

size. Men of one idea; they run—they fly whithersoever the idea directs; and their bags—fat or lean, according to the circumstances of its master's kitchen, is held by the neck so firmly, energetically, that you would say the attorney's bag wanted to get to court in spite of its lawful master, and bidding defiance to any other bags: Then the 'counselors' and their bags, and their strut and rollicking air, to show that their minds are full of fun, which they don't feel, and their pockets full of cash, which they never counted. Every great counsellor has five or six small-sized attorneys running at his heels, all designed to show what a first-rate adviser or pleader he is, and how full of business. The management of the profession is a great element of success—and why not, pray? Does not the management of things, so as to represent his own cause to the eye of the public, prove his capacity to manage the cause of the public, so as to affect the jury or the judge.

We could of course make due report of the proceedings of the crowd—the cheers for 'Repale,' and the loving hurra for O'Connell! how the local genius revenged itself upon local bigotry or folly; and with the irony for which a Tipperary mob is remarkable, celebrated the beauty of fright—the 'justice' of some villain, and the 'sanctity' of some debauchee; but we may at another time have a better opportunity and more heart for such labor. At present we do not wish by the humour of our friends outside to mock the grave condition of our friends within; for, reader, our case and our characters are as real as written history.

Moreover, we may as well allow the mounted police to come along the main street—the absurd halberdiers, with their silver-laced hats, white coats, yellow vests, and leggings, to follow; the braying trumpet, to be heard at some distance, announcing the coming judge (a disloyal fellow said the braying trumpet was a very fit instrument for preceding the judge of ass-see), the sheriff's white wand pointing to the stars out of the window of the judge's carriage, and the rusb behind and before, and at the side of the same, 'and so on,' as our friend Mr. Joyce Snapper used to remark.

The Right Hon. — was on the bench, and beside him was the Lord of Kinacarra.—Down perpendicular to the bench, at each end of same, were two lines of lawyers—young and old—enough to complicate any case, and to make anything legal, or the contrary. Behind the learned gentlemen, left of the judge, were the jury. Opposite his lordship were the witness table, the dock, and the gallery, which looked all faces. About the bench, in various places, were bronzed 'orange women,' selling their stores—boys with baskets of soda and confectionery; and in a box, from which the mysterious rod shot forth—shot forth nearly as far as the dock, was the sheriff.

The press was also in attendance, and minded or made their points to catch the electric sparks of wit to flash from themselves, and to seize the thoughts which they deign to immortalize.

'All ready,' whispered Mr. Frylie, the Attorney-General.

'Hem, hem!' said his antagonist, Mr. Bonnell. And then there was a great unrolling of 'briefs' (why, on earth, are they called 'briefs?') and gentlemen put up their glasses to their eyes—and they raised up the papers—and they commenced to read them all with great rapidity and attention. The public is to understand that it is in a few minutes they make the preparations for these noble manifestations which the public is to see by-and-by. The amiable public, of course, believe them—and so we chronicle all the facts.

Reginald Moore stood within the dock, such as every one had always seen him. The expression of firmness, perhaps pride, so natural to him was, ever so little, deepened, and he was scrupulously neat in his attire. He stood easily and freely, and looked towards the bench. Old Father Mick was near Mr. Bonnell, and all our old friends, or nearly all, were here and there around the witness table. Shaun a derk was not visible, nor was Mr. McCann. The silence was extreme.

Mr. Frylie rose and opened the charge; every word was heard with a distinctness almost painful. The right hon. gentlemen were earnest and impassioned, and developed the case with much clearness. Occasionally Bonnell played upon his irascibility by a humorous commentary, but all agreed that he was perfectly master of the case, and put the various circumstances, each in its own place, with fine order. He spoke of the causes of enmity between the accused and the murdered man; of the gloomy character of the prisoners mind; of the importance to the prisoner of obtaining a certain bond; how the prisoner was seen on the night of the murder, and by more witnesses than one, to pass near the place of assassination; he had been seen by one respectable laborer in the act of firing the shot; the hour was defined by his return home, the servant being ready to swear to his arrival within a few minutes of the murder. His handkerchief was found on the spot where the murder had been committed; and he could not, in the face of such evidence, but congratulate the country upon the efficiency of Mr. Joyce Snapper, J. P., S. T. P., who, notwithstanding the high character of the prisoner—his pretensions, and his popularity, boldly pursued this case until he brought it to its present position. 'And let me say,' concluded the candid and ingenious Mr. Frylie, 'that it is not creditable to the claim of the prisoner, to behold on his part an array of counsel, which it is said cost one hundred pounds and more, while he holds in his possession the arrears of many years rent, due to a noble lord, whose name I need not mention. I call upon the jury to do their duty, and to vindicate by their verdict, the fallen character of their noble country, and the blood of an honorable son of their soil.'

Mr. Frylie was heard with awe, and they looked at him when he closed, as one would look at his father's murderer, a regiment of soldiers being present.

(To be Continued)

ENCYCICAL LETTER OF THE POPE TO THE POLISH CLERGY.

Rome, Sept. 17. The following is believed to be the authentic text of the encyclical letter recently addressed by the Pope to the Polish clergy:—

"We, Pius IX., to the Archbishops, Bishops, and other ecclesiastics of the Kingdom of Poland and of the Russian provinces in communion with the Holy See:—

"When, upon the 24th of April last, a day sacred to St. Fidelia of Sigmaringen, we bitterly deplored at the College of the Propaganda the sad and lamentable situation of the Kingdom of Poland, and the inconsiderate revolution which had broken out against the powerful Emperor of Russia, we said also that we had learnt from the newspapers the rigorous measures taken by the Russian Government not only to repress the Polish insurrection but also to extirpate the Catholic religion from that kingdom. We added that it was necessary to verify these sad statements with the greatest care, and by information derived from the most authentic sources, because it is not well always to rely blindly upon the press. But, venerable brethren, we have now ascertained with profound sorrow, from abundant testimony worthy of belief, which has been transmitted to us, the truth of the rigor with which the Russian Government does not cease to pursue the Catholic Church in Poland, her members, and the faithful. We have learnt, indeed, with certainty that the Government, long since the enemy of the Catholic Church, and animated by the desire of leading all its subjects into schism, has seized upon the pretext of the revolution which has broken out to persecute in every way all Catholics and our holy religion. Consequently, setting on one side the Concordat agreed upon with us, and trampling underfoot the public conventions which protect the Catholic Church in Poland, it has promulgated a host of laws and decrees contrary to the Catholic religion, prohibiting Catholic writings, and favouring, upon the contrary, the diffusion of books and newspapers opposed to Catholic doctrine, prints filled with gross insults against the Vicar of Christ upon earth and against this Apostolic chair, and having for their principal object the perversion of the Polish people. The Russian Government has further never ceased to forbid communication with us and with the Holy See, to prescribe oaths contrary to the Divine laws, to excite the people against the Catholic priests, and to hinder the latter from preaching, to teach the difference existing between Catholic truth and schism, forbidding under the most serious penalties the abandonment of fatal heresy and return to the bosom of the Catholic Church. Ministers of religion have been expelled from their convents, which have been converted into barracks. Bishops have been removed from their dioceses and sent into exile. An extraordinary number of Greek Catholics already dragged into heresy by shameful machinations have found themselves prevented from returning, as they had wished, within the pale of the Catholic Church. An incalculable number of our brethren of the Latin Confession have been torn from the Catholic Church, especially by means of mixed marriages. Children left orphans have been sent into distant countries under pretext of tutelage, and taken from the Catholic Church. Thus innumerable Catholics of every age, of either sex, and of every rank, have been rigorously persecuted and transported into remote regions. Catholic churches have been profaned and converted into non-Catholic temples or barracks. Priests have been ill-treated in a horrible manner, deprived of their property, reduced to frightful misery sent into exile or thrown into prison, and even put to death, for having continued to offer the aid of their ministrations to the wounded and the dying upon the field of battle. It must be added to this that the priests and laymen sent into exile are deprived of their religion, and that the Catholics of Lithuania have had to choose between exile into distant countries and apostasy. All these measures, and others equally deplorable, are unceasingly employed by the Russian Government against the Catholic Church. This causes us profound sorrow, venerable brethren; and we are unable to restrain our tears when we think of the faithful who endure all the persecutions by which the Russian Government endeavors to annihilate the Catholic religion in the Kingdom of Poland and in the other portions of its empire.

"In this cruel war which the Russian Government has undertaken against the rights, the ministers, and the property of the Catholic Church, we are further obliged to deplore and to condemn another attempt quite novel in the history of the Church, and unheard of up to this day. Not only has this same Government banished into distant regions our venerable brother Sigismund, the noble and worthy Archbishop of Warsaw, after having torn him from his see, but it has further not scrupled to order that he should be deprived of all authority and all episcopal jurisdiction in his diocese, and has also not hesitated to forbid all communications between him and his diocese, declaring that Paul Kzevonski, his Vicar-General and Bishop of Prusa in partibus, appointed by us suffragan of the Archbishop of Warsaw, will suffice to administer the diocese of our dear son. Words fail us to qualify and reprove such an act. Who will not be profoundly astonished to learn that the Russian Government has falsely adopted the belief that it could deprive the bishops of a mission given by the Holy Spirit of an authority received from God, and never subordinated to lay authority, and could remove them from the government and the administration of their dioceses? While condemning and reprobating this error, we must at the same time declare plainly and aloud that no one can obey these orders, but that all must render faithful obedience to our venerable brother Sigismund, who is the true and legitimate Archbishop of Warsaw. We doubt not, also, that our dear son Paul Kzevonski, calling to mind his duty, and refusing to obey the orders of the Russian Government, will continue to exercise the functions of Vicar-General, which have been intrusted to him by his legitimate superior, the Archbishop of Warsaw, and will in all things, and in every way, hasten to obey his orders.

"But while taking Heaven and earth to witness, oh, venerable brethren, we deplore and reprove the persecutions which the Russian Government does not cease to exercise against the Church, we are very far from approving in any way the revolutionary movement inconsiderately carried out in Poland. All the world, in fact, is aware with what care the Catholic Church has always recommended and taught that every person should obey the constituted authorities, and that each should submit himself to the civil power, so long at least as its orders are not contrary to the laws of God and of the Church. For this reason we deeply regret that the Polish insurrection should have excited the Russian Government to persecute and oppress the Church still further.

"While condemning and reprobating this revolt, so injurious to Christian and civil society, it is our duty to call urgently upon those who direct the people to employ all their strength, lest the grave words of the Book of Wisdom be addressed to them:—'Ye have received this power and this dominion from the Most High, who will ask of your works and will sound the depth of your thoughts, for as much as being the ministers of His Kingdom, you have not judged equitably, neither have regarded the law of justice, neither have walked according to the will of God. He will manifest himself unto you in a terrible manner, because they who govern other men shall be judged with extreme rigor, for more compassion is felt for the lowly, but the powerful shall be powerfully tormented.' (Wisdom, chap. iv., 4, 5, 6.)

"We pray, also, the great Prince of the earth, and we call upon them to observe good faith, and to understand that when nations are removed from their religion, from its salutary doctrines, from the

obedience due to God and to the Church, and when they are cut off from communication with the Holy See, they are defiled by every error and the most pernicious vices. It results from this that these nations, having lost the fear of and respect for God, having shaken off the ties of gentle religion, and forgotten the obedience due to God and to the laws of His Church, allow themselves to be carried away by every licence and by a lawless life, and, acting according to their caprices, despise honor insult authority, rise up against the Princes, and refuse to obey them.

"But in the extreme grief caused by the immensity of the evils which weigh, oh, venerable brethren, upon you and upon the faithful confided to your care, we are in no slight degree consoled by your virtues, in your firmness in defending the Church, and in enduring so many fatigues and tribulations for the Catholic faith. And as you know that blessed are they who are persecuted for justice sake, that it is glorious to suffer for Jesus Christ, and that they who persevere until the end shall be saved, we are convinced that, relying upon the Lord and upon the honor of His might, you will continue to fight with invincible courage for the defence of His Church and for salvation of souls, calling to mind, 'Quod non sunt condigne passiones hujus temporis ad futuram gloriam que revelabitur in vobis.' (St. Paul to the Romans, chap. viii., 18.)

"We send you, therefore, this letter to arouse more and more your episcopal courage to support so many sufferings to watch over the flock intrusted to your charge, and to spare neither care, nor advice, nor fatigue, that the faithful under your jurisdiction may abstain from all evil, and remain constantly firm in the practice of the Catholic faith and religion, without ever allowing themselves to be conquered and dragged into error by the enemies of both. Consequently we pray, we conjure the faithful committed to your care, and who are so dear to us, with all the affection of our heart, to remain constant to the Catholic faith, religion, and doctrines, which they have received by the special grace of the Lord; that, giving precedence thereto above all things, they may be firm in the way of the Lord, and in all the works which affect the love of God and of their neighbor, and which belong to the Catholic Church.

"Be persuaded that we, in the humility of our heart, do not cease to address day and night fervent prayers to the most clement Father of Mercies, to the God of consolation, that He may cover you with His great virtue, that He may protect you with His arm, that He may guard and defend you, that He may take in hand your ways, that He may deliver the Church from the calamities that afflict her, that He may abate the pride and obstinacy of her enemies and continually shed over you the salutary dew of His bounty. In token of this and as a particular proof of the special love we bear towards you in the Lord, we herewith confer upon you, with all the clergy and faithful committed to your charge, our Apostolic benediction invoked from the very bottom of our heart.

"Given in the 19th year of our Pontificate, "PIO PAPA IX."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the festival of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, the 8th ult., there was a solemn profession in the Loretta Convent, Omagh. The young lady who renounced the world and gave herself up to the service of religion, was Miss Susan Doherty, daughter of Mr. William Doherty, Diamond, Londonderry.—She enters religion under the name of Sister Evangelista.

On Sunday, recently, the splendid new Church of Glogheen (Tipperary) was solemnly opened and consecrated by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of the diocese. From an early hour the town was crowded with persons. The day was beautifully fine. The church is erected on the site of the old one in Main street, rather in the centre of an unusually spacious and enclosed piece of ground, the property of Lord Lisnora, generously granted to the Catholics of the parish by that nobleman.

The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, the Archbishop of Cashel, has appointed the Rev. J. E. Hanly to the vacancy of Cashel, rededicated vacant by the removal of the Rev. John O'Dwyer to the Administratorship of Thurles.

We have been credibly informed that the Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, Lord Bishop of Meath, has received through the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Primate of All Ireland, the Papal Briefs for the consecration of the Reverend Dr. McNulty, Coadjutor Bishop of Meath.

Within the last week, All Hallows' College, Dublin, has sent to their respective Missions the following Clergymen:—Rev. Mr. Hudson, Monterey, California; Rev. Mr. Scanlan, San Francisco, do.; Rev. Mr. Walsh, Alton, United States; Rev. Mr. Hamill, Boston, do.; Rev. Mr. Broderick, Chicago, do.; Rev. Mr. McGauran, Dubuque, do.; Rev. Mr. Lynch, Maryville, California; Rev. Mr. McGrath, Telford, England; Rev. Mr. O'Brien, do., do.; &c.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—A deputation from the Roman Catholics of Belfast waited yesterday upon Sir Thomas Larcom, the Under-Secretary, at Dublin Castle, to present a memorial addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General were present. The deputation consisted of Mr. Bernard Hughes, Mr. William Ross, Mr. Daniel Rogan Brannigan, Mr. Edward M'Hugh, Mr. John M'Laughlin, and Mr. Andrew J. McKenna, editor of the Ulster Usurver.

Mr. McKenna read the memorial. It is stated that the memorialists believed the originators of the late riots were actuated by feelings of animosity towards Catholics generally, and directed all their efforts to their serious injury; and that the recent disorders were but an aggravated form of displays which annually take place in Belfast and other districts of Ulster. "These displays, so offensive in their character and so fatal in their results," are under the auspices of an organized confederation, and with the connivance, if not the approval, of those bound to suppress them. They further stated that, on the 8th and 9th of August, illegal, disorderly, and provoking exhibitions, eminently calculated to lead to a serious breach of the peace, were permitted to take place in the public streets and thoroughfares without any effort being made for their suppression; that these exhibitions, some of them revolting in the extreme, were followed, and with equal impunity, by riotous conduct of a most serious nature, and that on the morning of the 12th of August the Catholic Penitentiary, under the care of the nuns, was wrecked, and several peaceable Catholics, male and female, were cruelly maltreated while proceeding to their work in the mills; that although notice of these outrages have been given to the magistrates, no adequate measures were adopted to prevent their recurrence, and on the morning of the 15th of August they were renewed with still greater violence, and the flame which had thus been kindling for an entire week was allowed to spread into the dimensions which it thenceforward assumed. Taking these circumstances into account they declared their want of confidence in the local authorities and the local police, a body which they regard as utterly unfit for the duties assigned to it, on account of its exclusive constitution and well-known identification with the feelings, sympathies, and even disorders of one section of the community." These and other grave abuses are ascribed to the condition of the municipality, whose influence has never been well or wisely exercised for the promotion of the welfare of the town. They declare that so long as secret societies, having sectarian objects, are countenanced or tolerated, there will exist in that mixed community fruitful elements of discord, which will not fail to result in such fearful scenes as were lately witnessed. The Catholics of Belfast, they affirm, yield to none in respect for the law, and they look for the

justice, the full measure of equality, and the protection from unconstitutional attacks to which, as subjects of the empire, they are entitled. They declare that though smarting under a sense of injuries, they are actuated by no sectarian spirit, but are solely desirous that an end should be put at once and for ever to the unhappy dissensions which are not more deplorable in the ruin they cause than in the disgrace they bring upon a flourishing and enterprising community; that they therefore pray their condition may be taken into the serious consideration of the Government, and that a Royal Commission be issued with full powers to inquire into and investigate these their statements, as well as all matters directly or indirectly connected with the origin and continuance of the riots, that so remedial measures fully adequate to the requirements of the occasion may be speedily and successfully introduced. The memorial was signed by 5,000 persons. A conversation in reference to the subject having taken place, Sir Thomas Larcom said the representations which had been made by the deputation would receive every attention from the Government. The Protestant party will soon come with their memorial stating the other side of the question.

In the meantime, the Dublin Evening Mail expresses its indignation at the 'unparalleled audacity' of the statements of the memorial, and asks for what reason they were received privately? Why were the reporters excluded? The spirit of the partisans on both sides may be inferred from the following extracts. The Mail says:— "There was a sufficient motive for the partisan privacy of the proceedings. The simple publication of the names of the 'deputation' was enough to exhibit its contemptible origin. Of the six persons who appointed themselves on this business, there is not one occupying a position in society entitling him to speak for the Roman Catholics of Belfast. A deputation led by Mr. Bernard Hughes, the baker; Mr. Daniel Rogan Brannigan, the vintner; and Mr. Andrew J. McKenna, the sensation editor of an obscure print, are hardly the persons whom the body of respectable Roman Catholics would select to expound their views to the Viceroy; nor, in all probability, would those persons have dared to assume the function if the chair of Government were not filled for the nonce by their 'friend at Court.' No doubt the Roman Catholics of Belfast will look upon this 'memorial' as an indelible disgrace, and repudiate it as a treachery for which it would be hard to find a parallel."

The Freeman's Journal thus remarks:— "It will not be the fault of the Mail and of the Rev. Dr. Drew if peace be ever again established at Belfast. True to their mission, the journalist and the divine are each laboring assiduously to sow broadcast the seeds of future strife—to maintain, in all their activity, the causes of the late disturbances, and to prevent the application of any effective measure of prevention. But, while these interested propagators of strife are earnestly pursuing their special object, the Catholic population of Belfast are wisely and humanely taking energetic measures to put an end to the system out of which all those evils arise. A deputation from Belfast waited yesterday upon the Under-Secretary with a memorial for the Lord Lieutenant in which the origin of the late riots is clearly, but calmly and moderately, explained, and the remedy simply, yet forcibly, pointed out. The magistrates of Belfast have confessed that the police of Belfast cannot be relied on—the Catholic Bishop and 5,000 other Catholic memorialists express the same opinion—every sensible man in the country endorses that opinion, and we, therefore, anticipate that the Government must abolish the present system of 'Conservative' police guided by the Orange lodges, and undertake the first and paramount duty of a Government—the preservation of the peace and the protection of life and property."

A Black Brunsvick Club is proposed to be started in Belfast, to be called the Orange Defensive (!) Association. Private circulars were issued to convene a strictly private meeting; everything, in fact, was as strictly private as if the originators felt themselves to be conspirators against the peace, lives, property, and welfare of their fellow-men. But the secret has leaked out. The terrific Kibsey, conductor of that Zoophyte the Belfast News-Letter entered the chair, and the dreadful Drew, reverend gentleman, came a long way to give them the benefit of his experience, he having been Secretary of the old Brunsvick Club. He exhorted them to take it as a model to resist the baneful influences of Popery—that terrible plague that was devastating the land; and 'encouraged them to enrol as many members as possible.' His recipe for this shows the serpent's wisdom, but none of the dove's innocence. 'They should seek out for this purpose men of standing—influential men—men of oily tongues and sweet lips; for they were the persons to get in the funds.' Furthermore, he adds, 'They should see good and never say die until they had swept away Popery from the land.' The Rev. Roarer came after. He moved a resolution stating a new organization was wanted to stem the ascendancy of Popery. He said 'he had no feeling of alarm, from which we infer that he had been a good deal frightened. He made one or two important admissions, from which we augur peace for Belfast; he said: 'No doubt the enemy were in the last struggle victorious, by which he meant that the Catholics had not only declined to submit to a beating, but had actually whipped the Orange aggressors. Again he trusts that the Orangemen, smarting under their late defeat, will unite. He winds up, as one would expect from his clerical character, with a bit of blasphemy, in which he compares the murderous Orangemen of Belfast to God, and Popery to the waters of the sea, to which is said, 'thus far and no farther.'—Dublin Irishman.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—It is to be regretted that the ill-feeling engendered by the late riots in Belfast, which it was hoped had died out, has been revived, and has led to a strike on the part of the Protestant artisans employed as the Queen's Island Iron Ship-building Works. Of 900 men and apprentices employed in those works, only about 56 are Roman Catholics. It will be remembered that after the rioting was over, a peace committee, composed of a few gentlemen on both sides, requested the shipwrights to allow their Roman Catholic comrades to resume work with them, and to give them the right hand of fellowship, promising that by-gones should be by-gones, and that all the past should be forgotten. The Protestants consented, and resumed work; but it now appears the embers of strife were not wholly extinguished. The Protestants charged the Roman Catholics with acting treacherously, taking advantage of their frank conversation with one another, and acting the part of spies, in consequence of which, it is alleged, two innocent men had been dragged from their families and lodged in goal. The result was violent excitement among the Protestants, and a demand that some of the more obnoxious Roman Catholic workmen should be dismissed. This demand being refused, the men struck leaving the yard in the most quiet and orderly manner, and expressing their determination neither to commit nor to provoke a breach of the peace. Subsequently they held a meeting at which they adopted a memorial to the Mayor. This memorial was presented yesterday, and was read by Isaac Clark, a member of the deputation. It purports to come from the workers on the Queen's Island, at Mr. M'Leslie's shipyard, and at Mr. Coates's ironfoundry, who had not participated in any way in the riots. It states that the magistrates received informations in private, issued warrants for the alleged rioters, brought them up, totally unprepared, hastily heard the cases with closed doors, and committed the parties to prison without the liberty of giving bail. It alleges that numerous warrants were issued against the Protestant inhabitants, and against numbers of their own bodies whom they knew to be innocent. The memorialists declared that they had been grossly deceived by the assurances of the Peace Committee.—Times' Cor.

As the ordinary assizes will not be held for five or six months, a special commission will be held early next month to try the persons in prison on charges arising out of the late conflicts. There are 84 persons now in goal, of whom five are charged with riot and with having arms in their possession in a proclaimed district.—Belfast Cor. of the Times.

A great deal of flax is still spread under the rain. The green crops, however, are all flourishing. On the west coast great damage has been done to the grain crops, but turnips and mangold are particularly fine, and potatoes have rarely been more abundant or of better quality.—Id.

Dilatory farmers in the western and some of the midland and northern countries are suffering severely by the heavy rains which have prevailed for the last fortnight. Even in Down the grain crops, though all reaped, are but half secured. The remaining half is in a deplorable state, all saturated with eight or ten days' succeeding rain, much of it being discolored.—Id.

The Board of Public Works in Ireland was established 32 years ago, and was intrusted with duties of the most comprehensive character. It has charge of loans for public works, advances by Government and repayments, Parliamentary grants, public buildings, landed property, improvements, drainage of land, the erection of farm buildings, laborer's dwellings, schools, mills, post roads, harbors, inland navigation, the supply of coals for public buildings, decorations of Dublin Castle for public entertainments, &c. The office salaries amount to 24,500l., or at the rate of 38 per cent. for the working cost of the establishment. The official estimates for the salaries of the Poor Law Board are about 43 per cent. upon the sum received and disbursed under the head of poor relief. The official establishments of the National Board of Education amounted in 1861 to 15,000l., or at the rate of 5 per cent. on the sum disbursed, whereas the Board of Works at the rate of 24,000l. in disbursing 64,000l. So great a difference in this matter between these public institutions certainly demands explanation. The late chairman, Sir Richard Griffith, was supposed to have won the favor of the Government in a remarkable degree, by his anxious and constant efforts 'to keep down expenses' in all the subordinate departments of this great national establishment, and not without success, as the supply of clerks has not been equally successful in giving satisfaction to the landlords and others who have had dealings with the Board, nor to the public in general, who are far from thinking that such extensive powers and resources have been turned to account for the improvement of the country to anything like the extent that might have been fairly expected. The Morning News of this day naturally enough, as a Roman Catholic organ, ascribes the shortcomings of the Board to its exclusively Protestant character. Out of 50 officials employed in its service, it is stated that only eight are Roman Catholics, and of these only one holds a position of influence—Mr. J. Redmond Barry, the inspector of fisheries.—Id.

ACTION OR INACTION.—We do not believe that there is any 'party' in Ireland who really concern parliamentary action as a means of redressing national grievances. A few persons here and there affect in their over ardent patriotism to go in for nothing short of revolution, but happily they are insignificant in number, and their utterances smack too much of ready-made war to be altogether sincere. These isolated individuals, whose desire for notoriety is perhaps, after all, their greatest fault, cannot be dignified by the name of a 'party' and certainly their views will never obtain any considerable hold upon the country: It would be a matter of deep regret, if they did, for the best chances of the people to right themselves by safe and practicable means would be lost in a vain and ridiculous effort to attain what is impossible. We fear, indeed, that too much prominence has been given by several of our contemporaries to the idle vapors of two or three persons at public meetings, to which they were not invited, and where their presence and their principle were alike distasteful. By commenting seriously upon the views, or pretended views of these enthusiasts, undue importance is given to their words, and although we know that the country cannot be deceived on the point, it is a fact that the enemies of popular interests seize upon those very bellicose patriots and hold them up most unfairly as the representatives of Irish feeling. No opportunity to do this ought to be given, and the best way is, to pass by unnoticed, the cheap and trashy proclamations of the red-hot patriot. God knows it is time for the people of Ireland to engage in a really serious and useful, and therefore hopeful project, to raise the country from its present fallen and depressed condition.—Tuam Herald.

ASSUMPTION.—The following has been sent to us for insertion.—For a man to make a rapid tour through a country, as Sir Robert Peel did through Galway and Kerry, and report on the state of the people, is worse than senseless. A person must go and stay in a district before it is possible to know the state of the country; and will defy any man of common sense or honesty to do so without coming to the conclusion, we must have an Absentees Tax, to nearly where you will find enquire 'Whose land is that?' Mr. Lord So-and-So, or Mr. So-and-so, living abroad, or in England—the lands running to waste, and poverty stamped on all. Oh, it makes a man's heart ache at the dreary sight. Poor Kerry, where I am living, and doing what I can for the people, is the focus of absenteeism. In London, this year, I sought the acquaintance of some of our large proprietors, and tried by every argument, and then of self-interest, to induce them to employ the people, and thus stem the fearful tide of Emigration—but 'let them go,' was the cold response to all my efforts. I then felt, if these men are so little alive to the cry of duty, or interest, it is the bounden duty of the Legislature to compel them to contribute towards their starving poor. I then began to think how could the tax be brought into practical operation. Not by putting it into the hands of Government, who have more than their share of the public money already, but collect it through the medium of the Poor Law, without any additional expense—for there the value of all lands are known—and to have the sums laid out among the people on those estates as the landlords may like best—either in draining, reclaiming land, road making, building better habitations for the poor, or any of the thousand better things wanting to be done. A landlord, or his agent, would only have to show his books, to see what amount of the 20 or 25 per cent. (as might be determined upon) would have to be levied. I merely throw out these practical hints, and hope the subject will never be allowed to slumber till it is the law of the land.

T. BEALE BROWNE.

Scarcely a day passes that the population of this county (Kilkenny) is not diminished by persons emigrating to America and Australia; and strange to say most of them prefer the land of slaughter to the antipodes. A correspondent in Thomastown writes to us to say that within the past five weeks he has been his lot to witness four scenes which have left an indelible impression on him: four families driven to emigration by landlord oppression. But the people are now becoming accustomed to this, and are long the transition of the farmer to the emigrant ship will be regarded as quite natural.—Kilkenny Journal.

The committee of the Mathew Monument have recently decided on placing the statue of Father Mathew newly erected, to Mr. Donegan's house in Patrick street, and within some eighty feet of the crossing, or line, from Lavitt's-gate to Marchant's-gate. In deciding on this, the committee had done in strict accordance with the expressed wish of Mr. Foley, the artist, by whom the statue has been executed.