dedicating to his service what we possess of greatest value, is one of the first and most natural that is suggested to our minds by the desire to pay respect and veneration to the Supreme Rven the Pagan nations of antiquity were process in the quantities of gold and silver which they used in the worship of their false gods, and in the Temple of Solomon, the very finest and purest descriptions of those metals, moulded and fashioned with all the elegance and skill that ancient art could bonst of, were used in great abundance. With the introduction of Christianity, this custom rather grew in strength than diminished. As the nations were rescued from the darkness of beathenism, and men's thoughts became olevated and purified by the divine influence of the new religion, they felt that the highest offerts of their intellects, the finest works of their skill, and what of most value that this earth contained, were due to the great Lord and Father of all, through whose mercy they had bean researed from darkness and brought into light. Hence, the finest specimens of mediaval and modern art in aculpture architecture, painting, &c, are those executed for | bably, the climar of the emigration from this coun-

have been carved and moulded for the same purpose. The highest efforts of the skill and genius of the artificer in gold and silver have been employed on 82cred vessels and ornaments. Those remarks may not be out of place in noticing the magnificent gift of church plate and episcopal ornaments which Mr. Donegan, of Dame-street, has prepared for presenta- high-priced labor, and a propitious climate abroad. may serve the laborer, for production is wealth, and tion to his Grace the Most Rev Dr Dixon, Archhishop of workmanship, and with a chaste elegance of design and decoration that could only be found in the lesse, or sell their interest in them at a sacrifice, in and he will have the more means of giving employ-most superior works of art. It consists of a remon-order while a little capital is still left them, and be-ment. The profits of the last year have been conmost superior works of art. It consists of a remonstrance, ciborium, two chaices of different sizes, a crozier, a pectoral cross and chain,a basin and ewer, cruets and stand, a lunette stand, a bishops candlestick, and an archiepiscopal ring. The remonstrance is a splendid and massive piece of work. It is, we being figures in alto relieve of the Saviour, the B. St. Columba. It is surmounted by an Irish crees, unusually large size, is silver gilt, carved in tasteful as many adventurous agriculturists flocking to designs, as is also the larger chalice, which is of the lar to those at the base of the remonstrance .-blem, the shamrock, wreaths of which are gracefully introduced among the other designs. Those three lice, are contained in one case, or rather small press, made of Irish oak, handsomely carred, with figures of Irish saints in alto relieve on the doors. The interior is divided into compartments for the different articles, and it is lined all through with velvet. The cronier is of Irish yew, got in the valley of the Saven Churches. It is beautifully polished and righly mounted in silver. The mounting is aplendiely enamelled, and the top is set all round with precious of St. Patrick. The workmanship of the entire is in ; best inhabitants. every respect exceedingly beautiful. It can be taken into three pieces, and deposited in a bandsome portable case propered for it, such of the joinings being of ensmelled silver. The poeteral cross and chain are of the finest gold. The former is beautifully set with brilliants, and at the top is a shireconk, with a brilliant in the centre of each leaf. It is an exquisitely wreaths of shemrocks inchased round the tops. The cructs are of carved glies, silver mounted, and with a richly-carved stand. The bish placamillactick is of silver, beautifully chased, the designs belog singu larly elegant. The lunette stand, also a beautiful piece of workenauship, is of silver gilt. A mitrewhich, in style, unterial, and workmanship, will be in keeping with the the other article, and which is still to hands, will complete the gift. The spirit of princely liberality which inspired this very coatly and magnificent in ignificant prisont is corbitaly in every way worthy of the high name of the establishmen from whence it comes, as well as of its late and present proprietors, where acts of generosity and charity have been great and many, and we may add that it will be equally worthy of the distinguish-

ed prelate who is to receive it .- Morning Nows.

There never was a feeling so universal, so deep

seated, so prevailing over considerations usually suppored to be all-powerful, as that which has turned the face of every Irish man, women, and child towards America. There is not one who will not go if he can. They are only waiting on fortine, on their turn to 'the list' of some now. American relative, be it first, fifth, tenth, or twentleth in that list. This is a fact which overrides every other Irish question. The current, is every nown and visluga, every atreet, erect family, every breast, has see ia, and it is beyond the power of Governments, of laws, of priests, or politicions to do more than just ash and disturb the great tide of emigration. The Pedetal Government will have them and must nove them. It will offer any terms, even greater than those it now offers; but men it toust, have, whether Parish Church of Crooke, on Sunday night last, directle for the war, or for the gap it leaves in all. There was an immense congregation prezent, the branches of known. But there is senreely a contage. The in the West of Ireland where the premise of the ful and well-reasoned throughout, and founded upon family, the while some and daughters, their voices and their features will fresh in memory as young and old gather round the turf fire - are not in some far Western State, sending home their heart's best wishes for the rearroa of the circle. The passage to the New World, once so formidable, has long been diverted of any speculative quality or imaginative hoe. It is not more than a veyage to Liverpool or London. Indeed, ireland is consummed. American, and America much as no Irish, than Reglish people are upt to conceive. The great majority of white population of the United Stress are at Irish descent. It is the Irish element which has long governthe policies of the Union. So like is now thewing to ike and kin to kin, with an irresicible affinity. While writers at home are angely debuting what he address was presented to those caluted man at the to be done with the Irish, they are first withing the question for themselves by a universal departure. Lautic Royal Mail Company, If the British Government said to the frish, at We are sick of you; we can do nothing with you; we would cathor have liceland without you ; so the Great Bastern and a few other big ships will call once a week at Galway, or Queenstown, and take 5,160 of you at a time to New York,' the proceeding would be thought most start ting and equivies). The Confederates would have something to any to it; so too would Irish landlord and English taxpayers; so too would the priests; so too would even our in momists and philanthropists. We know of no party that would have a right to be enticled, except a very few leich proprieters, who are perfectly zure that their land is good for nothing but heredule borses and grazing small cattle. It the end we suspect that every Beltish interest would be injured by such a course, were to possible or usa ectivable. But in matter of fact, this is just what we are doing. On a vidica ous presence of a terr bags of letters and the latest telegrance, both of which will be always anticipated are are subodizing big ship to put into Calzey, and entry off, every time, in effect to a foreign country, the better peri of a thousand young much healthy British entirets, never to see Ireland again. In the coals of war the living treight of the Adrianic is worth. for more than the ships lately solved in the Mersey. Even that, however, is a trifling consideration communed to the incularly by results to this country, who Bogiand, to Ireland itself, to the whole Burne, to its domestic operations and its ferriga in day. There are those who rejoice in this Exadus. We wish it God speed ! but or all the principles of goalst and political philosophy it must be considered a misfortune. Grant that it comest be belood; grant that it averis or postpones some impositate authoyances; grant that, is we really don't know what to do with the people, they are welcome to take care of themselves and dispuse of themselves in what way they please; but that is only the case of an unmanageable con, which is a mistortune, even when the cause of our grief relieves us from further auxieties. Who will not re proach himself when this is the conclusion of a long embarrassment. We have not been able to manage this child of ours. It is betaking itself to America. Well, we shall have less trouble for the future! If we could grow old and apathetic, we

The Expos - The past week has witnessed pro-

should, in a dull way, be all the more comfortable

fer it; but not so if we remin our youthful symps.

thies - London Times.

and Saturday evening, for the United States and Canada; conveying about 1500 souls, and these almost exclusively belonging to the working classes. sells and the Malcomsons, we have scarcely any manufactures in the South of Ireland, and if agri-The inducements to emigrate still continue the same culture so continues to decrease, it will cease to be a fund from which the laborer can be paid. But -discontent, uncertainty of a return for labor, and low wages at home, contrasted with cheap land, The first and last mentioned are the chief attractions lord at a premium, when they hold them under the land will be rendered more remunerative to him, fore it may be exhausted by another bad season, they may take it with them across the Atlantic, and there invest it to advantage. The young men, who now constitute about a moiety of the emigrants, propose devoting themselves to manual labor, which carvings on the pedestial and base, those on the base muster pretty strong at each embarkation, in most cases accompanying their parents. Indeed, the re-Virgin, St. Patrick, St. Laurence, St. Bridget and union of Irish families (that have been for years separated by the ocean) in the United States appears to be taking place most extensively, while there are North America, as though it were some El Dorado, same material. On the base of both are figures simi- but recently become known to these countries. The counties in Ireland which contribute the largest quota to the stresm are Tipperary and Limerick, Clare and Kerry. The emigration from Cork has the people, the young men and the young women, almost ceased, and the numbers going from Kerry has somewhat decreased during the past few weeks, articles, the remonstrance, ciberium, and large chase but the exodus from the other counties we have named still continues unabated .- Cark Herald,

THE CALWAY PACEST STATION. - The packets are plying very regularly between Galway and America and each ship that leaves our port carries with it the full complement of passengers. When this general exodus will cease Heaven only knows. It is very evident something must be done to assure the public mind that the chances of being able to fight enamelled, and the top is set all round with precious the battles of life in this country will improve, stones. Within the crook is a small silver gilt figure otherwise the country will soon be thinned of its of St. Patrick. The workmanship of the entire is in best inhabitants. Not only must the landlord classes make every endeavour to improve the state | a demand for is, too there is a drain upon the popuof the small farmers, but the government must deal liberally with this country in the way of granting loans for public works, and aiding in developing our vast natural resources. We expected we should have ere this had the pleasure of announcing the commencement of the great works for the improvefinished article. The archiepiscopal ring is also of ment of our bay. We believe we shall soon be in a the finest gold, with a large and costly amethyst. The position to do so, as negotiations are being conductsmatter challes is of of polished silver, and is elegant- ed, which, we believe, will end favorably by removing the laborer is paid in green-backs, but they are are of the same nuterial highest neliable neliable metable metable metable in the way of the loan being available to procure for him supplies of food and are of the same nuterial highly neliable metable metable. are of the same material, highly polished, with granted by Government for the construction of the pier and breakwater. That once overcome, the Graving Dock Company will go to work at once .-What an salvantage it would be to Galway to have appear to some parties that this is not a subject for so much money expended as would necessarily be me to direct your attention to, but I am of a con laid out in the town by the construction of these trary opinion; I think it is peculiarly my province works. And the local prosperity which their com- to draw your attention to the reasons why people pletion would lead to is far more important. only would Galway be then in reality a Packet will be riolation of the law. It would be much bet-Station, but the probability is we should soon see secoral other lines of steamers leaving our harbour, We pessess the geographical position - of that we cannot be deprived -and we shall yet reap all the advantages that belong to it. Several trades and manufactures would spring into life in our ancient city, which have now no existence among us. So much, therefore, depends upon the loan being granted by Government for the erection of the pier and breakwater, that it cannot be wondered the public anxiety is so great on the point, and that the delay and disappointment have occasioned too much pubhe grambling. Those works ought long since to have been constructed by the Government, and they would have been so but for the carrow feelings of jealousy with which the rise of Calway is considered by a few interested Liverpool merchants. Until those fichings of localism are abandoned, and until Galway is considered as much an integral portion of the United Kingdom as linlyhead and Portland, there will not be that general actisfaction in the country which ought to exist. - Galway Plulicular.

ARROW AND RESIDENTIAN IN TERRESENS. - At the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions for the county of Tipperary. Mr. Sergeant Howiev delivered in charge to the Grand Jury, of which the Free Press says:-

"It was a sound and beeld commentary on the present state of things existing in Ireland thought na extensive and as lengthened on experience as is

The learned judge said : -

possessed by any judicial functionary in the land." "Wahin not a large circle from the place in which I sat, from the month of July last, it appears that at the Tipperary side of the Sair, in this locallity, fourteen cases of arson have occurred; buching of hay, of houses, stables, &c ; there have been four cores of aroon at the Co. Waterford side of the Sair, and which may be included in the circle I have already described. I am sorry to say that of the fourteen cases which occurred in this county, there are only two in which the parties have been made amenable and in the twelve other cases the persons who perpetrated the offences have not been dis The number of those cases taking place covered. within a few months has naturally created a deep interest and a great enalety in the locality. It could scarcely be otherwise; the safety of property, of une's hours to be so invaded by incendiaries, and the secrear of the crime evidenced by not baving the guilty parties brought to justice, induce a feeling of insecurity and anxiety which has disturbed the people of all classes in this locality. It has reached ench on extent, and now, from the facility accorded the press of heralding such matters, and the intercourse which has been created by means of the press, not alone in this country, but throughout Ragiand, that the alarm has been taken by some per sous, and in Rugiand the insurance companies, in consequence of those fires, of the insecurity of property, the fever, the mania that has arisen for the destruction of property, have refused to insure, not alone farm product, but even the usual insurance of buildings, &c. I mention these matters to show you how offences of this kind affect a community. It is not confined to the mere injury that has been done, but there are other inconveniences which are very much to be deployed. I will not say how it comes that such a number of cases have occurred within so brief a period, but I will montion to you a cir constance which may help you to a solution of what may be the cause of the incendiary system outrage which has spring up in this locality. Upon making esquiries, I discovered that, on the 9th of last August, a notice, which I will read to you, was posted on the pier of the Chapel of Cammonsfield it was as follows : - " Take Notice, any farmer allowing mowers in this field can't count himself safe, nor the man who goes to mow; but let him loave it to respers, or by may rue it." This notice shows that at that time there was a suspicion that a short out, as it were would be made to get in the crops by mowing, and there were persons who imagined their interests would be injured by the intraduction of improved agricultural implements. You will obsurve the terms of the notice and that the period was that of the barvest operations, and from these facts you can draw your own conclusions. It is singular how ignorant those persons are who think they can thus put a stop to the improvements of the age, or that receive will stand still, and that improvements in implements will not be effected because such may interfere with labor. The poor and laboring class have more interest in this country

after all the improvement in agricultural implements if an acre of land which produces twelve barrels of siderably trained after the last three seasons, and if the farmers have not the money they cannot expend it in labor; the laborer thereby suffers, but the more comfortable the farmer is, the better for the laborer. No doubt the laborers' wages in this country are on an unsatisfactory footing-I believe the average price of labor rates at one shilling per diem, but that s not a reality; if we remember how variable the climate is, and take into consideration broken days, we find that sum reduced, to four or five shillings per week, and that is not a state of things calculated to make the laboring man contented. The time will some, - and I have no doubt but that in some places it has already been experienced, when the labor will be found to be very scantily supplied, for the people of this country are flying from their homes, not only the poor laborers, but the very germ and spring of who should be the fathers and mothers of the future population of this country-they are shaking the dust from their shoes and going to seek after for tune in a land running with rivers of blood, amongst a people tearing each other to pieces smid all the horrors of civil war - they are leaving by thousands to face the dangers of that land. I have been making enquiries into this matter, and have been surprised at the intimate knowledge displayed by the peasantry of matters and things in America. constant stream of correspondence is maintained; every cottage and hamlet in the country has sent thither some of its inhabitants; they write home they are paid 62, and 73, per day for labor; there is lation. I ask, why do you go, perhaps to be drafted into the army, but they reply there is no fear of that so long as they do not take citizens' papers, for until then they were not liable to conscription. I meation this to show you how familiar the peasantry at e with those things, and from all I could learn I beliave that the next few months the emigration from Ireland will be still vastly increased. In America, available to procure for him supplies of food and clothing; and the great difficulty he has to contend against is that he has to pay 50 per cent to discount that paper to procure maney to send home. It may Not are discontented, for where there is discontent there ter that measures should be devised for the prevention of crime and the preservation of the peace than opportunities should occur for the punishment of

offenders. There is some reason to believe that the threatening notices so often reported are not always the productions of Ribandmen or Rockites, but that they are concocted by the parties to whom they are addressed, for the purpose of attracting to themselves a certain local notoriety. An instance of this line is suicidal. He sees too well that even at a pice occurred in Westmeath, where, on the morning of the 11th instant, a missive of this character was even while we do nothing in return for our revenues found posted on the residence of a man named Neil, on the estate of the Earl of Longford, at Knockerville, within five miles of Mullingar. It contained the threats usual in such documents, with a rade figure of a coffin attached. A second letter of the same nature was found similarly posted on the morning of the 23ed instart. The pelice, having some doubt as to whether Neil himself might not be the writer, accrebed his house and found copies of the letters, a portion of the figure of a coffin, and bay and makes a headlong charge on his assailant paper of the same description as that on which the Ali you say is true but it is your fault, not one, is letters were written. Helt was accested, and remanded for farther investigation of the case.

INCENDIAMEN IS THE COUNTY OF DUBLIS. -- On Saturday night about 11 o'clock the dwelling-house and hayrick of a farmer, named Patrick McDonald, residing at Kilbarrek, near Rabeny, were discovered to be on fire. By the exertions of the police and the country-people, about one-half of the house was Suspicion having attached to John Entellelor, a former cervant of M Donald's, searth was made, and he was arrested last night, near Baldoyle, and brought before the bench of magistrates at Raheny this day, when informations were received against him, and he was fully committed for trial. When arrested, he had on his person a pirtal, nowder, ballets, and caps, and also a box of matches. -Evening Mail.

The Canway Line. - The Adriatic has started on another voyage across the Atlantic. She arrived in Galway, from Liverpool, on Monday night, after a plied to this proper purpose, were made a protedious passage, owing to the fog. Immediately on shameless rapine, and the few scattered Protestanter arrival the mells, consisting of 23 sacks, were Olergy throughout the realm had to struggle for the put on board, and she started with 701 passengers, means of subsistence amongst dangerous neighbor leaving 50 behind who could not be accommodated. The Caiway people are, it is said, exerting them-them. The reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth selves about providing a graving dock, and a large [Ireland were a scene of plunder, war, tumult, an sum of money has been subscribed in the town for the purpose.-Pott.

Muznes in Tirresary .- On Priday, 23rd instant, John Kelly, who resided in Kilfaida, distant about two and a half miles from Borrisokane was made the object of one of the most harrible and strocious murders committed in this locality or district for the last twenty years. Whist returning from Borrisohane, where, it appears, the poor man was transacting some little business up to nine o'clock at night at the Eoghridge, better known to come as Pos'sbrige, distant from this town about one mile and a half, and one from his own residence, where latterly he eked out a minerable existance with a beloless family, he was killed by some person or persons unknown. The head was terribly disfigured by some awful weapon, the brain protending in many places, and presenting a sight once seen never to be forgot-Convenient to where the fool dead was perpetrated a stone was found by the police having clotted blood and hair on it, which shows coat it must, in all probability, be the nwful weapon used. The stone weighs about two ponnas, and is 13 inches long, and is quite sharp at both ends. It is certain ly a terrible weapon, and shows on the part of the assassin some premeditation. The body was then thrown into a deale a few yards from the bridge, where the deceased in the pangs of death seems to have worked hard from the way the opposite banks appeared to be clawed. The police are busily on the alert, and, I hope, will succeed in leading the case to light. On this day, Sunday, there was an isquist beld on the body, but nothing addaced to lend to the arrest of the assa ssin .- Irish Times Correspondent.

Duntin, Oct., 28 .- Five most respectable looking persons were placed in the dock of the Commission Court yesterday to take their trial on a charge of robbery. Their names are Arthur Robert Tisdall, Blize Tisdall, his wife, Sarah Nesbitt, Margaret Cuuningham, and Bedelia French-Mrs. Tisdall's three sisters. There were also arraigned with them two servants, named Mary Kellayhy and Catherine than they imagine. Ours is an agricultural country; we have feareely any manufactures. No doubt peculiar. The prosecutrix, Mrs. Maria Buckland, the tilling of hand is decre sing every day, and the came from New South Wales (where her husband demand for labor is consequently lessened; it would resides) to this co ntry about four months ago, and then be very desirable if, in this country which in the month of July she took lodgings in Mr. Tis-POBSCESSES BO many facilities for manufacturing pur- dall's house, No. 5, Ontario-terrace, in the Rath-

and dedicated to God's service, and the most beauting try, through Queenstown. No less than five ocean poses, some of the superabundant wealth of England mines townships. She brought with her an im. and dedicated to Good service, and the most dear of the gold mith steamers left this port between Monday morning and could be brought over here and invested. With the mense quantity of valuable property—wearing aphaye been carried and moulded for the same purpose, and Saturday evening, for the United States and exception of the excellent establishment of the Rus- parel, linen, &c., contained in thirteen trunks and packing cases. She remained at Mr. Tisdall's for six weeks, and during that time she missed a quantity of goods, among which were several silk dresses,-On the first of September she was obliged to go to London, and then the female prisoners commenced a wholesale plunder of her effects. Her boxes were broken open, and dresses, tablecloths, slicers, &c., carried off to the pawnbroker's while pieces of silk and satin were consigned to two dressmakers, to be made into robes for the plunderers. After 12 days Mrs. Buckland returned, and put the matter into the hands of the detectives. On the officers proceeding with Mrs. Buckland to search Mr. Tisdall's house, Mrs. Tisdall flew at the prosecutrix, struck her a dreadful blow in the face, and threw several things at her. A great number of duplicates were found in the houses of the prisoners, who lived near each other, and the officers succeeded in recovering the greater portion of the stolen property-about £200 worth. The defence set up was that Mrs. Buckland had either given the articles as presents to the iemale prisoners, or in payment of an alleged debt .-Judge Keogh, in charging the jury, observed that the two defences contradicted each other, and the stoten property was too large and valuable to ear. port either ground. There being no evidence against Mr. Tisdall, he was discharged, as were also the two servants, who had only taken the goods to the pown office by direction of their respective mistresses. The four remaining female prisoners were four guilty and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labor. They fainted on hearing the getence - Times Dublin Cor.

> WHY THE REFORMATION PAILED IN IRRLAND. - To. Protestant Rishop of Killaloe, the Right Rev. 1-Fitzgerald, has recently delivered a charge to Li Clergy. His Lordship tells them that the attack made on the Established Church in Ireland are sea. ly directed against all Established Churches, and that the Irish Establishment is selected to hear the brunt of the first onset, because it is regarded as the weakest and least defensible. He says that at present the popular cry against the Protestant Church in Ircland is, that it has failed, in its proper office as a Missionary Church, to convert the Irish people ! Protestantism. And, no doubt, that is the popular view in the country, in the press, and in Parliament It is the burthen of the formidable song which the Times has taken up against the Irish Church. You don't give value for the money, says the Tree There is a great expenditure, and the returns are inadequate. There is nothing to show for the out'as says the Times; and the great commercial organ of a great commercial people insists with cruel pertion city upon this point, well knowing it to be the most damaging and telling. The Protestant Bishop : Killaloe, feeling himself brought to bay, fairly term on his assailants. He does, indeed, for one moment daily with a couple of subterfuges, and just hims a a couple of excuses. But his good sense forbide his to contend, with any earnestness, that the Irist Protestant Church would have done all that could be required, if it had not been for "the difficulty getting a patient hearing in Parliament for the Edis which at various times have been brought forward for improving its efficier; and though he cannot refrain from just hinting that if, as is sometimes said the grand fault of the Church of Ireland is, that it is the irritating grievance of the Roman Catholic pcpulation, improving its efficiency (i.e., making it still more formidable to the heads of the Roman Catheli, Church) would be an old mode of curing that griev lance; his instincts warn him from adopting a defeace it would never do to argue :- We are a nuisano but if we attempted to earn them by work, we should become intolerable. Our only excuse for taking the money is, that we make no attempt at doing the had consequences of our existence; but if we tried to work and to obtain results, we should set the country in a flarae, and exasperate the population past endurance. Having therefore glanced to the right and to the left, and seeing no practicable casles on either side, the Bishop, as we said, is brought to the Episcopal nurwer. That the great body of the fresh people have not been converted to Protestation ism is, indeed, an undeniable fact, but, we, as, the irish Church, are not to blame. It has been Eag-land's fault. 'If at the time of the Reformation the power of the English Government had been the same wise and moderate (1) measures, hadhere as were adopted there, there can be no resectable doubt that the mass of the Irish population could have been brought into conformity with the new system even more easily than in England But, the Bishop says: - The cases of the two comtries were very widely different. The greater par of Ireland was a wild and semi-savage country held only at the best in a nominal or precurious legiance to the English Crown, and even to the etent within which it was impossible to establish to Reformed Church effectually in this country, mad less was done then might have been done for such purpose. The Church revenues, instead of being and with hardly anyone willing or able to prote: rebellion. It is surely not altogether surprises that the teaching of the Protestant Clergy show have accomplished little during such a period. I far as we can understand the Bishop's argument, is this :- He assumes that the Irish people were more averse, but rather less averse than the English to change their religion; and on that assumption he argues that if the English Government had been able to establish the Reformation in Ireland by mile ly and moderately hanging, drawing, quartering imprisoning, banishing, and stripping of their property only as many Irish Catholics as they did Sa lish Catholies, the Protestent Church in Irels would have had a fair chance; provided only the the Church revenues had not been squandered, at that the Protestant Clergy had not been left unper tected to struggle for the means of existent amongst dangerous neighbors. - Tublet.

NEW Species or Poraro. - The introduction of new species of potato is a great agricultural fact no light interest both to growers and consumers. Last week Mr. Gilbert Mulligan, of Bantridge. warded to our office a hamper of the finest potate that we have seen for many a day - certainly us qualled in our remembrance since the very best! riud of the 'good old times' of the potato crop. They are raised from American seed brought hem! the blockade-runners, and have been named ' Coafe derates.' In shape they greatly resemble the 102 almost nuknown but once-favorite 'ash leaf li neys,' being a long oval with flat sides. The tire immense, most of those in the sample lot sent ! weighing a pound each, and the quality, when called, is excellent - Belfust Korthern Whig.

THE HARVEST IN CLARE. - The correspondent the Muncter News writes : - The rains have done calculable damage to the crops in all parts of Class The corn cannot be housed, nor the hay reserv from rain. The latter is rotting on the fields. & the former in some instances germinating, the beet ful result of fermentation, caused by excessive well ture. Hay will be high in price in some lucalit this year Those who know that barvest operation in Clare are rather late, especially along the wester coast will not suppose there is any exaggeration this statement.

It is rom red Judge Ball will retire, and the torney-General will succeed to the Judicial Bene