THE CENSUS OF IRELAND IN 1881. The Irish Census for 1881 will show that on the night of the 3rd of April last there were 5,195,849 souls in that country. Since 1871 the population has further fallen off by 252,538, or 4.7 per cent. The population on the night of the late Census was composed of 2,522,804 males and 2,637,035 females, showing a large preponderance of the latter, though not so large a preponderance as in the preceding decade. The diminution of more than a quarter of a million in the total population was made up of a decrease amounting to 44 of the male population and 49 of the females. Of this section falling off 60,261 persons disappeared from Leinster, being equal to a decline of 4.5 per cent. ; 69,575 from Munster, or a decline of 5 per cent.; 93,686 from Ulster, or 5.1 per cent.; and 29,016 from Connaught, or 3.4 per cent, so that although all the four provinces lost instead of gained population, the poorest province is really the one which has lost least in the 10 years. The inhabitants of Ireland numbered 8,196,597 in 1841, and from that day to this a perpetual drain has been going on, and is still in progress. In 1851 the inhabitants had, by reason of famine, fever, and emigration, disappeared by nearly two millions, having been reduced from 8,200,000 to 6,574,278. In 1861 there were only 5,798,957; in 1871 they declined to 5,412,377, and now there are but 5,159,818. The decrease, however, in the last decade is not quite so great as in the decade preceding it, being only 4.7 per cent., whereas from '61 to '71 it was 6.7 per cent. But the decline of the last ten years was not confined to one portion of the Kingdom. It was spread over every one of the thirty-two counties, with three exceptions, and as the figures show, the decrease was greater in Ulster than elsewhere, and was greatest of all in Monaghan. The three counties which did not decline increased. They were -Antrim, in which the increase was 4.7 per cent.; Dublin, in which there was 3.2 per cent. owing to the growth of the townships; and strange as it appears, Kerry, one of the poorest and most remote localities, in which there was a trifling increase of 2 per cent. In all the others the decrease went on varying from 10.8, or in round numbers 11 per cent., in Monaghan, to 10.1 per cent. in Tipperary, 10 exactly in Carlow, 3.2 in Galway, 1.7 in Cork, and 0.7 in Mayo. It is remarkable that Carlow, the garden of Ireland, and all the other richest tracts of soil, should have suffered most from depopulation. Taken all round, they lost about a tenth of their numbers, while the bleakest spot in the island, Mayo, boggy, barren, and rocky, lost only about one person in 200, and Kerry, equally rugged, actually gained two in the hun-

The religious distribution of the population was made up of 3,951,888 Roman Catholics, 635,670 Church of Ireland, 485,503 Presbyterians, 47,669 Methodists, and the small balance was made up of other denominations. In 1861 there were 4.505.265 Roman Catholics, 693.357 Protestants, and 523,291 Presbyterians. In 1871 the Roman Catholics were 4,150,867, the Protestants 667,998, and the Presbyterians 497,648, so that all three of the principal denominations in the country have been diminishing in pretty nearly the same proportion. The Methodists who are most active of the sects in missionary work have alone increased. The increase is probably due to the acquisition a little time ago of members of the Church of Ireland going over to the Primitive Methodists who differ little in ritual from the Established Church. The increase was 4,228 or 9.7 per cent. The Jews have nearly doubled in the same period, having risen from 285 in 1871 to 453 in 1881, but this does little more than compensate for the loss which they suffered in the previous decade, when they fell from 393 in 1861 to 285 in 1871. Other denominations have also increased, but they may be said to have come into existence in the interval. and consist chiefly of members of the Irish Church, who, anxious for a more severe doctrinal rule of life, formed themselves into a community of their own without claiming to hold to any special creed.

dred. The case seems to be in the process which

has gradually been going on of the consolida-

tion of farms and the difference of tillage for the

conversion of the best land into grazing parks.

The decrease of the Roman Catholics in the 10 years was 198,979, or 4.8 per cent. Of the Protestants 33,328, or exactly the same, 4.8 per cent., and of the Presbyterians 12,145, or just one-half or 24 per cent. There were 1,144 persons who refused to assign themselves as belonging to any form of religious belief. Of the other population of the country 76.6 are now Roman Catholics, 12-3 are Episcopal Protestants. 9.4 Presbyterians, and 0.9 Methodists; while the Baptists, Quakers, and other denominations make up between them 37,515 individuals. Nearly 10,000 Protestants have disap peared out of Connaught in the last 20 years. In 1861 the number of Protestant Episcopal churches were 40,600. In 1871 there were 35,931. Now there are only 31,760. Looking at the social life of the nation, there are

now 994,579 families in Ireland-a decrease of 73,019 whole families since 1871, or nearly 7 per cent. Very curious, however, the families are larger now than they were ten years ago, having an average of 5:19 persons each, whereas in 1871 the average was 5.07. Coming to the dwellings of the 1,328,839 inhabited houses in Ireland; in 1851, 1.046.223; in 1861, 995,156; in 1871, 961,380; and now in 1881, there are only 912,761. During the last ten years the dwellinghouses have totally disappeared to the number of 48,619, or 5.1 per cent., while buildings used as accessories to farms and for business pursuits in towns have increased in the decade to the number of 15,228, or 48.3 per cent. Such non-dwellinghouses have, however, decreased in Connaught, which makes the rate of increase for that part of the kingdom the greater.

been almost stationary, having varied but 13 per cent, in ten years and that as an increase. Taking the surrounding townships into account, however, the increase has been very swift. Clontarf has grown in population 22.3 per cent, in the decennial period. Rathmines and Rathgar, 179 per cent.; Kingstown, 11'3 per cent. ; Blackrock, 11 per cent. Kilmainham, 8.7 per cent. Amalgamating these the city, the total collective of these is only just 4.

deaths, 969.110, showing an increase of 423,003. Emigration, however, so much more than absorbed the increase that it amounted to 622,686, showing a net decrease of 199,683. This, it is true, is even less than the actual difference in the population by as much as 52,850, compared with 1871, but the loss is accounted for by defective registration.

It is interesting to look at the want of balance of the in other respects, and the great excess of wo-1,936,058 males, and over 2,015,833 females. The Church of Ireland 275,608 males, and 302,885 females. The Presbyterians 234,951 males and 250,552 females. The Methodists 22,792 males and 24,877 females. The Independents 2,835 males and 3.179 females. Even that small community, Society of Friends, which is little exposed to the drain of emigration, or to loss in war, or by the accidents of mechanical labour, as to its mankind has still more women than men-1,982 of the former to marry without going outside their own community, the country in which they live, or outside. Their numbers are at present 250 males and only 203 females. Of the persons who refused to give any information about their religious opinions 627 were

men and 517 were women. The total population of Dublin City is 249,486, compared with 246,326 in 1871, or, taking in the

Examining the condition of agriculture, no less than 1,778 agricultural holdings have disappeared within the last 12 months, having diminished from 576,000 to 574,222 : of those which were of 5 acres or less 977 disappeared ; of the others, some have increased and some diminished—those of 15 acres by 898, of 80 acres by 131, of 50 acres by 218. But, while this consolidation of tarms went on to such an extent even for one year, the disappearance of has, with a teeming and well-to-do population corded to him.

whole families and of actual occupiers also went on | to fall back upon, lived, and lived well, too, to the extent of 831 in the single year, the number of tenants being 528,444, as compared with 528,275 in the year before. Between 1841 and 1881, a period of forty years, 79-5 per cent, of the small holdings of Ireland have totally vanished, 86-2 per cent, of the holdings of 15 acres. In Connaught the extent of the eliminations of small holdings is almost incredible, amounting to 477.6 per cent. since 1841. The total number of holdings of land, large and small, in 1841 in the whole of Ireland. was 691,202, in 1851 it was 570,338; now it is 52,609. The decrease of 167,533 taken on the whole country since 1841 is, however, only about } or 4.2 per cent.

A LONDON VIEW OF THE IRISH COUN-TRY PRESS.

(FROM THE GLOBE.) It is surprising what a comparatively insignificant part of the country Press of Ireland-that is to say, the newspapers of the small Irish towns which are printed for circulation in the rural districts-have taken and are taking in the present land agitation. It is true that the editors and proprietors of some little "National" prints. such as, for instance, Mr. "Tim" Harrington, of the "Kerry Sentinel," and Mr. Brassil, of the "Kerry Independent," who have been incarcerated on the charge of having " illegally and unconstitutionally held a court at Tralee, without any jurisdiction to hold the same," and been since liberated; Mr. Daly, of the "Connanght Telegraph," a highly inflammatory journal, published at Castlebar; and Mr. Jasper Tully, of the "Roscommon Herald," who have been both arrested under the provisions of the Protection Act; as well as two or three more proprietors of "Democrats," "Examiners," and "Champions," which have acquired as yet nothing more than a provincial fame, have acted as pioneers of the anti-rent agitation in their different districts. But even these little sedition-mongers have placed far more reliance on Sunday's platform than on Saturday's "leader" for propagating the "gospel" and pandering to the prevailing vice of "earth-hunger." In some country towns of the third or fourth class, such as Ballina or Cashel, situated though they be in what are called the "disturbed districts," the journalist seems to have abdicated almost entirely the role of forming public opinion. His weekly print is a little more than an advertising medium, wherehy some new fertilising chemical is recommended to the farmers, or the latest Dublin fashions are pressed upon the attention of the farmers' wives. It usually professes to circulate in a group of counties: but its price, commonly 2d or 3d, and sometimes 4d, places it beyond the reach of the village politician; and it never enters into the heads of the few well-to-do-farmers who subscribe to the Saturday's "Champion" or "Vin- and lodged in the district male prison. dicator" to expect from it any aids whatever in their political faith. There is one consideration which tells terribly

against its being accepted as anything like an infallible guide. Newspaper enterprise is naturally conducted under very different conditions in large towns than in small ones. In big centres the editor or proprietor finds it easy to lose himself as it were in the folds of his paper; but in a small Irish town, with only a few hundred houses, it is quite impossible for the journalist to preserve his anonymity, even should be desire to do so. He is in consequence deprived of all that mysterious importance which in larger places surrounds the unknown "we" in the estimation of the vulgar; his philippic against the Government over the water, or the landlord round the corner, being skimmed over and criticised, not as what "the paper" says, or even what "my paper" says, but simply as the irresponsible speculation of Tim this or Mike the other, whose correct measure has been taken by every little shopkeeper and trader in the main street. Everybody knows everybody in a little Munster, or Leinster, or Connaught market-town. All Ballina or Ballinasloc gets rubbed together more than once every day in the commercial rooms, in the corn market, or in some one of the half-adozen other trysting places of provincial life; and, as for Mr. Editor attempting to pose as a tion. prophet or a teacher in a restricted society, where all that may be mean or ridiculous about him is sure to be pretty freely canvassed every day to the very limpness of his brim, or the mud on his overcoat-that would be lost labour indeed. And, to do him justice, even if he be a Land Leaguer at heart (which does not follow, as a matter of course, even in disturbed districts), as a rule he accepts his humble position with a fairly good grace, and, leaving the melogramatic and "high-falutin" line entirely to the gentlemen of Middle and Lower Abbey-street, turns his undivided attention to local topics. He has something to say about the corrupt election of the Town and Harbour Commissioners, and the last "job" of the poor law guardians; and most weeks he has some practical hints to offer his subscribers on agricultural subjects-a word of advice on the best mode of storing turnips, or on

the last preparations "out" for "dipping" sheep. In some parts of Munster and Connaught, where the newspaper proprietor finds it difficult, if not impossible, to make his politics suit both the wire-pullers of the Land League and the respectable classes who make his paper "pay," the practice of writing " leaders," or writing even people, the decay for the last forty years is shown editorial comments on political events, has been with melancholy persistency. In 1841 there were discontinued altogether. One Munster editor finds it necessary to inform his readers that "his journal is not a political one. He is not responsible for the expressions made use of by any person who speaks in public. His duty, he conceives, is merely to report what has been said or done, without giving any note either of dissent or approval; and while he knows that it is impossible to please all parties, he shall try at least to maintain the character of an impartial journalist." As for the few out-and-out agitators in Looking at the City of Dublin, as separate from the country Press, they seem in many places to the county and from its suburbs, the population has have been hoist with their own petard. The principles of universal repudiation they have preached to agricultural classes are at last being applied to their own business; and the ungrateful tiller of the soil, having got into the habit of not paying for anything, is beginning to ask himself now why he should pay for his newspaper. This cation, in which it was stated that in 1870 the dehas been put very feelingly by the proprietor of so as to merge them in the general population of another Munster paper in a " last appeal" addressed to the consciences of subscribers. "There are a good many," writes the "Tipperary Advo-The natural as contrasted with the actual in- cate," " who-we blush for them to have to write crease of the population during the past ten years it have not paid us a penny for a long time. To was satisfactory. The births were 1,392,113; the, these we this week appeal to see to their consciences, and to look to what is commanded them in respect of discharging their just debts. We have always avoided making use of the law, endeavouring to practice what we preached. But we must live, as everybody else who works for bread. So we have determined to put an end to this shameful thing : that while the people pay their other creditors-the uncompromising shopmen over men. The Roman Catholics have but keeper, the knavish usurer, the tyrannical landlord-the only ones the people slight and wrong are those who struggle and sacrifice for them. whose lives are spent in fighting for their good." The " Advocate" concludes with the notice that it has placed its affairs in the hands of a soli-From this it may be gathered that newspaper

property in the out-of-the-way country parts of of Ireland is not remunerative. Indeed, the pro-1,714 of the latter. The Jews are the only people prietor of the weekly or bi-weekly journal would in Ireland who seem to make the old matrimonial experience considerable difficulty in making both creed of King Solmon impossible to themselves, for ends meet had he not, luckily for himself, genethere were men in Ireland who could never hope to rally speaking, more than one string to his bow. He, is, however, usually an agent for one or other of the Transatlantic lines, as well as representative of some Dublin insurance office; and is no "Argus" or " Constitution" competing with his " Democrat" to secure the custom of the little market town, he is pretty sure to monesuburbs, it shows an increase of 12,979 since 1871, polise, all its printing business, from ball probeing 888,579 now, as compared with 320,785 then, grammes to bill-posters. This may explain, in The number of inhabited houses in Dublin and the some little measure, the pertinacity with which many years struggled with an adverse fate. The antiquity that some of them can boast is, indeed, most respectable. There are weekly journals in Munster, aye, and in Ulster too, which can point to a history such as few English or Scotch

since 1737. But that the "Limerick Chronicle" should have survived since 1768 is a marvel in journalism. The "Londonderry Journal," which has, however, changed hands and politics more than once, dates as far back as 1772; while the little hum-drum sleepy town of Ennis has had a " Clare Journal" ever since 1776. In the printing and matter of some of these country newspapers there has been a marked improvement, too, of late years. Their grammar used once upon a time to be indifferent; but there are very few journals even in the most out-of-the-way districts, whose ideas are so confused as those of the lipperary paper quoted from above. Some of these are now a good deal better "got up" than the cheap " weeklies" of Dublin. Most of them have a " fouilleton" dealing with an Irish subject in an Irish way ; one here and there has an Erse column, to encourage the study of the old tongue; and almost all print every week original verses or metrical translations, showing that the gifted Davis, or at least the graceful "Speranza," have their emulators in our day.

MORE ARRESTS

On Saturday, at about 3 o'clock, about half an hour after leaving the Board-room, where he had proposed a resolution condemning the Land Bill, and taken a very prominent part in a warm discussion on the merits of that measure, Mr. James Cull, P.L.G., and president of the Kendue Branch of the been made. Land League, was arrested under the Coercion Act, on a warrent charging him with being reasoncrime punishable by law-that is to say, " unlawfully assembling with others to the terror of divers of her Majesty's subjects for the purpose of disturbing the public peace." After being arrested Mr. bar Land Sessions, and about half the money Cullen was conveyed to the constabulary barracks. claimed awarded, the sum given being £2,954. On Saturday evening Sub-Inspector Bell and thirty police arrived by the five o'clock train in Craughwell and proceeded to the post-office, and arrested Edward J. Barrett, telegraph clerk, on a ready to the officer, or there was a certainty of its warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, charging him with being reasonably suspected of having, since the 30th day of September, 1880, been guilty as principal of a crime punishable by law-that is to say, writing and causing to be received threatening notices. Barrett was allowed a short time to make preparations for his departure. He was removed by car to Galway Prison.

Mr. Richard Hodnett, jur., Chairman of the Ballydehob Land League, whose father is now imprisoned as a "suspect" in Limerick Gaol, was arrested by Sub Inspector MacDonald, of Schull, and a large body of police, at Ballydehob, on Suturday

On Saturday Michael Cahill, National Teacher af Brosna, and J. M'Inerney, recently returned from America, and who was residing with his brother on a small farm near Abbeyfeale, were brought into Limerick on Saturday as "suspects,"

Hugh M'Bride, Maheraclougher, Gwedore, was amount of the debt due and costs. arrested under the Coercion Act on Saturday, and conveyed to Dundalk Gaol. Until lately M'Bride was a process server, but resigned.

There were a number of further arrests on Monday under the Protection Act, including that of Mr. J. R. Cox, of the Central Land League, who was arrested at the Hammam Hotel, Dublin. Father Sheehy was on Monday transferred from Naas prison to Kilmainham.

A CONTUMACIOUS JURY.

A correspondent of the Leinster Leader supplies Thomas Cooke, who died somewhat suddenly. The Coroner for the county Wicklow.

Dr. F. V. M'Dowell was examined, and said deceased died from a stroke of apoplexy. The Coroner asked could be have been struck and

tor that these were "ticklish times."

A Juror (Mr. Kelly) told the Coroner his inuendo was uncalled for, and that the people of Baltinglass always struck " above the belt." Mr. Kelly then asked the Coronor if he had received a certificate from the doctor as to the cause of death.

sit as a juror if the inquiry were not full and com-

Mr. Robert M'Dowell, brother of Dr. M'Dowell, was here sent for; but inasmuch as he was not duly qualified as surgeon, the Coroner ruled his evidence inadmissible.

The jury next insisted on the attendance of Dr. Charles M'Dowell, who saw the deceased at twelve o'clock on the night of his death. He was telegraphed for to Carlow, and arrived at five o'clock, p.m., the jury, by this time, having sat five hours. Dr. M'Dowell, having given his evidence, the jury retired and brought in the following verdict :-" That deceased died from an attack of apoplexy, and that we consider the reply of Dr. F. V. M'Dowell, in refusing to say whether he was at home or not when called on to attend the deceased, most unsatisfactory."

The Coroner, at 7 o'clock, refused to receive this verdict, locked up the jury in the court-house, and came back at eight o'clock, again at ten o'clock,

hered to their verdict, and would "hold out" at as it is said, went with him from England. their rest, having sat sixteen and a-half hours.

COMMON PLEAS DIVISION-MONDAY.

rison). Francis Smith and Elizabeth Talbot v. William

M'Keogh. Mr. John Gerrard moved on behalf of the plaintiffs for final judgment for £135, two half-years' rent, out of lands near Killaloe, up to the 25th March, 1881. The lands in question were leased to the defendant on the 30th June, 1869, the lessors being the plaintiffs and their husbands (since deceased)-the Rev. Henry Murphy, of the county of Down, and Mr. Samuel W. Talbot. An affidavit has been filed by the defendant to resist the applifendant-with consent of two of the lessors-assigned his interest in the lands to his son William. who had since paid the rent, and to whom application should have been made for the gales now sued for. It was not shown (counsel said) that the assignment was in accordance with the 10th and 16th secs of the Act of 1860; but in a replying affidavit the plaintiffs deposed that they knew nothing of the assignment,

and that the rent was paid to them through post in the name of the original lessee. William M. Keogh. ment made by the original lessee was contemplated by the lease, which gave the temant leave to transfer tries. We now learn that Mrs. Carroll's success or demise his rights to one son. There was no allegation that the person in possession since 1870 had

declined to pay rent. The court refused the motion, with four guineas

Chief Justice Morris observed that it was absurd In all probability the plaintiffs would be well satisfied to get their rent from either father or son, but

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN

FRENCH AND ITALIANS. There was a series of furious encounters between the French and Italians at Marsellles on Sunday evening. It is said that three persons have been killed, including a soldier of the 40th Regiment of the Line, and a large number wounded. The Municipal Council are in permanent session at the Mairie. The Profect has caused all the cafes to be then-if he has no rival in journalism-and there closed, and the patrols, consisting of police, gen-

darmes, and soldiers, paraded the streets all night. . The Limerick Chronicle says :- The expected return of the Lord Bishop of Limerick has, we un- seat of the fire. derstand, been postponed for a few days in consetime-honoured organ of the Presbyterian church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Marquis of Huntley has resigned his posttion in the Government.

A strong military force is being sent to the county Cavan in aid of the civil power. The Fermoy Flying Column is to be despatched

to Mitchelstown, and encamped there. The men caught in the attempt to blow up Liverpool Town Hall have been committed for trial.

£2, at the suit of the Excise, for carrying a revolver below the heart.

Mr. Boehm, to whom has been entrusted the me- the h morial to Lord Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey, serve has undertaken to execute it for 2,000 guineas. Mr. John Mullins, who had been Chairman of pistol at him, and demanded him to produce any Cashel Town Commissioners for nearly 18 years, processes in his possession. He handed the docuhas resigned the office, and has been succeeded by

By order of the Government, 25 ambulance waggons, 150 field stretches, and other medical appliances were sent from Woolwich to Ireland on Sa-

A farmer named Mahony, living near Millstreet. county Cork, was dragged from his bed on Friday yet to bring any of the party to justice. night and beaten by a number of men for having paid his rent.

Zealand, the victims, 120 in number, being English ably suspected of being guilty as principal of a residents apparently in one or other of the islands sentative, Mr. P. J. Smith, M.P., to introduce and who were bound for Melbourne. An important and curious land claim case against

Lord Lucan was decided on Saturday at the Castle-In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, substitution of service of writs by post was still granted in cases where violence land been shown al-

owners on Saturday, and refused the use of vehicles trines, his Grace says, have been laid down desto proceed to the Land League meeting. They tructive of the principles of right and justice, and were compelled to requisition cars from neighbouring towns.

On Saturday evening, during the performance in the Tyne Theatre, Newcastle, a youth named injuries he received.

that the infant had been murdered. The police are condemned and corrected. investigating the matter.

Lord Talhot de Malahide, was on Saturday sold by the steam pinnace of her Majesty's ship Monarch the sheriff in Kilmainham Courthouse. A friend was of a more serious nature than that conveyed by of Mr. Kettle's purchased it in trust for him. at the the first reports received. It appears that several

landlords to have access to the Land Court.

RECOVERY OF RENT .- In the Court of Common perary. Defendant offered Griffith's valuation.

a disturbance is crossing north of latitude 40, an extraordinary account of an inquest recently likely to develope dangerous energy, and arrive on ing. held at Baltinglass, respecting the death of a Mr. the British and Norwegian coasts, possibly effecting North France, between 20th and 22nd, Rain, inquest was conducted by Mr. Philip Newton, J.P., south veering west gales and strong winds ; possibly

According to the Panama Star and Herald of the Canal works. It is said that disorganisation and rendered insensible by a blow, reminding the doc- dissatisfaction exist among the the employes, that them have returned home.

him to present a petition to Parliament for the release of Mr. Dillon and others, replies that the detention of three or four gentlemen in prison is not the cause of Ireland's trouble, but the behaviour of The Coroner said that was an impertinent ques- the Land League in not accepting the Land Bill and in putting forward an impossible programme, Mr. Kelly pressed for an answer, as he would not and one which, were it possible, would be ruinous. King James's version of the Holy Bible contains 3,586,489 letters, 770,092 words, 31,178 verses, 1,185 chapters, and 66 books. The word "Lord" occurs 1,855 times, the word "and" 46,277. The word "reverend" is found in Psalms exi. 9. The middle verse is Psalm cxviii. 8. All the letters of the al-St. John xi. 35.

THE RINGING OF CHAPEL BELLS. -The Rev. Dr. Hutch, in preaching on Sunday on the occasion of the consecration of a bell for a Roman Catholic church at Ballymacoda, said it was distinctly laid Bishop. The observation had reference to the recent practice of using the chapel bells for the summoning of the populace to resist evictions.

THE REPORTED ARREST OF HARTMANN -A few days ago the arrest of Hartmann in Germany was reported, as well as his surrender to the Russian and finally at twelve o'clock, p.m. His last visit authorities. This news was subsequently contrafound all the jurors asleep, some in the dock, others dicted on official authority. It is now stated from in the witness desk, others in the solicitors seats, another official source, with minute circumstantiality of detail, that Hartmann has been arrested The foreman told the Coroner that the jury ad- at Constantinople by detectives, who followed, or,

any cost. At 1.30 the Coroner again returned, but Fourteen years ago a Mr. Sterling, of Monroe, found the jury contumacious as ever; and it was Michigan, placed two gate-posts of white oak in terprising Frenchman to the trustees of the Mamonly at 4.45 a.m that a compromise was come to, front of his residence. When they were set, he moth Cave to rent a portion of the cave for raising which are incidental to the human race. They are inand that the jury retired to their homes to finish bored into the top of each, with an juch and a half edible fungi. He has been cultivating mushrooms auger, a hole three inches deep, filled it in with in the neighbourhood of New York, but complains common salt, tightly plugged it, and coppered the of want of cellar space, and of the conditions of posts. Having occasion recently to change the lo- temperature and moisture as not uniform enough comotion of the posts, he found them as sound for the best results. The portion of the cave which (Before Chief Justice Morris and Mr. Justice Har- from top to bottom as the day they were planted.

facture.

occurred on Friday night between the Royal Saturday morning.

IRISH BUTTER CONQUERS-A TRIPLE HONOUR.-We recently mentioned that at the Birmingham speak of more distant markets. The project in Dairy Show, held last week, Mrs. Ellen Carroll, Mr. Roche, for the defendant, said that the assign- Cork, carried off the first prize with her butter, beating all other competitors from different counwas even more distinguished than at first announced. She was declared the winner of no fewer than three prizes-viz., first, second, and third-for fresh but. ter, her own make .- Clonmel Chronicle.

The largest purchase of land ever made by a Germany, and France.

quence of the agreeable surprise which he expe- "The Family Physician," there will be found this gold, notes, silver, and copper to the amount of £15 suburbs is 38,588. In 1871 the number was so many of the country newspapers have for rienced on Thursday by the receipt of the intima- "wholesome" bit of advice: An eminent physician 2s. 8d. The police remained about the place for tion that the authorities of Oxford University in- once told his friend that, if he desired to escape the some time, but being observed by some people left, tend conferring on him, pro honoris causa, the de- "horrors of dyspepsia," the best thing he could do and returned at 6 o'clock when they arrested acgree of D.C.L.-one specially reserved for those would be to eat an ounce or two of fine fresh fruit cused coming out of his bedroom. On being Dublin-W. H. Smith and Sons, Lower Sackvillewho have rendered eminent services in literature, before breakfast every morning. "But look here," searched in the barracks, Head-constable Mara obscience, art, statesmanship, or warfare. The com- said the doctor, "do not let that prescription go served a piece of the man's shirt torn out, and took memoration for the conferring of degrees will be out of your own family, for doctors, like other men, possession of it. On comparing the bit of calico newspapers can look back upon. It is easy to held on Wednesday next, on which occasion his must live, and if it became generally known that a with accused's shirt, it exactly fitted into the understand how the "Belfast News-Letter," the lordship will necessarily have to appear in propria little early fruit-eating would prevent the long torn part. After the depositions in the case had By Post persons to receive the distinction so deservedly ac- series of troubles that result from indigestion, I been concluded, accused was returned for trial at would lose the most of my patients."

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., senior member for Tip perary, has written to a meeting in Carrick-on-Suir to state his opinion on the Land Bill, which he now numbers 10,893 men. Four district superinregards as a great and splendid measure." He condemns the "universal expropriation basis of the

Land League." A boy named Charles Weeks, 11 years of age, has been received in Plymouth Hospital, suffering from a stab of a very serious character, inflicted by a boy one year younger. While out bird-nesting The conviction of Herr Most has been affirmed, on Sunday a quarrell arose, when the younger boy, with costs, by the Court for Crown Cases Re- named Carter, becoming enraged, shouted that he would stab Weeks. Their companions ran away, public companies, private people, and theatres, for Mr. McWay, pawnbroker, Cashel, has been fined and Carter drew a knife, and stabbed Weeks just special services, of £127.179; the payments of £3,227

o of a man named M'Elligot, a process- is 3d. Glin, county Limerick, was entered by a, with blackened faces, who presented a ments out, and the visitors picked out several he had received on the previous day for service on the Knight of Glin's tenants-principally townspeople. They burned the processes, telling him that if he served any more processes in the country he would be shot. The men then made off. M'Elligot informed the police quickly, but they have failed as

THE LAND BILL. -At a meeting of the " Nationalists" of Moycarkey, near Thurles, held on Sunday, Michael Collins, a labourer in the Cork district, Mr. John Butler, of Ballyhudda, presiding, the recently evicted, has been forcibly reinstated by a following resolution was unanimously adopted :-body of armed and disguised men. No arrests have "That this meeting believes that the Land Bill in its present form is most mischievous, unless amended A fearful story of shipwreck comes from New as suggested by the bishops assembled; that we hereby call on our chivalrous and worthy represupport amendments to have absentee landlords taxed, to make it compulsory upon landlords to allow their tenants half county cess, and also to have possession given to rack-rented leaseholders and tenants who have fallen into arrears during the last low years."

In a pastoral letter to his clergy the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin again touches slightly but significantly upon the danger that he sees of political advice being taken in Dublin which will lead The Naas police were boycotted by the car- the people away from the basis of morals. Docthese, even in Dublin, might obtain such a hold as would cause "grave danger that the theological virtue of Divine faith may speedily perish." The cause of justice, the Archbishop believes, will Baston, sitting on the gallery edge, overbalanced triumph without such perilous aids, and he does not himself and fell into the stalls. He died from the shrink from him again with courage and directness indicating his own opinion to this effect, and adding On Saturday the body of a child, tied in an al- to it the weight of his solemn deprecation of a mispaca skirt and piece of old sacking, was found float- taken tendency, injurious materially as well as ing in the river Don, at Sheffleld. It is supposed spiritually, and therefore doubtly worthy of being

ACCIDENT ON BOARD H.M.S. MONARCH.-The The interest in a farm held by Mr. Kettle under accident which occurred on the 17th inst. on board officers and members of the crew had manned the Miss Parnell made one of her characteristic boat preparatory to making experiments in torpede speeches at Tullow on Sunday, and insisted that practice, when a number of torpedoes exploded, the Land Bill should be opposed tooth and nail killing Lieutenant Baker and wounding eight men, now that Mr. Gladstone has consented to allow the two of whom were seriously injured. The funeral of Lieutenant Baker took place on Saturday, the service being held on board the Monarch. The Pleas Division, Dublin, on Saturday, in the case of commanders of all the vessels now stationed at Brereton v. Brereton, Mr. Gerrard obtained leave Goletta were present at the ceremony, together to mark judgment for £300, amount of two and a- with some members of their respective staffs and half year's rent of lands at Oldcourt county Tip- contingents from the various crews. The body was subsequently taken ashore, and interred in the Ca-A New York Herald weather cable message says tholic cemetery at Goletta. One of the men wounded by the explosion expired on Sunday morn-

A good story is told apropos of a noble lord who was recently returning from the races. In the adjoining compartment were eight bookmakers who, cleaned out by successive failures, were travelling without tickets, hoping by a turn of good luck to 7th inst. things are not going on very smoothly at the escape payment. At last one of them during a stoppage hit upon a brilliant idea. Pulling his cap down over his eyes and buttoning his coat he went the working brigades have been dishanded, that to the carriage of the noble lord and his friends, The Doctor replied that he saw no marks of vio- workmen have been discharged, and that many of and, assuming an official air, collected all their tickets. These he distributed among his own friends, Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., in reply to a letter asking and on the train reaching London the noble lord had a narrow escape of seeing himself and his friends taken into custody for attempting to defraud the railway company, for despite their assurances the officials declined to believe that anyone had been audacious enough to collect these passengers' tickets. The thing was too absurd. It was only by paying their fare a second time that the noble lord and his friends escaped from the clutches of the railway servants.

THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN FOOD SUPPLY .-The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada show an increase in both live stock and fresh meat phabet, except the letter j, are found in Ezra vii., 21. in comparison with the preceding week. The The longest verse is Esther viii. 9, and the shortest steamers with live stock were as follow :- The Massachusetts, with 568 cattle and 328 sheep; the Iowa, with 490 cattle and 1,205 sheep; the Lake Manitoba, with 484 cattle; the Bulgarian, with 412 cattle; the Ontario, with 329 cattle; and the Palestine, with 194 cattle and 905 sheep. The steamers down that a bell should not be used for any secular conveying fresh meat were as follow :- The Bulpurposes without the express permission of the garian, with 1,737 quarters of beef; the Moravian, with 1,207 quarters of beef; the Lake Manitoba, with 1,049 quarters of beef; the Egypt, with 796 quarters of beef and 264 carcases of mutton; the Ontario, with 761 quarters of beef; the Germanic, with 660 quarters of beef and 207 carcases of mutton; the Palestine, with 560 quarters of beef; and the City of Brussels, with 524 quarters of beef, 156 carcases of mutton, and 75 dead hogs; making a total of 2,477 cattle, 1,438 sheep, 7,294 quarters of beef, 627 carcases of mutton, and 75 dead hogs.

A MUSHROOM FARM IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY .- The novel proposal (we learn from the Scientific American) has been made by an enhe has in view is that known as "Audubon's Ave-STARTLING DISCOVERY IN St. Petersburg - nue," the first passage to the right after entering will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate On Sunday morning two caoutchouc bags, each the cave. It is about half a mile long, and con- relief afforded by the use of " Brown's Brouchial filled with 150 pounds of black dynamite were dis. tains little of special interest, unless it be the Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by covered under a stone bridge leading over the swarms of bats in "the Great Batroom." The rich most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 14d per. Catherine canal, St. Petersburg. Great care ap. deposits of bat guano that have accumulated there box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," peared to have been exercised in the preparation of for centuries would, no doubt, prove serviceable. the weapons, which were provided with fuses, when mixed with other fertilisers, in growing the too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, Both bags were submitted for examination to ex- fungi. The soil is at present very dry, but might perts, who pronounced them to be of recent manu- easily be moistened to any desired degree. The idea of thus utilising caverns has long been a fami-FATAL COLLISION AT SEA .- A serious collision liar one, and practically realised in France. One cave at Montrouge is said to have six or seven Netherlands Company's steamer Princess Elizabeth miles run of mushroom beds; another near Frepiland a bardue. The night was very dark, and when lon, 16 miles; a third at Mery, over 21 miles. The clear of Garrison Point, Sheerness, the steamer ran special advantage of subterranean culture lies in teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of into a barque, which sank immediately, and it is the uniformity of temperature, which in the Mam- Mrs. Winslow's Soorming Syrup. It will relieve supposed the crew are drowned. The Princess moth Cave hardly varies from 56 deg Fahr all the the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harm-Elizabeth received such injuries that she had to be year round. Mushroom culture is found highly less and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet run on a sandbank. The passengers came ashore on remunerative. It is certain choice mushrooms sleep, but relieving the child from pain, and the little would find a ready market at Louisville, Cincinnatti, and other western and southern cities, not to question is thought to be regarded favourably by SACRILEGE IN KELLS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

-On Saturday evening a man named Peter McMahon was brought up at Kells Court-house before John Kening, Esq., J.P., and charged on suspicion with the robbery of £17 in notes, gold. silver, and copper from the vestry of Kells Roman Catholic Chapel on Saturday evening. It appears single person has been effected in the United from the evidence of the clerk of the chapel, who to dream of marking final judgment in such a case. States. Mr. Hamilton Desson, a prominent manu- receives the Sunday and holiday collections that facturer at Philadelphia, has concluded a contract about four o'clock on Saturday evening he finished by which he has secured four million acres from the counting of the money in his possession, and that there were matters of dispute between the the State of Florida. The land was a part of the put it into a cash box which he placed in a large 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot public domains of the State of Florida, under the box kept in the vestry. He was in the vestry the control of the Borad of Internal Improvement for same evening between five and six o'clock, but the State. Mr. Desson's intention is to work out made no examination of the place. He returned a great emigration scheme with offices in England, again at half-past eight o'clock, found the box proken open, and the cash box gone. He reported AN UNDERGROUND FIRE.-The underground fire the occurrence to the Very Rev. I'r. Nicholis, P.P., which was the occasion, some years ago, of so much and the police. About ten o'clock at night the destruction of household property at South Shields police, accompanied by Head-Constable Mara, at has, to the great alarm of the inhabitants of West once turned out, and made search, when in a stream Holborn, broken out afresh in another locality, a outside the wall bounding the chapel grounds Sublittle further westward of where the first fire oc- constable Joshua Miller found the cash-box, with a Wholesale depot removed to 33, Farringdou-road, curred. There is great heat in the ground and sovereign and receipt from the organist of the London. smoke is issuing from it. The town authorities church for a quarter's salary, and small coins of have visited the place, and measures will at once he silver to the amount of 3s. 6d. Proceeding to the taken to prevent the progress of the fire. Quan- rere of accused's residence, who was in the habit of tities of water have already been poured on the working about the chapel house, Sub-constable Hugh Duffy found in the cave of a small thatched In the June number of Cassell's excellent work, house a piece of calico cloth in which was rolled up Trim Assizes on the 4th July next.

and with the same with

From a Parliamentary return just issued, it appears that the London Metropolitan police force tendents receive £800 a year ; one chief superintenlent, £550; 24 superintendents range from £475 to to £300 a year; 591 inspectors, from £320 to £89; 397 sergeants, from £130 to £88; and 9,373 constables, from £83 down to £62 a year. Besides this egular force, there is a reserve, consisting of 21 inspectors, 77 sergeants, and 727 constables. Among the most notable items of the finances appears the receipt from palaces, Government works, parks, 2s 10d for gratuities to 62 constables; and superan-OUTRAGE AT GLIN .- Two or three nights since mustion allowances to 3,416 pensioners of £151,233

AN ACT OF HEROISM .- In " Celebrities of the

Day" (a mouthly biographical magazine), we find an interesting biography of Mr. Henry Lamplough. the discoverer of the famous Effervescing Pyretic Saline, from which we take the following extract: -" Mr. Henry Lamplough is the third son of the late Benjamin Lamplough, merchant and captain. of Bridlington Quay, in the county of York. Mr. Lamplough was born in the year 1813, and we believe he was originally intended for the sea, giving sometime to the study of the mysteries of the nautical profession, but young Lamplough's mind soared to something higher, and to what was destined to so materially benefit his fellow men-namely, the study of chemistry in all its branches. With this end in view he resigned his connection with the water and entered the, at that time, distinguished seminary at Leeds, conducted by the Mesers. Vigstons, of Woodhouse-lane. Mr. Lamplough was there prepared for his chosen profession, and was ultimately articled to Mr. S. H. Turner, at Scarborough. Whilst at Scarborough, young Lamplough-stripling though he was-highly distinguished himself for his bravery. During the great historical hurricane of September, 1833 (in which the Amphitrite frigate was lost on the coast of France with all hands), whilst the lifeboat was put off to try and save a perishing crew, young Lamplough also took an open boat, with three mon, and was thus the means of rescuing the whole of a ship's hands which had come on shore near the pier. The storm increasing in violence, washing up the waves to the wharves and houses, one wave, greater than the preceding, bounding in, carried away two females, when Mr. Lamplough plunged fearlessly in, and succeeded in saving both. For this noble and bold act he was presented with a beautifully. bound copy of Hinderwell's 'History of Scarborough,' with two elaborately-printed addresses in

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY AT CAPPAWHITE .- A spe-

cial court was held at Cappawhite on Saturday for the purpose of investigating into a charge of unlawful assembly preferred against 30 persons, mostly of the farming class, and alleged to have taken place in the village of Cappawhite on the 24th of May last. The proceedings created much interest, and contingents were present from the neighbouring Land League branches, including Doon, Hollyford, Kilcommon, New Pallas, Macarty, Donohill, and Solohead. Immediately before the court opened the Cappawhite band turned out and played some national airs up and down the village, but except this no other exhibition of popular feeling was manifested. The magistrates on the bench were-George M'Carthy, R.M. (in the chair), Vere Hunt, H. J. Murray, and Hugh Scott. Esgra. The Crown was represented by Mr. Bolton, Crown Solicitor for the county Tipperary, and the accused were defended by J. H. Hogan, solicitor, Tipperary. The Head-constable of Cappawhite, Ross Parks, and two Sub-constables, Rinden and Dowling, were examined in sustainment of the charge, and their evidence was to the effect that on the 24th of last a report circulated in the village of Cappawhite that certain illegal proceedings were to be carried out, and immediately the bell of the Catholic chapel began tolling, crowds of persons collected into the village armed with sticks, pitchforks, hoes, and what appeared to be a sledge hammer, shouting, yelling, and cheering for Hugh O'Neill, Emmett, John Dillon, and Father Sheehv. The people, having arrived at their main strength at about 12 o'clock-numbering at least 2,000 persons -marched up and down the village, beaded by the Cappawhite band and flag, playing national airs, interrupted at intervals by shouting, velling, and cheering, to the terror of the peaceful inhabitants of the village. This continued till about I o'clock, when the people began to disperse. From the evidence of the constables the Bench was unanimous that a prima facie case was established against 25 of the accused, who were accordingly returned for trial to the assizes, but allowed out on bail. The bail accepted in each case was measured according to the circumstances of the individual. After the court closed the people left quietly for their

ling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in preximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes 7td and 1s 1td, labelled, " JAMES EPrs and Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London." A letter received-" Gentlemen-It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial. I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit with or without medical treatment) of almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice. In no case can they do any harm.-Yours aithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary.' HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Greatest Boon of Modern Times.-These searching Pills act directly on the liver, correct the bile, purify the system, renovate the debilitated, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite. invigorate the nerves, and reinstate the weak to an ardour of feeling never before experienced. The sale of these vills throughout the globe astonishes everybody. convincing the most sceptical that there is no Medicine equal to Holloways Pills for removing the complaints, deed a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to those who suffer from any disorder, internal or external. Thousands of persons have testified that by their use alone they have been restored to health after other remedies had proved unavailing.

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