THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. **OCTOBER** 31._1856

lights, and felt certain he had observed nothing unusual-nothing of ours-oh, horror dropped in the road, while we had gone about our terrible. task Cneyof the children, Clara, began to cry out, Where have you been mother ?" She heard us, then leave the house

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"I only helped your father to put up the shutters, child," she answered, and the child was quieted by the ready lie.

We went to bed immediately, but not to sleep: our ears, were on the stretch for the moment when the cry should arise, and we should know the body was found. One o'clock, two, three, four : the time crept on with painful slowness, and the hours and quarters seemed to prolong all night long, as we were to see it for years, and as I see it now. Five, six: it was time for dared not look in that direction as I undid the groundless fear. shutters.

"Watch, watch! Help, help! Then they have found him at last ; and the street fills with a hurrying crowd; and I run with them among the first. But my wife she is faint with terror, and dares not move, telling the children, who have heard the cries, that it is nothing.

"It leans against the railing where we set it but it's right hand-yes, by heaven, "it points to me! Nobody saw my face, they were all so horror struck with the dreadful thing, or I should have been carried off to prison at once, without any further proof, I know. As they were about to take it down, Doctor Scott (your predecessor at the union, sir,) who was in the crowd, cried Stop !' and called altention to the position of the arms. 'I do not think-bear witness all of you-that any fit or strong convulsion whatsoever could have thus twisted them.' And I bore witness loudly with the rest. I was, as you have said, sir, upon the jury. I thought it best, safest to be, despite the thing I had to deal with. When all the evidence which was chiefly medical, had been given, I was with the minority for " Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown," against the rest, who were for " Death by apoplexy ;" and we starved the others out. Oh, Sir, the shifts and lies I had to invent, the terrors that racked me by night and by day-and all begotten by my cunning, dishonest ways, would have been punishment for a murderer indeed ! About this great reward here, of two hundred pounds, there was a ceaseless talk; and the wildest surmises as to how it would be obtained among our neighbors. They came into our little parlor just as usual, and wounded us with every word. 'Now mark my words,' said one, ' the fellow will be discovered in the end and hanged ;' and 'Ay, ay, murder will out, sooner or later,' said the rest. " Sooner or later !" Good heaven, how those words haunted us ? for now indeed we had played a part which, if discovered, would have proved us at once guilty. My wife took to her bed, and fairly sickened from sheer anxiety. her bedside, for fear of what she might rave upon. When the end came at last my poor wife wanted to see the clergyman: but I said 'No.' It was for the same reason that I would not send for You're not a magistrate ?' demanded poor Charlhis mind at ease as to any earthly tribunal. After a little time, and without noticing the warning contained in my last words, be continued : "Amongst the folks in our parlor one man in particular, a tailor, by name Deckham, seemed never weary of talking of Spiget's murder. He was a miserably poor, ill-favored person, who had I did not like such mournful talk, and was quite tired of that theme. Why, one would really suppose that you killed the man yourself he retorted. It seemed as if an arrow had darted through my brain for a moment, and I could hardly keep upon my legs; but laughed it off as very last; and when we two were alone. he drew a small strap, such as fastens trousers at the foot, from an inner pocket, and asked me whether it was mine ; ' for I found it,' said he ' inside your house, betwixt the back of the door and the wall.' 'No, it is not," I replied, but rather the question. 'I thought so,' he went on, ' for it is the fellow to that found upon Joseph Spiget, who was murdered fifty yards from here, on the Swaffham Road.' "I could not speak at first, nor do anything beyond making deprecating and pitiful motions with my hands; but afterwards I made shift to tell this Deckham the whole truth. Likely enough, Master Charlton,' he said, quite coolly; 'atween friends, however, such things looks better than before a judge and jury. I'll put a padlock as'I'm sure like a sensible man you will, with a golden key !' I felt the halter already round my neck-this friend jerking it tightly or loosely or tightly as he would; but there seemed then to be no help for it. I paid five pounds that evening-miserable dolt that I was-as a retaining fee to a villain for working my total ruin. Many and many a time did my children and myself go without the barest necessaries that this man might have the means to indulge in debauchery with my motherless bairns to another part of the town; but Henborough itself my tyrant would which you know the cause. The incubus behad alone, induced him to try me in the matter, and that the strap story was only an ingenious touchstone of his own. Cunning as I was then, sufferings. Persecution, want, and misery have Baron is in his usual licalth.

I had sheen overreached, and anxious to efface the very breach of slander. I had given a gratuitous proof of guilt. Here in this workhouse, friendless, penniless, I am safe from his persecu-tions; but P tremble for my children, lest he use them also as his tools."

I strove by every passible means to comfort him and to represent the folly of his having submitted to such a treatment at first; but I was speaking to ears that could not listen. The wifeless, childless man was dying fast, an awful lesson to the crafty and untruthful. What a little leaven of to sow the seed of the Gospel in every land dishonesty had leavened all this lump! How the where a British colony has arisen. So far as we path of life has been darkened to it for ever by the merest shadow! While I almost doubted their iron voice horribly. And now the dawn whether he was alive or dead, he sprang up once was breaking, and there was light enough for a again into a sitting posture, and pressed the chance traveller to see the corpse. We saw it paper, which he had concealed so carefully, into my hand. A sudden dread of awakening suspicion, even after death, had nerved dissolving and amid institutions quite different, amid a mixed as I see it now. Five, six: it was time for picton, even after ucata, had hardly did the grey populations of many sects and many religions; us to get up and open the shop, lest suspicion nature for that effort, and hardly did the grey population of many sects and many religions; should arise, that way, and we did so. There head touch the pillow before his worn heart among whom she is to witness, "holding forth was a turn in the Swaffham road beyond our ceased to beat. Nearly twenty years, as long as bouse, and it was further than that, and yet I most burn on the fritless hope, it had throbbed in ing far and wide over the dark waters of a

How different would have been the effect of confession to a priest of God ! Instead of perishing in remorse the unhappy homicide would have received through the appointed minister of Christ, the sacramental grace which would have filled his perjured heart, with the holy peace that follows true contrition, and Hope, not Despair, would have marked his dying hour.

Mr. Gladstone has been lecturing on the Colonial Empire of Great Britain; indulging, of course, in some very ingenious speculations as to the results of emigration from the British Isles, upon the spread of the Holy Protestant Faith .-The world, according to the views of Mr. Gladstone, is to be Protestantised by the British emigrant. The Weekly Register, in an able article, the concluding portion of which we subjoin. knocks this theory on the head, and summarily disposes of the lecturer's argument in favor of "Anglicanism" as the " Church of the Future":

This touches what has ever appeared to us one of the most remarkable known dispensations of Divine Providence-that the wonderful extension of the English race and empire, has in so very small a degree tended to the spread of the Anglican religion. This, Mr. Gladstone invites his audience to promote. But it is vain. Facts and History condemn the attempt. English colonisation, whatever it does, does not tend to the diffusion of Anglicanism. Imagine the astonishment of Burleigh or Cecil, in the reign of Elizabeth, if the future extension of our race and nation could have been shown him as in some Banquo's glass. Knowing what England then was, what Scotland, and still more what Ireland was -the English race confined to one little island, and the Irish almost exterminated in their own, so that, we are told, a traveller might go a day's journey without seeing a native, he might probably have thought it possible that in two or three She had lever, and was delirious for weeks; and | centuries the Irish race would be forgotten, and I never dared leave her, or let another watch by | their country inhabited by men Euglish in blood, in language, in religion and in institutions; but he would hardly hope that such a people would be found anywhere beyond islands. Let him then have been told that he was standing on the brink Mr. Roland here, myself; he was a magistrate of a great moral revolution; that before his life was over, a stream of emigration would set toton, suddenly, with the damps of terror mingling wards America, which would increase, year by tant services to all the members of the Church who year extending itself more widely, till, in 1856, wish to avail themselves of the privileges granted, and be gged him to set almost the whole of North America, a Continent, and be a source of edification, and, perhaps, of conas large as Europe in the Southern Hemisphere, a great district of South Africa, and numerous islands in every sea, should have been taken into the possession of this one race, to say nothing of the conquest of an empire containing more than a hundred millions of souls in India, and yet that the stream of emigrants, so far from dwindling drilled his way into our company by means of a and drying up, should by that time have swelled sharp tongue. One night I told him flatly enough | to a river so mighty, that what had once been thought a great amount of emigration in a century, should fall far short of that of a single year. Whatever else a man of mere worldly wisdom would have expected as the result of this great change, he would, at least, have thought it certain that Anglicanism, which had become so diswell as I could. He stayed, however, to the tinguishing a characteristic of the English people, would in three centuries outnumber all other forms of Christianity; that it was to be what Chevalier Bunsen calls "the Church of the future." Nothing could prevent it, except the English themselves should return to the ancient religion, and submit to the Chair of St. Peter. besitatingly, for I saw he had some purpose in That all through the long years of this great revolution, the Anglican Church should retain its wealth, its dignities, its sway at home, should occupy the cathedrals, the ten thousand parish churches, and rule in senates and at council board, and yet that the future British Empire should not be materially affected by it, he would have pronounced impossible. But this impossibility has come to pass. So far as the Colonial Empire of Great Britain is spreading any one form of religion over the world, it is the faith of the Catholic Church. In Australia, that Church on this here tongue safe enough, if you'll fit it, far outnumbers any other. In the American Colonies and the United States, even in parts where it was not until lately so much as tolerated by law, it is extending, until the very fear of its power has become an important political instrument; and yet, so far as man can see, we have seen only the beginning of its extension. Yet this is not to the amount of £2." all. The means whereby this result has been brought about would have astonished a man of worldly wisdom even more than the result itself. It was not by the " toleration of Popery," or and extravagance. I sold the shop, and removed the "growth of Popery" in England-those old periodical alarms-that this work has been done: "God hath chosen the weak things of the world not permit me to leave. Loss of custom, loss of to confound the strong." The Irish Celt, so News. health, and almost loss of reason followed, of much trodden down in the reign of Elizabeth, that he might easily have been forgotten, and who strode me day and night, and wore my very life | seemed the least likely of all the races in our isout. Often and often have I been a murderer at land to produce any great effect on the future his title. In the year 1820 the late lord succeeded to heart because of the mocking fiend. Once, destiny of the world, he it is whom the Proviindeed he confessed to me that a vague suspicion | dence of God has chosen to bring about this great result. And for this high destiny he has been indebted to his wrongs, his oppression, his

driven to every region of the world; the people of Europe who clung with the purest affection to their native land. Wherever the proud Saxon has set up his standard, there have they been found, and among them the standard of the Cross. Not more eminently was the Jewish people of old chosen by God to preserve the spark of true religion through the ages of heathenism, and, at last, to bear it throughout the world, kindling everywhere the hearts which He had prepared to receive it, than have been the people of Ireland can see, these colonies are not to be, in the old sense of words, either Catholic countries or Protestant countries. It hardly seems likely that any of the new nations now arising will belong to either class. It may be the will of God to show the working of His Church under circumstances troubled ocean ; and yet so distinctly outnumber-. ing as well as surpassing others, that instead of being almost overlooked among the dark multitudes around her, as has so long been the case in. England, she may be the one form of religion. which meets the stranger's eye, and to which all others are, subordinate. Mr. Gladstone speaks of the Colonies, for centuries to come, as "not only receiving an influence from us, but shedding an influence over us." His words may, perhaps, be fulfilled in a sense of which he does not think.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LOUGHREA CATHEDRAL OHURCH .- We can state now, on good anthority, that it is in contemplation to begin, the above cathedral church on an extensive scale early next spring. A returned emigrant from the United States gives a most glowing account of the enthusiasm manifested by our expatriated countrymen, who, on sceing the new cathedral announced in the Irish papers, opened a subscription, and expected that before twelve months they would be able to remit one thousand pounds to the Loughrea committee. -Galway Mercury.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF BALLAHAGRAN .- On Sunday last, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan dedicated the spacious and elegantly finished new Catholic Church of Ballahagran.

MISSION OF THE JESUIT FATHERS IN KILLALOE .-The mission of the Jesuit Fathers in the parish of Killaloe prospers wonderfully. The Fathers are most indefatigable. The people attend, from all parts of the country, in immense crowds. From the hour the church is opened in the morning until it is closed at night, they fill the sacred edifice, join in the pious exercises, hear the sermons, throng around the confessionals, and receive the benefits and blessings of this glorious mission.-Limerick Reporter.

THE MISSION OF THE FATHERS OF THE ORDER OF CHARITY IN DROGHEDA,-It is truly edifying to witness the assemblies that are congregated daily to hear the instructions, and profit by the spiritual advantages of this holy mission. The sermons of the Very Rev. Father Rinolfi are not only profound and eloquent, but replete with extensive and practical information for all classes. The effects of the mission may be estimated by the multitudes that throng eagerly around the coufessionals and approach the Table of the Lord. The sermons are principally confined to moral subjects-illustrating the truth and grandeur of the Holy Catholic Church-pointing out to all their respective duties to God, to their neighbors, and to themselves. The instructions imparted are not controversial—not calculated to irritate or offend those who are not members of the Catholic Church; but, on the contrary, are calculated to purify, to improve, and perfect the hearts and souls of the Faithful. This mission will be a source of many blessings to the town-it will render the most imporbut who sincerely wish to know the real character of the Catholic Church.-Drogheda Argus. RECEPTION OF A NUN-PRESENTATION CONVENT, DROGHEDA .- On Wednesday, the 1st inst., at the Presentation Convent, the interesting and edifying ceremony of a Reception took place. Miss Margaret Markey (called in religion Mary Catherine), youngest daughter of Owen Markey, Esq., Reynoldtown, and sister to Rev. John Markey, C.C., Clogher, received the white veil from the hands of the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Primate of all Ireland, in the presence of a numerous assembly of her friends and a large con-course of Clergy. His Grace delivered a most eloquent and instructive sermon on the occasion.-Drogheda Argus. RECEPTION OF A NUN - A week or two ago, at the Convent of Mercy, All Hallows, Ballina, the interesting ceremony of the Reception of a sister took place. The Right Rev. Dr. Fecny, Bishop of Killala, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Nolan, P.P., Ballina, officiated on the occasion. The young lady received was Mary (in religion Sister Josephine) second daughter of Mr. John Brennan, merchant, Sligo. On Wednesday last, Miss Farrell, daughter of Mr. Matthew Farrell, of Ballybricken, in this city, was received, by name in religion of Mary Josephine Ursula, into the order of Sisters of Charity at Harold's Cross Convent; and at the same time and place. Miss Russell, of this city, was also received by the name in religion of Mary Joseph.—Walerford News. On Tuesday, the Right Rev. Dr. Fallon, Lord Bishop of Kilmacduagh, assisted by a numerous body of Clergy, performed the ceremony of Consecration, on the ground recently attached to the Gort Chapel, part of which is intended as a burying-ground for the Priests of that town. A large cross was erected on the part laid out for their cemetery.

and unfortunately eight or ten poor hungry crea tures took the temporal gifts offered them, and refrained from attending Mass; but to say they were converted to the Establishment, save to the loaves and fishes it has in its keeping, would be mere moonshine. With the return of plenty or the approach of death they left the conventicles of proselytism, and ple. returned, with two exceptions, to the Oatholic Church. The other day one of these, named Hugh Deary, became seriously ill, and sent for the good and zealous Curate of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Beggan, who at once attended and received the prodigal back to the one fold. The Soupers having heard of the matter had the Rev. Mr. Ashe called to their aid, but on that luminary presenting himself to the sick man, he was told he was not required, and he departed. The following document was signed by Deary, who has since died; and, as he expressed a wish to have it published to make atonement for the scandal he gave, we give it a place in our columns :--" I, Hugh Deary, of Gortun, in the parish of Inniskeen, declare before God and all here present that I am heartily sorry for having outwardly denied the Catholic faith ; that I never for a moment doubted that the Roman Catholic religion was the only true one, or believed I could be saved out of that Church and that it was solely for temporal motives I had the misfortune of connecting myself with the system of proselytising encouraged and supported in this parish. I nów humbly ask God's pardon for what I have done, and implore of all whom I have scandalised to forgive me and, pray for me.—Hugh M; Deary (his mark). Present—Hugh Kirk, his two sons, and others."—Dundalk Democrat.

THE IRISH CHURCH "AS BY LAW ESTABLISHED." "As a body it has nothing to do with religion. It is a political, not a religious institution." It was founded, not for any religious benefit to the souls of the Irish pcople, but to maintain the supremacy of the Saxon, over the Celt. In Ireland itself it is still valued for this purpose and for this only. It is an inversion to dream that the Irish Establishment exists, as is sometimes pretended, for the sake of proselytism. It is much more true that proselytism exists for the sake of the Establishment. As our political institutions have become more popular, and as the Irish have been admitted to a greater share in them, a desire has naturally grown up to extend the foundations of the Irish Establishment, by bringing over to its side at least some portion of the Irish people. Froselytism is attempted for the security of the Establishment ; the Establishment itself exists to maintain the younger sons of the dominant faction, and to found in each generation several new Protestant families, each tracing its aggrandisement to the savings and patronage of some. Protestant. Prelate. Englishmen would be astonished if they knew how large a proportion of the families of Ircland have already been raised in this way; and as jobs of the kind are year by year becoming more difficult and more rare in the State, they are of course more dear and valuable to the parties beneficially interested, in the "Church" in which they are still suffered to exist. Such a system would never he supported by the voluntary contributions of any body of men. The Church has often and often been left to the free support of her children ; and although

she by no means refuses other systems, when the course of Providence has brought her into circumstances which make them natural and desirable, she has never prospered more than then. Nay, even false religions and degrading superstitions have been and are supported by those who know nothing better; but the nation or society never yet existed on earth which has willingly supported anything like the Protestant Establishment of Ireland. As long as Earth tolerates it, as long as the Providence of God allows it to defile the earth, it will stand enriched by the carnings of the labor of the poor Irish Catholic, forced from his reluctant hand by the unjust Acts of Parliament; and when its time comes, and it goes the way of all other injustice and oppres-sion (for injustice and oppression, thank Godi do, after all, carry in them by nature the seeds of death) -when its time comes, it will perish, and the only difficulty will be to persuade future generations that such an enormity ever really existed. We already find it so in foreign countries. It is one of the phe nomina the existence of which can hardly be believed by those who, from distance either of time or space. know it only by the testimony of others."- Weekly Register.

WATERFORD .- We refer with pleasure, says the Dub-

RETURNING TO THE CHURCH. A year or two since A RAILWAY FOR WEIFORD We have received a the village of Inniskeen was the hotbed of Souperism; manuscript copy of a prospectus (which, we under manuscript opy of a prospectus (which, we under-stand is about being printed) of an intended line of railway from Werford to Enniscorthy. The cost is estimated at £100,000, and it is proposed, in addition; to erect a landing wharf on the north side of one

> The report on Irish agriculture for 1856 has been prepared and published with extraordinary despatch by the Registrar-General, Mr. Donnelly, to whom the public are indebted for a document of great practical utility. On the whole, the report is a favorable one. The extent of land under cereal crops has, indeed, fallen off by 48,517 acres a very remarkable fact, considering the high price which corn has borne of late years. But on the other hand, the cultivation of green crops including potatoes, has increased to the extent of 114,435 acres, while on flax there is an increase of 9,751 acres, and on meadow and clover a decrease of 10,824 acres. Substracting the decrease on corn and meadows from the increase on green crops and flax, we find the total increase in the extent of land under crops to be 64,844 acres, which is more than ten per cent on the whole cultivated soil of the island. Of course this signifies a considerable extension of agriculture in Ireland, and a large addition to the food resources of the country. We need not remark, however, that these figures are by no means decisive as to the actual result of the harvest, to which a good yield and a favorable gathering are more important than the breadth of land under crop.

> It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the increasing facilities of intercourse with England, the relative proportion of the English and Irish speaking inhabitants in this, country, has continued the same for the last forty years. From the last census it appears that about one quarter of the population in Ireland speak the Irish language. The report of the Census Commissioners states that more than 1,500,000 of our fellow-countrymen still retain the Celtic tongue of their forefathers.

> ANGIENT INISH RELIC .- At the establishment of Mr. Deering, watchmaker and jeweller, Oastle-place, Relfast, may now be seen a large urn, or basin of copper, clegantly shaped, and of curious workmanship, which was recently found in a bog in the town-land of Raffery, barony of Killinchy, county Down. It is two and a half feet in diameter, and stands 18 inches in height. The curved portion, which connects the widest circle of the vessel with the aperture at top, is united to the lower portion by a row of brass nails; it is likewise here and there ornamented with small crosses, and is furnished with two large handles; it was lifted from a depth of 50 feet under ground, and is in excellent preservation.

> IRISH GRIEVANCES .- The Dundalk Democrat, in the course of an able article on its entering upon its seventh year, says :-- " Ireland wears a hue to-day very different from that which she presented when our prospectus was issued. But who are to be thanked for that but the people themselves, who, as on many similar occasions, during several centuries, have risen up with a giant might at the very moment their enemies though they were nearly destroyed for ever? It is not the government who aided them, for those who govern them are not friends but enemies. It was not the aristocracy who succoured them in their need; for the greater part of our paltry aristocracy did their utmost to drive them headlong from their country. Whatever change has taken place in their circumstances-whatever improvement they exhibit-be it great or small-they are indebted for it to no one but themselves-their strong arms, their patient industry, and their willing hearts and minds. What a cruel thing it is to find such a noble people as this abused and misgoverned, and treated as enemies in their own country? And what would not such a people become; what examples would they not give the nations of the world in arts, in arms, in statesmanship, in commerce, in literature, in manu-factures, and in all the high walks of great intellectual achievements, if they had their distinics in their own hands? Had they a paternal government at their head, fostering and encouraging agriculture; spending the revenue of the country for Irish purposes; protecting and enlarging commerce and manufactures, and cheering the people onward in industrial occupations and enterprise. Ireland would be one of the most prosperous and happy nations in the world. "But, instead of enjoying all these blessings, here we are a nation of 'tenants at will,' tilling the

land to fatten and support a number of men in luxury, who, although they admit that the laws keepin the farmers in a state of serfdom are 'a cause of much poverty and disturbance,' will not lend one effort to reverse such a state of barbarism. It is evident that much work lies before the people ere they can call themselves secure from danger. Wrongs exist which must be removed before Peace can make her home amongst us. The land question, the tithe question, and several minor questions are yet to be disposed of. That the people will gird themselves to do battle against these anomalies we have not the least The monster land laws must be swept away, doubt. and a brighter and juster code put in their place. The temporalities of the Established Church must be struck down, and cease to be a badge of scridom. The grand jury system-taxation without representation-will have to yield to popular power. The franchise is to be enlarged, and vote by ballot-to give freedom of election-fought for and won. And when these shall be obtained, a united people, with no bone of contention to divide them-no apple of discord to split them into factions, may demand and easily win back their plundered legislature. That will be the crowning work, the grand achievement to consolidate and strengthen Irish power. Do what we may, whatever exertions we make will be fruitless, unless we have the power to govern ourselves." IRIBH POLITICAL AGITATION .- There is a very remarkable pause, at present, in the union of the body politic of Ireland. No meetings are held, few letters from men of station appear to enlighten or stimulate the public mind. With the exception of the Council of the Tenant League, there is not a single fixed central body in the country, to which men can turn for guidance upon any leading grievance affecting national interests. To all external appearance, agi-tation, in the old and well tried sense of the word, has become, so obselete, that the reign of corruption would happen and would appear to be permanently cstablished and Whiggery-its incarnated idol-to be worshipped and adored in high and we would almost venture to say in the holy places of the land. The place beggars rejoice at this happy consummation. They are chuckling with a gloring delight over the rich harvest, which, even by anticipation, they are rejoicing. A bright vision opens upon their view. Places, pensions, patronage, titles, court smiles and favors, magisterial dignities, bench promotions, Attorney generalships, solicitor generalships and the thousand and one allurements by which those who forget the poor, in their greedy desire to promote their own selfish interest, are seduced, dance in panoramic and gorgeous array before their eyes. There is a net work of corrupting influence thus spread over the face of the country, so that even the best and most stendfast friends of the poor and their religion begin to be staggered and to falter under the apprehension that, ultimately, every generous and manly impulse will be crushed and annihilated. There is another element working to produce this external calm. A transient gleam of apparent pros-perity is shining over the country. War prices-a reduced population-and good harvests have produced a temporary comfort amongst almost all classes of the community; and this fact is paraded at agricultural banquets and festive sources, as an ovidence that agitation has ceased, because henceforth unnecessary: The unthinking and unwary are caught by these scductive illusions, so that still, looking only to the surface of things, spitation is thought to be dead. But my one who will dig a little deeper will find that this apparent is not the real, position of

The Earl of Kenmare has subscribed £500 towards the building of the Presentation Monastery at Killarney, which will almost complete it .- Tralee Chronicle.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times states that the Protostant Bishop of Limerick (the Right Rev. Dr. Griffin) has contributed £5 towards the bazaar of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd Convent, in the City of Limerick. The Earl of Carlisle is also contributor

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Esq.-The ardent adoration of the people for our eminent countryman, so far from abating, increases every day. We have reason to know that, whether his consent be given or withheld, no event is more probable than the election of William Smith O'Brien by two, if not three, of the great constituencies in the province of Munster, when the next dissolution of parliament occurs.-Munster

DEATH OF LORD DE FREYNE .- On Monday, Arthur, Lord Baron de Freyne, and Lord Lieutenant of the county Roscommon, breathed his last in London, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and seventcenth of the estates on the death of his father. The Rev. John French, next eldest brother to the late lord, succeeds to the title and estate .- Roscommon Messenger.

rrec n, to the communication, which this week, announcing that the Mayor of Waterford has been most successful in the mission which he undertook with so much spirit to Paris, for the purpose of soliciting the French government to induce the agriculturist and agricultural implement makers of France to send specimens of their stock and new improvements to the next show of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society, which will be held in Waterford.-It will be seen that the Mayor, who provided himself with all the necessary diplomatic instructions, has obtained a promise from the highest available authority now in Paris, that the wishes of the citizens of Waterford shall be acceded to; and there is no doubt that this promise will be acted on. The Waterford show will therefore be invested with a peculiar in-terest which no former agricultural show in this country could boast of, and it is probable that we shall have on the occasion contributions from different parts of the Continent.

The Times addises the creditors of the Tipperary Bank to accept a proposal from the shareholders of a dividend of 10s. in the pound, to be made up by a call from the latter to realise 6s. There are assets sufficient to produce 2s. in the pound, and a like sum is expected to be realised from the Sadleir estate. If the creditors will not take this, the £150,000 to be subscribed by the shareholders will be spent in contesting their liability, and years must elapse before it can be established.

THE LATE BARON DE ROBECK .-- We are enabled to state the following particulars respecting the disap-pearance of this lamented gentleman of whose death by drowning, we regret to say, no doubt any longer remains, although the body has not yet been found. Leixlip Castle, the residence of the baron, is, as all Dublin people know, situate close to the fall of the river Liffey, called the Salmon leap, which, in consequence of the flood (one of the greatest that has been known for many years), was an object peculiarly in-teresting on the evening of the accident. Baron De Robeck had twice walked to look at it in company with his son, Major De Robeck, and upon each occa sion strongly expressed his admiration of the grandeur of the fall. He wished to visit it a third time, but was dissunded from doing so by Major De Robeck, on account of the dampness of the evening, and was left by him for a short time in the drawing-room of the castle, from which a window opens upon the grounds close to the river. The last that was seen of him afterwards was by a girl, who observed him from the opposite side of the river, standing on the brink, looking at the fall for several minutes. She then saw him turn away to ascend the steep bank rising from the river, in doing which he was hidden from her view by a brake of bushes. During his previous walks he had been assisted up this bank by his son, and the probability is that, wanting that assistance upon the final occasion, he slipped in, and, being feeble, could not recover himself until he rolled into the stream, and was carried away by the current then running furiously. His handkerchief was found in a weir a considerable distance down the river, but no other portion of his dress has been found upon the bank or elsewhere. These circumstances prove that the molancholy occurrence must have been purely accidental. -Evening Mail.

Pauperism has decreased so much in the Carlow Baron Penefather has been erroneously announced Union that the surplus of funds now in the bank en-as dead by several Dublin and London papers. The ables the Guardians to dispense with a poor-rate for the present year.