Who saw him /2

Mr. Jaines Boran; a decent young man. Daddy Boran's scape-grace son, is it?" His son, Mr. James, said the cautious men-

dicant. Capital, here's another half-crown.

Snapper drove off, while the beggarman's eye Jollowed him. God's curse will fall on you,' said Shaun, a

Dherk, 'as it fell upon Skerin.' (To be Continued.)

AMERICA IN THE MIDST OF WAR. (By George A. Sala in the London Telegroph.) NEW YORK, July 16.

For three days we have been in the full agony, or the full enjoyment call it which you please of thora of "Philadelphia rumors." The city which is built after the pattern of a chess-board is notorious, above all others in the Union, for the marketable commodity known as 'bogus.' I think that General Meade, who has had much to do with Philadelphia, might have remembered this ere he expelled the unlucky 'libeller of the press,' Mr. Cropsey, with ignominy from his lines. Mr Cropsey was on the staff of a Philadelphia paper, and his crime only amounted to a purely bogus statement that General Meade, after the unsuccessful battles in the Wildernessnow generally admitted to be virtually Federal defeats- had advised General Grant to retire across the Rapidan. But such a cock-and-bull story is quite pale and meagre in comparison with the wongrous tales with which we have been favored by Philadelphia since the interruption of telegraphic com-munication with Washington. The direly-threatened national capital has, of course, been taken half-a-dozen times since Wednesday last. Once the archives in the Department of State, the models in the Patent Office, the library of the Capital, and, let us hope, the greenbacks in Mr. Clark's vault, and Mrs. Sena-Sprague's plate have been removed on board a gunboat for safaty. Twice Mr. Lincoln, as a depozed fugitive, has been on his way hither, via Chesapeake Bay, and on board a gunboat. This report was fully believed for at least two hours by sundry New York quidouncs; only, opinions were divided as to whether it was at the Astor House or the Metropolitan that apartments had been prepared for our up-rooted uncle. "The war is over," a Peace De-mocrat exclaimed, bursting into my room on Thurs-"The war is over," a Peace Deday; 'a dictator will be proclaimed, and peace will be made before sixty days are gone.' When you ask a loyal Democrat-and there are very many loyal Democrats-what he means by peace, he rather shirks the question. One section of Democracy understand peace to be themselves at Washington, with liberty to carry on the war according to their own views; with another, peace simply means war with

England.

However, the 'scare' is all over now. The raiders or invaders, who came like a thief in the night, have departed as mysteriously as they arrived. No one at the North can form any idea of their actual numbers when they overran Maryland. It is the wildest guesswork to compute them. They may have been forty thousand strong, and it is just as probable that they did not amount to five thousand, all teld; whether they were a mighty host, or a scattered band of guerillas, they were numerous enough to frighten Baltimore and Philadelphia half out of their wits, to shake Wasnington to its very foundations, and to produce the uneasiest sensations in New It can scarcely be said that they were defeated in their operations against the Federal capital. They made less an attack than a demonstration. They could scarcely have seriously entertained the hope of subduing Washington by a regular siege; and the very day they spent in beating Wal lace at Monocacy was, oddly enough, a day lost to them as regarded their chance of taking the capital by a coup de main. The Federals were absolutely, in the long run, the gainers by having been 'whip-The day's delay was of inestimable value to ped.' them. They had time to recuperate. They had time to sound the alarm, man the fortifications, and hurry down corps after corps from Virginia; so that the districts which a few days before had been utterly decaded of troops soon swarmed with an army of eighty thousand men. Although the Confederates withdrew without striking any great blow at Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Washington, they nevertheless succeeded in 'cracking' the Federal 'crib' in the most scientific manner. Never was there, perhaps, an instance of burglary on so extensive a scale. This 'ducoites in excelsis' would have made the late Mr. William Sykes sigh with ency. Throughout her length and breadth Marylani has been looted. That which I dimly foreshadowed in my last about Federal pianofortes, cowshippons, piggeries, and hen-roosts has actually come to pass. The re-bels settled down on the doomed State like a cloud of locusts, and literally ate up the land. Their great revenge had stomach for all the Border States could produce. Nothing seemed too large to be taken away-nothing too small to be 'annexed' From a hundred thousand dollar requisition on the municipality of a country town to a basket of eggs and a housewife's fresh butter, all was welcone to their inentiate maw. They have goobled up property to the amount of many millions. They have shown that two can play the traditional game of the Dragon of Wantley. Everything upon four legs on which they could lay hold they seized; and much that goeth on two legs has also become their prey; for whenever they came on 'intelligent contrabands,' they incontineutly ran them off South.

But Maryland is free from the rebels, and the Dutch farmers of the adjoining State may breathe again, and charge the Federal soldiers who are sent to protect them twenty-five cents for a glass of water. The railway people are rebuilding the bridge over Guppowder Creek, and those who are aware of the extremely rough-and-ready manner in which bridges are improvised in the United States can form an idea of the very short time necessary to repair a work over which we slow-going Britishers would spend at least six months. Come, let us for once be just to our consine; they really are a nation of 'live men. They really are the most go-ahead people in the world. They have mastered the difficult problem of making railways without fences, without tunnels, without tubular bridges, and, in many cases, without chairs and without sleepers. They have just commenced to 'fish' their 'joints,' but they have a sublime contempt for such superfluities as double tracks. They have no more siding; than they can help, and, in lieu of running over the tops of houses on a viaduct, they ruch their trains right through the streets of populous cities, a bell on the locomotive ringing madly to warn the children and little dogs to get out of the away.

At this same Gunpowder Bridge the rebels burnt

the mails for no less than twenty eight cities. They must have destroyed, among so many thousand letters, something considerable in the way of greenbacks, cheques, and five-twenty bonds. They boast that they entered Maryland ragged and bare footed and that they have gone back well-dressed gentlemen. Their soldiers came in as infantry and went out as cavalry. They were of Moliere's opinion. Is prenaient leur bien (et leurs chevaux) ou ils les trouwatent. They have burnt down many scores of houses. They have left the Blair family without a roof to cover them : but all these desperate deeds have been done with a calm and systematic deliberation. They have seemed to be saying to the North,

Inis is civil. war. How do you like it?"
Non bis in idem is a motto which the plundered ceeple of Maryland may derive some little comfort not again attempt the invasion. But, unfortunately. Abere 18 a converse to the motto. Bis repetitu placent may be a maxim jumping better with the Confede. rate humor, and they may once more, and ere long,

make a descent on the Middle States. When the great Tribune of the People was driven from Rome, and the Colonnas and the Orsinis were rejoicing you can take Harry too.' And this Harry, a frain over his defeat, a sheet of paper was found one morning placarded on the staircase of the Capital, and on the sheet was written these words : . . Tremble! Rienzi will return. Will the Confederates come back, now that they have discovered how easy is the road, how rich the booty? or do they deem their purpose sufficiently accomplished, and their revenge sated? When they burnt the house of Mr. Blair, at Silver Spring, they wrote on the walls, and on the covers of books, that what they were doing was "in retribution for the devestation of fifty thousand happy homes in Virginia;" but they have not yet exacted an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. They have not shed blood for blood. They are yet free from the infamy of Milroy and Turchin. The reason i take to be this: that, wild and lawless as the Southern soldiery are, they have a great respect for, and render implicit obedience to, their officers, and that those officers are, in the majority of cases, Americans and gentlemen. The "hard cases" among the Federals are in general the foreign mercenaries; and have beard over and over again Federal officers deplore the incorrigible" habit of laying waste and demolishing property for mere wantonness common among their men.

There is a great outcry in the North just now against the ladies of Maryland. 'Lady,' indeed, is a term which the indignant loyalists refuse to apply to a Baltimore belle. 'Secesh woman' is good enough for her. It was a 'Secesh woman,' they say, who pointed out General Franklin - who has since made bis escape-to Harry Gilmore; they were Secesh women who stretched their lily hands from the carriage windows at Magnolia to clasp the rugged paws of the Confederate troopers. It is difficult, in truth to say how many busbands brothers, sweethearts, these 'Seceth women' may have had among the rebel hordes. That they did so sympathize with them is certain; and the invasion of Maryland was probably known as an 'event to come off' many days before the Government at Washington had the slightest inkling of the scheme. One cannot be augry with the Unionists for feeling irate with these incorrigibly perverse fair ones; they are twenty times more dangerous than the Jacobite Ludies of '45. The Scottish lady who sheltered under her hoop the fugititive gone very far; but the Secesh ladies of America will smuggle rebel mails in their bouquets and whole arsenats of six-shooters in their crinolines. It 'riles' the North even more bitterly to know that the anti-Union feeling among the ladies is not confined to those of Southern birth, but that it is shared by the majority of the Northern girls who have gone South to reside in Southern families as governesses and companions. There they have imbibed the most treasonable sentiments, and when they pay flying visits to their old homes in the Northern States do their best politically to demoralize their friends and relations. The North is protesting that a stop must be put to these things. These Secesh women have worn gold bracelets long enough,' writes one exus-perated loyalist; 'it is time to adjust bracelets of steel to their wrists.' The Government is urged to adopt measures of severity towards the fair sex. But what kind of measures? 'There used to be handcuffs,' cried the rev. Mrs. Crawley in ' Vanity Fair,' when she wished to deal with a refractory housemaid; but it is scarcely feasible to put the 'darbies' on the delicate wrists of a fair Secesher. It is astonishing, when ladies throw aside all scruples in the exercise of the immunities conceded to their sex, how completely they can baffle and perplex the most resolute men. remember in the West India mail-packet Clyde, a lady
—an Englishwoman, who claimed to have been five times round the world alone, and whom, had I not been aware that Madame Ida Pfeiffer was dead, I might have mistaken for that heroine of travel - who came on board at Vera Cruz, and without troubling herseif to ask the purser about her berth, marched into the first double state-room she found unoccupied, hung up her shawl, and established herself bag and baggage. In vain they told her this cabin was engaged; she would not budge; nary step. The purser, the chief officer, the head steward, the stewardess, had repeated interviews with her at the door of the apartment of which she had forcibly taken possession. At length they hinted that if she refused to listen to reason, Crosar must be appealed to, and the captain sent for. Then she threw up her arms after the manner of Boadicen addressing the Iceni: Send for the captain, she said; send for him this moment; do you hear? Let him put me in chains; an abundant harvest in this land, and in the hope for yes, let me be put in irons - in irons!' and she exhibited as though eager to be fettered, a pair of very symmetrical ancles. The captain came, but that discreet commander shook his head, and agreed there was nothing to be done. 'We might lock the door, and starve her into surrender,' he said, ' but then she might commit suicide, or scream the quarter deck off; and the newspapers, when we get home, would be full of 'Atrocious cruelty to a lady in the West Indies. Intamous conduct of the captain of a steamer.' Best let her be, Mr. Purser.' The lady carried her point and was let alone; and she was subsequently good enough to inform me that she considered the accommodation on board the West India mail

packets to be very superior indeed. The woman of Carthage, when the Romans were as the gate, gave their bair to be made into bowstringe ; the Countess Isabelle vowed never to change her chemise until the besiegers had been driven from her ramparts; and the butcher's wives of Newgate Market declared they would drink no more burut sack until King Charles's head was cut off; but I question whether either ancient or modern history can furnish an example of a conflict which was so much of a 'Woman's war' as this. The bitterest, most vengeful of politicians in this ensanguined controversy are the ladies. They differ in opinion, but in exasperation and implacability they are ununimous. You have on the one side, if you please, the protty, timid, shrinking Puritan Alice Bridgenorth the pious, well-meaning, tract distributing, fisnnelpetticont-sewing, novel-writing, poetry reading, chapel bunting, parson-petting, negro-loving lady of New England, transformed into a termagant and a virago; and, on the other side, you have the haughty and defiant Flora M'Iver, the embodiment of the indomitable will and the constant mind of the South, ready to fasten the white cockade to the bonnet of her lover as he rides down the Caunongate with Prince Charlie, but just as ready, and with fingers as firm, to stitch at the shroud which is to enwrap the mangled remnants of that lover after he has been hanged and drawn and quartered at Carlisle. There may be a ludicrous side to the devotedness of the sex in this strife, as when we hear of a fresh corps of female nurses organised in the North, who are to wear jackets with bright buttons, tunics with hoops and pants;' or when we read of 'starvation parties' and homespun balls' in the South; but the bitter, persistent 'deering do' has never for one moment faltered among the women on either side. I do believe that were Richmond, Petersburg, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston to fall, and were the armies of Lee and Johnston annihilated, the ladies of the South would buckle on sword and pistol, and head their negroes to continue the contest. All that mothers, wives, sisters, lovers hold dear, the women of America, North as well as South, have shown themselves ready to abandon. You remember that story of the country house past which I drove near Jamai ca Plain. Yet, the South can furnish stories of de votion as heroic, of sacrifices as sorrowful. In the history of the war there is not an episoce more piteous than that of a poor working wom in in Georgia who had four sons. Three of them went to the war, on the Confederate side, and were killed. The case of this bereaved mother was held to be so exceptionally cruel, that General Polk went to visit ber, to pray with and console her. She heard him, and then fonght two duels, and in both pinked his antagon-

deal too big for me. I just want a pair of arms, to belp me move, and fix me up a few things, and then delicate lad, was the last son of his mother, and she was a widow.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Mr. Cody, Catholic Chaplain of Mountjoy convict prison, has complained to the Government of the subjoined state of facts :- At present two of the three teachers are non Catholic, although the Outholic prisoners are 85 per cent. In other words, Mountjoy prison, containing 450 Catholic prisoners has only one Catholic teacher; whilst the same prison, with only 75 non-Catholic prisoners, has two non-Catholic teachers. Moreover, that the Catholic teacher is the lowest; and that the head-teacher is an apostate from the Catholic religion.

The Galway Express says :- The Rev. Peter Daly. P.P., has been suspended from officiating as a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. The cause is so remote as August, 1863, when he was present at a sorree given to the Beltast visitors in the Mechanic's Institute. This was reported by Bishop M'Evilly, and the suspension has just arrived from Rome.

AN ARGUMENT FOR REPEAL .- No country under a ruling power, legislative and executive, which it distrusts, hates and fears, will ever have that enthusiastic energy-that bold, confident, enterprising spiri - that youngness of heart and vigor of action which alone lead, in the cause of nations as well as of individuals, to success, eminence, and fortune. There will be, wherever the ruling power is fixed on a basis on which it cannot be trusted, a National despondency, a falling off from enterprise, a decay of trade and commerce. The National character will be im-paired by the change. There will be a carelessness, an indifference to the real joys of life—a reckleseness as to providing for the future. It is true, as in the Irish character at present, some sparks of the former soul may still, 'as the languishing lamp that just fiashes to die,' light up the ruin in which they are not wholly extinguished; but one by one they, too, depart, and all becomes dark. See, or instance, how strangely Irish hospitality still lingers amidst the wreck of poverty-sad memento of Ireland's from Cumberland's dragoons was thought to have former noble condition. How easy it is to explain ail the defects of the Irish character on this princi-

The Irish, as a people, say eminent writers, are careless about to morrow -so is every country that has not hope to invest 'to morrow' with interest. The Irish are without enterprise-so is every country that, like Greece, 'is living Greece no more'that is debased, chained down by a ruling power it detests. The Irish, we are told, unless under the guardianship of police, spies, stipendiary magistrates, and an endless train of salaried officials, would take the law into their own hands and commit terrible outrages. Perhaps they would, and so too, would any people that has no confidence in the rule under which they live and the public administration of the laws. It is the despondency, the apathy, the want of energy, buoyancy, self-respect, self-possession, and confidence which prey on a people who live under what they consider a hostile Government, that produce the many characteristic vices that disgrace a country that has fallen into such a misjortone. In this view of the question we find an argument for Repeal which the most subtle ingenuity cannot either obviate or answer .- Mayo' Telegraph.

Everything considered, it appears to me to-day that 'Onld Ireland' seldom had brighter harvest prospects before her. Should the weather continue favorable the abundant crops which our island home has produced will be gathered in safety, and will amply reward the husbandman for toil, industry, and auxiety. There is 'the joy of harvest' evident in the countenances of the people everywhere. That gloom and sadness which, I regret to 8-1y, I witnessed in many parts of the country early in this year, when desolating emigration was at its full, passed away considerably, and cheerfulness and pleasantness seem to have replaced it. To an frishman who has always clung by the old land amid all its changing scenes this is peculiarly pleasing; but the more so, perhaps, as travelling to-day en route to Killarney with a party of English friendswho are sincere friends to Ireland too -- I saw that they were pleased, greatly pleased, with the whole scene around them : they rejoiced in the prospect of to at present. I was glad to be able to direct attention to a splendid country, to soil laden with crops, to farm houses with every sign of comfort, to many evidences of industry, to the absence of the mendicante, which, too many in Eagland think are to be met at every step in this country, and those of the parties, ladies and gentlemen wno were never in Ireland before, were not a little surprised and not less delighted to find that this is not the Ireland to which, when a gentleman proposes on the other side of the channel to make his first visit, his friends beseech of him to make his will first, lest he should never escape with his life. I know by experience that a great deal of injury has been done to Ireland by Irisamen's misrepresentations of their own country. As an instance of this I may mention that last summer I had a letter from a friend in London, saying that himself and a friend, just returned from ludia, after several gears' residence there, were about visiting Ireland, and they would be glad if I would meet them at Westland-row station. They purposed spending several months in this country, visiting its many beautiful scenes, and I had hopes myself that, perhaps, the gentleman, just home from India, would settle here for the good of his health By a succeeding post, however, I received a letter, saying that the gentleman had met a member of parliament from Ireland, who gave him such a dismal and dark account of the country that he would not visit it ail, but would go to Switzerland instead. Our own outcites about Irish rain and desolation thus drive many to be absentees who would otherwise introduce capital into this country. I think much has been done to break down this feeling. I hope Irishmen will do much more to break down the antipathy towards us which exists at the other side of the water; and if we only show the bright side of Ireland and Irish life we will do more to dispel all that may hang over the dark side than by any other means. We have the prospect at pr sent of an abundant parcest, the weather has been the finest that we have had for years; the hopes of our populace are higher, and a greater determination exists to help ourselves by close application to industrial pursuits. Let us put these and other bright views of Ireland forward, and seek thereby to bring some of the wealth of England into Ireland. By our own course of procedure in too man; cases we have driven Englishmen to this - that they would sooner invest their capital in Kametchatka than in Ireland. Let us, with an abundant barvest in view, seek also to reap a harvest from other sources, and thus benefit our native land and its people. - Cor. of

The Carlow Sentinel says : - There is at the present time an iumate of the Carlow Union Workhouse, a man, named James Lawless, who has reached the patriarchal age of 103 years, and is still in the full enjoyment of a robust constitution and unimpaired faculties. He is a native of Ferns, county Wexford, and was born in the year 1761. He was an insurgent commander in the Insurrection of 1798, and fought at the battles of Enniscorthy, New Ross, Vinegar Hill, Newtownbarry, Rathdrum, Hacketstown, and Swords. During these engagements be was twice severely wounded, the mark of a sabre cut being still visible on his face. Subsequently he looked at him with a steady eye. I'm a lone wo ist. He was then in good circumstances, but poverman, General, now, she said, and this house is a ty came, and now the poor house is his home.

D. Chaplin to the Lord Lieutenant, and nephew to the Lord Chancellor, created a sensation in the Castle Chapel last Saturday. From what we can gather from the ravings of the outraged Mail, &c., be went the length of saying that Catholics should not be forced to contribute to the support of a Protestant Establishment. Our Orange contemporaries are lashing themselves to fury - 'Is he struck off the roll yet, cries one, 'this preacher, not of the Gospel, but of radicalism?' He wants the Establishment to disgorge half its spoil, roars another. Where is the Lord Lieutenan,' whines the Mail, why doesn't he disavow him, at once?' Rev. Dr. Brady's speech shows that the cause we have so strongly urged advances, and that a more liberal and just spirit enters the Protestant clergy .- Irishman.

RIOTING AT BELFAST, Aug 12 .- The rioting which has been going on every night during the week oulminuted to an starming pitch this morning, and several band to hand fights occurred between 2 and 5 o'clock. Stones, brickbats, bludgeons, and even guns were used, and before the police, who had gone home for the night, came upon the scene, a number of houses were wrecked. Several women, going to their work, were seriously injured. One girl was knocked down, and severely maimed by a blew from a policemen's gun, and a man was shot through the leg and severely wounded. At five o'clock this morning murder seemed to be the point aimed at by the contending roffians. One man was barbarously set upon, and in a few minutes left for dead. A gentleman coming up had him conveyed to a medical man's establishment. After a minute investigation the Doctor pronounced the sufferer in a very dangerous state, and begged of the parties in charge of him to have him conveyed to the Belfast | tions of the earth? General Hospital. Many other people were more or less injured. The Nunery on the Dublin road has been wrecked. The St. Patrick's Burial Society, in Durham street, has every window smashed in, and many other private houses have been more or less injured by the mubs. The district is still in a more disturbed state. The workers in the neighboring factories are out on the streets, and cannot be prevailed on to go to work. There is every prospect of dreadful rioting this evening, and the authorities are holding a consultation as to what is best to be done to preserve the peace of the town. We understand it is intended to call out the military.

OBANGE STUPIDITY .- The dull-headed Orangemen of Beifast thought to excite a riot by burning O Connell's effigy there on the night of the 8th. So it is stated; they did not succeed, however. Now, it is possible that these poor people had quite another idea, baving heard that fragrant woods were burnt in the East to purify plague stricken places, and expel evil spirits. They may have hoped that the burning of O'Oonnell in effigy would free them from the plague of idiotey, and the demon of bigotry. But, such mild means, we can assure them, will for ever be in vain. That devil has too firm a grip on them for that; to free earth of him they must follow the appropriate example of their prototypes, the possessed swine, and make a simultaneous rush into Belfast Lough. These uncouth Calibans are pitiable specimens in the light of day, and so they fed, for they do their deeds in congenial darkness. We trust there were not any Presbyterians among them; some we are aware, have spoken out manfully for a man who wrought for civil and religious liberty to allwho emancipated the Dissenters as well as the Catholics, and strongly resisted the laws which, divesting Presbyterian ministers of their legal-clerical character, sought to annul Presbyterian marriages and bastardize their children. It would be an instance of strange ingratitude did a single Presbyterian join the crowd of Oslibans. As to them, had they any manhood, they would take sides with their country, and omit prostrating themselves before the fetish who, Protestant king as he was, successfully did his utmost to ruin the manufactures and trade of their Protestant forefathers. But we fear they are Solomon MacSlimes, who like to be kicked, and from whom nothing can be hoped except that they will extinguish themselves as speedily as possible. - Irishman.

THE TEACHINGS OF THE ASSIZES .- The Sligo Champion sums up as follows the addresses delivered to the grand juries at the opening of the Assizes in various parts of the country. The results forms certainly a remarkable contrast to the addresses which English judges have been competled to give atterance to in "the sister country":-

County of Sligo. - Baron Deasy, in his address to the Grand Jury, core the following testimony to the absence of crime in this county : -

"I am glad, indeed, to congratulate you on the lightness of the catendar. The calendar contains but two offences, one of them being an assault on a child, and the other a charge of doing injury to a woman by furious riding. That the calendar is on this occasion a true indication of the state of your country is supported by the return which has been furnished to me by the county inspector of all the offences which have been committed since the lust assizes. On examination of this report I find it contains but twelve offences, and those of the most trifling and ordinary character, and it appears that in all these cases the parties were made amenable. This is an indication of the very satisfactory state of your county - creditable alike to the population themselves, and to you, who are entrusted with the good

conduct of the community."

Courty of Roscommon. - The Chief Justice address. ed the Grand Jury. He said:-

"it gives me great pleasure to be able to inform you that the calendar of your county is very light

County of Mayo .- Baron Deasy had also a pleasng announcement to make as regards this county-"I am very good to be able to say your county is not an exception to the general tranquility which we have found to prevail wherever we have been round the circuit'

County of Longford - Judge Christian, in address-

ing the Longford grand jury, said-"It is a gratifying circumstance, that in a district of the extent and population of the county of Longford, there should not be for trial at the assizes one single case of outrage on the person, nor with one trifling exception, as to which I believe there is a doubt whether the party accused was not insane, a single case of injury to property. There is not a case of homicide, there is not a case of assault, there is not a case of violence to females, nor of robbery, there is not a single case of malicious injury, and with the trifling exception to which I have already referred, there is not even a case of larceny. However gentlemen, the calendar alone would be but a fallacious criterion of the condition of the country, unless we find it fortified by the other document before me - namely, the coustabulary return of the full amount of outrages which have occurred since the last assizes, and how they have been dealt with. I am happy to tell you that it does fully bear out and fortify the lightness of the calcudar."

County Kerry .- Judge Ball, in his address to the Genna Jury said -

"He said he was happy to find that the county of Kerry partook of the general improvement be had found in every county on the Munster Oircuit since he had previously acted as one of the going judges of the assize; and in making the observation he should say that he al uded to the number as well as the character of the offences. There were altogether but six cases on the calendar, and four of these were charges of larceny, not requiring any particular ob-County of Wexford .- Judge O Brien, in addressing

the grand jury of this county, said: --His observations to them, he was happy to mention, would occupy a very short time, and would, for the most part, consist of congratuations upon

OHUNGH ESTABLISHMENT - Rev Maziere Brady, D. by the very satisfactory return furnished to him by the County Inspector."

County of Curlow. - The Lord Chief Justice ad

dressed the Grand Jury. He said county. There was not a single case for trial; but three offences had been committed since last assizes. in all of which parties have been made amenable and tried at quarter sessions,"

County of Kilkenny .- The Lord Chief Baron, in his address to the Grand Jury, said-

"He was happy to be able to atidress them in terms of congratulation, similar to those which he had addressed the Grand Juries in other counties on

County of Cork .- Mr. Justice Ball addressed the Grand Jury -

"He congratulated them that in this large and populous city there were but four prisoners for trial."

County of Tyrone. - Baron Hughes addressed the Grand Jury-

"He congratulated them on the calendar, which was very light. His lordship concluded by expressing his satisfaction at the absence of all party displays and processions on the last 12th of July.

la most of the counties, remarks the Chumpion, as here in Sligo, there was not only no case of murder, but not even a case which could not be disposed of at petty sessions; and in only two instances were there trials for murder, if we except the trial of Francis Bradley, at the Lifford Assizes, on a charge of morder alleged to have been committed in April of last year. Out of the mouths of the judges, have we not been proved a "barbarous" people; and by contrast, is not England the most " civilised" of the na-

MORE OF WORLHOUSE LIFE IN IRRLAND .- We have of late supped full of workhouse horrors but it would appear that we are only at the beginning of the discovery of them. The following statement, if unimpeached, would seem to have no unworthy right to hold a close rank with those lately put before the public. If conduct of the kind pilloried here took place, we trust that it will receive that consideration from the authorities which our (Nation) correspondent suggests :--

Of the many evils mixed up with our present poor law system, one of the most intelerable and repulsive appears to be the exhorbitant power placed in the hands of local officials, or at least assumed by them, and under which the pauper inmates of our workhouses are but too often treated more as prisoners-felons or as slaves - than as men living in a free country. Within the last few days we have had an example of this in our Boyle Workhouse, and for the sake of justice and humanity, it is to be hoped it shall not be allowed to pass with impunity. A young man of the name of Martin Regau had to take charge of a violent lunatic for two successive days and nights. Finding himself worn out and exhausted after the second night, he declined to sit up the third, as required by the master. For this criminal disobedience to authority, he was, it appears, knocked down, and then dragged along the road or pathway leading to the workhouse dungeon, into which he was hurled, and allowed to remain there from six o'clock in the evening till five the following morning. The young man so used had sufficient of spirit and intelligence to look for redress in the proper quarter by writing to the Poor Law Commissioners, who sent down his letter to the board of guardians. It is expected and hoped that an investigation may be ordered, and, if so, different other cases proving undue severity on the part of some of the officials will be brought to light, and which have been allowed to pass uncomplained of owing to the state of terror into which the paupers have been reduced by the stern band of authority held over them.

CESSATION OF EMIGRATION .- The vast tide of emigration which has for so long a period flewed causelessly from our shore has at length almost subsided. The fine steam vessels in which the last place was usually filled now depart all but empty. The large crowd who daily clamored for passages have disappeared. So great has been the decrease of numbers, that the emigration agents have reduced their charges considerably, in the vain hope of resuscitating their trade. The charge for steerage passengers has been reduced by the luman Company from seven guineas to five guineas, and by Messrs. Cummins, Brothers, to six guineas nominally. It is expected that before a month elapses the rate will be as low us £3 10s per head. A plentiful harvest at home, and the absence of inducement to the other side of the Atlantic appear to have acted powerfully and quickly in changing the destiny of many of our impulsive countrymen .-- Cork Daily Reporter.

CRIME IN IRELAND - The Dublin letter in the Times says: - But one voice has proceeded from the indicial bench during the present assizes - the voice of congratulation that crime was never so low in Ireland as it is at present. In nearly all the addresses to the grand juries the constabulary bave been praised for their vigilance, activity, and success in the detection of crime, and in rendering offenders amenable to justice. In Enniskillen the judge, in alluding to the sources of crime, remarked that there were two great types of those unhappy religious dissensions which are a disgrace to the country. To religious animosities and secret combinations were owing most of the crimes that disturb society. He was bappy to hear that offences which resulted from Orangeism were on the decline, but he greatly feared that the other, and immeasurably the more dangerous system, was as rife as ever in the country. It is very rare indeed to see a Roman Catholic priest in the dock in the country; and considering that the body is so large, and that some of its members are not free from the temptations arising from poverty, this fact redound much to their credit, even when we make allowance for the reluctance felt in Ireland to prosecute a clergyman of any denomination. At the Kerry Assizes, held in Tralco, John J. Day, alias Irwie, was arraigned on a charge of obtaining money by falsely representing that he was authorised by the Roman Catholic primate, Dr. Dixon, to collect funds for the erection of a church and school-house. He was also charged with forging the signature of Dr. Dixon to a document purporting to give him authority to collect money. The prisoner pleaded 'Guilty' to both charges, and when he was out forward to receive sentence, he stated that he had been curate of the parishes of Market Hill and Tanderagee for sixteen years, during which he had expended £1,300 of his own money in building three chapels; he therefore thought he was perfectly justified in endeavoring to collect some £300 or £400 with which he could enter a religious community. After an impressive address from Judge Bill, he was sentenced to eighteen month's imprisonment. He applied for liberty to wear his own clothes in juil; but Judgo Ball said he had no power to interfere with the prison discipline, which was entirely under the control of the Board of Sn. perintendence.

On Thursday, 4th instant, the Church of Antrim is said to have been the aceno of a rather unusual occurrence. On that day it was arranged that a Miss B-, of Belfast should be married to a gentleman of agricultural presensions; also residing in the neighborhood. Both parties with the usual retinue, proceeded to Antrim church, and having there presented themselves in due form before a qualified clergyman, were being linked in the bonds of wedlock, when a former lover suddenly exclaimed, 'I forbid the marriage, because she promised to marry me. The lady owned up, and went to the side of ber first love, who would at once have taken her for better or for worse if he had a special licence. Not having it, however, they went away arm in arm, while the disappointed bridegroom returned as he the state of their county, as represented by the very went a single man, and will probably be more as small number of cases for trial, and also as evidenced fullon whom he places his affections in future. went; a single man, and will propably be more care-