-DECEMBER 19. 1862. THE TRUE WITNESS

grops are the worst we have seen for a long time, what at this hour exists in poor Mayo Irish gentleand much of them are yet in the fields, and have men should know this, and knowing, should blush to been seriously damaged by the recent wet and stormy be found aiding and countenancing those who debarley, and onto in good weather are threshing away, and selling corn as a very low figure to pay exorbitantients. We have not heard that any of them have asked an abatement. In other parts of Ireland distress, but Irish misery is vulgar. Yet read the rents have been reduced, but in this quarter, the far- following picture of the miserable state of the peasmers are running with all speed to pay rents which are double the value of the land, and they have made no effort to get a reduction. We have never heard of more toolish conduct than this. There is not one of them who would not get 25 or 30 per cent. of an abatement if he only asked it, and yet so reasonable a request will not be made in this disastrous year of numerous poor Irish, who from the great majority of had crops and low prices. In other districts this is not the case, as we have already proved, by referring success and has helped me to bear up against the to the Duke of Devoushire's conduct near Waterford, and that of other landlords. The following is one of the latest acts of justice that has come to our knowledge. It is an address of Michael Fitzgerald, 1839, months ago. Since then I have collected apwards J. P., to his tenantry near Carrick-on-Shuanno: extended the time for receiving the rent due last rest in Limerick, Galway, and Moate, though the May to the 20th of December next; and will deduct poverty and starvation (far beyond snything I ever 25 per cent, or 53 in the pound, on such rent, it paid on or before that day; and also will receive all poor share my bard earned wages of the day with the rate receipts in full, as cash." That, it must be admitted, is very kind conduct, and the same kindness the love of Jesus and Mary. Oh, that the hearts of might be experienced in Louth and the adjacent; the rich cotton merchants of Lancashire could be counties, if the farmers had only the courage to made to feel for the distress that everywhere premake their condition known, and demand the redress sents itself in the West of Ireland, that the portion farms are worth, and that the country is annually and which has been saved to them by the immense is if they had only the pluck to call for large abate. ments. In the same way improvement is retarded for want of leases, and there is not a farmer in Ireland numberless wretched creatures.'- Dublin Irishman who might not have a lease of his fand if he only demand it. A very respectable farmer of this county land-ask a lease and you will obtain it. The farmers are to remember that if they are in difficulties no one but themselves can relieve them. They must do their own business, and fight their own battles. Let them but have the manly courage to call for justice, and they may rest assured that they will obtain it, because no landlords could stand up in the face of all his tenants and declare that he would not obey

Eviction of TENANTRY .- The sheriff, accompanied by about sixty of the constabulary, come to the lands of Park, in the county of Tipperary, between Moneygall, and Toomevars, on Tuesday last, and put Cornelius Kennedy out of possession of his house and farm there, and gave it to the landlord, who is a Kilkeupy gentleman, I believe .- Moneygall Correspondent of the Limerick Reporter.

their wishes. -- Dundalk Democrat.

CAPTURE OF THEYES .- Within the last few days, two notorious thieves have been taken into custody in the county of Mexth, and sent to the jail of Trim for trial at the Spring Assizes. One fellow, whose name was given as Michael Trybow, was detected by the police of Drogheda as early as four o'clock in the morning, returning from the country with a large bag of stolen notatoes; but, on his house being fact that the great landed proprietors have their prosearched, there were discovered numerous chemises, night dresses, towels, &c., recently stolen from the Benupare blench-green. The other fellow, who gave his name as Thomas Farrell, appears to be a proficient in the burglary line. His capture was uncommonly well effected. He contrived to effect an entrance into the dwelling-house of Wm. Walsh, Esq., J. P., of Stedalt, near Gormanstown, and, having furnished bimself with various valuable articles of silver plate, was in the act of decamping through the parlour-window, when his movements awakened Mr. Walsh, who called up his servant, and they succeeded, after a hard struggle, in securing the burylar until the arrival of the police -- Correspondent of the

DENGARSON, Wednesday, November 19. Your readers were rather amused at rending the following announcement in the Dublin Morning News, of this day :- 'Abatement of Rent in Dungannon Estate .-The guardians of the Earl of Ranfurly, taking into consideration the very backward state of the harvest, nothing of honesty. The poorest of the Lancasterhave determined to make an abatement of ten per lians are, when in their worst stage of destitution, cent in the rent this year." Your correspondent of ted mentioning that the self-same guardians of the Earl of Ranfurly, in spring last, advanced the rents from ten to twenty per cent over the greater part of the catate, and on all town parks they advanced them from twenty to fifty per cent. I know one or two tenants whose rents were advanced nearly seventy per cent. So now, do you not think it a very humane act, 'bless the mark,' to reduce it so much after acting so generously as what I have stated ?-1b.

GENEROUS LANDLORDIEM. - Among the many acts of generous benevolence on the part of Sir Capel Molyneux, bart, since the attainment of his majority, he has directed his agent to reduce the rents oneifth, for the present year, to all his tenants whose rents equal the poor law valuation .- Armagh Ga-

IRISH SPARVATION AND HAGLISH PRIVATION. - We (Castlebar Telegraph) are fer from denying the right of any one that has eash to spare to dispose of it according to his or her desire; nor do we wish to be understood as in the least inclined to complain of the conduct of those English officials among us who close their pockets against Irish starvation and open them wide when privation visits the homes of their own people. This is their nature and inclination; nor is it at all to be marked as vicious or disreputable. They have nothing in common with us .-Their interests and ours are as different as are our dispositions. But we cannot extend the same indulgence to frishmen. They, according to their means, education, and standing, should leave nothing untried to assist the indigent thousands whose claims on their sympathics admit of no doubt. They, surely, should have sufficient nerve and spirit to resist the gross insult offered to the nation by those who not only refuse to hear the cries of distress in Ireland, but actually deny its existence, while they constitute themselves into a relief committee for collecting alms, even in our most afflicted districts, to sid the English mill owners to support their laborers. If ever we are to get rid of shame and dupery, it is surely time to make a beginning. When Sir Robert Peel comes among us as a pleader for English stomachs, he should be reminded of his famous declarations in the House of Commons touching 'imagipary sufferings' in the West; and when those officials, whose ears were proof agains: the shouts for food in this country, some months ago, venture to appeal to Irish generosity on behalf of Lancashire, they should be as summarily silenced as the ferms of the constitution permit an indignant crowd to deal with aristocratic humbugs and sycophantic flunkers. We could select a column of names from the reports of the meetings already held in favor of the Lancashire weavers that never were heard of during the agitation last year in support of those thousands in this province who were perishing for want of food. Need we say how the owners of these names should be received by the public? As before remarked, we do not blame the Saxous saddled upon us for the source they took, and are taking. They are the living exponents of the peculiarities of their creed and country. They fancy themselves a superior race and a privileged class, and of course act up to their principles. Irish gentlemen, however, bave no such claim on our forbearance. They cannot serve Raglish whims and Irish interests at the same time Their place is at the side of their starving lellowcountrymen, and the idea of giving to atrangess what belongs to their own poor, they should not for one formed in our time to meet the exigencies of an op-

original survivam Allegam original, and decreations contain income incompany and an experience of the REDUCTION OF RENTS - LEASES. -- We hear on sall moment entertain. This is no suffering in rich Lansides that we have a severe winter before us. Toe cashire to be compared, in extent or intensity, with Those farmers who secured their wheat, sire not only to deny it, but to filch away what should be given to alleviate it.

IRISH MISERY AND ENGLISH DISTRES. -It is fashiouable, at present, to sympathise with English autry in the West of Ireland, given by an English clergyman, Father Clifford, and then say if a falso charity - or hypocritical pretence of charity - should draw off our money to wealthy England, whilst our own poor are starving at home : - . The sympathy I my congregation has been the main-spring of my difficulties I have necessarily had to encounter since you first had the kindness to insert the announcement of the object of my visit to Ireland, just three of £250 -£115 in Dublin, £70 in Cork, £30 in Wa-"In consequence of the badness of the season, I have terford, £28 in Ballinasloe and Loughres, and the witnessed in England) has frequently obliged me to poor creature who begged one single halfpenny for they so much require. They are to recollect that of the wealth which they have accumulated from the they pay £7,000,000 a year in rents more than their hard labor of the poor employed in their factories, plandered of this large sum, which might be kept in sums that have everywhere been gathered for the sufferers during the present failure, that they might send a few thousands to alleviate the wants of the

DISTRESS IN DONEGAL .- A correspondent, who had mand it. A very respectative farmer of this county told us this week, that he had asked for a lease of his holding, and the reply he received was, that he should get it. And so we say to every farmer in Ireshould get it. And so we say to every farmer in Ireshould get it. The farms travelled through the greater portion of the Gounty of Donegal, in a letter dated, 'Tarman, Kilmacrenperfection from the unfavorable season; and now the corn is lying rotten in the fields, under the rain and storm for the last two months. May God look to the people of this poor district : they have no prospect of a better state of things than the people of Partry endured last year. The famous pair, Lord Lettrim and Mr. Adair, are pressing for their rents, although they cannot but know that there is no means of making them up under the distressing cir- country people. cumstances of the people.' - Sligo Champion.

"THE ROAST BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND" AND THE IRISH LUMPER -- A CONTRAST. -- The English journals, from the Times down to the meanest of the organs that seek to enlighten, where lucus a non finds only a larger illustration, are mouthing it passionately, vehemently, and continuously anent the distress in Lancashire, and preaching a crusade of mixed elements for the alleviation of what they call unexampled misery. Now distress in Ireland is accompanied with features of horror, whose salient desagremens are nakedness, empty pockets, and food, in its most taking form of cookery, more fitted for pigs than Christians. The Times thunders for subscriptions, and ignores in wilful blindness the damning perties saddled with the maximum rate of only 1s 8d in the pound. If the dictum 'that property has its duties as well as its rights,' found naterance from the lips of a Christian sage, to what sect of Christianity can that public teacher belong, who throws himself like an legis between the pale featured, famine-tortured operatives, and the pampered, purse-proud, indolent aristocracy? An tegis whose aspect is minunt after a pitiless fashion to the one, but protective of the creed of the other, whose first article is 'look to threelf, aristocrat, see that thy wines are of a peculiar and faultless vintage, thy beeves and sheep well conditioned, fat and succelent, thy capous and fish, and piquant sauces, all that would satisfy a bloated Apricus. Thou are in thy mission, Aristocrat, feeding to fatness your own riot, while your poorer brothers are carted by the score to the ultima tellus of Emigration, the grave.' Now the Times, to a certain extent, in which we accompany that journal, feels a conviction that an Englishman grumbles for grumbling's love, though its tone in raply savours in better fed, better housed, and better clothed than the peasants of Cork, Limerick, Galway, Clare, and Kerry, who see not roast-beef as an esculent they can partake of from the year's beginning to its close. Blind to this fact, pseudo philanthropists, forgetting the proclivity of an English operative's soul to luxury, forgetting the real want that looks out from wolfish eyes in the valleys and on the hill sides of Cork, Limerick, Galway, Clure, and Kerry, become softened at the distress which the blatant Boanerges of the Times dilates upon, and when softened, gave what would be truer charity and better deserved to share among their own squalid, hungry, and rackrent tortured cottiers at home. Properties in Ireland there were, during the terrible famine years, farms on which were offered to tenants if they would only pay the rents that will be struck upon them. Those farms were refused, because saddled with imposts too onerous to leave a margin for comfort and happiness. Is Sd in the pound! taxation's highest in Laucashire, and distress such as the Times represents. Bleed the landholders, shake from their fulness, by the imposition of a property tax, as was done in Ireland, until pauperdom become well nigh uni versal. When that is done, assimilate the English man's diet to something as far from luxury as an Irishman's scale of diet is, and then, O thunderous Times! The remedy will be found and will bring with it less of windy clamor and more of sterling truth. - Kerry Star.

A correspondent of the Daily Express states that on Monday last, at 12 o'clock a.m., the two bank clerks who go weekly from Longford to Granard with a supply of gold, silver, and notes for the branch of the Ulster Bank in that town for the coming market-day, were stopped by three arined men, who seized on the money-box (presenting pistols at the same time at the two young men), forcing it open, ritled it of about £200 in gold and silver, leaving about £300 in notes, thus showing that they were no novices in this mode of rapidly making a fortune. The two young men instantly proceeded to the next police-station, and, accompanied by an many police as the car could carry, returned to the scene of the robbery, where they separated in different directions in search of the robbers, no trace of whom has to the present been discovered. This daring outrage has excited universal astonishment.

A new mode of engraving bank notes has been brought forward, which cannot be photographed, nor be copied, nor produced again without the matrix. which is formed in kaleidoscope fashion, so that if it be handed to the custody of bankers they hold their owa security.

DEATH OF JOHN DONEGAN, Esq. - The Nation of the 22nd uit., has the following remarks on Mr Donegan's death :- The poor have lost a kind friend, the Church has lost a generous benefactor, feeland has lost a worthy son in John D megan. The Irish people have become familiar with his name - not that ever it was estentationally paraded, not that its possessor was a bunter after a notoriety or popular applause, for he was nothing of the kind; but because they found that name in connection with every patriotic, charitable and religious movement which could be helped forward by his munificent contributions. Wherever, over all this afflicted island, the voice of distress was heard, there went the hounty of nothing of the previous conduct of the wardmasters. John Donegan. The various relief committees,

pressed people, found in him a main source of their ing assaulted Mr Hornidge, although the constable the person who wounded him, and he also declared supplies. His political sympathies were entirely for the cause of his country; he had no thought for; Whig parties nor Tory parties; his honest heart could only love or admire only an Irish party, devoted to the reconstruction of the Irish action. But it was in the cause of religion and of the poor that his resources chiefly were expended. Of many a church in Ireland has his money helped to rear the steeples; on many an alter glitter his splendid gifts of gold and silver. May He for whose greater honor and glory these gilts were presented, and those good deeds were done, lift up the soul of John Donegan to the realms of glory over-lasting! The deceased was a remarkable man. Visitors to Dublin, who had often marvelled at his princely generosity, frequently him remanded until Friday next. Acting Sergeant have met with here from all classes in behalf of the called into his establishment or peered in through the window to catch a sight of that pillar of the Catholic cause in Ireland. When he was pointed out to them | ed the blow, and knocked the prisoner down. The they were surprised to see a man of exterior so humble and unassuming. Low of stature, broadly built, plainly dressed in the style of a score years ago, and entirely unadorned, he quietly trasacted his business in a shop that flashed around him with costly and beautiful works in the precious metals. --Delicate trinkets, missive plate, superbly finished articles for religious uses - all were piled up before and about him; but he stood a plain, good-humored honest man in the midse of them, thinking nothing of them but how soon they might be made useful to his Church or his poor countrymen. For he was laying up no riches in this world. As fast as the profits of his industry and enterprise accrued to him, so fast were they put to uses that will be remembered for him to Heaven. The death of Mr. Donegan occurred suddenly and unexpectedly. It was the result of a fit of apoplexy. His honored remains will we understand, be accompanied by a public funeral from Dame street, where his body now lies, to Glasnevin burying ground. The citizens of Dubliu, we are certain, will show by their presence on the occasion their deep sense of the loss their city and their country have sustained by the death of this truly eingle-minded and noble-bearted Irishman.

> THE MURDRRER HAYES .- It is stated confidently in the Kilkenny Moderator that the marderer Hayes was seen lately going through the woods and plantations which stretch along almost continuously from Donndarris beyond Wingap to Carrickebrook, a distance of eight miles. The constabulary have made a search for him there in vain. His son was at the fair of Cappawhite, in the county of Tipperary, on Monday It is stated, as a proof of the sympathy of the people for his father, that " scarcely a minute passed but he received handshakes and embraces from the

> Duntis, Nov. 21.-The usual weekly meeting of the South Dublin Board of Guardians was held yesterday. There was a full attendance of members, the chairman of the Board, Sir Robert Shaw, presiding. It may be as well to mention, in connexion with the outrages that have excited so much attention, that the number of inmates in the workhouse this week is equal to the population of a small town -2,817 persons. The burning of the house and the disorderly state of the paupers was the subject of a good deal of discussion. Mr. Bonsell said that they received in that house ablehodied paupers who would not be received in other unions- the very viles of characters - prostitutes, thieves, returned convicts, who being kept in a state of idleness, had nothing to do but plot mischief.' Ultimately the following resolution was put and carried :-

> 'That the Poor Law Commissioners be requested to institute an immediate sworn and scarching inquiry into circumstances and causes of the late burning in the house, and the roitous proceedings attendant on it, and to all matters relating thereto, up to the present; and that the Poor Law Commissioners be requested also to institute an investigation as to the management pursued in this house since it was opened; also into the mode of management pursued by the guardians of the North Dublin Union, with the view of contrasting the state of affairs in the two unious.

> This investigation has now become absolutely necessary in consequence of the following extraordinary report by the police, furnished by the authorities to the Poor Law Commissioners, and by them enclosed to the guardians :-

Dublin Metropolitan Police, Superinteadent's

Office, G Division, No. 18. · Sir, -I beg to report that upon the morning of the 17th inst. Acting-Inspectors Meares and Rice, G Division, proceeded to the South Dublin Union Workthe fire which occurred there on the preceding night (as already reported) was attributed. Upon entering the workhouse they were met by Mr. Foley, assistant-master, who informed them that a number of male paupers were shut up in a yard, into which they would not admit any person, and that they were throwing out stones, brick, &c., at the workhouse officials. The officers, accompanied by an acting-sergeant and two constables of the R divison, and a number of the officials entered the yard adjoining the place in which the paupers were shut up, who then commenced to throw stones, bricks, &c., ncross the wooden paling by which they were enclosed, whereupon the workhouse officials armed themselves with spades and clubs, and after a back door had been forced open, and an entrance obtained to the place in which the pappers were shut up, a regular meles ensued between the paupers and the officials When the paupers saw the police they cried out that they would give themselves up to them, and entreated them to protect them from the assaults which were being committed on them by the officials, who commenced to beat them in a most brutal manner. The police did their utmost to protect the paupers, some of whom were knocked down by snades or other weapons by the officials, who continued to beat them while lying on the ground. The police had much difficulty in preventing the commission of manslaughter, which would have evidently been the result were it not for their prompt interference, as the paupers and officials were in a very excited state; and although the paupers did not offer any resistance after inving been taken into custody, yet the officials continued to assault them even in custody, and in one instance Acting-Inspector Meares, while having a nauper in custody, received a severe blow on the arm which was given him from behind with some heavy weapon by a person whom he could not see, but heard the paupers cry out that it was Wardmaster Conningham who struck him with a spade. Meares believes that the blow was intended for a pauper whom he had in custody. After having quelled the distarbance and taken some of the paupers into custody, they could not remove them in consequence of door which was locked, the key of which was in possession of Mr. Hornidge, master of the house, who was sent for, and subsequently came and handed the k-y to Acting-Inspector Rice, who opened the door. Mr. Hornidge and one of the guardians, 'named Drought, were present at the first part of the riot, hut the officers did not observe them enter the yard in which the paupers were enclosed. After the door had been forced open, during the dolay occasioned by the door being locked, the wardmusters made several attempts to assault the prisoners in custody, and, while they were being removed to the entrance gate at James street, continued to irritate them in such a manner that another souffle ensued, during which Acting Inspector Menres observed Mr. Hornidge assault a proper named Moriarty, who was in his (Menre's) custody. After this row had been settled Meares told that the wardmas ers that, should they continue to irritate or attempt to strike the supers while in the custody of the police, he would have prisoners mads of them (the wardmasters), let what would follow. There was a gentleman, whom Meares learned was a guardian, present during this latter scuffe, and be stated that the police were inclined to encourage the paupers, although he saw

who was in custody: Eight paupers were taken into custody, four of whom were charged by Mr. Hornidge with having wilfully set fire to fire to their beds on the night of the 16th instant, and all with having participated in the riot which occurred there-Two of the four who were charged with the burning were also charged with having severe-ly assaulted a cook in the workhouse. The prisoners were removed to Kilmainhain Police-station, and while being brought there, Mr. Drought the guardian, remarked that one of the wardmasters had taken some drink. They were brought before the magistrates at the Head Police-office, and were by 18 E states that he saw one one of the prisoners strike the assistant master, who immediately returnprisoner was also struck topeatedly by Wardmaster Maher, who was prevented from continuing his violence by the acting-surgeant and Constable 85 E, who had the prisoner in custody. Police-canstable 52 E states that he saw a wardmaster knocked down by a pauper, and that he also observed several paupers knocked down by the wardmasters. All constables who were present at the affray agree in stating that the paupers did not offer any resistance | charge, to them when they entered the yard, but called upon them for protection

PHILIP CRAVEN, Acting-Inspector.'

In consequence of the report made by the police. which has already appeared in the Times, charging the officers of the South Dublin Union Workhouse with brutal conduct toward the paupers, the Poor Law Comissioners have ordered an investigation, which was opened yesterday by Oaptain Robinson, Poor Law Inspector. The police were defended by two eminent counsel, Mesers. Barry and Curran, in structed by Mr. Ennis. Mr Martin, a solicitor, appeared for the officers. Three acting inspectors, Craven, Rice, and Meares, were examined on oath; also one of the sergeants. Their evidence went the full length of the statements in the report. They saw wardmasters knock down paupers, strike them with spades and sticks while they were down, and assault them while in custody. Inspector R co saw a pauper get a blow on the head and full, whereupon 'a wardmaster took him by the callar and gave him two or three kicks while on the ground, struck him two or three blows with the back of the spade, and gave him a prod' with the iron end of the spade on the back.' He saw one master put his spade up to a pauper's jaw, and say he would enop his head off .-- London

THE CENTENARIAN. - We announce in our obituary the death of Mr Timothy Quaid, of Duckstewn, near Rathkeale, father of the Rev P Quaid, PP of Callaghan's Mills. He had reached the patriarchal age of 104 years. He was never a day sick, except with a slight rheumatism some years ago,. His senses generally and faculties were as lively as when he was twenty years of age. His sight became impaired lately, but on the day before and the day of his death he recognised all about him perfectly. He was buried on Sunday, at Clouncagh, the ancient cemetery, in which the bones of his ancestors for many generations have rested - R.I.P: - Limerick Reporter.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE MEETING AT BLACKHEATH -- On Sunday, the

16th inst., printed notices were freely distributed at

the various Roman Catholic places of worship in the metropolis to the effect 'that on Sunday, the 23rd, the Catholics of London would unite with those residing in Deptford and Greenwich in holding a public demonstration of sympathy with the Holy Father on Blackheath.' The notice especially invited the attendance of Irishmen, and appointed Bermondsersquare as the rendezvous of the London division. This notice had daring the past week created considerable excitement amongst the Catholic body. and the object was almost universally condemued by the Clergy and respectable laymen as inopportune and unwise. So strong was the feeling amongst the higher branches of the Catholic Clergy against the proposed demonstration, that special reference was ordered to be made on the subject at most of the Catholic chapels Sunday morning, cautioning the members of the Church from attending. At one o'clock Sunday about 10,000 Irishmen amongst whom were many respectably, dressed men, assembled in and it may perpaps interest your readers to know the Bermondsey-Square, where also a strong body of the M division of police, under Inspector Reed, had been previously posted. An attempt was at once made by the Irishmen to organise themselvas into a procession for the purpose of marching to Deptford, but this was frustrated by the police. About 2,000 persons, however arrived at Blackheath, somewhat in the ferm of a procession, at a few minutes before four o'clock, where from 8,000 to 10,000 people had been for some time assembled, amongst whom were a body of Irish laborers connected with the Woolwich dockvard, and a large number belonging to the Artiflery and Marines, regiments largely recruited from the sister country, but the great body evidently drawn together by curiosity. On the road immediately opposite the entrance to Greenwich Park the leaders cok possession of a mound situated in the middle of hollow, their followers closing round with great promptuess, and effectually preventing any other persons gaining a footing upon it had they been inclined to make the attempt. No bludgeons or sticks were carried in the procession. About 200 of the R division of police were drawn up on the heath, outside the park gates, but they made no attempt to interfere with the proceedings. The business of the meeting commenced by a Mr. Looney coming forward and asking all Irishmen present to take off their hats and give three cheers for the Pope. This appeal was responded to amidst foud cheering by about one-fourth of the crowd, and was followed by loud hissing from another portion. Mr. O'Leary having been called on to preside, Mr. Mylio, of Dept-ford, came orward, and said he stood there as an Irishman and a Catholic to maintain the Temporal Power of the Holy Father against all assailants. He then went on to denounce the late attempts of Garibaldi to conquer Rome, and praised the conduct of those of his countrymen who had signalised their devotion to the Holy Father in Hyde Park. He con-cluded by proposing a resolution in favor of the Temporal Power of, and sympathising with, the Pupe in his present troubles. Looney seconded the resolu-tion in a speech in which he stigmatised Garibaldi as a tyraunical, beretical, buccancering, unprincipled, and piratical filibuster, well deserving the fate he met with in his late unholy expedition. other speakers having supported the resolution in speeches abusive of Garibaldi and his principles, the Chairman declared the resolution carried unanimously, and immediately declared the inceting dis-The Irishmen then reformed into a procession and proceeded homewards. - Express.

THE HYDE PARK RIOTS .- Central Criminal Court. Nov 25. - Pietro Ansoni, 26, an Italian, was charged with feloniously wounding Timothy Murphy with in-

tent to do him grievous bodily harm. Mr. Ribton conducted the prosecution; the pri-

soner was defended by Mr. Bleigh. This charge arose out of the Garibaldian riot that took place in Hyde Park on the oth of October, when it will be remembered a somewhat serious struggle took place between the adherents of Garibaldi and the supporters of the Pope, and several persons were very much injured by blows from sticks or otherwise. It appeared that the prosecutor, who is an Irishman, was among the crowd, and, as he described it, he of course stood up for his religion, and called out, " Upwith the Pope I' and it appeared that the prisoner cumstances is the fact that most farmers in this diswas an equally ardent Garibaldian. During the trict depend chiefly on their sheep and cattle for the scuffle there was a cry of "knives !" and the prisoner | wherewithal to pay their rents; and, if a sufficient was seen to stab the prosecutor with a shoemaker's quantity of straw could be secured for the wintering knife, which was broken during the affray. The of cattle, most parties might come pretty well out of He also accused a constable of the E division of have prosecutor swore positively to the prisoner as being it after all .- Dundee Observer

prevented that gentleman from assaulting a pauper that at the time the injury was inflicted be was standing quietly in the crowd, and did not give the prisoner any provocation.

Mr. Sleigh, in addressing the jury for the defence, said he should not attempt to dispute the fact that if the prisoner really stabled the prosecutor with the dangerous weapon that had been produced he must have intended to do him some serious bodily harm, and the only question he attempted to raise was whether the evidence conclusively established the fact the prisoner was the man by whom the act was committed.

The Recorder baving summoned up, the jury found the prisoner guilty of wounding the prosecutor with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, but at the same time recommended him to mercy on account of the state of excitement he was in at the time the offence was committed,

Mr. Ribton said there was a second indictment against the prisoner which charged him with wounding another person named Wardle upon the same occasion, and the prosecutor in that case received much more injury than in the one that had just been

The Recorder said that perhaps it would be as well to hear the facts connected with the second

Albert Wardle, the prosecutor on the second indictment, was accordingly sworn, and he stated that he was in the park at the time in question, and when the cry of "knives" was raised the prisoner, without may provocation, stabbed him twice, and the second he wounded him very severely in the thigh, and he was still an out patient of the hospital in consequence of the injury he received.

The Recorder, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said that he had been convicted of a very serious offence, and no excitement could afford any justification for his conduct in stubbing two persons under the circumstances that had been deposed to .-He therefore felt it is duty to order him to be kept in penal servitude for four years. - Times.

A lditional arrests and commitments of Irish Catholics at Birkenhead have been made this week .-The total number of prisoners now awaiting trial, is twenty-two. The confinement has already taken effect on one of the accused, who had to be transferred to the hospital of the gaol a few days ago. The subscriptions in the hands of the Local Commister barely suffice to maintain the wives and families of the prisoners, and the utmost exertions will be needed to secure funds ample engagn for their defence. The Grown Officials nave summoned nearly forty wirnesses, and a some what larger number will be examined on the other side. The subscriptions from the various Defence Committees and all other contributions, should be forwarded, with as little deby as possible, to the Very Rev. Canon Chapman, St. Werburgh's, Birkenhead . - London Tablet,

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND. - A correspondent, hard to be pleased, writes to us - Some curious unecdotes il-Justrative of popular education in England, have been published in the Report of the Royal Commissioners. A boy, who answered a catechism tolerably correctly to e er, wrote down his reply as follows: " To onner and bay the Queen, and all that are pet in a forty under her. Mr. Brookfield put the two following questions to 1,314 children in the first classes of 53 schools, containing 6,890 scholars; 17 of the schools were good, 19 fair, and 17 inferior : ... "What is the cost of five dozon eggs at five for 21?" and "What do you mean by that state of life unto which it shall please God to call you? Forc in 100 of the total number of scholars in 56 schools, and 19 in the 100 of the first classes, found the price of fire dozen eggs at five for 2d; and 2 in 100 of the total scholars, and 11 in 100 of the first classes, knew what was meant by "the state of life to which it shall please God to call you." England is the most powerful country in the world, but she owes eight hundred and sivty millions. She is the most religions country in the world, but infanticide has become a public institution, and murdarers cite the New Tes tament while they sharpen their knives to kill. She is the most calightened nation in the world, but she spells rather inaccurately, as witness the above. England is three-quiviers bluster and one quarter sham and no matake.

JEISH AND ENGLISH DISTRESS CONTRASTED. - To the Editor of the London Times -- Sir-In company with two other friends I have lately visited Lancashire, impression produced on the mind of an entirely frech We visited, either jointly or separately SOPUNE Monchester, Stockport, Preston, Blackburn, and Burnley, and made careful inquiries into the system of telief adopted over the whole county. My first impression was certainly surprise to find the distress much less than I had expected. I visited many of those who are now receiving relief - some accompanicd by a Relief Committee's visitor; some quite alone. I only found one house without a tolerable fire. I saw signs of hunger, but none of starration; I saw no bare feet; I saw nothing at all approaching to the misery of the Irish famine, nor to that which was to be seen in Coventry two years ago.

Nov 25. F TRUPLE RUGBT.

In the Chelsen Police Court it appears that a new weapon of destruction has been imported from the United States. It is 'n formidable instrument made of stout brass, to be clutched in the hand, with holes for the fingers to pass through.' An unfortunate gentleman, named Murray, upon whom it was used, has had his jaw bone broken, 'part of it coming away,' as his surgeon testifies, 'with his teeth' The impression that ticket-of leave men are at least the nucleus of the bands by whom these murderous asearlis are committed, and that the insecurity of London is in great measure owing to the mistaken lenity of our present system, is universal. Punch exhibits the Home Secretary in the hands of a garotter, while his comrade calls out, to him to let the gentleman alone, because 'it is their kind friend Sir George Grey.' It is needless to repeat that something strong must be done, for the state of public feeling is such that if the system could only be stopped by capital executions, they would unquestionably be employed. As a more humane measure we would suggest a considerable period of imprisonment, varied by the periodical recurrence of severe floggings. We believe this, if put in execution, would quickly check the eril.

BISHOP COLERSO'S BUCE. - The Archbishop of Taunton gives notice that in the Session of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury next ensuing he will move that the standing orders be suspended, in order to the consideration of an address to the Upper House, praying the Upper House to direct the appointment of a committee of the Lower House to exemine and report upon to the Lower House a book lately published, intituled 'The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua, critically examined by the Right Rev. John William Colenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal, London. Longman & Co., 1862, that the Lower House may deliver its opinion to the Upper House toucking the proceeding to a synudical judgment upon the book. - Standard.

Never did the close of harvest present a more threstening and ruinous aspect in the Highlands than it does at the present time. On most farms which are favorably situated the crop is well secured, but on late places and in high glens, where the soil is cold and heavy, comparatively little bas been done to the in-gathering of the grain-so little, that on some farms in this neighborhood; only two or three, stacks have appeared in the stuck-yards, and the fields present a miscrable aspect. The only cheering feature we have under these disheartening, cir-