

The Earl Dunraven has subscribed £10 to the Newman indemnity fund.

The investigation into the charges preferred at Ballina against the conduct of Mr. Kirwan, R.M., during the late contested election for Mayo, was concluded on Friday evening by Mr. Martley, Q.C. There were sixteen witnesses examined on the part of the memorialist, whilst Mr. Cruise, R.M., Edward Howley, Esq., J. P., and Mr. Sub-Inspector Fox, were, with seven other witnesses, examined on behalf of Mr. Kirwan. The report of the proceedings has been withheld by desire of Mr. Howley.

The late proprietor of the great Martin estate in the county Galway, has entered the British army as an officer by purchase in the Cape Corps.

Ennistymon, which suffered so grievously by famine and disease within the last five years, now presents the largest juvenile population of any town in Ireland of similar extent. The children are to the parents in the ratio of seven to one.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—VISIT OF THE VICE-ROY TO BELFAST.—The Irish papers are filled with accounts of the Journey of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Eglinton to Belfast, where His Excellency advanced the Sections of the British Association for the Advancement of Science on Tuesday last. The Viceroy's reception was very cordial, though not so enthusiastic as in Galway.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has rewarded a young man, named Hearn, with a donation of £10 for having, last week, saved the lives of three women and a man who were clinging to a boat which had upset in the river Suir.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—DEATH OF A LADY BY DROWNING.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Tuesday Henry Davis, Esq., coroner for the north district of the county Dublin, held an inquest at Howth on the body of Mrs. Maria Kirwan, aged thirty-one years, and who thus came by her death:—From the evidence given by two boatmen, Mr. Kirwan, and Mr. A. Brew, it appeared that deceased was in the habit of accompanying her husband, who is an artist, to Ireland's Eye, and amused herself roaming about the island or bathing while he sketched. On Monday last they landed there shortly after ten o'clock in the morning, and the deceased gave directions to the boatmen to come for them at eight o'clock in the evening. They had a travelling bag and basket with them. In the course of the day Mrs. Kirwan was seen wandering about the island while her husband was taking sketches in another part. At six o'clock she went to bathe; and at eight o'clock when the boat arrived to take them off, Mr. Kirwan was standing alone on the beach in great trouble for the absence of deceased. He and one of the boatmen went in search of her, and after a good deal of searching, it being then dark, they found her in the water, wedged in between two rocks, in her bathing dress, quite dead; her clothes on a rock above the edge of the water. The jury found a verdict that the deceased had been accidentally drowned while bathing in the sea at Ireland's Eye on the 6th ult.

The Colonial Emigration Commissioners are taking thirty young women from every workhouse in Ireland, for a free passage to Australia.

The guardians of Limerick send thirty, and the Nenagh guardians thirty female emigrants to Plymouth, thence to embark in the Traversero for Australia.

Captain Huish, General Manager of the London and North Western Railway, and Mr. Roney, have arrived in Dublin to accelerate the passenger transit by Holyhead, so that a party leaving London in the morning, will be able to sleep at Belfast, Cork, Limerick, or Galway, the night of same day.

THE SCOTCH IN IRELAND.—The principal tenant of Colonel Gordon, in South Uist, not being able to agree with the colonel, gave up his farm there a few months since, and is now settled in the county Mayo, where he has purchased some land and rents more, paying (he says) 9s. an acre for what would be worth two guineas in Scotland. He expresses himself much satisfied with his transition to Ireland, where he finds the people, who properly treated, "far more tractable and industrious than his own countrymen," and from the great advantages offered he predicts a large emigration thither of substantial Scotch and, perhaps, English farmers. He said that he was lately one of a party of twenty-four at an ordinary dinner in the town of Ballina, all of whom were Scotch.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.—IMPORTANT.—A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, writing from London, says:—For this year all applications are useless: the funds supplied by the Colonies are inadequate to convey the present applicants on the list, who (in addition to those provided in the ships) number no less than 15,000 emigrants. The consequence is that the Commissioners have determined on refusing all new applications whatever, and have actually suspended their agents in the three kingdoms. Coming on the spring it will be possible to ascertain if the state of the funds will admit not only of a deportation of the 15,000 already alluded to but also of additional claimants. I shall take care to inform myself on the subject, and to give you (if you permit me) due intimation as to the result.

The last report of the emigration Commissioners contemplates the extinction of the Celtic race in Ireland. It says:—"We should be disposed to believe that those who remain at home, including an unusual proportion of the old, the most feeble and most destitute, do not at the most, do more than replace by their births their losses by deaths. If so, it would follow that the annual decrease of the population in Ireland is not less than the annual amount of the emigration; and that unless the emigration be soon arrested, the country will soon be deserted by its original population."

OVER ZEAL FOR THE REVENUE.—Considerable excitement has prevailed among the shopkeepers of Dublin for some time past, in consequence of the invasion of the drawing-room of a respectable grocer and trader in spirits, and the expulsion of his guests, on a Sunday evening, by a sergeant of police, under the authority of the existing laws affecting that class of traders. A deputation, headed by the Lord Mayor, appointed at a recent public meeting, at which his lordship presided, have waited on the Lord Lieutenant on the subject, at the vice-regal lodge. His Excellency admitted the hardship, and promised to confer with the authorities on his return from Belfast, to see what could be done towards putting the matter on a better footing.

Limerick butter now carries the lowest price in the London market. It was not so when inspection and branding were imperative at the weigh-house. Cork, Carlow, Clonmel, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Sligo dairy produce shows higher marks than Limerick.

FORGING AMERICAN BANK NOTES IN IRELAND.—A singular case of forgery on an American bank, under circumstances which render it one of particular importance to emigrants, has been heard before the magistrates, at the head Police-office, in Dublin. A man named John Murphy, a native of Ireland, but who seemed to have improved his natural acuteness by a residence in America, was charged with causing to be forged a copper-plate, purporting to represent a five dollar note of the State Bank of Hartford, Connecticut, U. S., America; also for having the plate and several impressions from it in his possession for unlawful purposes. It appears that in the month of May last the prisoner went to the house of an engraver named Wilson, on Aston's-quay, and producing a bundle of American notes, asked him if he could engrave a plate similar to any one from which those had been struck. Wilson replied in the affirmative, but, suspecting him to be a police agent, declined taking the order, upon which the prisoner went away, but on the understanding that he would return, which he did on the 1st of June last. In the meantime Wilson consulted with some of his friends, who induced him to take the order and give information to the American vice-consul, Mr. Foy, which Wilson did. On the 1st of June the prisoner called on Wilson, who agreed to engrave the plate for £11, and selected a five dollar note on the State Bank of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, and at once set about completing his order, which, being rather tedious, was not finished till a few days since; but he was visited almost daily by the prisoner. On Thursday week he called for the last time at the engraver's, and, having paid the amount agreed on, received the plate and fifty-three notes struck therefrom by the direction of the prisoner, along with the genuine note, which served as a copy. While Wilson was executing his order he was in constant communication with the vice-consul, who in the meantime wrote to the managers of the Hartford Bank, and they without delay despatched to Ireland a Mr. Huntington, one of the directors, who was ready to prove, when called on, that the notes produced, with the plate, were unmistakable forgeries, and that the one from which the plate had been engraved was genuine. Mr. Foy, the vice-consul, applied in the interim to Mr. Superintendent M'Mahon to have the assistance of the police, and that officer directed Sergeant Redmond to take the case in hand. On Thursday, the day in which the prisoner intended taking away the plate, Sergeant Redmond and Ryan overtook him on his return from Wilson's. He confessed he had a plate, which, with the other property, consisting of 53 forged five dollar notes, 180 dollars, in genuine notes, five £1 Bank of Ireland notes, 18 gold coins of different kinds, eagles and half-eagles, 41 silver coins of different kinds, a gold watch, and a gold ring on his finger, with some gunpowder, percussion caps, and small pellets, the sergeants took from him, and conducted him to his lodgings in West Essex street, where they found in a travelling bag a double barreled rifle pistol (loaded), some wearing apparel, and a pair of shoes, in the toe of one of which were stuffed some proofs of the forged plate. The magistrates ordered him to be remanded till the following Friday (yesterday). So well engraved was the plate by Mr. Wilson, that the prisoner, in conversation with him, remarked that, had he the notes in America, he could circulate 1,000 an hour.

PERSONAL RENCONTRE.—About half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday, Mr. Robert Morrogh was passing down Bridge-street, and Mr. William Hayes was proceeding after him in the same direction, when Mr. Hayes passed Mr. Morrogh, and, in doing so, jostled against him. The latter gentleman turned round and demanded an explanation of such conduct; it is said, however, that Mr. Hayes refused to give any explanation, but, on the contrary, put himself into a fighting attitude, upon which Mr. Morrogh struck him in the face, and some blows were exchanged. Mr. Morrogh appeared to have the best of the encounter; and, after Mr. Hayes had received some blows which drew the blood profusely from his mouth and nose, he walked away, leaving Mr. Morrogh in possession of the ground. Mr. Hayes then walked down Patrick-street, and went into M'Connell's Hotel, for the purpose of removing the blood from his face; and, in the meantime, Mr. Morrogh came up to the front door of the hotel, in Patrick-street, and remained standing there for some minutes, after which he went away. In a few minutes after Mr. Hayes returned into the street from the hotel, went up to one of the ginglemen who are stationed in Patrick-street, opposite the Chamber of Commerce, took his whip out of his hand, and went over to the Chamber of Commerce. After Mr. Hayes had remained at the door of the Chamber of Commerce for a minute or two, he then walked down Patrick-street, turned down Princes-street, and remained standing in Princes-street for a few minutes. By this time a considerable crowd had collected, which was quickly increasing, and when Mr. Hayes proceeded again towards Patrick-street from Princes-street, he was followed by a large number of persons. Mr. Hayes then went towards the gingle-stand, and, after again looking round him, hauled the whip to the gingleman from whom he had received it. The circumstance was quickly made known to his worship the Mayor and Mr. Walker; Mr. Hayes was seen by them, and pledged his word of honor that he would not assault Mr. Morrogh, upon which he was permitted to go at large. In a short time after Mr. Morrogh was seen, and pledged in a similar manner. It appears that, in the course of the evening, Mr. Henry B. Olliffe called at the house of Mr. Morrogh, and expressed a wish to see him immediately about particular business, but what the nature of the business was he did not mention. Having failed in seeing Mr. Morrogh he called at his house a second time, saw the servant, and was most particular in his inquiries regarding Mr. Morrogh; but Mr. Morrogh was not to be seen, and the gentleman left the house. Mr. Hayes accompanied by Mr. Henry B. Olliffe, appeared at the police-office on Wednesday, and after some discussion between Mr. Gillman, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Julian, the professional gentlemen engaged in the case. Mr. Hayes was bound over to keep the peace until eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when he is to appear at the Police-office, in the sum of £500 and two sureties in £200; and Mr. Olliffe in £200 and two sureties in £100 each. Mr. M'Connell, Victoria Hotel, and Mr. Sam. Haynes, Patrick-street, were Mr. Hayes's sureties; Mr. H. B. Julian and Mr. Haynes for Mr. Olliffe, who was charged for conveying a hostile message. The parties then left the office. We may here state that in the course of the discussion, Mr. Hayes alleged that he conceived he was the party assaulted and not Mr. Morrogh.—*Cork Examiner*.

Forty-two houses at Newcastle, Tipperary, were levelled by the proprietor within the last month.

THE CHOLERA.—An apprehension of the approach of cholera has led to some movement here, with the object of adopting precautionary measures. It appears by the report of the Dublin Sanitary Association, that much progress has been made in the abatement of nuisances—the conditions of the dwellings of the poor has been improved—most of the cellars unfit for human habitations have been shut up, their former occupants having obtained better dwellings; and that the results have been most favorable as regards the public health. In some of the country towns a movement of a similar kind is about to commence; but, generally, very little care seems to have been given to sanitary regulations, owing, in a great degree, to the want of knowledge as to the powers conferred by the existing laws upon the local authorities.—*Tablet*.

Several persons have been arrested for breaking into houses and taking fire-arms, near Askeaton, county Limerick.

Twelve persons, with various wounds, received in riots returning from the race-course, at Newcastle, have been received into the Limerick Infirmary. Barrington's Hospital, Limerick, is also full of accidents from the races; there are two bad cases of concussion from stone throwing.

The numbers are fast decreasing in the Tralee work-houses. Nearly 200 were discharged last week.

Loughrea union rates from 6d. to 7s. 6d. Under the new poor rate estimate by the guardians of Ennis union, the electoral division of Ennis is taxed so high as 4s. 10d. in the pound.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The Mayor of Limerick has received a letter from the Secretary of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, announcing that they have forwarded instructions to the officer, Capt. Ellis, to select 100 passengers for Australia from the list of candidates forwarded by his worship.

On Monday last as a party of soldiers were firing at a target with the minié rifle, at Cringle, King's County, Francis Najeat, a drummer, aged 18, was shot by one of the bullets through the head and instantly expired. The ball passed through a mound of earth 3ft. thick before it reached his head.

MORE EXTERMINATION.—At the weekly meeting of the Nenagh Board of Guardians on Thursday the relieving officers received an extraordinary number of notices of eviction. From the estate of Shirley Ball, Esq., no fewer than 38 persons, with their families, have been cast adrift since the 25th August. Though residing in different townlands they are all tenants of Mr. S. Ball, and represented to live in the parishes of Kilmastulla and Templekelly, being in the electoral division of Ballina. Nearly all the relieving officers were armed *cap-a-pie* with notices of eviction. Most of the hapless beings who have been thus summarily evicted from the homes of their infancy had the temerity to vote against their landlords at the late election, and thus they are rewarded for daring to exercise the elective franchise in Tipperary.—*Limerick Reporter*.

We learn that on the townlands of Hacketstown, Knockhouse, and Ballavad, the property of the Right Rev. Dr. Daly (reported by the relieving officer) noticed in our last, there were no less than thirty-five families evicted about a fortnight since. One of the families, named Power, numbered thirteen children, with the parents. Sub-Inspector Redmond, from Portlaw, commanded a large force of police on the occasion; the Sheriff, and a number of Dragoons, brought up the rear. Some of the tenants were subsequently admitted to their houses, we learn, as care-takers, an easy mode of eviction.—*Waterford News*.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—On Monday Thomas Costelloe, Esq., held an inquest on the body of John Shaghnessy, a smith, who was conveyed to Barrington's Hospital in a state of destitution, and on the brink of eternity, it having been alleged that he had not tasted food for three days previously. The jury, after examining witnesses, returned the following verdict:—"Died from destitution and want of nourishment, and no blame attributable to the relieving officer, as deceased refused to apply for it."—*Limerick Examiner*.

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.—At the last meeting of the Ennistymon board Mr. P. E. Reilly called the attention of the board to the horrifying fact of the remains of a poor peasant lying uninterred in the bogs of Lisdoonvarna, exposed to the birds of prey and dogs.—The poor man, whose name was O'Driscoll, was engaged as laborer on the public works of Mr. Pierce Creagh. His body was found near Bleake's mountain in a frightful state of decomposition. Dr. Cullinan, coroner, held an inquest on the body, which was in such a putrid state that Dr. Shannon found it impossible to effect a *post mortem* examination. The wife of the deceased buried the remains of her poor husband without a coffin. The Ennistymon board when informed of it ordered the relieving officer of the district to have the body properly interred.—*Munster News*.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—Mr. John Lamb, the Quaker correspondent of the *Northern Whig*, has furnished that journal with another communication—the last of the series—giving the result of his observations upon the state of the harvest, as it came under his inspection in the course of an extended tour through the four provinces. The leading feature of Mr. Lamb's letter will be found embodied in the subjoined extract:—"From the north of Ireland to the south, and from the east to the west, the potato disease is this year universal. For the last five or six weeks I have been travelling on business, and wherever I went there it was. Some districts are very bad, and in others not near so much so; but no part of the country that has come under my observation has escaped. As a general rule the highly cultivated rich ground is producing a much greater proportion of bad potatoes than the poor man's field. In the heavy clay lands they are much worse than in light soils, and some kinds of potatoes are much worse than others; the old white lumpers are very bad everywhere, fully three-fourths of them are lost as human food, and the diseased ones of this class worth very little, even for animals; the stalks of the lumpers have rotted away, so that they are barely visible from the road. Fortunately for the people in the West, they did not plant near so many lumpers as usual this year; they have got several other kinds that are standing well so far, and there seems good ground to hope they will continue good. All persons conversant on the subject agreed that they were not getting worse during the last few weeks. Taking one kind with another, I conclude that three-fourths of the potato crop of Connaught is still safe and sound. Some parts of it are much worse, but then other districts are much better. If they don't get worse, we will hear nothing of starvation in the West this year. Some of the worst reports are from Cork, Carlow, Wexford and Westmeath. On my way home I ob-

served that when we passed Monaghan they got decidedly worse-looking; and I find my own (that are from primo seed I brought over from Lancashire) very bad, one-third only being fit for the table, while the Green Tops and Protestants which I brought from the West last year are very much better. The barley, generally, is a good crop in Clare, and in parts of Galway, it is very good; the wheat, generally, looks well from the road, and not much of it laid; most of it stood quite erect, which makes me fear the heads are not heavy laden. There is a very small breadth of land under wheat—on the whole it will be a much better crop than either of the last two years. The heavy oats are in many places greatly laid; the general crop of it is extremely good, a middling field being quite the exception. There has not been so good a crop of oats over the south, west, and north-west for many years. In the rich lands of Roscommon and Limerick, the crop will be immense; some farmers told me they expected to have from 300 to 400 stone to the Irish acre. One field in Limerick was pointed out to me as sure to produce 400 stone of clean oats to the Irish acre. I have not yet been much through the flax districts of Ulster, but from what I have seen of it I would conclude that the crop will be much better and more productive than last year; the color and appearance of it are much better looking than last season. The emigration has considerably enhanced the value of labor. A Kilkenny farmer who travelled with me a few stages said that he employed a number of men regularly in a quarry, gave them constant employment, and latterly had to advance their wages from 6s. to 8s., or else lose their services. There seemed to be quite a scarcity of laborers to cut the corn—I heard of 3s. per day at Mullingar. The harvest is coming in early, and very much together. If the potatoes had held good, this would have been like one of 'Joseph's years' of great plenty. The friends of progressive reform have nothing to fear from the new Parliament; there is no danger of retrograde legislation; the Government cannot go backwards, no matter how well inclined; they dare not work out their own principles of Protection; but on the subject of our most excellent system of national education, I do confess I have great fears. Any injury to it I would consider a great national calamity, and injury may be done indirectly as well as directly. For instance, the endowment of the church schools must, as a matter of even-handed justice, lead to a separate endowment of the Roman Catholic schools, and between the two our national system must fall to the ground."

CONNAUGHT.—Some unfavourable accounts have reached us of the potato crop, but generally speaking we have not heard any instances of the serious spreading of the disease. The reaping of the wheat and oat crops is progressing rapidly, and the yield is abundant. *Tuam Herald*.

LEINSTER.—The weather has been most changeable, and in consequence of repeated rains, many have entertained fears lest the corn while soaked, should begin "to malt." We have not, however, as yet, heard this evil much complained of. The disease in the potato is not spreading, and the other green crops keep up a promising appearance.—*Leinster Express*.

CARLOW.—The weather during the past week, was delightful, and in consequence, a large breadth of corn was sown. The wheat and oat crops are excellent, the yield in most places being more than an average. There are still conflicting accounts with reference to the potato crop. In light soils they are reported to be safe, and very prolific. In the upland and mountain districts, as well as in stiff soils, they are much damaged.—*Carlow Sentinel*.

During the last month there has been a total advance from the lowest point of fully from 5s. to 6s. per quarter on wheat. Although the weather since has considerably improved, a still further advance is talked of, and not without probability.

UNITED STATES.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in the city last week numbered 657, and included 14 from cholera, 76 from cholera infantum and cholera morbus, 42 from dysentery, and 44 from consumption. A material diminution from the previous week.—*N. Y. Journal*.

There had been three hundred and nineteen deaths by cholera, in Buffalo, from its commencement up to the 13th. The epidemic is said to have entirely disappeared from Cincinnati.

MIXED EDUCATION.—Although there is no mistaking the spirit of the Church's teaching on this subject, yet there are some Catholics who appear unable to see anything objectionable in the system of Public Schools adopted in this country, and who, to save a few dollars, expose their children to the most eminent danger of losing their souls. When will people try, at least, to understand that an education which is not based on religion, is neither more nor less than heathenism; and not the most respectable kind of heathenism either, not by half as respectable as the heathenism of Aristotle or Plato.—*Crusader*.

DEGRADATION OF PARTIES.—We do not think that, in any country, or at any time, party warfare was conducted in a more scandalous manner than it is now. We do not think that the state of things, in this respect, can be worse, unless, indeed, parties come to actual fighting. Indeed they have reached that point of wickedness, as is too evident from the accounts of New York primary meetings, where rowdies who should be in the penitentiary, frightened quiet citizens from the polls, and had every thing in their own riotous way. We fear that the same story will soon be told of other cities, besides that of New York.—*Boston Pilot*.

Abram Harris, a Jew, was brought before Justice Russell last week, on charge of violating the Sunday law—which consisted in mending his breeches. It having been proved that Harris kept Saturday as Sunday, in accordance with the usage of his church, he was discharged.

Several warrants for the seizure of liquor have recently been returned to the Police Court, by the officers of that tribunal, they having declined to serve them, on the ground, principally, that if the law is proved unconstitutional, they will become liable for damages. They also represent that there is no suitable place for the deposit of liquor; and furthermore, that they have great difficulty in determining what is, and what is not intoxicating liquor. Under these very sufficient reasons they have returned the warrants, which have been placed in the hands of the Sheriff. The Sheriff, after taking legal advice, returned them to the Police Court. One of the warrants was against a heavy dealer.