

future fate of this country, as well as of others in Europe; and again and again will Ireland be expected, for Europe will watch her with greater interest soon, to declare herself a new, (aye, and mayhap to answer particular questions as to the How as well as to the What), concerning the Will and all the Hopes of the People under circumstances not entirely the same as the present. It is with some such such feeling of uneasiness, some presentiment of necessities to arise next winter, or next year, that for months back, and on all sides, the question has whispered about of which we have more than once before felt compelled, we may say, to take public notice; the question, namely, of a new political Organization of the people in the interests of Nationality.

We said the other day, that to our minds any honest and honorable Irish, and not West-British, Organisation of the people would be in itself useful, if it were only possible, just now. But we declared at the same time our conviction that no such organisation as any of those of former years was now to be thought of; and we explained, as clearly as we could, the reason why. The evil repute of "Agitation" for years back, makes honest men shrink from that regular organisation of agitation which encourages a scandalous trade on the part of the cleverer kind of political speculators.

We did not, however, scruple to invite suggestions as to what might be done towards organisation of some other class; and we have actually now before us one, which, with some modifications, might, as it appears to us, be made really so well worthy of adoption that we should be wanting in our duty if we did not lay it before our readers.

A single, central, governing Association is objectionable on all the grounds above alluded to, and to which we have lately had occasion more than once to refer. And the examples and experience of the last Twelve Years, sufficient to go further back, ought to be abundantly sufficient to show how inefficient for all practical purposes, as well as how objectionable for the reasons already specified, such an Organization in Ireland would now be. We need not, surely, stop to particularise the foibles and the failures since 1849.

But the same objections do not apply to the creation of a great number of smaller, quieter, more silent, and less demonstrative Local Societies—whose whole business it should not be to vapor about Ireland's wants, to boast outrageously of Ireland's virtues and qualifications for freedom, and to bully and swagger about Ireland's hopes and intentions; but whose existence for other the ordinary purposes of civil life might be made the unostentatious, but not therefore the less effective, means of communication between true Irishmen, means capable of being turned to public account on proper occasion.

During the Repeal Agitation, in 1843, the enlightened leaders of that movement endeavored to serve the cause of education and general intellectual improvement by promoting the establishment of Local Libraries, under the name of Repeal Reading Rooms, in all the towns and villages throughout the country. What if now, seventeen years later, we were to transpire the double plan of these Reading Rooms? The people are absolutely in want of all the appliances of Self-Education in almost every parish in the island, city and rural alike. And, wanting books and maps, how can they learn to understand their relations with Europe, or indeed any of the political questions of the present day, almost every one of which is European? And these people, who have now no books, no knowledge, no solid education, know how to read in the proportion perhaps of two to one above the people of Seventeen years ago, and only want the opportunity which association together alone can give them (for working men cannot afford to buy, each for himself, the books and the maps, as well as the papers they would wish to read and study in the year) to make active and most productive use of it. What, then, if we were to establish in every village and parish a popular Reading Room, not devoted in the first place to politics at all, but to the true purposes of a Reading Room and Library, (Library however small, even though twenty little books were to form the nucleus) but to take in also some newspaper or newspapers, and to be a nucleus of political feeling and conversation, though not an arena of public political pretence and show? If Ireland had at this moment a thousand or so of such quiet little National Societies—one, say, in every parish, or in the cities in every ward, (that being the political division in a municipality)—would we not be the stronger for it? Such is, then, the nature of the Organization proposed in the plan before us.

The general features of that plan are, shortly, these following: Every Parish (say Youghal to set us stirring an example of spirit and self-recollection as that of Sunday last) to form and support a modest Reading Room, no matter how humble to begin with; no special political debate to be encouraged, but only conversation—the sole stamp of politics upon such Reading Rooms to be a test declaration to be faithful to the cause of Irish Nationality, and the subscribers to each Reading Room to constitute there the National Society of the Locality; a well selected solid Library to be gradually established—no matter how small the beginning—to consist of such books as are ordinarily found in the little circulating libraries attached to so many of the Catholic churches, and to be managed in the same way, but as many sound historical books as possible to be procured at first, and not only as regards Ireland but also France, and Italy, and Spain, of all which countries every Irishman ought to know the history as well as his own;—good maps of Ireland, France, Italy, and Spain to be obtained, as soon as possible, and hung in the room; good books on geography, and a sound selection of the best obtainable works on Military Science and Military History to be added to the collection; and, of course, some newspaper or newspapers, to inform the Society from day to day, or from week to week, not only of what is passing here, but still more what is passing

ing on the Continent of Europe outside us.—Finally, the subscription to be a weekly one, and as low in amount as possible; it need, scarcely, perhaps, exceed One Penny.

Of such an organization we must say we should warmly approve; because it would be full of advantage for its own sake. It would, as it appears to us, supply too all the real wants of Irish politics; for we do not want much talking, just now—we want only to be known to each other, and to feel that when occasion at any time calls for united action or united expression of opinion (whether it be that of a Petition, a Protest, a Declaration, or any other such expression, and upon no matter what Irish subject of interest) we should know where at once to find each other, without loss of time, without hesitation, and without distrust. If we had a National Society in every Parish, and in every Ward, we should have all this; and we should besides have the best of all organizations for the education of the people; and for affording them an intellectual refuge from those idle and drunken courses into which many a good man is gradually drawn precisely for want of such an institution in his neighborhood. As for connection between the hundreds of such Societies into one powerful whole, for any general purpose—that might easily be arranged in proper time; for the present any such thing would be entirely premature, and the plan which has been communicated to us accordingly omits entirely the consideration of this part of the subject.

We have somewhat exceeded our proper limits; but the subject must plead for us in excuse. It is not one for summary treatment.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

His Grace the Archbishop held a visitation of the clergy of the deanery of Dunmore on last Monday, and of the clergy of the deanery of Tuam in this town on Tuesday. His grace will, we are informed, visit the western deaneries of his diocese during the next and following week.—Tuam Herald.

ILLNESS OF THE VERY REV. P. O'GARÁ.—With sincere regret we have heard of the Very Rev. Patrick O'Gará, P. P., of Drumcliffe, is confined to bed through illness. We are sure that we but re-echo the feeling of all who have had the privilege of acquaintance with this exemplary pastor and sterling patriot, when we express our fervent hope that he may soon be restored to his devoted parishioners and to his many sincere friends and ardent admirers.—Sligo Champion.

DEATH OF THE REV. P. SMYTH, P. P., SANDYFORD. It is our painful duty to record the death of one of the most exemplary, pious, and zealous clergymen the Church of this country ever possessed. This is not the language of exaggeration. Every one who had the honor of knowing Father Smyth, the good, and estimable, the indefatigable pastor of Sandyford and Glencullen, will admit the appropriateness of the expression. On Monday last, death terminated his long and painful illness. The venerated deceased had attained his sixty-eighth year, fifty-five of which were spent in the duties of his sacred mission, having been ordained in the year 1815. For a period of forty-three years he discharged the onerous and important trust of parish priest of Sandyford and Glencullen, where he has left many noble monuments of his piety and great Christian love for his flock.—During his ministry in this poor and populous district he founded no less than four schools for the children of the parish, and we believe that two handsome and commodious chapels also bear evidence of his untiring and practical piety.—Freeman.

With sincere regret we have to record the death of the Rev. Wm. Bourke, P. P., Rockhill and Brurea, who, after an unusually protracted and severe illness borne with unequalled submission to the will of his Divine Master, was summoned away on the 21st ult., to receive the crown which is promised in the House of the Lord to "the good and faithful servant." To befriend the poor, to comfort the widow, to protect the orphan, to open the ear to the cries of the wretched, to pour the healing balm on the bruised spirit of the forlorn and friendless, are amongst the highest duties that can be performed by man to his fellow-creature; and in the discharge of these great offices of charity there never was an individual who surpassed Father Bourke. May his soul rest in peace.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—It is believed that 6,000 of the Irish constabulary are willing to resign for emigration to Rome and other countries. About 250 men of the county of Limerick have done so already, or are so disposed. In Clare, Cork, and Kerry, the police have similar inclinations, and are showing and proving it. It will be too late when the British Government offers the men the better treatment they claimed.—Munster News.

W. S. O'Brien, Esq., and his eldest son, have returned to Dublin from their tour through Spain and Portugal. We are happy to say the eminent patriot is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.—Morning News.

The Lords Justices have approved of the appointment of the Hon. Richard Handcock, to be a deputy lieutenant for the county of Westmeath, in the room of Sir Francis Hopkins, deceased, and of the Earl of Longford to be a deputy lieutenant in the room of Hugh M. Tuitt, Esq., resigned.

Lieutenant Col. Tighe has been appointed to the command of the Kilkenny Fusiliers, and Lieut. St. George is appointed Major in the same corps.

Mr. Joseph Meagher, solicitor, has been appointed a master extraordinary for taking affidavits for the Irish Court of Chancery at Tullow, co. Carlow.

The Lords Justices have approved of the appointment of Francis John Gervais, Esq., to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Tyrone, in the room of Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart., deceased.

Sergeant Lee, of the Wexford Militia, was lately presented with a silver medal for good conduct during a period of service of twenty-one years.

The following is an abstract of duties received at the port of Dublin, for the week ended May 19, 1860.—Tea, £6,684 12s 5d; refined sugar, £744 15s 1d; Muscovado sugar, £2,024 15s 5d; coffee, £71 8s; wine, £1,237 19s; spirits, £1,087 15s; tobacco, £6,098 13s 6d; miscellaneous, £1,806 13s. Total, £18,754 5s 5d.

THE GALWAY LINE.—A Shareholder writes to the Freeman, suggesting the removal from London to Dublin of the managing committee of the above company, the company being chiefly Irish shareholders. He says, "I think the entire business should be conducted by Irishmen. The Irish shareholders ought to call a meeting for that purpose, headed by our present excellent Lord Mayor, who is deeply interested in the matter."

The Cunard Company has purchased the wharf at Queenstown, known as Fitzpatrick's quay, and, it is said, have it in contemplation to build a jetty from the quay to deep water. When the jetty is built, it is believed they will have their screw vessels to lie alongside.

The Irish paper-makers have signified their intention of raising the price of paper from the 1st of next month. They say they waited to the present in the hope that the repeal of the duty would enable them to do so at less inconvenience to their customers.

A Penny Savings Bank has been established in Kells, and is set out to be one of the most useful institutions of the day. The bank opened on the 7th day of April last, when the amount received was 14s 8d.; from twenty eight or thirty depositors. A fortnight afterwards (on April 23rd,) the number of depositors was forty-nine, and the amount of cash received £1 18s 11d., thus in one fortnight nearly doubling the number of depositors, and nearly trebling the funds. One circumstance connected with the management of the Kells Penny Bank is in strict accordance with the liberality of the age, and calculated to give unbounded confidence to all—that is, that the trustees and assistants consist of both churches—Roman Catholic and Protestant; so that not the least fear of undue influence can be entertained outside doors. At present, the Roman Catholic depositors are double those of the Protestants, which might naturally be expected from the ratio of the population.—Drogheda Argus.

The subscription for erecting a statue to Sarsfield in Limerick, amounts to £700. The committee are engaged in organizing a city collection.

A ROYAL IRISH DOCKYARD.—For this once—and without combatting "public opinion," in England on the ground of what seems to us an unnecessary want of "justice to the civil service"—a service as constantly important as the military and naval—we will also venture to ask for "justice to Ireland" in the shape of a royal Irish dockyard. If anywhere a strongly fortified naval station, comprising an arsenal, and including a town, within fortifications, capable of serving as a refuge and a rallying post, is required in the United Kingdom, surely it is wanted in the least united, and most vulnerable part? For many sufficient reasons, a naval establishment would be valuable in a country where labor is cheap, and mechanics are unusually intelligent; yet whence, in the event of war, the emigration would be of a very different sort to that which now quits Cork; it would be an exodus, not of young and hopeful men, going to seek fortune in a land of promise, but of trembling women, flying from that city, as, in 1598, did the English poet, Spenser.—Dublin University Magazine, for June.

LANDED ESTATE COURT.—Among the sales on Tuesday were two lots of the Waterford estate of John W. Burmester and others (formerly in the possession of John Sadtler), and comprising part of the lands of Coolnamuck, producing together a net rental of £256 a year, which realized the high sum of £12,400. On the same day a property in the county of Clare was sold in ten lots, which brought upwards of £15,000.

EMIGRATION AND THE LABOR MARKET.—The *Clare Journal* calls attention to a marked feature in connection with the emigration movement now in progress:—"Notwithstanding the numbers leaving the country, who are all of the agricultural, small farming, and laboring classes, when, one would think, whole tracts of country must be untenantated, the competition for land is as great as ever, and land is as difficult to procure as when the rural population was twice as numerous, from which it appears that there were formerly too many depending on the land for subsistence, while the emigration prevents the labor market from being overstocked, and farmers find but little difficulty in getting their land filled; of course, they have to pay higher wages, as laboring men earn nearly double now what they did formerly."

EMIGRATION.—The *Cork Reporter* has some sensible observations on the progress of the second Irish exodus, which that journal regards in a great measure as the consequence of a more adventurous spirit among the people, which leads them to cast their lot in distant and newly occupied lands, rather than apply themselves to the more plodding industry to which they must resort in the home country. "However," adds the *Reporter*, "we may deplore the loss of our 'bone and sinew,' which are thus taken from us, we must say that we cannot take quite the same view of it as some of our cotemporaries, as we shall presently explain. The great extension of steam traffic, both by land and sea, has increased largely the facilities of emigration. There are few places in Ireland now which are far removed from access to one or other of the great lines of railway that lead to our principal ports. And within a few years several lines of first-class ocean steamers have been brought into activity, by which the Atlantic is traversed with wonderful regularity, certainty, and safety, in not many more days than it took weeks by the old sailing emigrant ship to cross it. Add to this that the cost of the voyage is hardly if at all increased, that its old miserliness, which it was painful to dwell upon, are nearly all got rid of, and that it may now be made respectably and comfortably. Let it be further borne in mind that American locomotion has advanced with still more rapid strides, while, by the system of 'through-ticket' arrangements the emigrant can pass, on his arrival, at once, safely and expeditiously, to the ultimate point which he desires to reach, and it will at once be seen how greatly the temptation to go is increased, for all persons whose thoughts are turned in this direction.—Formerly, what was the position of the Irish peasant? He had his farm, small in dimensions, yet too large for his limited means of turning it to account. On it he remained, and brought up his family, isolated from communication with the busier world, and ignorant of its ways, and of the opportunities it offers to the active and enterprising. All his ambition was to live on his 'bit of ground,' eat the simple root that it yielded him in abundance, and as his children grew to maturity to divide the farm into smaller patches, on which they squatted and reared their progeny, in increasing poverty and with diminishing hope and ambition—if we can use such a word in speaking of such a class. When subdivision of land could proceed no further, leaving the means of support to the dwellers on it, and that starvation was imminent, he looked, as his last earthly chance, to the emigrant ship. In his isolation and his ignorance one fact had reached him, that somewhere, afar off, beyond an all but boundless expanse of ocean, there lay a great country called America. If he could make his way to one of the seaports of his own land, he had ascertained that means would be found to transport him to this distant region.—More he knew not. Quebec, Boston, New York, Montreal, were names, perhaps, that had reached him, but they were mere names to him. He had been told that all were in America—and all were alike to him. To reach any he must journey over land for many days, and must then enter on that appalling voyage—full of privation and of peril—of many weeks. But fly he must—fly from ruin and from death. And so he left on his dreary and dreaded exile. Such it was to many of our people, even a dozen years ago. But is it anything like this now? The National School has familiarised the young peasant with all that is possible to learn of that great continent, and of the newly-peopled land over which our great empire extends. The railway is at the door, or a few miles off at furthest. The steamer goes direct from its terminus, and lands him within a fortnight beyond that ocean that seemed so illimitable before. He knows all about the place he wants to go to. There is some struggle with the strong Celtic feelings at leaving the old land and the old home; but there have been many sad partings during the last 15 years, and the Irish nature has grown somewhat used to them. Besides, the educated man minds these things less than the uneducated—we stop not to discuss the good or ill of this, but so it is. The National School, as well as sterner teaching, has made the emigrant's parting easier to him, and he goes to-day with full as much hope as grief. So that altogether his emigration is quite different from what it used to be, and he no longer waits to be driven into exile by the misery which alone would have coerced him formerly, but goes freely, manfully, and with a will—a spice of adventure giving its zest to his more calculating desire to 'better his condition.'"

For several months the emigration from this port has been considerable, amounting, we are credibly informed, to several thousands a week. The emigrants belong to the agricultural classes, including small farmers and laborers, and they appear to be amply provided with means to ensure their comfort on the voyage.—Drogheda Paper.

THE PRINCE ALBERT.—The Royal mail steamer Prince Albert sails this evening for St. John's Newfoundland, and New York. There is no diminution in the current of emigration which is running westwards, for we find that 650 steerage passengers have been booked for her. There are also 50 first-class—making in all 700 passengers. So large a number is of late no novelty, for during the past few months, when the size of the ship admitted of a larger number being accommodated, this number was even exceeded. A great number of the emigrants were young men of the peasant class, probably driven from Ireland owing to the poor state of the country. The cargo which arrived here yesterday evening by the steamship Antelope from Liverpool, for the Prince Albert, was pretty large, and Belfast contributed her usual quota of linen goods and laces. The next vessel on the berth will be the splendid screw steamer Golden Fleece, and already we learn nearly the full number of steerage passengers are booked. She will be succeeded by the magnificent new paddle mail steamer Connaught, the first of the vessels expressly built for this line.—Galway Express.

The *Northern Whig* has received a dispatch from its London correspondent, relative to the proposed settlement of the Belfast Municipal Suit, which says:—"Mr. James Fitzgerald had an interview to day (21st ult.), at twelve o'clock, at the Irish Office, Whitehall, with the parties, for the purpose of settling the terms of the draft deed of submission, naming the several parties who are to sign it, and appointing arbitrators. Serjeant Lawson appeared for the Belfast Corporation; Mr. Buller for the Belfast Banking Company (Mr. John Thompson, Treasurer of the Corporation); Mr. Johns for the special respondents in the suit, and Mr. John Rea in person. After hearing statements from all parties represented, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald took copies of the deeds respectively, and proposed to give his final decision to-morrow."

The Belfast *Mercury* says of the state of the linen trade:—"Stocks of handloom linens, light and heavy, continue moderate, and both linen and cambric handkerchiefs are in fair demand, as are also light drills. Stocks of power-loom goods are also generally light, and are held firmly at full prices for most descriptions."

ORANGE DISPLAY IN ARMACH.—On Friday night the old city was thrown into the most fearful state of excitement by the entry into it of upwards of 500 Orangemen, headed by nearly twenty drums and fifes playing party tunes and otherwise disturbing the public peace. The party entered the city by College street, then up English-street, passing the house of the resident magistrate, W. M. Miller, then through Market-street, close to the Police Barracks, down Scotch-street, and over Barrack-hill, all the time playing party tunes, shouting "To hell with the Pope," and putting her Majesty's Catholic subjects in terror of their lives. It may be necessary to state that this drumming and Orange display is no novelty here, for it hardly ceases, the only difference being that those displays have generally been confined to the Protestant districts, whilst this last one has traversed almost the entire city. The most unpleasant facts in connection with these Orange demonstrations are, that they have gone on for years, and that neither the local magistracy nor the executive have taken any steps whatever to put a stop to what, it is feared, will end in blood; and also that the Catholics have not got confidence in the thorough and impartial administration of justice that is absolutely necessary for the protection of their lives and properties. Last year a melancholy example was given of the justice Catholics are to expect from those entrusted with the administration of law here. In a case which came before the magistrates for trial arising out of a Revival meeting, in which the Orange party beat their drums over Barrack-hill, harrassed behind the preacher in the Gaol-square, and appeared to take part in the religious service, one of the converted rushed out upon a poor Catholic, stabbed him dreadfully in the head and face.—Now, this was proved in the most distinct and circumstantial manner by two or three intelligent witnesses, but the Orange party, with their old tactics, brought up half-a-dozen of the "brethren" to prove that the meek disciple was as mild as a lamb, and the magistrates accordingly dismissed the case. Nor would the vindication of the law be one particle more successful in a quarter sessions or assize court; for no matter how impartial the judge may be, the jury will be so constituted that not a Catholic will be allowed to serve on it, provided it be a party case; and thus end all the appeals to the law which should be our great protection. It was quite apparent from the immense numbers that took part in the Orange demonstration that it was the act of the organized lodges, as the parties were present from many a mile distant, and were evidently acting in concert together. These displays having gone on for years, as was to have been expected, have caused a counter demonstration on the part of the lower orders of Catholics, and so in the other part of the town—viz., Irish street; they, too, have procured a drum and life and played through part of the city up to twelve o'clock on Friday night. This is really an intolerable state of things, and will certainly end badly, for should the two hostile parties meet, there will be murder, and then the city will present the sad spectacle Belfast did two years ago. If the authorities do not act with vigor, and put down with a strong hand all party displays, there is an end to law and order in this city and county.—Dublin Freeman.

RIBBON ARREST IN IRELAND.—Several accounts from the town of Dundalk announce the arrest there on Saturday of a large number of persons said to be implicated in some illegal conspiracy; but whether connected with the old Ribbon confederation, or the more recent Phoenix plot, is not yet made very clear. The arrest was made with such precision and quietness that the townspeople knew nothing of the affair until Monday evening. The authorities are reported to be in possession of information regarding the ramifications of the conspiracy, and it is added that persons holding rather a respectable station in life are implicated. Mr. Fitzmaurice, the resident magistrate, is taking information against the alleged conspirators, and it is believed that several more warrants are in the hands of the police, which will be duly executed.

On the morning of the 12th ult., as Dr. Morrough, of Sarsfield's-court, his son, and driver were coming up to Cork on a four-wheeled car, when opposite the crossing of the tramway of the Cork and Youghal Railway, at the Fishery, a train of trucks loaded with ballast for the line, which were running down the incline, struck the horse, killing him on the spot, the entire series of trucks passing over his legs. The vehicle was shattered to pieces. No injury was sustained by either Dr. Morrough's son or the driver, but the Doctor himself received a contusion on the side of the head, being struck by a portion of the car.

On the 16th ult., a man named Daniel Morkham, was arrested at Maryboro' Queen's County, (where he had been settled for four years and had got married.) on a charge of being the principal of a party who waylaid and murdered Thomas Cosgrove, the 7th May, 1856, while returning to his residence from the fair of Roscrea.

Thomas Brennan, a small farmer, residing near Roscrea, King's County, has been held to bail for trial at the ensuing assizes for the King's County, on a charge of committing perjury at a coroner's inquest, in swearing that the deceased drank whiskey when it was subsequently established that the deceased drank beer.

On the 21st ult., George T. Hill, head Inspector of the Limerick markets, was about leaving his house, for the markets, after breakfast, he fell down dead, to the inexpressible grief of his family, by whom he was surrounded. Medical aid was at once called in, but the vital spark had fled—the doctors giving it as their opinion that death was caused by heart disease.

John Wignlesworth, Esq., for many years Collector of Inland Revenue in Limerick, has retired on superannation. Mr. Thos. Kelly, supervisor of excise, Limerick district, has been appointed supervisor of Sherborne district, Tauton collection. Mr. Wm. G. M'Nab, supervisor, Kells district, Drogheda collection, is appointed supervisor of Limerick district.

SPECULATION AT FAULT.—The calculators on the continuance of the fodder famine, with its consequent harvest of high prices for the overholders of stock, have had their golden visions dissipated by the late change of weather and the present prospect of an abundant hay crop this season. The following passage is extracted from an agricultural report in the *Northern Whig*:—"Only a few weeks have passed away since the heralds of sorrowful tidings would have it that half the cattle would be starved to death before the pasture lands possessed sufficient herbage to support farm stock, and that hay—then half a sovereign per hundred weight—would be doubled in price by the third week in May. Holders of fadders who put faith in such soothsayings, and held on their stocks, have since learnt the old lesson so often taught before, that refusing to realize when ample profits are to be had frequently ends in severe losses. One person residing in an isolated district, who was offered a ton of oatmeal for 30cwt., of upland hay, and would not agree to the proposal, has since sold off his stock of fodder at less than half that rate of value. Another individual who had patiently looked out for the moderate rate of £15 a ton for his hay is only able to get one-third of that sum. Speculators in this famine have had their fingers burnt pretty severely. We were told the other day of a large holder of hay in a distant part of the country who had disposed of all he had at an enormous profit; but thinking the market would go on to advance, he paid the purchaser a handsome sum for what is called a rare bargain, and has still the hay on his hands. Numerous instances of similar errors in calculating the probabilities of markets, have recently reached us, and in which the desire to make too much of the scarcity brought pecuniary punishment with it."

THE WEATHER.—A storm, which would not disgrace either of the equinoctial months, has been blowing since Sunday night, and at present shows no signs of clearing off. The telegraphic wires have been nearly silenced, only working by fits and starts. Trees in the squares have been shorn of their branches, roofs stripped of their covering, and the whole aspect of the weather has been changed from summer to mid-autumn, or later. The wind is from north-west, and the air cold, almost at the freezing point.

On the 11th ult., about noon, a furious whirlwind was observed and felt by persons then congregated in Market street, Enniscoorthy. It lasted about five minutes, and swept several slates off the roofs of houses, and completely rent in two a large awning belonging to the shop of Mr. James O'Flaherty, draper, and drew up into the air a quantity of liny and straw.

In the Rolls Court, Dublin, on the 22d ult., in the case of Sir Lucius O'Brien, Considine and others, Sergeant Dawson applied on behalf of the petitioner that, notwithstanding the cause shown, an injunction should issue, directed to the respondents, ordering them to deliver up possession of a plot of ground forming portion of the site of the old courthouse, situated in the town of Ennis, upon which they (respondents) had constructed a house. It appeared that when the Commissioners built the new court house at Ennis, they endeavored to dispose of the old site; but having failed, a resolution was passed by which it was thrown into the market-square. In the year 1858 a committee was nominated to take measures for the erection of a monument to the memory of O'Connell, and permission was given to them to make use of the site for that purpose. The respondent claimed a privilege, given to him by the committee, of building house on a corner of the ground. The Master of the Rolls directed that the motion should stand over till the 31st, when the members of the committee referred to should be interrogated in a *visa voce* examination, to ascertain the manner in which they had obtained the site.

A sad accident occurred lately at Ballinastraw, the seat of Sir Thomas Esmond. The family being from home, the servants went out to enjoy themselves, and, as a means of doing so, made a raft of some planks, when four of them—three females and the coachman—got on the raft, which had been put afloat on the pond. After sailing about for some time they began to play some pranks, when the raft upset, and they were all precipitated into the water. The three female servants sank to rise no more, but the coachman was saved by the steward's son. The cook, who was the mother of three children, was one of the unfortunate persons. The names of the unhappy victims were Mary Connors, Margaret Harrymount and Eliza O'Rourke.

At Castleblinham petty sessions, on the 14th ult., the presiding magistrates being George Fitzmaurice, R. M., and William Woolsey, J. P., Esqrs., a most important case was heard. The complainant in the case was a person named Mary Kelly, who charged one Patrick Johnson with having found and appropriated a sum of £26, lost by the complainant on the high road leading from Dromiskin to Lurgan-green. The woman deposed that she had lost the money in June, 1859, and that some short time ago Father Callan handed her £4 10s restitution money. A young man proved that Johnson had showed him two £10 notes, a £3 note, and three £1 notes, which corresponded with the notes lost by the complainant. Johnson, at the same time, told him that he had found them on the road. Father Callan was next about being sworn, when he put in a plea, through his solicitor, Mr. P. J. Byrne, that he could not give evidence in matters confided to him in his spiritual capacity in the confessional. Mr. Byrne quoted from Chief Justice Best and other authorities in support of his plea. Mr. Fitzmaurice said that he would not press the rev. gentleman to give evidence on the subject on that occasion, but he would keep the case open, and he trusted that the prosecutrix would be able, at a future period, to produce further evidence in reference to her lost money.

On the 22d ult., in making an excavation for a house-cellar at the corner of Duke-st., Drogheda, at the site of the old "King's Head" Inn, the workmen laid bare an ancient beach, where the rock, covered with firm sand, presented the appearance of polished marble. Resting on this were some remains of Celtic interment. Of these John Thomas Rowland, Esq., a local collector of such matters, obtained a specimen, consisting of an earthen urn of antiquated shape, measuring five inches diameter at bottom, seven-inches across the centre, eight inches in height, and two and a half inches at the top rim. It is of a light green color, highly glazed, and has running across the middle a fluted ornamentation. That human remains were originally placed therein was evident, for several ounces weight of *adipoceri* were still in the urn, and presented, when taken in the fingers, that cheesy appearance peculiar to that substance. Time had encrusted the fatty matter with a fibrous formation, and several portions of the urn itself were covered with calcareous tufts. The position in which these relics were found was precisely the most favorable for the transformation of animal matter, as above stated. There is indubitable proof that parallel with the place the river Boyne anciently flowed, being a distance of about two hundred and fifty yards north of its present bank.