

some body of the commissioners will be established who will go to the extreme length of refusing even the symbol of redemption to be seen in such establishments (cries of hear, hear). Before concluding I will direct your attention to one topic more, and that is the state of existing educational Catholic institutions. Here on my right is an illustrious prelate (the Bishop of Cloyne), who has just completed the noble work which his venerated predecessor undertook (loud applause), and at a cost of £7,000 has established on the hill that overlooks the town of Fermoy one of those Catholic intermediate schools where instruction of the description I speak of is given, and where Catholic youth are properly trained in the practice of religion, and prepared to be virtuous and useful, as well as intelligent members of society (hear, hear). Going further, we find at Thurles a magnificent edifice which cost more than £22,000. I am not acquainted generally with it, but I know the splendid seminary at Kilkenny cost over £13,000, and I can point out thirty institutions in Ireland of a like character, all of which were erected without government assistance; the glorious hearts and generous religious sentiments of the Irish Catholic people prompted them to subscribe these tens of thousands in order to secure for their children separate Catholic intermediate education (loud applause). Can we contemplate the possibility of any government undertaking to legislate in such a matter without first inquiring well as to the genius, the feelings, and claims of such a people. Is a law to be enacted without regard to the wishes and requirements of this people in what they have been so many years striving and are still endeavoring to accomplish for themselves, for other Catholic seminaries are in course of erection or formation? When the Catholic people are proclaiming that none but separate schools for the intermediate education of their children will satisfy them, and when they prove their sincerity by such almost inconceivable sacrifices, surely no administration in this realm will range itself in hostility to their universal voice (loud applause). I know we have drawn customs and have formed which men have been found there and then honorable gentlemen, as I can testify, possessed of many admirable qualities, who, having lived in those bad times, have become reconciled to the usages they found existing, and cling to the notions they then formed. But how do we stand? Look to the requisition that convenes this great meeting headed by the son of one of the wisest and best peers of the realm; seconded by Catholic gentlemen of no ordinary social rank—a host of the intermediate classes that came next in order in society—and the proof that people of every grade share our sentiments is to be found in the facts I have stated (applause). We who are assembled here to-day represent more than half a million Catholics in the city and county of Cork (hear, hear, and cheers); and we will have all Catholic Ireland united with us (renewed cheers). We have but struck the key-note, and before a month shall elapse the nation, speaking with united voice, will testify to government the spirit in which they desire education to be conducted for them; and I cannot imagine that we are to encounter any opposition (applause). What we ask for ourselves we concede to others. God prosper and speed every one; we will do the best we can to secure our own rights, and we grudge not rights to others (applause).—When, then, will I be allowed to oppose our just and reasonable demand? I don't believe there will be many in the entire extent of this country when the people have all spoken their sentiments. I know there is a Catholic of those I have the honor to number amongst friends, judging from their antecedents, from their love of country, from their generous devoted spirit towards everything Catholic, who, if any of them, happen to be against us that will continue to oppose us (applause). I am convinced that as our case is a simple plain, and just one, we have only to conduct it in a proper spirit, to confine ourselves strictly to the subject of intermediate schools, expressly excluding every other topic, preserving the same calm, firm, dignified manner we have assumed—let us do this, and we must succeed (loud applause). The people are speaking, and no matter how individuals may raise their voices, right and left, they will be drowned in the national voice (loud applause)—if we will continue to conduct our proceedings with calm dignity, with steady determination, with perseverance, and with that inviolable adherence to principle that has hitherto marked our course, I say again, success cannot be doubted. His lordship concluded, amid hearty and prolonged applause, his address, which he had delivered with dignity, vigour, and correctness.

The Lord Bishop of Cloyne rose amid cordial applause to address the meeting. He said from the number, respectability and position of the requisitioners who called this great meeting the least sanguine might have anticipated a large amount of success. But there is not the least exaggeration in saying that no one on his way to Cork this morning, to be present here, could have at all expected to witness so magnificent a spectacle as is now before me. If proof were wanting of how deep and intense an interest influential men of all classes take in the proceedings of this day, that proof is supplied by the large crowds that have come from every part of the country, and by the eager attention with which they listened to your lordship's opening address. Knowing the share that you and your clergy, and the Catholics of Cork generally, took in the preliminary arrangements, I beg here to express to you my warmest congratulations on the splendid success of your joint efforts (applause). And to you, Catholics of the city and county of Cork, I beg to express my most profound conviction, a conviction as consoling as it is deep, that whenever your bishops unite together to call upon you to defend the faith, to protect its outposts, or to assert your rights that the Catholic feeling of the present day, as you will give proof to the world, may be measured by the depth and by the breadth of past times (loud applause). You are met here to-day to consider and take counsel together as to what course you are to adopt with regard to a system of intermediate education that is about to be proposed by that system there is danger—and mind when I speak of danger, grave and inherent as it may be, it is not to be supposed that spiritual ruin will be the fate of every one who may expose himself to that danger (hear, hear). The fight will be close and fierce, and yet many will escape unhurt from the battle-field. Let the storm be ever terrific, yet shipwreck is not the inevitable fate of every vessel afloat. Take a young man favored by Providence gifted by great talent, blessed with singular uprightness of heart, favored with all the advantages which the good example and teachings of a sanctified home—take a youth whose early years and whose mature age presaged the future Bishop of Cork—and, I say, that under a combination of such favorable circumstances, may escape with perfect safety from the ordeal; but before it be from thence concluded that all with impunity may run the same risk, there are many and great considerations to be duly weighed (applause). It is not long since Catholic education ceased to be a crime. The Catholic parent who wished to educate his child in accordance with his own faith had of necessity at great risk and great expense to send that child to the continent. The result was, that when the penal laws began to be relaxed there were neither colleges, nor schools, nor teachers for the Catholics of this persecuted country, and thus the Catholic Lazarus was obliged to be satisfied with the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table (applause). But the times are different, and the systems are now different. The times are different, because, I presume, addressing the Catholics of the city and county of Cork, that you are here to-day prepared to assert your rights as free citizens in the land of your birth (applause), and that as you share the burdens of the state, and fight the battle of our common country, you will claim as your undoubted right a proportionate share in educational grants. The system is different also, for which there is obvious reason, that

as now there is to be no question of exceptional cases, but there is to be an organized system, under the patronage of the government, in which you are invited to take part, which is to comprise the whole community, and the full control and the full management of which, and the full inspection of which, and the full power to regulate which, in any way they please, must be confided to a secular, and, therefore, in this country, a Protestant government (hear, hear, and applause). In that system you are not prepared to join (cries of no, no, and never). In that system your bishops tell you, and not without reason, that there are grave and inherent dangers (hear, hear). I will appeal to you, fathers of families, I will appeal to your own experience. With all the advantages of domestic example, with all the advantages of paternal advice and religious practices are you always able to control the mind and regulate the will and guide the wayward heart of those children whom Providence has entrusted to you? You find it a difficult task, because, as the Scripture tells, man is prone to malice from his youth, and because the spirit rebelleth against the flesh, and the flesh lusteth against the spirit. If, with all these advantages, you find it a difficult task, how much more difficult must that task become when your children, for several hours of the day, may—may, I must say for certain, will be subjected to hostile influences? (Hear, hear.) Do not talk of theoretic rules and regulations for neutrality. It is possible there may be no literal violation of these, yet how much may be expressed by a casual phrase or a look? (Hear, hear.) How deeply will a careless but insidious expression sink into the heart of an unsuspecting youth, and how in this conflict will your children escape the contagion to which they may be exposed? (Hear, hear.) Education comprises training for the mind and discipline for the heart (hear, hear). If by learning you stimulate the ambition of a young man, and if no moral restraint be imposed upon his wayward passions, you may be rearing up those who, at a future time as has occurred in other countries, will employ their education only to destroy the most cherished institutions of the land. It may be very fairly supposed that learning, taken even in its abstract form, would imply a knowledge of history. Now, I put it to any Catholic parent, and in putting it to the Catholic parent, I put it in the same way to the Protestant parent, would any Catholic parent be satisfied that the history of the last 300 years would be explained to his child by a Protestant professor? (Cries of no, no.) Is there any Protestant parent would consent to place his child for tuition in history under a Catholic professor? It is sometimes said there may be no danger, and that men have passed through Trinity College, and through the ordeal of other educational institutions without any injury to their faith. Be it so. And every body dwells with pleasure upon those brilliant examples of faith strengthened and of virtue purified by trial, but does it ever occur to ask how many have fallen in the ordeal? (Hear, hear.) The topic of apostasy, the topic of levity, the topic of neglect of religious duty are not topics upon which one likes to dwell. They cannot be brought prominently forward. Let every one refer to his own experience, and it may tell him that it had been better for many that they had, in the words of the author of "The Imitation of Christ," been poor and simple peasants, living religiously, than risk eternity for some temporal bribe. There are so many topics to be brought before you that I won't venture to occupy your time further, and the more so, as there are prelates here to address you, in order to convince you that upon this subject the prelates of the church of Ireland feel as if they had but one heart and but one soul (applause). They like to see their people enlightened (applause). They like to see a truly educated man—they like to see the child of the peasant, if he can bring it within his reach, as well as the children of the middle classes, also trained, also disciplined, and also learned, so that faith, learning, and virtue, may be harmoniously blended together to form the future Catholic (loud cheers).

The Lord Bishop of Kerry said he came there that day to be more a listener than a speaker, and to express by his presence his entire approval of what had been already done concerning this question, and his entire concurrence in the admirable resolutions about to be submitted to the meeting. He did not think the educated, talented, and virtuous community he had the honor of addressing needed any counsel of his. It was, no doubt, the duty of his profession, and especially of those who occupied the first places in it, carefully to scan and to weigh every enlarged and comprehensive system of education proposed for the benefit of the laity. But when their lot was so happily cast among a Christian people, and when they had to speak to those who valued the blessings of pure faith and pure morality above every other inheritance they could bequeath to their children, then the prelate could dispense with such anxiety, and leave the people with safety to their own guidance. Their (the prelate's) study of these questions, and their application to them of the test of the experience of other times and other countries might enable them to form opinions in which the people could confide, but he believed there was an instinct in the father's heart which would surely warn him of danger impending to his child, and would make him run the more swiftly to the rescue (hear, hear). He was not generally a malcontent in public affairs, nor did he easily bring himself to believe in hostile designs or evil intentions on the part of others. Nay he firmly believed that those who differed from him in politics and religion were as sincerely anxious as he was himself for the public weal, only that they took different means to attain the same end (hear, hear). And again, said his lordship, if I were to judge of the question of mixed intermediate education by the benefits that I and the people confided to my care have derived from the system of education which has been adopted for the poorer classes, I must say that I should approach this question with a very unprejudiced mind (hear, hear). But I clearly see the difference that has been so ably pointed out by his lordship the Bishop of Cork, between the education that is necessary for the child of the poor man and the education that is necessary for those who occupy higher positions in society (cries of hear, hear). I see that the child who in after life must labor with the body, requires, no doubt, a religious education, but is not exposed to great intellectual temptations (cries of hear, hear). With the knowledge of his catechism and the instruction of his pastor, he is able to meet those trials and temptations which may assail his path through life, for his mind is not often turned in upon itself in the discussion of abstract and speculative opinions, and in his converse with society he generally meets only with those who are as little instructed as himself (hear, hear). But the young man who, after he has attained the rudiments of secular knowledge, must prepare himself to do the work of life, not only with the body but with the mind—he must go forward with the various branches of secular knowledge; he must study moral and natural philosophy; he must study history, and all those sciences which spring from the congeries of facts that history records. In his course through life he will meet with men an overmatch for himself in mind, and who will interrogate him upon his path, as well as he will interrogate himself; and it is, therefore, necessary that religion, like his guardian angel, should accompany him through those various walks of science, guarding him against discovering or exaggerating the supposed contradictions between truth and truth, but on the contrary pointing out to him the beautiful harmony that exists in all the works of God, between the truth that is submitted to his senses, the truth that is submitted to the eye of reason, and the truth which he may see in the mirror which faith holds up to him, which, though sometimes dimmed by shades of death, gives back to him the glories of heaven (applause). On this question, I do not anticipate any dissenting voice in the Catholic community, but I verily believe that from men of all creeds and classes there will be a unanimous verdict in favor of the resolutions to be proposed to-day, for I believe that the Protestants of the country

are as anxious as we are to keep the education of their own children under their own guidance and control (hear, hear). Another system of primary education has met with no stronger opposition than that from the Protestant hierarchy and clergy, and upon the very grounds we rely upon here to-day (cheers). I am sure that, as your venerable chairman has said, we are expressing opinions here to-day in which all Ireland, Protestant, and Catholic, will coincide (applause). The Lord Bishop of Ross expressed his entire concurrence in the objects of the meeting. It was time for them to take up a Catholic position, and he was not mistaken when he said that the meeting and the movement were thoroughly Catholic (applause).—They desired to see schools more numerous throughout the country, after such models as the great educational establishments at Olongowea, Carlow, and Kilkenny, &c. All experience showed, and it was his full conviction, that sound, separate Catholic education for Catholics would make them love their fellow-men of every creed more than if it were otherwise. What they asked was for the advantage of religion and of the whole community, and for the promotion of the general good (loud cheers). Mr. Sergeant Deasy proposed the first resolution in a long and able speech. He said—Whatever the intentions of the government might be he trusted they would not overlook the proceedings of that day (cheers). If any doubt existed as to the opinions and desires of the people it was dispelled by the demonstration of that day, and he did not believe that the present or any other government, would be so foolhardy as to proceed in the matter in opposition to the Catholic clergy and people of Ireland—may, he would say in opposition to the Protestant clergy and Protestant people. But if the government were so ill advised and so unjust as to recommend the objectionable principle of mixed education, he could say for himself, and he believed, too, he might speak for the majority of the Irish members, that the measure would encounter from them a stern and uncompromising opposition (cheers). He had the honor to propose the following resolution:— "Being convinced that in any comprehensive measure for the intellectual training and development of a people, 'intermediate education' should be amply provided for, we feel it our duty to use every endeavor to secure such a provision for the Catholic community in Ireland." The meeting was subsequently addressed by W. Fagan, M.P., J. F. Maguire, M.P., the Very Rev. Dr. Croke, P.P., Charleville; the Very Rev. Dean Murphy, P.P., Mr. John Murphy, Alderman J. George MacCarthy, Rev. Canon O'Sullivan, Mr. Michael Cagney, J.P., and Mr. N. D. Murphy, B.D., proposing and seconding resolutions to carry out the object of the meeting, and demanding an equitable share of endowments for educational purposes for the Catholics of Ireland. The Right Rev. Dr. Keane was called to the second chair, and a vote of thanks was passed amid enthusiastic applause to the previous chairman, the Right Rev. Dr. Delany.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has subscribed to the fund collected for the defence of the Phoenix prisoners. His "Graces" letter accompanying the money is published at Cork. He says he has "much pleasure" in subscribing towards that "laudable object." The following significant passage occurs in the letter:—"If the Church is justly opposed to illegal associations and such as shrink from the fair avowal of their principles, it is no less opposed to those unallowed combinations of bigotry might by which truth and innocence are so frequently overborne."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN AND SECRET SOCIETIES.—Dr. Cullen's Lenten Pastoral has the following:—"As secret societies are the cause of the greatest evils to religion, tending to promote impiety and incredulity, and most hostile to the public good, the Catholic Church has solemnly excommunicated all her children who engage in them. Hence, no Catholic can be absolved who is a Freemason, a Ribbonman, or enrolled in any other secret society."

The Jesuit Fathers have opened their house, Milltown Park near Dublin, for the purpose of giving spiritual retreats to those who may desire to pass a few days in retirement from the world. Many of the clergy and laity have already availed themselves of the inestimable advantages of such an institution, and the additions about to be built will, before the close of the next summer, enable a much larger number to do so.—Freeman.

THE STATE OF KILKENNY.—The Spring Assizes are approaching, and we are happy to state that the Kilkenny calendar will be one of the lightest in Ireland. The peace which ought to have at all times characterized our city, but which was ruffled for a while by the street-preachers who were unhappily introduced amongst us, has been restored, and sectarian animosities have died out in Kilkenny. This is as it should be; and were it not for the fanaticism which brought ignorant ratters to insult the Catholic people of Kilkenny at their own doors, the social peace of the city would never have been disturbed, and the citizens would have lived, as they ought to live, in harmony and good feeling with each other. We are happy to state that since the ratters left our streets religious rancour has disappeared; and for our part we shall spare no effort to promote that social and religious peace which should characterize all classes and creeds in Kilkenny.—Kilkenny Journal.

ABSENCE OF CRIME.—The judges of assize are now going circuit, and everywhere they are offering their congratulations to the grand jurors on the unparalleled absence of crime, as indicated by the lightness of the calendar. What a significant verdict upon the false charge preferred against our nation by the land-lord conspirators who lately called for coercion for the most peaceable people in Europe! The legal profession is going to the ducks because the people are so quiet. There is a good deal of anxiety felt for the foolish young Phœnicians who are to be tried in Cork and Tralee, but funds have been collected to help to procure them the means of legal assistance on their trials, and they have retained the services of an able bar, led by one of the most eloquent advocates of Ireland, Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C. Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., Mr. John O'Hagan, Mr. Coffey, and other able young barristers will render valuable aid to Mr. O'Hagan in procuring for these young men what every one must wish them—a "fair trial."—Cor. of the Tablet.

PHŒNIX ARRESTS.—Mr. Moynihan, the national schoolmaster at Bonane, of whose arrest on a charge of Phœnicism an account appeared in Friday's Examiner, was liberated, after being kept in custody for several days, the authorities being unable to procure any evidence of the charge.—Cork Examiner.

ASSIZES; MULLINGAR, FEB. 26, BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE MONAGHAN.—Martin Fallon was charged with having in his possession, on the 3rd Feb., 1859, a certain paper containing the pass-words of an illegal society, known as the Ribbon Society. He was found guilty. Lord Chief Justice, in delivering sentence, said—"Martin Fallon, you have been found guilty of having in your possession the pass-words of an illegal society, knowing them to be such, and without being able satisfactorily to account for it.—It is true that no evidence has been adduced of your actual participation in, or of your being a member of, a society of this description; the law, however, says that the having pass-words in your possession, without being able to account for the same, is to be considered, for the purposes of punishment, as proof against you of being a member of the illegal society. Under these circumstances, the sentence of the court is, seven years' penal servitude." The assizes for Westmeath have concluded.

THE STATE TRIALS IN KERRY.—On Monday, the assizes of Tralee will commence, and with their opening the first assize of Mr. James Whiteside in the conduct of a State Prosecution. There seems to be a general disposition in Ireland to take it for granted that there is to be no fair trial. Perhaps that disposition only arises from the general experience of all former State Trials in this country, probably it may in part be owing to the strong feeling excited among all classes of what are called "liberals" (including very many the least, if the world likely to sympathize with the alleged designs of the "Phœnicians") by the conduct of the officials and agents of the government in relation to the arrest and imprisonment without warrant, and their severe treatment since, of so many persons in different parts of the country charged with political crimes, and by the startling revelations which have been made public concerning the persons by whom, and the manner in which, several of the prisoners have been deceived, betrayed, and apprehended. We do not yet know whether or how far Mr. Whiteside has initiated his predecessors in that convenient arrangement of the jury panel which is called by the vulgar "packing a jury." But, unless the unscrupulous proceedings of 1848 are to be repeated in all their details, we believe that a case so weak at all points as that against the Kerry prisoners can hardly be expected, even by the official enthusiasm of Mr. Whiteside, to end in another triumph for the Crown against the People. Most certainly not if the jury shall include even two or three men of ordinary intelligence, steadiness, honesty, and independence, whatever may be their political opinions. Unfortunately, there is perhaps no country in the world in which the true "constitutional" value of a jury is so little understood as in Ireland. Perhaps that is the very reason, indeed, why we are yet left the name of that respectable "palladium" among our "institutions."—Bell's Freeman.

A new feature in the mild and tolerant system by which English dominion is upheld in this country, particularly of late days, has just been exposed in the conduct of the executive here on last evening.—Hitherto the unconstitutional proceedings of the authorities had reference only to men; for the future it seems the women are to be honored with an equal share of attention. The circumstance of having men seized in the streets and upon the roads at night, hurried before the stipendiary magistrate and compelled to swear, under pain of imprisonment, that they were not members of, or knew nothing of this Phœnix Society, has been so common as to be unneeded. Last evening, for the first time, was the practice extended to women. A most respectable woman, by the name of Ryan, a widow, struggling to support herself and two children by the profits of a small shop, was called upon to attend upon the stipendiary at his lodgings. The hour being late—about ten o'clock—she refused to go. A summons was then served upon her to attend at once, to which she replied that in consequence of the lateness of the hour she should decline doing so until the following day. The consequence was, that she was forced to go, to the great terror of her children, who imagined that something dreadful was going to take place. What passed during the interview I know not, but the result was, that this respectable woman, although in an extremely delicate state of health, was dragged off with much violence to our local bridewell, and there kept in a cold cell until about twelve o'clock this morning without being allowed to hold any communication with her friends, or even to speak to her children, whose wild shrieks upon hearing their mother thus rudely torn from them might have pierced the hardest heart. The impression left on the minds of the beholders by the scene can never be effaced. For God's sake, Mr. Editor, is there no remedy for this—no remedy for a state of things which respects neither the helplessness of a widow nor the privacy of families? Must this locality, unstained with crime of any sort, continue to be kept in constant alarm by such lawless and disgraceful proceedings.—Cor. of the Nation.

THE "NATIONAL" BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The rulers of the Board of Education—or the Derby Government rather—have wisely yielded to public opinion, and given another blow to the advocates of "mixed" education, by appointing a Catholic Chief of Inspection. Hitherto there has been only one Chief of Inspection, an Ulster Presbyterian, whose predilections certainly did not lean towards the religion of the majority of the population. The new Catholic Chief is Mr. Keenan, late Head Inspector in Ulster, a gentleman of high educational attainments, extremely popular amongst all with whom he has come in contact, and much distinguished already for literary labours connected with educational subjects. We love not and distrust the so-called "National" Board; but we acknowledge that this new appointment is about the best thing it has done for a long time.

The Times complains that the fact can be no longer concealed, that the fanatic cry against the system of mixed education is becoming more general every day, and the zealous bigots of both sides are unceasing in their efforts to carry out their views by means of separate educational grants. The Freeman's Journal, referring to the Cork demonstration, observes:—"The question now at issue is, whether the proposed intermediate schools shall be founded on the mixed or the separate principle. It is not a question of bigotry on one side or on the other as has been falsely represented—it is a question between freedom of education and a forced Governmental system, from which all vitality—all nationality—all religious teaching shall be excluded, and Anglicanism in politics and indifference in religion substituted. We do not mean to attribute improper motives to the advocates of the mixed principle. We give them credit for sincerity, and for meaning what they say dogmatically but so wrong-headedly put forward. We ask, however, not in a controversial spirit but as an appeal to the common sense of the public, is it fair, or liberal, or consistent, to attempt to force on this country, under the name of a boon, a system against which the whole body of the Irish prelates unitedly protest—against which the whole priesthood protest—against which such laymen as Lord Castlereagh, Sergeant Denay, William Fagan, and the classes of which they are types, protest, in common with the great bulk of the public? This is, however, but one-half the case. The Protestant public are as opposed to the system as the Catholic, and would gladly adopt the separate system as the only one consistent with reason, with justice, and with a due regard for the religious training of youth. In the name, then, of peace, of unity, of social harmony, let the exploded crotchet be abandoned, and the country saved from a new educational struggle, which must finally end in the triumph of truth and principle, but the continuance of which may lead to many evils, while it can lead to no other good than the gratification of the vanity of a few theorists.—But, let the contest be long or be short, one thing is clear—the Catholic public will never accept the mixed system, and the attempt to force it will only end in disaster. The authoritative announcement made by the Bishop of Cork, by the Bishop of Cloyne, and by the Bishop of Kerry, that they represent the united sentiments of the Catholic priests, and of the Catholic people of Ireland—all of whom feel on this subject as if they had but one mind and one heart—is, in itself a confirmation of this assertion, and we have reason to know that before many months will have elapsed demonstrations will be made in several parts of the kingdom which will convince the Government and the other supporters of a system which has already proved as great a failure in practice as it was false in principle—that it will be wiser and more prudent at once to the Catholic, to the Parliament, and to the Presbyterian, those educational rights which the Lord Bishop of Kerry, in his remarkable speech, claimed alike for all classes of the community."

A number of young gentlemen in Limerick are forming a rowing club. Great sport is expected on the Shannon during the coming season.

THE IRISH LANDLORDS' ESTATE COURT.—Since All Saints' Day (1st of November) last, 59 petitions for sale of land have been presented to this Court, 2 for partition of land, and 2 for declaration of an indefeasible title. No petitions have been presented for investigation of title and none for sale of settled estates.

TENANT LIFE IN IRELAND.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that a case was tried at our last Quarter Sessions—Dobbs v. Forsythe—in which a decree for ejectment of the defendant from the farm on which his family had lived for upwards of two centuries, was obtained by the plaintiff. On Tuesday last six bailiffs went to Ballynary to execute the decree. Having reached the dwelling of Forsythe, these officers proceeded to execute the orders they had received by throwing out the furniture, beds, &c., of poor Forsythe. The poor man and his family clung with all the affection and tenacity of Irish hearts to the home of their fathers, and refused to leave their house till all their moveables had been cast out. The bailiffs then cut the 'couple' and the rafters above their heads, and down came the whole roof of the house, destroying part of Forsythe's property, the family, with difficulty, escaping with their lives from the falling mass. In order to complete the work of destruction, and leave Forsythe no chance on the place, the bailiffs said they 'would have a fire to light their pipes at,' and then commenced to set fire to the fallen roof, and in a short time nothing remained but smouldering ruins and the bare walls of the dwelling where a family had been reared in principles of honesty, industry, and respectability.—The fire communicated, however, with the thatched roof of the neighboring house, inhabited by an old man named Robinson, of upwards of fourscore years of age, and but for the exertions of the inhabitants of Ballynary, who ran to the place on beholding the great smoke and blaze issuing from the burning roof, all the effects of the poor old man would have shared the fate of Forsythe's house. The roof of his house has been greatly injured, and rendered unfit to live beneath; his furniture and potatoes have been much damaged, and the poor man had to be dragged out of the house by a neighbour named Bob Luttmir, the servant of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, rector of Ballynary.—Banner of Ulster.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—IRISH REPRESENTATION.—Mr. Fortescue said he did not think that the Government had treated the Irish members or the Irish people quite fairly with respect to the question of Parliamentary Reform. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced, the other night his Bill for amending the representation of the people of England, though he made a long, able, and elaborate speech, he made no allusion whatever to the intended Bill for Ireland; and when a question was addressed to him upon that subject by the hon. member for the King's County he contented himself with saying that after the English Bill had been read a second time, and after a great many other things had been done, he would submit the Irish measure to the House. The way in which the Government were dealing with this matter was opposed to all precedent. When the noble lord the member for London introduced his plan of parliamentary reform in 1831 he gave the House a full statement of the principles and provisions of the intended Bill for Ireland and Scotland, and the course he pursued upon that occasion was approved by no less distinguished authorities than Sir Robert Peel and the present Prime Minister. In the following year, 1832, the three Bills were submitted to the House of Commons, and if the same course was not pursued in 1854 it was only because the English Bill had no sooner been laid on the table than it became evident no progress could be made with it on account of the impending war. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his reply to the hon. member for the King's County, stated that Ireland had recently got a Reform Bill of her own, and he seemed to imply that there was no occasion for doing much more, the Irish members being satisfied with things as they were. It was true that an important and beneficial measure was passed by the Government of the noble lord the member for London, but when the noble lord introduced his English Bill in 1853, although the Irish Franchise Act was then only two years old, he announced his intention to propose further changes in the representation of the people of Ireland. Surely the present Government had opinions and intentions on the subject, and if so, he could see no reason why they should not communicate them at once to the House. The knowledge of what they intended to do in Ireland and Scotland might throw light upon their English measure, and he hoped therefore, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would favour the House with, not a detailed, but a general statement of the intentions of Government with regard to the Irish representation. (Hear.)

SIX HUNDRED TO AMERICA.—At a meeting of the guardians of the Longford union, held on the 19th, Captain Willoughby Bond, an ex-officio guardian of the poor attended—for the first and only time for the last two or three years—and strenuously opposed the principle of Equal Poor Law Rating. The gallant gentleman, upon that occasion, stated that he had, at his own proper cost and expense, sent six hundred individuals from his several parishes to America; and that, after such an expenditure, and such a sacrifice of money, incurred in clearing his electoral division, it would be very hard, indeed if he were to be rated equally with the landlords of other divisions, who had totally neglected their tenantry.—Midland Counties Gazette.

MANIACS IN TIPPERARY.—"A Lunatic Asylum will shortly be erected in this town. It is estimated that there are over 300 lunatic poor persons in Tipperary. The most of them are confined, but some are at large. There are 140 patients in the Asylum at Clonmel, of whom 38 are curable, and 103 incurable.—Nona's Guardian. Landlord oppression is taking a new turn in Ireland—it is driving men mad. Tipperary has been scourged by tyrannical landlords more than any other county in Ireland; and we see the sad result in the above extraordinary and startling announcement—that 'there are over 300 lunatic poor persons in the county. Let the fact go forth to all parts of the civilized world. Let it penetrate the Tuileries, where Napoleon the Third is devising plans for the emancipation of oppressed peoples—let it find its way to Ouzel de Montalembert, who has so nobly eulogized English liberal legislation and government, and let all nations and peoples learn that a lunatic asylum is needed in Tipperary for those driven mad by landlord oppression. Why, we thought that the thirty-two counties could not furnish such a number as this; but here we have it made up in one solitary county. We are well aware of the adage, 'oppression makes wise men mad.' It has been so in all times; but to find 300 in one county is a thing so shocking, that it will startle all who hear it. But after all it is not to be wondered at that Tipperary exhibits such a melancholy picture. British and landlord vengeance have repeatedly fallen on its people. Rackrents, wholesale plunder, extermination, hanging the innocent and rewarding the recalcitrant are only small portions of the torture borne by its inhabitants. The result is quite natural; there are 300 lunatic poor in the county; and a new asylum is needed to contain these sad victims of English oppression and landlord rapacity.—Dundalk Democrat.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.—Every real friend of Ireland will rejoice at the announcement made by Lord Derby, that the Lords of the Treasury have resolved to enter into a contract with the Atlantic Steam Company for the conveyance of the Post-office mails fortnightly to a port in North America. We have reason to believe that the terms of this contract are already decided, and that about £70,000 a-year will be the amount of the Post-office subsidy. The remarkable thing is, not that this contract should have been resolved upon, but that the enterprise itself of a regular steam communication between Galway and North America, as well as the Government association with it, should not have been long since carried out.—Morning Chronicle.