

itself. Thus a chivalrous devotion has ever marked their steps; they have always been found in the front ranks in times of trial and danger.

St. Ignatius was elected the first general, and he lived to see a great and rapid extension of the Society. After him followed two master-spirits, Lainez and Aquaviva, two of the greatest men of their age. Under their administrations the Society prospered beyond all expectation; the most successful missions were planted in every part of the world. But as the Society came to the world during a great convulsion of Christianity, so it lived in perpetual strife with the enemies of the faith under whatever guise they appeared, who kept constantly on the *qui vive* by these devoted champions, determined to destroy by insidious means, those with whom they could not cope in open war. In the course of years, a Pope, Clement XIV, was induced to suppress the Society, in 1773, upon grounds which do not admit of brief discussion. It is a certain fact that the Catholic world felt their loss grievously; nineteen Popes had given their earnest sanction to the Society, the Council of Trent had eulogized their constitutions, and showed so much deference to the Order that when Lainez (who had been sent with Salmeron to sit as theologian with the council) was taken sick, the sittings were suspended and were resumed when he was able to be present. "At the same time these two men, consummate scholars, poor and faithful religious, lodged at Trent in the hospital, swept the rooms served and attended the sick, catechized the children, and asked alms for a living. Ignatius had so directed them, to present apostolic humility united with zeal and learning."

We cannot speak here of the brilliant colleges and schools established every where with unprecedented success; we have seen whole states suffering to this day from their suppression.

In 1814, the Society was re-established by Pope Pius VII, and it is once more in vigorous life and action.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, held a visitation and administered the sacrament of confirmation in Emly on Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th ult.; in Tipperary on Sunday and Monday, the 18th and 19th; and in Galbally on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20 and 21st. His Grace on the day of confirmation in each of the above parishes examined each of the applicants for the holy sacrament; himself, and expressed his gratification at not being obliged to reject a single person. The numbers confirmed were—in Emly about 300; in Tipperary, 1,300; and in Galbally, 800. It is worthy of remark that, in these times of poverty and temptation, whilst amongst those confirmed were some who had been converted from Protestantism to the Catholic Church, there has not been one person induced by bribe or otherwise into the temporary denial of the old true faith in the populous town and parish of Tipperary.—*Limerick Reporter*

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. CHARLES M'CAFFREY.—Died at his residence, near Omagh, on the 17th Sept., in the 82d year of his age, and the 55th of his sacred ministry, the Very Rev. Charles M' Caffrey, P.P., Notary Apostolic of the diocese of Derry.

THE MAYNOOTH COMMISSION.—On Thursday the commissioners proceeded to Maynooth and had an interview with the heads of the college. It is stated that the inquiry will not be conducted at Maynooth, but that the officers connected with the establishment will be required to attend before the commissioners at Dublin Castle.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—A writer in the *Evening Packet* touches upon the financial prospect of this great undertaking:—"There is a rumor abroad that the funds of the committee are not yet in a prosperous condition. Now, if this be the case, it is evident that, wherever the fault lies, 'some screw must be loose,' some duty unperformed."

THE IRISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The general committee has announced that the Exhibition shall be finally closed to the public on the 31st of October next, after having been nearly six months open.

BANQUET AT NEW ROSS.—The first of the proposed series of banquets to the independent Irish party came off in the borough of New Ross upon Tuesday. The attendance from the surrounding districts and the enthusiasm of the audience were in every way worthy of the occasion.

ELECTION RIOTS AT LISBURN.—The Belfast papers bring accounts of a most disgraceful scene which was enacted in the town of Lisburn:—"The friends of the independent candidate, Mr. J. J. Richardson, of the Island, were holding one of their usual meetings at the Queen's Arms Hotel, when a mob, shouting 'Ingram for ever,' and 'to hell with the Island,' rushed against the gateway leading to the hotel, and, failing to force an entrance, commenced with bludgeons and stones to smash the windows. In about 10 minutes they made a complete wreck of the front of M. Creight's Hotel. The independents armed themselves as well as they were able, and stood against the gateway; but at length they rushed out and charged the aggressors down the street. While they were away another party of the opposition side ran up and finished what their predecessors left unbroken in the front of the Queen's Arms. The mob on both sides had by that time become furious, and a house, in which the committee of Mr. J. J. Richardson was then sitting was attacked by the other party, and seriously injured. In the affray several persons were severely injured. Mr. Jonathan Joseph Richardson, while quietly on his return home, was struck with a stone on the knee. A watchman, Ralph Briggs, received a very desperate cut on the cheek. A lad had his leg dislocated, and several other casualties occurred. Providentially, no life was lost. The night-watch and the police were not idle, but most of the damage had been so suddenly effected as to prevent precautionary measures. The assailants had armed themselves with 'colts,' made of linen thread, inside of which were pieces of iron. One of these we have seen, and a more murderous weapon it would be difficult to conceive.—Quiet was not restored for a length of time."

THE REVENUE.—It is understood that the revenue returns for the quarter ending the 10th of October next will show a comparative increase much beyond anything recently attained.—*Times*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—There has been a continuance of fine weather, which has now been usually protracted and highly beneficial to the country. The reports regarding the potato crop still continue various—favorable accounts coming from the midland counties, and more unfavorable from the southern and northern, from Cork, Belfast, &c. Although the accounts are conflicting, it appears to be admitted that, generally, there will be found to be a larger breadth of the crop safe this year than for the past, despite of the allegation that the disease is increasing in its ravages. The corn market continues its upward course and at higher prices; the supply is scanty, and it is asserted that Dublin has not been for a long time so bare of supplies, the extreme prices at which corn has ruled for some months, and the uncertainty of the Russo-Turkish question, having disconcerted our corn merchants, and rendered caution necessary. Reports from the country characterize the trade and state of the country as satisfactory.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Lords of the Admiralty arrived at Queenstown on Thursday, just in time to allow the First Lord to be present at the ceremonial of laying the first stone of the Victoria Pier—a new pier for the use of the royal navy. After the ceremony the company proceeded to the Town Hall at Queenstown, where a sumptuous collation was provided by Mr. Edwards, the contractor for the works.

The following persons are said to be in the field, seeking the honor of sitting for the 'Citee of the Tribes' in St. Stephen's—Sir Thomas N. Redington (late under secretary); Henry Grattan, John Reynolds of Dublin, and Richard A. H. Kirwan of this county.—*Galway Express*.

One of the generals of the Turkish forces is General Sir Charles O'Donnell, of Limerick. It was this gallant general who, at the time the Pope was in exile, recommended the formation of an army of Irishmen to place him again on his throne.

A new floating dock was opened at Limerick, on Wednesday, with great ceremony, before the Lord-lieutenant and the Countess St. Germain.

APPRECIATION OF "INDUSTRY."—The subscriptions towards the "Dargan Industrial Institute" amount to the modest figure of £3,500.

Limerick, Nenagh, Clonmel, and many other districts of the country, complain much of the great scarcity of silver. Copper is also scarce; but tons' weight of "raps" are in circulation.

The *Limerick Reporter* says—"The loaf has grown small by degrees, and beautifully less;" and, in some instances, a description of bread is offered for sale which is neither wholesome nor sizeable."

The *Limerick Chronicle* says—"Several of the most efficient of the constabulary have, within the last month, sent in their resignation, on account of the inadequacy of their pay to the increased duties, and the rise in the markets."

The total amounts of payments on account of the encumbered estates in Ireland, from the commencement of the commissioners' proceedings to the present time, is estimated at £6,500,000.

The whole of the estates of the Earl Mornington, situated in six of the Irish midland counties, are advertised for sale in the Encumbered Estates Courts.

ACCIDENT TO SIR EDWARD BLAKENEY.—It appears by *Saunders* that this highly popular officer, who is at present on his annual tour of inspection, met with a severe accident on Saturday night at Portrush, in the county of Antrim. His servant awkwardly left some portmanteaus and boxes outside the General's door, and on going out the gallant veteran fell over them, and received a severe shock. No further particulars are stated; but, as Sir Edward had been for some time previously in rather delicate health, it is to be feared that his present recovery will not be as rapid as his friends and the public at large could desire.

The troops are to be withdrawn from Roscommon, Ballyshannon, Omagh, and Downpatrick.

THE CHOLERA.—Dublin still continues free from the pestilence. There is a rumor of a case (imported from England) having been discovered in an obscure part of the city, but, happily, it appears that it was only rumor. The authorities, meantime, are bestirring themselves, and the other Poor Law Commissioners and the Sanitary Association are doing all that lies within their province to mitigate the evils of the approaching visitation.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation, directing "that in consequence of this country being threatened with a formidable epidemic disease, the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act shall be at once put in force in every city, borough, and town in Ireland."

No General Board of Health will be appointed in Ireland, the Poor Law Commissioners being constituted by the Medical Charities Act to take the necessary precautionary measures for the prevention of cholera.

Another "Vane Londonderry" epistle appears this week. The Marquis attacks "the miserable economy of a Whig Government," which would not keep up mail-packets between Portpatrick and Donaghadee. If such a line were now set up, "all the gentry and Members of Parliament would desert the Dublin and Holyhead line, for the short sea passage of one hour and a half, or two hours, per Belfast." He declares this measure "important, in my solemn convictions, to the counties of Down and Antrim, in both of which I must from possessions take the deepest interest." He finally hints at "a great public meeting," "to sound the general view."

Mr. Michael Skehan, who left the neighborhood of Killaloe for Melbourne, Australia, about thirteen years ago, has just returned with his wife and five children greatly enriched, after the diggings, and resolved to rest in the Green Isle for the future. We believe that Mr. Skehan has brought with him over ten thousand pounds sterling, besides a very large quantity of gold in nuggets, which he has deposited in the Bank of Ireland, and which, he tells us, the officers of the bank were very much surprised to see. His account of Australia is cheering, so far as active laborers, artisans, men of business, &c., are concerned; but for all others he looked upon the idea of emigrating to the antipodes as nothing short of madness.

THE NAPOLEON OF PEACE.—Some time ago, as Mr. Dargan attempted to pass a railway crossing at a period when persons were prevented from doing so, one of his men, who was standing on duty at the place, would not let him pass. The man, of course, did not know his great employer; but Mr. Dargan retired from the crossing, highly pleased at the faithfulness of his man.—*Waterford News*.

THE HARVEST—THE CROPS.—ROSCOMMON.—Up to the present moment we deferred noticing the ravages which each week was steadily making in the potato crop, but it is useless to cloak the truth any longer, for that a great amount of damage has been done this year is beyond all doubt. All accounts strengthen our belief that there is at least a third or a fourth tainted with the self-same disease that spread such ruin and misery in the never-to-be-forgotten years of '46 and '47. The oat crop also is not near so abundant as last year, being quite short, light, &c., and there being some on the Curlews near this town as yet uncut down, and we actually verging on the borders of October; a bad prospect for the owner.—The hay also is uncommonly scarce, and will be very dear throughout the whole year.—*Boyle Gazette*.

CLARE.—We regret to mention that the potato crop is going fast in every corner of the county. In the neighborhood of Killydserf, we have been assured that the blight is most destructive—the same report, we fear, may be presumed from every district.—*Clare Journal*.

MUNSTER FAIR.—At the great Munster fair, which was held in Limerick on Tuesday, there was a considerable falling off in the number of purchases as compared with the opening fair held last spring.

The accounts from the fairs, held throughout the week, report high prices and good business. Bennett's-Bridge, Ballinacally, and Navan fairs were very good; fat cattle in the latter ranging from 45s. to 50s. per cwt.; widders, 40s. to 60s. (6d. per lb. in sink); pigs, 55s. per cwt.

IRISH BEET-ROOT SUGAR.—Among the reports presented to Parliament by command of her Majesty, last session, one of the most interesting was Sir Robert Kane's "Inquiry into the Composition and Cultivation of the Sugar-Beet in Ireland, and its application to the Manufacture of Sugar." This inquiry was originally undertaken at the request of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, with a view to give information to Irish agriculturists as to the relative composition and feeding value of different varieties of turnips and of mangold wurzel, and was extended to the sugar-beet with special reference to the value of that plant as a source of sugar. Along with the report an appendix is given, containing a great deal of information as to the chemical composition of the beet, the probable cost of its cultivation in Ireland, and the amount of sugar which may be obtained from Irish-grown beet. From a number of statements furnished by practical agriculturists, it appears that the roots could be delivered at a sugar-manufactory for about 8s or 9s per ton; and as Mr. Maguire, in his recent work on "The Industrial Movement in Ireland," states that the price paid for beet at Mountmellick factory is 15s per ton, we may safely conclude that the cultivation of that crop will give a good profit to the farmer. As regards the success of the beet sugar manufactory, the report is not so very decided. In speaking of the experiments conducted at the Museum of Irish Industry by Dr. Sullivan, although the yield of sugar is said to have been "fully equal to that usually calculated on by the Continental makers," Sir Robert Kane cautiously remarks, "that in considering the position of the manufacture as to Ireland, it must be assumed that the manufacture should be conducted with the most perfect means, most accurate knowledge, with careful economy and judicious business management; for should those conditions be not fulfilled the manufacture would necessarily fail to succeed here, as it should fail elsewhere from the like causes." That the manufacture ought to pay, at present prices, a very large profit on the capital invested, is placed beyond doubt by the following statement of Mr. Maguire, in the work referred to.—"There have been several sales of the Mountmellick sugar in Dublin; and on each occasion the price paid for this sugar—of which about 100 tons were sold up to the month of March last—ranged from 2s to 3s per hundred weight higher than that paid for the best Colonial or cane sugar. I should not wish to base any calculation on this fact; and for this reason, that the price paid was what might be called a 'fancy price,' in consequence of the novelty of the article, which people were anxious to buy as an experiment, or from a desire to assist the undertaking. But one thing it is necessary to state—that the Mountmellick sugar was fully equal, in quality and flavor, to the best cane sugar in the market, and was described as such to me by persons extensively engaged in the trade, and whose judgment could not be questioned. Then, supposing that the beet sugar brings the same price as the cane sugar, or even something less, it must be clear, from the statement of Professor Sullivan, that it will pay. If it bring an average price of even £38 per ton, and can be produced at £18 per ton, it would certainly be a good speculation. Including duty, the cost to the maker would be £28—at the outside £30; and the readers of the Irish trade reports have seen that the prices of the best Mountmellick sugar ranged from £42 to £45 per ton. An average price of £40, or even £38 for the best beet sugar, may be taken as a very moderate and guarded calculation; and, surely, if it can be brought into the market at £28 per ton, duty-paid, it must pay well if sold at £38." With such a rate of profit, the only wonder is that the manufacture of beet sugar does not proceed more rapidly than it seems to have done hitherto. Mr. Maguire calculates that the annual consumption of sugar in Ireland is not less than 50,000 tons; but that, we suspect, is considerably beyond the mark. Assuming it to be correct, and that Ireland could produce a half of the sugar it requires, the cultivation of the roots and the conversion of them into sugar would according to his estimate, give employment to 50,000 persons.—*Spectator*.

IRELAND, PAST AND PRESENT.—The *Galway Vindicator*, puts forward a highly satisfactory statement respecting the improved condition of the country, and the prospect of its attaining a still higher pitch of prosperity, notwithstanding the drawback of another partial failure in the staple food of the people. Though the price of food is looking up, the supply of potatoes is abundant and cheap, and the wages of labor continue fairly remunerative. The emigration has thinned, not drained the labor-market; and, it is to be hoped, if anything can put an end to this weakening of the social body, that good wages and a cheap and plentiful supply of food will have that effect. Landlords are now receiving their rents pretty punctually, and farmers have every reason to be thankful for the well-paying state of the markets, so that the country expects that between both the honest laborer will henceforth be sufficiently remunerated, and encouraged to remain in the land of his forefathers. As the emigration has caused a renewed demand for agricultural labor, this demand takes its supply from the

workhouses. Generally speaking, the workhouses now contain only children and infirm, and thus we have a diminution of those heavy rates that pressed so heavily on industry. The gross number of inmates in our workhouse in September, 1852, was 1,768; and on the 25th of September, 1853, the numbers were 1,152, exhibiting a decrease of 616, more than one-third as compared with the numbers last year. The landlord race has died out, or has been greatly reformed by the teachings of the last few years. The extravagant, drinking, foxhunting, ascendancy, Church and State men, belong to times before the famine. The fossil remains and the traditions of those human curiosities will be occasionally dug up (in books) or referred to in the localities in which they figured as specimens of a by-gone barbarism. The Encumbered Estates Court and the facilities afforded for the sale of land have produced new men and an improved condition of things. That principle for which we have so long and so anxiously contended has already become a fact, and promises to be a great one. A small proprietary has begun to be established; and this opens the way for the great want of Ireland—an independent middle class. In three years and nine months over 1,500,000 acres have changed hands. 4,200 solvent proprietors have taken the place of something over a thousand of the former encumbered owners, and of those new proprietors 2,718 are of the class of respectable farmers, who purchased up to about £2,000.

THE LATE MR. JOHN O'CONNELL OF GRENAH.—We confess, observes the *Tralee Chronicle*, that it is in his capacity of a fine, hospitable, Irish country gentleman that we could dwell on the recollection of John O'Connell—it may be because he was the friend and companion, in many a well-contested field, many a joyous chase, and at many a social re-union of one from whom we now inherit nought save his good name. Oh! who that has seen John O'Connell as we have, in the days of his boyhood, the 'Chieftain,' as he was properly called, dispensing at Old Grenah his princely hospitality, or—the Lord of the Lakes, who knew every spot amid the mountains of Killarney, which his unrivaled beagles ever bounded over—enterprising the noble stag-hunt—an office for which—a Celt of the Celts—his giant physique so qualified him—who that has seen all this, and then reflects that this gallant, lion-hearted man is now but as a 'clod of the valley'—has died a broken-hearted exile in a foreign land—can withhold a sigh at the vanity which clings around the 'pride of life!'

LEGEND OF THE COUNTY CLARE.—On the west coast of Ireland, near the cliffs of Moher, at some distance out in the bay, the waves appear continually breaking in white foam even on the calmest day. The tradition among the country people is, that a great city was swallowed up there for some great crime, and that it becomes visible once every seven years. And if the person who sees could keep his eyes fixed on it till he reached it, it would then be restored, and he would obtain great wealth. The man who related the legend stated farther, that some years ago some laborers were at work in a field on the hill-side in view of the bay; and one of them, happening to cast his eye seaward, saw the city in all its splendor emerged from the deep. He called to his companions to look at it: but though they were close to him, he could not attract their attention; at last he turned round to see why they could not come, but on looking back when he had succeeded in attracting their attention, the city had disappeared.—*Notes and Queries*.

MARRIAGE BY WHOLESALE.—The quiet old town of Kilkennara was the scene of much fun and merriment on Saturday last. An entire family, named Quigley, consisting of a brother and three sisters, walked together to the Catholic chapel to get linked in the golden bonds of matrimony to their respective swains and lady-loves.—*Clare Journal*.

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.—The late Christopher Commons, a comfortable farmer (sixty-five years of age,) living near Ardbracken, Navan, was bitten by his own terrier dog about the 12th of July last. The dog was found to have gone mad immediately after. Commons remained rather heedless about the small wound inflicted on his face and arm; but after a week he applied to a quack in the county Cavan for his ordinary cure. Trusting in this 'nosstrum,' he went to the salt water for some weeks and remained pretty confident that he was in no danger until Thursday, when he became very nervous, and found an abhorrence of water when offered him to drink. Sensible of his danger, he obtained spiritual attendance for his coming death, which he strongly apprehended. But still hoping for a cure by a quack, he set out for one on Saturday last. The quack on seeing him pronounced him beyond cure; and, although he administered some of his 'specific,' Commons died in his house in five hours after, in spasmodic fits. The body was removed home, and interred in Ardbracken on Wednesday.—*Anglo Celt*.

A Scotchman, passing under the name of Robert James Webster, has killed himself, and attempted to murder a girl, in a house of ill fame at Dublin. The deceased appeared to be about thirty-five years of age; his features indicated a life of hardihood or dissipation. He went to the house on the 30th of last month, and remained there to the 18th inst, spending profusely, and drinking hard, night and day. At one time he pretended to be attached to the Queen's service in the veterinary department; at another, that he had just arrived from Australia. He attached himself to Emma Fawcett, one of the girls of the house. Last Sunday evening he discharged a pistol at this girl, wounding her in the side with a number of shots, but not dangerously; he then fired a pistol into his own breast, and he was found dead. The police have discovered a bag filled with sovereigns and five pistols in the room he occupied. Latterly, his behavior indicated insanity; and the Coroner's inquest has given a verdict of "Temporary derangement."

The sale of the contents of Kirwan's house has led to further discoveries of the low morality of the man. He called himself an "artist," but it appears that he was a mere dauber; he purchased, or got possession less honestly, of water-color paintings by real artists, erased their names and placed his own in their stead. He bought some books which had been presented to students of Trinity College, substituted his name on the fly-leaf, and then produced them as proofs that he was a Trinity man.

WARLIKE MOVEMENT OF THE FLEET.—The *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser*, of Saturday, states that sailing orders for the fleet at Queenstown were hourly expected, and that the officers and sailors were forbidden to leave the ships. Their destination is said to be the Baltic.