

... and, at the same time, those of animal magnetism, which have a common origin with the first. And it cannot be denied that if we are as true as the magnetic force would be quite adequate to the objects in view, which the former theories are not, as much as they embrace in their fulness all the phenomena, and leave none of them unexplained, especially if we consider the two circumstances which we drew attention to last of all. But if we must say freely what we think about this theory, and be it said with the permission of these excellent authors, it seems to us to be anything but true, regarded even simply as an hypothesis, not to mention it as a theory. It lacks solid proofs for being a theory; for those few and uncertain analogies, or likenesses, upon which it is founded, are rather shadows than bodies of solid argument, and we might adduce such a number of others of great weight, on the opposite side as would entirely conquer them. Then to be accepted as a hypothesis, it ought at least to have nothing repugnant to it in the order of already known and certain truths. Now we find here too many circumstances which are repugnant to this order. And to cite a few of them; in the first place, the view which is here taken of human nature and of its faculties in the primitive condition is quite contrary to that which sound philosophy and theology teach upon this subject. According to sound theology man did not lose by sin anything at all of what he possessed originally in the purely natural order, and his nature does not at all differ now, as to its peculiar faculties from what it was in the first creation. Sin did not rob it of any natural faculty, but only of those gifts which were gratuitously added; and of these some were strictly supernatural, as, e.g., sanctifying grace; others were preternatural only, because they perfected nature in its own order although they were not due to it; and such are immortality, immunity from pain, integrity and the subjection of the sensuality to reason, and other such like gifts. Of this double order of good things, Redemption restored to man the first and most precious, but not the second, though of less value: our Divine Redeemer thus ordering it in the wisdom of His economy; that both the one and the other class of gifts as they were given to man by grace and taken away by sin, so it was impossible that they could be restored to him in any other way than by the grace of Him who redeemed him from sin. This being the case, then, what must be said of those magnetic faculties of seeing and operating at a distance and without the help of corporal organs upon external matter, which our author attributes to man in his original state? Were they preternatural faculties? But if so, independently of the utter silence of revelation upon this point, which alone could give us any account of it, they could never be reacquired in our present state by any power of natural "exaltation." Were they natural faculties? But if so, they would not be lost, and man would be in possession of them at the present day in a state not a whit less sound and vigorous than are those natural faculties of motion, speech, sight, and so many others. But these faculties are so far from being natural that they do the rather contradict the very essence of human nature, which is a compound of spirit and of organic matter, and as such always requires (that is, in every condition, since essence can never be changed) that the soul in operating upon the material world should make use of bodily organs of which the Creator has given to her for this purpose, vitally united to her for purpose, and for this purpose essentially distinguished from other external substances. To believe that the case is otherwise is to render these organs superfluous, it is to compare the soul whilst she is still "in the way" here below, to pure spirits, altogether throwing nature into confusion, and disturbing the natural order and harmony of the creation. Nay, our soul as regards the natural power of moving bodies, differs so much from pure spirits, that as S. Thomas teaches, not only is she unable in the present life to move immediately any other than her own body, but even after being separated by death from her own body she remains incapt, *per se*, to move any body at all. Add to this, that as operating at a distance taken strictly in an absurdity, neither can pure spirits nor can the human soul immediately move anybody unless they be substantially present to it. Therefore, if the soul should wish to move an external object without the intervention of organs, it would be requisite that she should deliver herself from the prison of her organs and expand the presence of her substance in it also. Now this is opposed to the individual unity of the human compound and to the nature of the soul as far as she is the "substantial form" of the body (*forma substantialis*) since that unity and nature demand that, of two principles which are compounded and vitally united, one be not at all separated from the other, nor that the vivifying form should diffuse itself outside of the vivified matter. Besides these grave faults by which the above cited hypothesis vitiates the whole of anthropology, there are others no less serious, which make us repudiate it. For example, that mutual indwelling or co-existence of the object in the subject, that intimate connection and reciprocal sympathy, of all with all of the microcosm with the macrocosm exemplified in the vital sympathy, which the parts of one and the same being have together, though it may mean in the author's mind nothing more perhaps than the universal harmony of beings, seems to us, nevertheless, both on account of the forms in which it is expressed and the consequences which he draws from it, to encroach very near upon some pantheistic error of a sort of universal life. Then, again, that mixing up of sacred and profane, of supernatural and natural, attributing to sanctity which is something quite divine, and to certain practices of natural "exaltation," marvellous effects of the same order (although in different degree): that placing in the same category of a more or less perfect elevation towards a paraisical nature the saints and the pagan workers of wonders and modern magnetisers; that attributing to a merely natural "exaltation," the power of acquiring certain endowments lost by sin; these and other features of the whole same class which appear throughout the whole

... system seem to us to belong too much to that rationalistic naturalism which tends to confound heaven and earth, and undergo destruction. Finally, the theory of which we are speaking were true, it would follow that to practise this natural "exaltation" after the fashion of the magnetisers and mediums would not only be lawful but laudable even to a good Catholic; for what is there more praiseworthy than to aspire after the pristine integrity and excellence of man in his state of innocence? Now we do not know how far this consequence is conformable to the maxims and to the spirit of the Church. Which although she has not as yet pronounced any absolute condemnation of the practices of American Meospiritualism and of Zoomagnetism, nevertheless, far from commending and promoting them, she has always shown herself to hold them in very strong suspicion and diffidence, speaking by the mouth of the Bishops and of the Roman congregations. So much the more so as in the practices of Neospiritualism, the incromantic commerce with certain spirits of a very ambiguous and dangerous nature to say the least holds a foremost rank. It is very true that the author of this theory himself warns us of the danger which such practices incur of diabolical illusions and of superstition; but if this shows as it is his good faith, on the other hand it makes the evil character of his system more apparent. About which that which we have already said must suffice: since our object was not to give a complete and critical analysis of it, which would require a much longer treatise, but only to state sufficient reason on our part for rejecting it.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CASHEL.—We had the gratification of announcing in a second edition of our last publication the highly pleasing intelligence that the Bulls confirming the nomination of the most Rev. Dr. Patrick Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel and Emilly, had been received by Dr. Leahy, on Tuesday from Rome. We are sure that the announcement has imparted the liveliest joy to all who have been able to estimate the exalted character of the learned, pious, zealous, and apostolic ecclesiastic on whose brow the mitre of regnal Cashel will be placed on Monday, the 29th of June, the Festival of Saints Peter and Paul—the day, we understand, fixed for his grace's consecration.—*Tipperary Vindicator*.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We believe that a branch of the pious and zealous Dominican Order is to be established in Tralee, at the request of the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of the Diocese. During the recent mission of the Fathers in Kilkenny, few Catholics within a circle of ten miles round the town, and few in it, were absent from approaching the holy sacrament. The oral aggression and the equestrian escapade of the Rev. R. Hewson increased, if possible, the respect of the people for the Dominican Missionaries. We understand that half the parish of Tralee is to be allocated to the Rev. Fathers.—*Munster News*.

JESUIT MISSION IN CASTLECONNELL.—The mission prospers wonderfully. Thousands of the people are in constant attendance. The best results have already flowed from the splendid exertions of the Fathers. On Sunday next a mission is to open in Tulla.

The Rev. Edmund Phelan has been transferred from Abbotside to the Curacy of St. Peter and Paul's, Clonmel, in room of the Rev. William Shanahan. The Rev. William Power has been removed to Tallow, and is succeeded in the Curacy of Powers-town by the Rev. William Hickey.

DIOCESE OF CLOGHER.—The Very Rev. James Donnelly, D.D., late Professor in the Irish College, Paris, and well known as the eminently successful collector for the Catholic University, has been appointed by the Most Rev. Dr. Macnally, Lord Bishop of Clogher, to succeed the Rev. John Caulfield, deceased, as Parish Priest of Rosslea and Master of Conference in the ecclesiastical district of Clones. The following changes have taken place among the curates of the diocese of Clogher: The Rev. Thomas Macnally, late of Carrickmacross, has been appointed C. C. Clones. The Rev. Edward MacGloathlin, late of St. MacCartaine's Seminary, Monaghan, has been appointed C. C. Enniskillen, to succeed Rev. Wm. Herbert, transferred as C. C. to the parish of Curry, where he replaces the Rev. Charles Macnally, now C. C. Killarney, Rev. Laurence O'Neil, late C. C. Aughamullen East, appointed C. C. Magheracoolmonee (Eldorney), to succeed Rev. Cormac Smollen, removed as C. C. to the parish of Tydavnet. Mr. Smollen replaces Rev. Peter Macmahon, junior, transferred to the curacy of Donagh, vacated by Rev. Philip Connolly, now C. C. Carrickmacross. Rev. James Donegan removed from Donaceny (Fintona) to the curacy of Maguire's-bridge, to replace Rev. J. McKenna, appointed C. C. Clonabruity, where Mr. McKenna takes the place of Rev. Ardle Connolly, now C. C. Clones. Rev. John Smyth has been removed from Clones to the curacy of Derrygonny, to succeed Rev. Michael Curney; now C. C. Dromore. Rev. Patrick Maguire, late of the West Indies, appointed C. C. Magheracoolmonee (Eldorney). Rev. James Carey, late of Pettigo, named C. C. Aughamullen East. Of the Rev. John Macmahon and Rev. Thos. Murphy, lately ordained from Maynooth College, the latter has been appointed C. C. Meekna (Castleblaney) and the former, Mr. Macmahon, remains in St. MacCartain's Seminary, Monaghan.—*Dublin Freeman*.

ORDINATIONS IN MAYNOOTH.—Thirty young Clergymen were either altogether ordained or received the preparatory orders of the priesthood in Maynooth on Ember Saturday, the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen presiding and the Very Rev. Dr. Whitehead, Vice-President of the College, assisting as Archdeacon.—*Munster News*.

LOUGH DERG.—The annual Station at Lough Derg commenced on 1st June, and will end on the Feast of the Assumption, 15th August. The Station, as usual, is under the spiritual direction of the Very Rev. P. Moynagh, P.P., Donagh.

THE NEW CHAPEL OF BALLYVOYAN.—A few weeks ago we informed our readers that the Rev. Dr. Mehan had undertaken the erection of a new chapel in the parish of Ballyvoynan, in the county of Limerick. We are delighted to learn that the Rev. Gentleman has been most active and untiring in his exertions, and that the good work is rapidly progressing. From the zeal and energy of the Rev. Dr. Mehan, we are sure that nothing will be left undone to promote the interests of religion and to provide ample accommodation for the parishioners by the erection of a suitable house of worship.—*Limerick Reporter*.

On Sunday week the solemn dedication of the church at Brookborough and consecration of the cemetery took place. The Right Rev. Dr. McNally, Bishop of Clogher, officiated. At the close of the ceremony his Lordship celebrated Mass, after which a sermon was preached by that distinguished divine and pulpit orator Dr. O'Brien, founder of the Catholic Young Men's Societies, and Professor, All Hallows College, Dublin. There were many Protestants present, who paid most marked and decorous attention to all the proceedings. The church is large and capacious, affording accommodation to thousands of hearers. The altar was ornamented with the richest vases, containing the choicest flowers of the season, most of which were supplied by the Protestant ladies of Brookborough.—*Fermanagh Mail*, 5th of June.

THE NEW CONVENT.—Mr. Ganthey, of Omagh, has been declared the contractor for building the new Convent here; his estimate being much below any of the others.—*Tyrone Constitution*.

The Abbot of the Sisters of Mercy, by a majority of 23 to 15, has admitted the Sisters of Mercy to the Workhouse, to visit the Roman Catholic inmates.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF MERCY.—We regret to announce the death of Miss Rice, of the county Waterford, called in religion Sister Mary Paula, which took place at the convent of the Sisters of Mercy on the 2nd of June. This pious lady was one of the generous band that first went as nurses to the army in the East, and she continued, throughout the whole war, to render the greatest service in the hospitals of Turkey and the Crimea.—*Cork Examiner*.

Mr. Mahon, superintendent of the works at St. Mary's Church, Clonmel, while the men were engaged in clearing away the rubbish at the foundation of the pillars discovered an excavation in which lay the skeleton of a man. The bones were in their proper order. A small wooden cross of hard black wood was placed on the breast, which also bore traces of vestments; but these had from the ravages of time become a mere shadowy film covering the skeleton. The bleached bones of the feet were encased in strange, antique-looking leather shoes, reaching half way up the leg; and tied the at top with a rosette.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

MOORE DEFENCE FUND.—On Monday, the 9th June, the Meath committee of the Moore Defence Fund held a meeting at Navan, the Rev. P. Kelly, P.P. of Kilskeary, in the chair. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"Resolved—That we therefore deem it our solemn duty to the Church and to the poor, and to one of the ablest champions of both whom God has raised up in our times to fight against great odds the battles of the people, we deem it a duty, which the Clergy and people of Meath will proudly perform, to uphold by our voice and influence, and still more, by our money, the cause of Mr. Moore and the Clergy of Mayo against the Whigs of Ireland, as fittingly represented by the petitioner, Colonel George Ouseley Higgins. At the close of the meeting the contributions from several parishes were handed in. It is expected that by next Sunday week every parish in the county will have done its duty well.

THE IRISH COURT.—Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a Bill to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Although there has been ample time for discussion since the intelligence reached Dublin, the ardent patriots who six years ago fumed and stormed at the proposition to put Ireland upon the same footing as Scotland, and that both should be regarded as integral portions of the British Empire, are now silent, and it is said that some of those who took the most prominent parts in the agitation of 1850 have come to the conclusion that, after all, the Irish Meathpolis has strength enough to survive the shock given to the trade of dress-walks and shoe-buckles by a withdrawal of the Viceregal countenance.—*Times*.

THE IRISH CHIEF SECRETARY.—On the 9th June Mr. Herbert, the new Irish Secretary, was re-elected without a contest for the county of Kerry.

Mr. H. Scudamore Stanhope, who was private secretary to Mr. Horsman, has been appointed to the same office by Mr. Herbert, the present secretary for Ireland.

Her Majesty has conferred the Order of C.B. on Major Brownrigg, Deputy Inspector General of Constabulary, as a recognition of his eminent services to the Crown in this country.

The Lord-Lieutenancy of the county of Tipperary, vacated by the death of Lord Lisimore, has been conferred upon his son, the present Viscount.

Mr. William Edward O'Brien, eldest son of William Smith O'Brien, Esq., obtained the first classical scholarship at the examination on the 5th June in Trinity College, Dublin.

H. S. Keating, Q.C., the English Solicitor-General, is son of the late General Sheehy Keating, of Ballintubber, and nephew of Dr. Singer, Bishop of Meath. He was the successful parliamentary candidate at Reading, in opposition to Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, of Croom Castle, county Limerick.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

We have seen it stated that Mr. John O'Shaughnessy, the head of the New Australian ministry, is a native of Cork. This is a mistake; the distinguished Irishman, whose energy, industry and talent, have raised him to the exalted position he enjoys, is a Tipperary man, and is a near relative of the Rev. Edmund O'Shaughnessy, the respected Parish Priest of Drangan.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—The sales last week realized £78,000. The amount of rental posted for sale in the month of June is £18,263 per annum, the acreage being 83,000. The two largest properties are those of Sir Edmund Hayes, M.P., in the county of Donegal (£6,000 a year), on the 12th of June, and of George Lane Fox, in Waterford, on the 26th.—After the 10th of July, and until the 2d of November, there will be no further sales in the present year.

IRISH MINES.—The following notice appears in one of the Dublin trade reports of this morning:—"The prospects have appeared of a new mining company, under the Limited Liability Act, which is very favourably spoken of. The company in question has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the Castleward mines, which are situated near Strangford, in the county of Down. The lease of the mines is held from Lord Bangor, of Castleward, at a royalty of one-fifteenth. Three townlands are comprised in it, in which several mineral lodes have been discovered producing lead ores, and it is believed that others also exist fully as productive as those which have been partially worked. The mine was discovered by a party of labourers accidentally turning up large masses of lead ores with the seaweed.—This induced a search for mineral veins, which soon proved successful. The situation of the mine is good being but one mile from the town of Strangford and only 200 yards from a quay to which vessels of a moderate burden can come, and where ore, coals, and other materials can be shipped and discharged free of cost. In addition to these advantages, it is stated that any quantity of home-grown fire timber can be purchased close at hand at a moderate price. The proposed capital is £5,000 in shares of £1 each, which the promoters conceive will be more than sufficient to purchase the set, with the engine and plant, the price of which has been agreed on at £600."

AGRICULTURE PROSPECTS.—The rain, which set in in Dublin on the 8th of June, appears to have commenced generally a day earlier in the provinces.—All the country papers speak of the beneficial effects of the change, and the green crops and meadowing never at any similar period of the season gave promise of greater abundance. The *Cork Reporter*, of the 9th of June says:—"Since we last wrote a great change for the better has taken place in the weather; the cold harsh rain which fell in such quantity has been succeeded by a genial summer warmth that promise to realize all that has been prophesied by a celebrated French astronomer as to the effects the coming comet is to have for good—namely, doubling the products of the earth this season; and certainly we have never seen a better prospect of it than in the present appearance of the crops of all kinds in this district. On Saturday last our market was plentifully supplied with new potatoes, which sold readily for 6d. per lb. It rained incessantly all day yesterday, and should the drenching showers of the last fortnight be followed by the heat natural at this season we may reckon on rapidly ripened crops and an early harvest."

The army in Ireland, on the 1st of May, comprised a total rank and file of 20,700, and a general total of all arms, 25,339.

TENANT RIGHS IN PRACTICE.—A curious advertisement, bearing upon the question of tenant rights in Ulster, appears in one of the northern papers. It is the Rev. Alexander Ross Gandy, a Presbyterian Minister, who has recently become a nominal landlord-owner by purchase in the Encumbered Estates Court, and announces for sale by public auction, one of his farms in the county of Monaghan, consisting of 32 statute acres, subject to a yearly rent of £1 per acre, with a lease for 40 years, containing a clause in it to the effect that if the purchaser of the tenant right, or his legal representative, shall at any time during the existence of the said lease find down the rent to 10s. per statute acre, on the conditions proposed by subscriber to his other tenantry, that then subscriber, or his representatives, be compelled to execute a lease to the purchaser of the tenant right, or his legal representative, for 10s. per statute acre, for the residue of subscriber's term, exceeding 850 years. The conditions imposed on the purchaser are these:—"A deposit of one-third of the purchase-money will be required on the purchaser of the tenant right being declared, and the remainder of the purchase-money, except £100, to be paid on getting possession of the land, and the lease executed. £100 of the purchase-money of the tenant right will get leave to lie on the farm, on its own security, for five years, at 4 per cent per annum.—*Cork Times*.

DONEGAL.—The landlords are carrying it with a high hand in Donegal. The clearance system has long been at work among those northern mountains; and has, of course, produced its fruits, as cruelty has ever led to exasperation and to outrage. The question agitating the people of that noble county has been, pitifully expressed, *It is Men versus Sheep*. A stalwart peasantry, of peaceable habits; one of the purest remnants of the old Irish race; is being swept off the hills and out of the land of their fathers, to make way for a few Scotch and north of England farmers, and give scope to their system of sheep farming. The poor people thus dispossessed have entered their protest against the proceeding in an unwise and reprehensible manner. Nocturnal forays were made at different times into the holdings of the new comers and great numbers of the sheep were destroyed. The proprietors now *recoup* themselves out of the county. At a presentment sessions held at Letterkenny on the 29th ult., upwards of a thousand pounds was levied upon the county as compensation for malicious injuries. The following are the items: 1. To James Huggan, Esq., of Northumberland, for the loss of 446 sheep, alleged to have been maliciously destroyed on the mountains in the parish of Tullaghoegley, in the months of February, March, and April last, £561 5s., to be levied off the electoral division of Magheraclogher. 2. To Joseph Wright, Esq., of Aberdeen, for the loss of 267 sheep, alleged as above, in the same parish, about same time, £333 15s., to be levied off the electoral division of Mee-naclany. 3. To William Hunter, Esq., of Whittonhall, Northumberland, for the loss of 144 sheep, alleged as above, in same parish, about same time, £135 9s., to be levied off the electoral divisions of Magheraclogher, and the townlands of Upper Keeldrum and Ballynass mountains. 4. To Lord George Hill, who put forward a presentment for £123 12s. 4d., loss and damages sustained by the pulling down of a house in the same parish in March last, fifty-five pounds." Thus is the screw twisted down to nearly the last thread on the poor people of Donegal. Some time ago, the London *Standard* says, "a memorial signed by nearly 500 heads of families in these parts, was addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, begging the government to transport them and their families to some other quarter of the British dominions, in which they might have the means of living by honest industry." Of course such a prayer could not be granted. The government could find ships and a settlement for the riotous German Legion, but for the Irishmen, why if they could not live on the land, let them walk into the sea. Such is the alternative now before the men of Donegal.—*Nation*.

An application will be made to the Assistant Barrister at the coming sessions at Rathfriland to have that town appointed as the polling place for the baronies of Upper and Lower Connelloe at parliamentary elections, as Newcastle, the present polling-place, is too far distant.

A secretary holding a situation in one of the offices of Dublin Castle has been dismissed in consequence of the errors of his subordinate, and has thus lost a situation of £360 a year.—The Lord Lieutenant ruling that the secretary was responsible for the proper management of the department.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

The arrangements of the local committee of the British Association in Dublin are now assuming a definite form, and give promise of a successful meeting, Wednesday, the 30th of August, is the day appointed for the meeting of the Association.

On Friday morning fifty-eight women and girls and two boys, all comfortably attired, and all apparently in good health and spirits, left the Clonmel workhouse for the railway station at that town, on their way to Liverpool, there to embark for Canada. Another batch of female paupers is about leaving the city of Waterford workhouse for the same destination.

Claims to the amount of £500 have been allowed at the presentment sessions for the barony of Carbery, for malicious injury to property during the election for Sligo.

At a recent meeting of the guardians of the Tipperary Union it was decided to receive tenders from parties willing to instruct the blind inmates on the bagpipes and fiddle. It is to be hoped that when their course of instruction shall have terminated, those inmates shall be induced to leave the workhouse, in order that the million may enjoy the benefit of some pauper Paganinis. We anticipate, at all events, a wonderful increase in the number of our street musicians, and, consequently, an increased demand for local charity.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

The Summer Assizes for Tipperary will, it is thought, take place very early in July, owing to some changes in the ordinary circuit, in consequence of the celebrated Colclough estates' suit being fixed for trial at Wexford. The Judges will visit the several assize towns in the following order:—Wicklow, Waterford, Clonmel, Nenagh, and Kilkenny, leaving Wexford for the conclusion of the circuit.

Viscount Carlingford, of Swift's Heath, Kilkenny, has patented an aerial machine, with which he anticipates obtaining great results. The aerial chariot in form is something of the shape of a boat, extremely light, with one wheel in front and two behind, having two wings slightly concave fixed to its side. It is also provided with a tail that can be raised or lowered at pleasure, and which serves for giving an elevating or declining position, and worked by a cord.—*Melburnic's Magazine*.

ROBBERY OF A PRIEST'S DWELLING.—The dwelling-house of the Rev. Mr. Devereux, a Roman Catholic priest residing in the parish of Clonmore, county Wexford, was burglariously entered a few nights ago by some rogue, who carried off a considerable quantity of property. The burglar effected an entrance into his reverence's residence by breaking a pane of glass in the kitchen window, which is at the rear of the house; and having removed the fastenings he passed through the apartment unobserved by a servant, who was there asleep at the time. On going into the hall he groped about in the hope of getting possession of some wearing apparel, but in this his search proved rather unsatisfactory. He next proceeded to the parlour, where, having liberally helped himself to whatever articles he considered most suitable and portable, he took his departure by the same route that he had entered, without awaking the inmates. It is supposed that the burglary was committed by a fellow, who called at the house the preceding afternoon to solicit alms, representing himself as a distressed tradesman, but who only did so to reconnoitre the premises, and might possibly belong to a gang of thieves who at present infest the county.

IRISH POTATOES.—It is confidently stated that a large quantity of potatoes recently exported from the Limerick market, would not be purchased at the other side of the channel, so as to leave a profit to the speculator, and that in some cases the article could not obtain a purchaser at all! We are informed the consequence is that a large supply of these potatoes has been returned on the local market!! We may add that Irish produce in general, is much cheaper in England than at home. Good salmon can be purchased in London at a figure less than it is sold in Limerick market!!—*Limerick Reporter*.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GALWAY AND CLARE.—Much disappointment was felt and expressed by the people here, and at the Clare side of the water, at the delay which has unavoidably occurred in placing Mr. Lever's steamer on her course. The cause of the delay is now happily removed, and the *Sovereign* will be in Galway next week, and ready for her work between this port and Kinvara, New-quay, and Ballyvaughan.—*Galway*.

THUNDER STORM IN NENAGH.—A little after four o'clock the sky became dark and clouded, and vivid flashes of lightning, followed by loud peals of thunder, were heard at intervals of five minutes, and continued so for nearly an hour. The rain came down in torrents, the thunder and lightning continuing all the time, to the great awe and consternation of the multitude in town, who crowded in terror into every available place for shelter. We never remember such a thunder, nor so heavy rain, the streets were one sheet of water, and many houses were inundated, particularly in Queen street. The rain continued until after six o'clock. Altogether it was an evening to inspire every beholder with the dread omnipotence of the Creator of the universe. A good deal of damage was done in the vicinity of the town by the lightning.—A fine heifer of Mr. Hoctor's was killed, another of Mr. Rooker's several sheep, pigs, and poultry were struck dead with the electric fluid. Several large trees were split and blasted asunder. It is said a great deal of damage has been done in the country. It is a very singular fact that in Borrisokane, Toomevara, and Castletroy, there was not a drop of rain or a peal of thunder on that day.

On Saturday morning when the 9 o'clock bell was being rung at the Suir Island Mills, Clonmel, the tongue got broken and shot down into the street, smashing a large churn containing milk which a young girl was bringing into market. She had a narrow escape from the missile, which descended with great violence.

A few days since, a farmer named Lawrence Cahin, residing at Newpark, near Cashel, while his horse was being shod at a forge in that locality, received a kick from the animal which caused his death. On the following morning an inquest was held on the body by James J. Shee, Esq., coroner, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned by the jury.

A verdict of manslaughter has been returned against James Shea, a quack doctor at Cork for the death of a patient named William Goggin.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—Commending the vigorous prosecution by the English Attorney-General of the Royal British Bank swindlers, the *Evening Mail* calls attention to the case of their Irish comrade, the refugee hero of the Tipperary bank:—"In the meantime Mr. James Sadlier is enjoying the gaieties of Paris, and writing jaunty letters to the newspapers from his agreeable retreat. The escape of this man from justice is a disgrace to the police system of Ireland, only exceeded by the scandal of their pretended pursuit of the murderer of Mr. Little. Who is to be held responsible for his being permitted to defy the power of the law as he now does?"

ROBERT HOLMES.—An interesting memoir of the late Robert Holmes, one of the last great lights of the Irish bar, who recently died in London, appears in the *Freeman's Journal*. The following abridgement may not be without interest. In the year 1848 Mr. Holmes virtually closed his professional career, his defence of Mr. John Mitchell being perhaps the most powerful of his displays of forensic eloquence.—"With great regret we heard of the death of this great lawyer in London, where he had for some years resided with his only daughter. Since his retirement from the Irish bar he never re-visited the scene of his former triumphs, though he felt a deep interest in all that concerned it, and made particular inquiries about his old associates, of whom few now survive. He was born, we believe, in the neighborhood of Belfast about 1762, so that he had reached the very advanced age of 95 years. He entered college in the memorable year of 'Free Parliament—Free Trade,' and from the recollections of '62 he derived much of that enduring and inflexible patriotism which marked his whole life. His class-fellow and competitor was the late Chief-Justice Bushe. The polished genius of Bushe delighted and excelled in classical literature, while the severer pursuit of mathematical attached the more solid faculties of Holmes. He was called to the bar in 1795, when he had reached the mature age of 32. Previously he had turned his attention to physics. It would be more interesting than useful to speculate on his success as a cultivator of the 'mute arts.' He might have turned out an Irish Abernethy. He had the same rough manner, the same strong and racy humour, the same liberal love, of railway, the same regard to truth, and the same liking for a good fee. The adverse circumstances which beset his early career at the bar: it is unnecessary to recall. He had to struggle against difficulties which none living in these more fortunate times can adequately comprehend. His only inheritance was the gifts of nature, a strong intelligence, and many love of labor. He trained himself by careful study, and imbued that clear and precise knowledge of principles which he always displayed with consummate effect and disciplined ease. With these elements of success he combined a pure, sober judgment and unrivalled common sense. With such preparation he was content to abide his time, for it surely was to come. There were then a vigorous and promising race of aspirants for renown at the Irish bar—the two Pennefathers, Bush, Burton, Gould, O'Connell, Wallace, Holmes, and several others. The old nobles of the robe were dropping off—Ball, Burston, O'Neill, Ponsbury, and Curran. A few were still in the prime of years and intellect—Pinker, Saurin, Joy, O'Grady, Burrows. Such were the conspicuous names of the Irish bar when Mr. Holmes appeared; and, perhaps, none ever pre-unioned such a constellation of genius. The Union had precipitated on the bar this splendid aggregate of which the Parliament had absorbed a large portion, and hence the difficulty of attaining a distinction where the competition was so great and the excellence so unexemplified. Some took a rapid leap, partly from their influence and partly from their talents, while others, such as O'Connell, Wallace, and Holmes, were forced into the rear, waiting for the order of time to march up the reserves. Gradually Mr. Holmes moved to the front. His learning, his judgment, his minute preparation, his convincing argument and impressive eloquence at length firmly entrenched him in public approbation, and for 30 years placed him at the head of the common law bar of Ireland. His connection with the Emmet family is well known and need not be repeated. To that connection may be attributed the suspicion as well as the persecution to which he was exposed during the early part of his career. We shall reproduce one or two circumstances which are said to have moulded his character and inclined it to Republicanism. He was a member of the lawyer's corps commanded by Mr. Saurin. A general order was read on parade that the corps must submit to the code military and be divested of its civic character. Holmes, who had witnessed a flogging scene in the public streets, fearing the corps would be called on to witness similar acts of brutality, threw down his arms and stepped out of the ranks. This revolt against authority roused the indignation of the late Chief Justice Joy, who had a resolution passed in the