

his own little finger better than his doctrines, a very simple argument, a *fortiori*, will enable us to estimate the amount of his benevolence. But, in the ordinary, it is said, redeemed every thing, and the ordinary that so much ignorance should exist on this subject. The facts—that if a martyr, a man who chooses to die rather than to renounce his opinion, Cranmer was no more a martyr than Dr. Dodd. He died solely because he could not help it. He never retracted his recantation, till the fount he had made the law, and *Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays*.

## THE PENAL LAWS AGAINST CATHOLICS.

Sir, the rudest form in which the authority and power of the State can be applied in support of the Church with which it may chance to be united, is that of prohibiting, punishing, and crushing adherence to any profession of any creed and discipline but his own. This is persecution—and this your Imperial policy formerly tried in Ireland with savage and relentless vigor. The time comprised in this that ranged from the earlier part of Elizabeth's reign down to the battle of the Boyne. The problem which your policy attempted to solve was, how to transfer from Catholic to Protestant hands the ownership of the soil in Ireland, together with all political influence, all social distinctions, all the ordinary powers of achieving gain, all the potentialities of civilization, comfort, and affluence. The agencies chiefly relied upon in solving this problem were arbitrary laws, wholesale confiscation, cold steel, and gunpowder. And what are the staple materials which make up the history of the period? Robbery by the civil power, and retaliation by the outraged people—tyranny without limit followed by insurrection without pity—desperate sieges and hideous massacres—a country laid waste—a population alternating between the extremes of rage and terror, a priesthood crushed beneath a heavier doom than that of slavery. Sir, seldom, indeed, has a bloodier drama been acted upon God's earth. (Hear.) You cannot read it even at this distance of time without feeling your blood curdle in your veins. And in what did it all issue? Why, in this, that in the reign of William III. Protestantism had the wealth of the country, but Roman Catholicism still retained the affections of the people. Such was the first great failure of your Irish ecclesiastical policy—I will give but a hasty glance at the next. The second phase of the Church Establishment principle is that of ascendancy—that is the application of the power of the State to the elevation of the Church with which it is united above all others in worldly position, privileges, and security. You tried this modification of the State Church theory in Ireland from 1689 to 1829.—Your attempt was to foster Protestantism into strength by privilege—to depress and weary out Roman Catholicism by civil proscriptions and penal laws. The tale is a very familiar one—but familiar as it is, it falls within my purpose to repeat it—and it may be condensed into a very few sentences. I will not go into detail to show the peculiar favor your policy displayed towards Protestants—how you allowed them to appropriate to their exclusive advantage the land, the church, the franchise, the parliament, the municipalities, the learned professions, the University. Let us see what were the tender mercies of that policy to Catholics. They may be read in the Irish statute book from 1690 to 1790. Well, first, look at the disadvantageous position in which Irish Catholics were placed by law, as respects the offices and ministrations of their own church. Their higher ecclesiastics were sentenced to perpetual exile, and large rewards were offered for their discovery in the kingdom. Their parochial priests were compelled to register themselves as a kind of ticket-of-leave functionaries—(a laugh)—to give heavy bail that they would not go beyond the limits of their respective counties, and to engage that they would never exercise their functions out of their own parish. They were forbidden to assume any ecclesiastical title, and to wear any ecclesiastical dress—to erect any steeple, to toll any bell, to officiate in any graveyard. Their images were to be destroyed, their crosses thrown down, their pilgrimages prohibited. But, on the other hand, handsome annuities were offered by law to those priests who should apostatize from the Romish faith. How were the Irish Roman Catholics treated with regard to education? Every Catholic school was closed, every Catholic schoolmaster subjected to transportation for life, with the penalty of death in case of his return. No child of Catholic parents could be sent abroad for education without a special license—and lest the act should be evaded, any magistrate might at any moment demand that the child should be produced. What was their case in regard to the ordinary occupations of life? They were incapacitated from holding any commission in the army or navy, and from serving in any office under the Crown.—They were excluded from every liberal profession but that of medicine. They could purchase no landed estate—nor occupy any farm, the profit of which exceeded a third of the rent. If they betook themselves to industrial pursuits, they were literally at the mercy of Protestant municipalities. If, in spite of these restrictions, they acquired some property, what was their control over it? It was taxed *ad valorem* by the State, county, municipal and parochial authorities. No one belonging to the discouraged sect was allowed even to possess a horse of above £5 value. He could receive no real property from Protestants; either by deed or gift or by bequest—and if during his lifetime his eldest son turned Protestant he lost all legal control over him, and became incapable of charging his estate with portions for his children. Finally, in regard to the great privileges of citizenship, no Roman Catholic could marry a Protestant lady, nor entrust, at his death, the guardianship of his children to his wife or friends, nor exercise an elective franchise, nor sit in parliament.—By M. Miall, M.P.

## LAWS FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE IRISH PEOPLE TO PROTESTANTISM.

In Ireland the code was still more ferocious, more hideously bloody; for, in the first place, all

the penalties of the English code, and as the penalties of a few strokes of the pen, in one single case, were inflicted on unhappy Ireland; and then, in addition, the Irish code contained amongst many other violations of all the laws of justice and humanity, the following twenty most savage punishments.

1. A Catholic schoolmaster, or private or public, or even a member of a Protestant, was punished with imprisonment, banishment, and finally with a fine. 2. The Catholic clergy were not allowed to be in the country without being registered, and kept as a sort of prisoners at large, and afterwards were given (out of the revenue raised in part on the Catholics) for discovering them, £50 for an archbishop or bishop, £20 for a priest, and £10 for a schoolmaster or usher. 3. Any two justices of the peace might call before them any Catholic, order them to declare on oath where and when he heard mass, who were present, and the name and residence of any priest or schoolmaster that he might know of, and if he refused to obey this inhuman inquisition they had power to condemn him (without judge or jury) to a year's imprisonment in a felon's goal or to pay £20. 4. No Catholic could purchase any manors, nor even hold under a lease more than 31 years. 5. Any Protestant, if he suspected any one of holding property in trust for a Catholic or of being concerned in any sale, lease, mortgage, or other contract, for a Catholic; any Protestant thus suspecting might file a bill against the suspected trustee, and take the estate or property from him. 6. Any Protestant seeing a Catholic tenant on a farm, the produce of which farm exceeded the amount of the rent by more than one-third, might dispossess the Catholic, and enter on the lease in his stead. 7. Any Protestant seeing a Catholic with a horse worth more than five pounds, might take the horse away from him upon tendering him five pounds. 8. In order to prevent the smallest chance of justice in these and similar cases, none but known Protestants were to be jurymen in the trial of any such cases. 9. Horses of Catholics might be seized for the use of the militia; and, besides this, Catholics were compelled to pay double towards the militia. 10. Merchants, whose ships and goods might be taken by privateers during war with a Catholic Prince were to be compensated for their losses by a levy on the goods and lands of Catholics only, though, mind, Catholics were at the same time impressed and compelled to shed their blood in a war against that same Catholic Prince. 11. Property of a Protestant, whose heirs at law were Catholics, was to go to the nearest Protestant relation, just the same as if the Catholic heirs had been dead, though the property might be entailed on them. 12. If there were no Protestant heir, then, in order to break up all Catholic families, the entail and all heirship were set aside, and the property was divided, share and share alike, amongst all the Catholic heirs. 13. If a Protestant had an estate in Ireland he was forbidden to marry a Catholic in or out of Ireland. 14. All marriages between Protestants and Catholics were annulled, though many children might have proceeded from them. 15. Every priest who celebrated a marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant, or between two Protestants, was condemned to be hanged. 16. A Catholic father could not be guardian to, or even have the custody of, his own child, if the child, however young, pretended to be a Protestant; but the child was taken from its own father, and put into the custody of a Protestant relation. 17. If any child of a Catholic became a Protestant, the parent was to be instantly summoned, and to be made declare upon oath the full value of his or her property of all sorts, and then the Chancery was to make such distribution of the property as it thought fit. 18. "Wives be obedient unto your husbands," says the great Apostle. "Wives, be disobedient to them," says this horrid code; for, if the wife of a Catholic chose to turn Protestant it set aside the will of the husband, and made her a participator in all his possessions in spite of him, however immoral, however bad a wife or bad mother she might have been. 19. "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." "Dis-honor them," said this savage code; for if any one of the sons of a Catholic father became a Protestant, the son was to possess all the father had, and the father could not sell, could not mortgage, could not leave legacies or portions of his estates, by whatever title he might hold it, even though it might have been the fruit of his toil. 20. Lastly (of this score, but this is only a part), "the Church, as by law established," was, in her great indulgence, pleased not only to open her doors, but to award (out of the taxes) forty pounds a year, for life to any Catholic priest, who would abjure his religion and declare his belief in hers!

Talk of the "fires in Smithfield!" Fires, indeed, which had no justification, and which all Catholics severely condemn; but what, good God! was the death of about two hundred and twenty-seven persons, however cruel and unmerited that death, to the torments above described, inflicted for more than one hundred years, on millions upon millions of people, to say nothing about the thousands upon thousands of Catholics who were, during that period, racked to death, killed in prison, hanged, bowelled, and quartered. Besides, let it never be forgotten, that the punishments in Smithfield were for the purpose of reclaiming; for the purpose of making examples of a few who set at naught the religion of their fathers and that in which they themselves had been born. And if these punishments were unjust and cruel, as all men agree that they were, what shall we say of, how shall we express sufficient abhorrence of the above penal code, which was for the punishment, not of those who apostatized from the religion of their fathers, but of those who, to their utter worldly ruin, adhered to that religion? If we find no justification, and none, we shall say, there was, for the punishments of Mary's reign, inflicted, as all men know they were, on very few persons, and those persons not only apostates from the faith of their fathers, but also, for the most part, either notorious traitors or felons, and, at the very least, conspirators against, or most audacious assailants of, the royal authority and the person of the Queen; if we find no

justification, and we all agree that there was none for those punishments, inflicted, as all men know they were, during a few months of furious and unreflecting zeal, just after the quelling of a dangerous rebellion, which had clearly proved that apostates and conspirators, were one and the same, and had led to the hasty conclusion that the apostasy must be extirpated, or that it would destroy the throne; if we find, even under such circumstances, no justification for these punishments, where are we to look for, not a justification, but for a ground of qualification for our abhorrence of the above mentioned barbarities of more than two hundred years, inflicted on millions upon millions of people; barbarities premeditated in the absence of all provocation, contrived and adopted in all the calmness of legislative deliberation, executed in cold blood, and persevered in for ages in defiance of the admonitions of conscience; barbarities inflicted, not on felons, conspirators, and rebels; but on innocent persons, on those who had under all and every circumstance, even while feeling the cruel lash of persecution, been as faithful to their king as to their God; and, as if we were never to come to the end of the atrocity, all this done, too, with regard to Ireland, a flagrant breach of a solemn treaty with the English king.

And is this the "tolerant, the mild, the meek Church as by law established?" [History of the Reformation—W. Cobbe.]

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONVENTION.—The *Kilkenny Journal* states that the Right Honorable Lord Carew, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wexford, has been received into the Catholic Church. The noble Lord, who is descended from the ancient family of Carew, in Devonshire and Cornwall, was member for the county of Wexford from 1812 to 1834, when he was created a Peer.

The Tipperary *Indicator* says it has received a letter from the Protestant Curate of Templemore, the Rev. F. Hambant; that the writer admits the conversions, but that one was a poor woman with only a gentian name. From this we may infer that a Protestant clergyman thinks very little of the soul of a poor woman. He only looks to the rich.

THE IRISH BAR.—SON OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—Mr. Edward Smith O'Brien, eldest son of Wm. Smith O'Brien, of Carlinmore, late M.P. for the county of Limerick, has been admitted by the Benchers of the Queen's Inns, as a law student during the present term.

The *Evening Post* says that "In Dublin and generally throughout Ireland, credit was never upon a sounder basis than at this moment; and the mercantile classes are free from the anxiety which prevails to some slight extent, at least, in England. Indeed, we might go farther and say that never, perhaps, were the trading as well as the agricultural classes of Ireland in a state of such general solvency and prosperity. High prices and good crops, for a few years, have led to a revolution in the condition of the farmer, and the landlord, of course, fully participates in the beneficial results; so do the trading classes; for advantages in such cases must be reciprocal; and the laborer also is in a better position."

Mr. Wheeler, a magistrate of Bandon, has addressed the electors of that borough on Whig principles, as a successor to Lord Bernard, who has just succeeded to the Barony of Bandon. He promises to advocate tenant-right.

The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed Edmond Burke Roche, Lord Baron Fermoy, to be Lieutenant-General and Custos Rotulorum for the county and the city of Cork. The Earl of Granard has been appointed Lieutenant-General and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Leitrim, in the place of E. King Denison, Esq., who resigned, and who has been appointed to a like office in the county of Roscommon.

Mr. Horsman, M.P., has had a serious accident whilst out hunting. According to the *Freeman's Journal*—"It appears that in a hard run of some two hours, Mr. Horsman, who is a first-rate rider, was somehow or other thrown from his horse, and while in that state the horse, which was quite tired, rolled over him heavily, and, we understand, severely injured him. No medical attendance was unfortunately at hand, but every attention was bestowed on the sufferer which care and solicitude could afford. On inquiry last night at his residence in the Phoenix Park, we ascertained that Surgeon O'Reilly has been in attendance upon the honorable gentleman, and that, although he has received considerable injury by the fall, and will necessarily be confined to his apartment for some days, yet the injuries are not of a nature to cause any serious apprehensions."

MINING IN THE COUNTY ARMAH.—An English company has obtained a grant from the College of Dublin to go through their property and open up its internal resources as to ores of different descriptions. They have succeeded in doing in the parish of Derrygonn, near Keady, county Armah. Having commenced in January of this year, they have prosecuted the work of raising lead ore very successfully, and their operations are every day standing, so much so at the first they had but three men, now they have twenty employed, and last month paid in wages above £80. The company succeeded in obtaining the services of an agent, or manager, from Cornwall, Captain Tucker by name, who is not only a practical miner, but also a chemist and surveyor of minerals. This manager has forwarded to Mr. Nunn, of Dublin, a box of lead ore of the best quality, to be placed in the museum of the college, as a sample of the minerals their property contains. The utmost wish of the owners has been realised in the production of so far, and when the work will be more extended, there is no doubt of its paying a handsome dividend. As the college possesses thirty-two townlands, it is fully expected that every one of these will produce minerals and coals, which this company will, no doubt, in due time, turn to good account.—*Belfast Daily Mercury*.

About £32,000 worth of property was sold in the Encumbered Estates Court on Tuesday, the estates being situated in Limerick, Tipperary, Roscommon, and the town of Dundalk.

From a letter addressed by Sir Robert Kane to the *Cork Examiner*, it transpires that a meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University will shortly take place for the purpose of taking two important subjects into consideration, the first being—"The relations which are to exist between the Queen's University and the Catholic University;" the second relates to the question of altering the curriculum of studies, as suggested by the Lord Chancellor, in his late address at the conferring of degrees. "It will be another curious phase in the progress of the Irish social revolutions (says a contemporary) should any plan be successfully devised for the reconciliation of the conflicting differences between Archbishop Cullen and the Executive Government."

The *Athlone Sentinel* says—"We regret to learn that the quantity of diseased potatoes in this neighborhood is found to be far greater than was anticipated. In the digging in of the crop it has been discovered that a large number are unsound, and in some instances where they had been sown in rich land the crop is scarcely worth gathering, being nearly all black. It has also been remarked that when potatoes are housed the disease rapidly extends amongst them. As the crop is a very abundant one, it is expected that there will be a plentiful supply notwithstanding; but it is indisputable that the disease has manifested itself in no inconsiderable degree."

A very numerous meeting of the Liberal Club was held a few days since, with a view of circulating accounts of the state of the country, and resolutions were passed expressing indignation with the Parliamentary career of Dr. Brady, and a determination to support him on future occasions.

In the Carlow Union, within seven years, the number of paupers has decreased from 2,000 to 304, and this number consists exclusively of the aged and infirm, with children under fifteen years of age.

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.—At a meeting of the Endowed Schools Commission, held in Dublin on Monday, there was made one of the most extraordinary revelations of landholding or agriculture that even Ireland has seen. It appears that the lands of the Dunganon Royal School are under the management of what is called the Carro-st. Board, and that for thirteen years past no amount of lay costs has been furnished, though the rule of the Board requires that the sum of £1,000 should be paid every year. The Commissioners ascertained that from 1843 to 1853 the lay costs of the Dunganon estate amounted to £444 6s. 4d. Inquiry was made at the meeting on Monday as to how this sum accrued; and, unless some explanation can be given beyond what the Commissioners then received, a most atrocious system was revealed. The Solicitor stated, on his examination, that in the financial year of '47 notices to quit were served on two hundred and eighty tenants who owed no rent. There were 350 tenants altogether. Mr. Stephens, one of the Commissioners, stated that in '44 there were three hundred and fifty-two notices to quit served, (every tenant must have been served), and only three tenants were in arrears, and that in a mere trifle. This work was going on for ten years, and a sum of £767 was paid out of the funds of a charity to carry out what one of the Commissioners call "a policy so cruel and unjust." It may be fancied by the reader that this policy was to put money in the solicitor's pocket—that it was merely tugging at the tails of an attorney's milch cow. It looks like that; but the solicitor says he had the orders of the board for the cruel proceeding, and that he remonstrated against it till he made them desist. The Secretary of the Board also states that the Board ordered the carrying out of the atrocious policy. We know that in some parts of the North of Ireland it is the custom to serve every tenant at will with a notice to quit every year? He may miss his Easter eggs, his Holy-days apples, or his Christmas dinner, but he is sure of his notice to quit. The object of this is to keep the slave in awe—to have him thoroughly in "his honor's" power, and to be able to turn him out at once should he lay claim to the inheritance of any manhood, or dare to call his soul his own. And yet people will write, talk, and boast of the liberty and justice that prevail here. Liberty! with the sky snowing an annual storm of notices to quit! Justice! with the money of the poor employed to make them slaves. Liberty and justice—Ha! ha! There are, just now, a shower of notices to quit being snowed down in Fermanagh, for what can be nothing else, that we can see, than a vindictive purpose.

OCEAN STEAMERS TO IRELAND.—A writer in the *Boston Post*, advocating a line of screw steamers from that city to Ireland, makes the following very appropriate remarks. We have but little doubt that the enterprise would command both attention and support from the people of Ireland, if properly conducted, and with right kind of men at the head of it in this country—men whose integrity and aptitude for the business would be guarantees of its success. Whatever kind or size of steamers may be run between Boston and Ireland, one thing is certain; and that is, that there must be a combined interest in their success, on both sides of the water. Let such a line of steamers be started with all the stock owned in America, and there would be comparatively little stimulus and interest in Ireland to support and sustain them; but without a proprietary interest in that country, the interest there would be slight. Ireland is comparatively poor; but scattered over the land is a vast amount of capital; and whether that capital is invested in agricultural lands, in manufactures, in trade, in hotels, in railroad stock, or in any other property or business, it would increase in value and productiveness, at once, by the establishment of a permanent line of steamers to one or more Irish ports.

"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." It is a very fashionable thing in England to charge the people of Ireland with a lack of enterprise, a lack of ambition, a lack of stability, and general helplessness, and all because they will not help themselves. It may or may not be true; the best way to disprove it is for them to put their shoulders to the wheel, and co-operate with all who are disposed to help to regenerate the country, whether the workers in the cause are Irishmen or Americans; whether they are patriots trying to do the country a service; or merchants and capitalists in pursuit of gain. "Heaven help those who help themselves." It would be a sad verdict to pronounce on the condition and state of Ireland, and the helplessness, and non-reliance, non-subsistent character of Irishmen, if a country that has a population numbering more than one-third as much as that of the United States; an island remarkable for its fertility and beauty, and populated by a race that has unquestionably produced more men of genius, more great warriors, great statesmen, great writers, great orators, and more men of note than any equal number of people in any other country in the world—if this land, always so noted, and now so prosperous, would have ambition and energy and capital sufficient to take an equal share in a line of steamships to run regularly to one or two of the prominent ports. The day that such a line of steamships would commence running would be a red letter day in the history of Ireland's prosperity. But it would be a piece of folly for any American or other foreign company of capitalists to furnish all the funds, build the ships, and take the responsibility of sending steamers to a country that would do nothing towards working out her own salvation. The mere fact—if such were the fact—that Ireland was unable, or unwilling to furnish half the capital necessary for such an enterprise, would prove both that she was not deserving of such an effort, and not able to help sustain it or carry it out successfully. The very way for Ireland to check or stop the vast emigration now going on, and that has for years been depopulating the country, is to find remunerative employment for both capital and labor in the country. If it was understood that a condition on which such a line of steamers was to be started, should be that one-half of the stock should be taken in that country, and the shares were put as low as ten pounds, there would scarcely be a small farmer, or a tradesman in the interior, the west or northwest of Ireland that would not take stock. The mercantile and manufacturing classes in Galway, Dublin, and Belfast, would or should feel a direct interest in the enterprise. A line comprising three steamers would require a paid up capital of from \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,000. Connected by railroad, as every part of Ireland now is with the great cities, the influence of such a line of traffic, correspondence and travel, would be felt in every corner of the land. The city of Limerick, but a few hours ride from Galway by rail, would feel a new impetus in its trade from such a line of steamers. Many gentlemen of means and leisure in Ireland, who otherwise would never cross the Atlantic, would take the opportunity of an Irish line of steamships to make a personal acquaintance with Niagara Falls, East and West Canada, the Natural Bridge and other strange Springs. Yankee tourists would scatter gold and talk politics among the hotel keepers and curiosity vendors of Killarney, Dublin and Belfast; and their shouts would waken the echoes in the Gap of Dunloe, and among the cliffs of Connemara, Bantry Bay, and the Giant's Causeway. These are not mere idle words; but sober facts, and Ireland and Irishmen will bless the day when deeds shall take the place of words, and capital, courage, and enterprise, start a line of steamships from Boston to the "Green Isle of the Ocean."

TUPPER'S ESTATE.—The *Evening Mail* contains an account of the sale of the estates which Tupper, the late Chief Commissioner of the Public Works, had sold before the Chief Commissioner's sacrifice which was to have been a very successful one, the result of the daring attempt to give away the cobwebs of Chancery by the institution of a new and liberal tribunal. A small leasehold estate in the county of Louth, called the Greenmount Estate, comprising 257 Irish acres, was sold yesterday in the Encumbered Estates Court. A large portion of it, including the mansion-house occupied by the late owner, is now untenanted. The annual value of the property, according to the Ordinance or Griffith's Valuation, is £489 10s. subject to quit-rent and tithe rentcharge, amounting to about £40 a-year. The first bid made for this property was a sum which, if not now, certainly was very low, namely, £14,000. After an unusually brisk competition between Mr. M'Climock, D.D., of Drumcree, and Mr. Chester, of Stonehouse, the former bidding £18,000 and the latter £19,000, he was declared the purchaser for that sum, being upwards of 42 years' purchase on Griffith's value, at less quit-rent and tithe rentcharge.

FIRE AT RICHMOND BRIDGEWELL.—The prison which for 100 days contained within its walls the person of the illustrious Daniel O'Connell and his companions of 1843, had a narrow escape of being reduced to ashes on Monday night. The total amount of damage done cannot be less than £1,000.

According to one of the Galway papers, the spirit of self-expiation is still alive, and the peasantry manifest a restless tendency to try their fortunes in other climes. The mania, it is said, is rapidly extending to the middle as well as the lower classes, and is by no means confined to the west of Ireland, it pervades the island throughout. "The paucity of inhabitants in some districts (says the *Western Star*) one would think would be an inducement for the present residents to remain, especially as wages are good for operatives and workmen of every craft, and the laborer is surrounded with an amount of comfort he never enjoyed before. Bands of emigrants of the laboring class, escorted by numbers of relatives, are continually passing through this town on their way to America, whence they, for the most part, have received the amount of their passage-money. Though Canada is for the most part encouraging to those who contemplate crossing the Atlantic, yet the feeling is gradually increasing in favor of proceeding to Australia. It has become known that some of the colonies have subscribed largely in aid of emigration from this country on the 'bounty system,' and every day for the last month we have had a large number of applications to know how free passages can be obtained. The authorities, however, have not afforded any facilities to such of the inhabitants of the west of Ireland as might be anxious to emigrate, after having been deemed suitable candidates for a passage."

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB THE BANK OF IRELAND.—CARLOW, NOVEMBER 17, 1856.—A daring attempt to effect an entrance into the branch of the Bank of Ireland, in this town, occurred last night. About one or two o'clock several persons got into the rear of the premises in question without being perceived, although they had to pass several wicked dogs, and having cut a pane of glass out of the window of the back door, they endeavored, by means of a chisel or lever, to force the lock of an iron gate which protected the back of the house. After several strenuous efforts they had to give up the task in despair. According to the regulations of the bank, a porter slept in the office, provided with arms, but being wrapt in the arms of Morpheus he did not hear the noise. The ruffians next proceeded, by means of a ladder, to try their luck on Mr. Stoyte's premises, which adjoins the bank, but in this they were unsuccessful. They tore the wire work which was on the outside of one of the windows, and cutting a pane of glass out with a diamond, one of the fellows put in his hand and found beneath a large quantity of delf. Fearing that the noise that must necessarily be created by treading on the ware, they abandoned the place and tried their fortune in the next house, Mr. William Whitmore's, where they were more successful. They effected an entrance, and proceeded to break open doors, desks, drawers, &c., in various apartments. Having secured a number of silver spoons, knives and forks, and other valuables, they lighted on a mahogany box, belonging to the Friendly Brothers, which they conveyed to the yard, and broke open with some blunt implement. It contained a gold snuff box, value £50, a valuable silver corkscrew, a case of pistols, and some papers; but in their hurry, the first two articles escaped the notice of the thieves and were found with the box in the place this morning. It is not yet known what amount of property was stolen from Mr. Whitmore, but the police are on the scent of the ruffians, who are supposed to be some of the disbanded militia or ticket-of-leave men who are at present prowling through this county. —*Saunders News Letter*.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The *Clonmel Chronicle* says that a collision took place on the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, near Dunkitt, about two miles from the former city, by which the lives of five persons have been forfeited. It appears that a ballast train left Waterford to "shunt" at Dunkitt, in order to allow the Dublin train to pass; but the railway policemen, instead of changing the points so as to allow the ballast train to run into the "siding" permitted it to proceed along the line, to a sandpit on its way, to be filled, thinking probably, that it would reach its destination before the arrival of the passenger train. Unfortunately, before many moments had elapsed the Dublin train came up and ran into it, completely smashing both itself and the ballast train. The catastrophe is described as being of fearful extent, and our informant has mentioned that on leaving Waterford he ascertained the number killed and wounded was then not exactly known.—Up to that time, however, the bodies of five persons had been found quite lifeless. "Among the wounded passengers is Dr. White, of Dublin, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, who lies in a precarious state in this city."

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.—The oft celebrated 5th of November has passed off without any explosion worth recording, except, perhaps, the meeting on that evening of the Dublin Protestant Association, at their rooms in Abbey-street, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Grogan, M.P., when some two hundred "Protestant operatives" were enlightened on the subject of the Gunpowder Plot, and a resolution was adopted strongly reprobating "the so-called Liberal sentimentality that would suggest or advocate the non-observance of anniversaries such as this, whereby British subjects may be reminded of the signal mercies which God has vouchsafed them, and of the tyranny and arbitrary power from which they have been delivered." Mr. Grogan attempted to console the meeting for the absence of those who formerly gave their countenance and support, by saying that he looked upon the repeal of the Maynooth endowment as a matter of certainty. Altogether the proceedings were enough to dishearten the most sanguine of the operatives present.—*Weekly Telegraph*.

MAJOR MACNAMARA.—The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Advertiser* thus writes of the death of Major William Nugent Macnamara, for many years one of the members for Clare, and a prominent politician, but better known as O'Connell's second in his fatal duel with D'Este in 1815—"A memento mori has been awakened in the breast of many a metropolitan this week by news from over the water of the death of that glorious old 'son of the sea,' [the English of the Milesian family name] Macnamara. Mourning will the tidings recall the figure, still find in extreme age, of the gallant Major, in Bellamy's Kitchen of the House of Commons; or sauntering up the Haymarket, lingering to look in at the window of the pistol-maker's opposite the Opera-house; or in Bond-street, gloating over the hair-trigger treasures of gun-mak-