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BALANCING THE BOOKS.

TALE OF DUBLIN LIFE. IN THREE CHAPTERS.

Will be commenced in the *Pilot* of the 26th of July. It is a very interesting story. Agents, send in your orders early.

Written for the Boston Pilot.

THE CONDITION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AMONG THE CELTIC AND GOTHIC NATIONS.

BY JOHN MELHERAN, M.R.C.S.E.

PART XIII.

Contempt for the Blessed Virgin is one of the most remarkable features in English religionism. While the Irish almost worship the pure *Queen of Heaven*, *Tower of Ivory*, *Morning Star*, *Help of the Weak*, the English have gone so far in their hatred as to corrupt the sacred text and make our Saviour offer his mother an insult at the marriage of Cana of Galilee. The fierce malignity of Exeter Hall and the English mob, never mounts into madness until you mention monasteries, nunneries, and the vow of perpetual chastity.

The Anglo-Saxon mind cannot realize the idea of purity, no more than it can imagine how any man can thrive without pork, or beef and ale. Christianity never penetrated below the surface of Anglo-Saxonism. Even in the days of nunneries, women were bought and sold like cattle in the English markets. At the present day, England is the only civilized country where the strong arm and ubiquitous eye of the law is demanded, but fails to protect the English wife and daughter from the fists and feet of the *pater familias*. In primitive Saxon times, an Englishman could sell or murder his wife or female slaves with impunity. But we are getting more civilized. Murdered women have not been forgotten by the new school of philanthropists, who prevent cruelty to animals. By a late act it is ordained that an English woman must not be smothered and kicked under penalty of five pounds. For five pounds an Englishman can drag his wife by the hair of her head, kick her and beat out every feature in her face. I am afraid that the fine of five pounds will not put a stop to a general national practice that has prevailed since Saxons were made Saxons. The practice goes on, and will go on, as long as Britons have any Saxon blood in their veins. Is it not remarkable that many Saxonized Irish and Americans have acquired the English brutalities that were and are unknown among the pure Celts?

I believe that Irishmen are more given to wife, beating and murder than the French, Spanish, or other Celts, not because they are less affectionate husbands, but because they are brought more within the Saxon influence. Any one who has taken the trouble to enquire into the subject must have remarked that Irishmen are the most excitable of all races when in a state of intoxication, and secondly that Irish murders are almost invariably committed during a drunken brawl. It is equally notorious that English murders are usually cold-blooded, and committed after long calculation as to ways and means.

We hear of agrarian murders committed on the oppressors of the poor, and of murders by drunken fighting Irishmen. But for one cold-blooded domestic murder among the Irish we hear of a hundred such among the Anglo-Saxons.

But I insult the Irish by comparing them with the Saxons. No young Irishman would marry a prostitute, much less would any Celt compel his wife or daughter to support him in idleness and gluttony by the wages of iniquity.

The most loathsome and terrible disgrace upon the Anglo-Saxon character is the notorious fact, that such is the grovelling nature of the English, that men are to be found among them who make themselves lower than the brute animals for the sake of good eating and drinking. Every bad Englishman has an *assasin*, (that is Irish for *Saxon*) a *bully*, to follow at her heels like a dog for the sake of his feed. It is a common practice for prostitutes to marry, (and there is no lack of matches) and to retire into respectable life. I have elsewhere quoted Macaulay who shows that the persons in Queen Bess's time, used to get promotion by marrying some girl who had been dishonored by the patron. At the present day it is said that Englishmen who have pretty wives have the best chance for promotion. The American reader will hardly believe this terrible accusation. But in England it is a notorious fact that men occasionally sell the honor of their wives. The case of the Mannings, who murdered their victim, O'Connor, is but one of many examples, even in respectable society.

This feature in modern Englishism is but a revival of the Anglo-Saxon institution of the *germane* in its primitive pagan state.

Let us examine old fables of newspapers or the latest arrivals, and the same repulsive feature of Saxon crime stare us in the face. The sale of the wife's honor by the husband, the murder of the child by the mother, and the com-

mittal of crimes against nature, that formerly brought down fire from heaven, are still quite common in England.

The late trial of the African Roseins, for seduction, brought out the fact that a lady's husband, unable or unwilling to support her, told her to go and live by prostitution, she did so, and she bore a child to the rich nigger. Then the virtuous husband comes in and prosecutes the nigger, thinking to get *damages*, but he got only a trifle.

In the February No. of Harper's Magazine, an American lawyer gives an account of a late trial throughout the English assizes. He says that trials for crimes against nature were common everywhere, also for infanticide, &c.

The bacon-eating English are called, "the swinish multitude." The goddess of the heathen Saxons had a hog as her emblem, the famed *Gullenbursti*.

Revolted association! The sow, the impure beast, will destroy her own litter. The English have made no moral progress since the days of Friga. The Anglo-Saxon woman, as a maid, or a mother, was originally, and is at present standing on the same level as the lowest of the northern savage tribes, whose native land lies far beyond the Mediterranean and its humanized circle of Celtic nations.

Populations are debased in exact proportion as they are contaminated with Saxon, Danish, or Swedish blood. In Britain and America we find a class of Saxonized women who are sensual slaves to brutal men and unnatural exterminators of their own offspring. The debasement of so many British and American mothers is not proof that the race at large is Gothic. It is only evidence that Anglo-Saxon blood is not yet extinct, and that one diseased sheep can infect a flock.

How is it that Protestant Highland or Welsh mothers do not habitually neglect and even murder their infants? How is it that Protestant Frenchmen and other Protestant Celts do not make a practice of dancing on their wives?

The contrast of the Celtic and Saxon woman arises not from any variety of gospel readings, but from distinction of blood.

After the Reformation, the ceremony of marriage was disregarded in Scotland and Wales. But the English profligacy, and the beating and false desertion of women were wanting to bring the Celt to the Saxon level. I can affirm, that the betrothed Welsh, almost invariably remain faithful and loving to each other. The Welsh mother is a tidy, temperate, and industrious spouse, and loving her children dearer than life.

Mormonism and Free-thinking have had some success among the Anglo-Orange Irish who ferociously hate nuns. But the Mormon mission has been a complete failure in Celtic Ireland, Wales and the Highlands. Mormonism and Free-love make progress among the English whom a British aristocrat called "the swinish multitude."

The ignorant working class in Ireland are the most Celtic, and beyond question the most virtuous in Ireland. The ignorant working class in England have been, since the conquest, the most Saxon, and they are certainly the worst of bad classes in Great Britain.

North, south, and west, humanity in the British Isles becomes elevated in proportion as we distance Saxonism.

In Celtic nations, infanticide is a very rare crime, committed to cover shame. In England infanticide is a common crime, committed to satisfy gluttony. In England the murder of the innocents is wholesale, in order to get money from Burial Societies, or to get rid of surplus children, which the admirable, practical Saxon economy calls "incumbrances."

The fear of public scorn, and the pride of preserving her family name from disgrace, will sometimes madden even an Irish or Highland girl into the crime of infanticide. I speak of exceptional cases, for it is very, very seldom that a Celtic girl suffers dishonor among her own people. But it is among married women in Saxondom that child murder, even in *utero*, is most common. "The *envious, practical spirit*" of the Anglo-Saxon, and the "admirable economy," regulate the number of children to the husband's income. Young mothers must not come too fast to curtail the beefsteak and the ale of the parents. The English are not so improvident as "the foolish Irish who marry young, and struggle through life with a large family." The instincts of tiger mothers prevail only where *Saxon blood* is infused in Great Britain and America. For proof of this I have referred to the English police reports, and the writings of such Englishmen as Kay, Mayhew. See also Lord Ashley's Reports, and the Parliamentary Blue Books. But the readiest reference is the police reports, and the popular newspapers, as the *Weekly Dispatch*, *Reynolds Newspaper*, &c. See the Parliamentary debates, and the *acts passed* regarding the poisoning of children, and the *extensive trade* of procuring abortion in England. The systematic traffic in seduction, and the national practice of wife beating, which necessarily springs up with these other vices. In short, the Saxons are, according to their own showing, the same pagans that they were when they first came as assassins and thieves, infesting the British shores. Most brutal themselves, they brutalize all that mix or come in contact with them. The purest and best populations, Catholic or Protestant, townsmen, or rural men, are those farthest removed from the Saxonized English. This I have already proved by English and Protestant authorities.

In the midst of all this we find honor, and virtue, and Celtic blood in England.

But liberty and virtue exist in spite of the Saxon example, and in spite of English law.

The English woman is still denied the legal rights of person and property. The English legislator may read the laws of old pagan Italy and Ireland, and blush for the Saxon race, that is, if an Englishman can blush.

"The earth is filled with English crime, and it can hold no more." Such was the bitter confession of the London *Times*, when the English Parliament was obliged to pass laws against infanticide, and the systematic trade of abortionists. The too tedious enactments of law was a public confession to the whole world that the first and last link of humanity, the love of a mother for her child, was broken in Saxonism.

The English Parliament, in this nineteenth century, is called upon yearly to enact more stringent measures to save the English wife from her husband. Thus proclaiming to the world that the Saxon is still a savage, and the English woman still a slave.

What are the Celts and Saxons doing for the elevation of woman in America? The crusade for "woman's rights" is an effort to bring us back to the Celtic pagan system of judges and Druidesses, the lawyers, and the parsons, but the pagan women modestly retired from the crowd, and they were under the supreme control of the sex that God has endowed with energies to rule society.

Modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman. (Copy book.) Let the strong-minded female doctors first try to heal the moral ulcers that are eating into domestic life. I pass over in silence the abuses which American writers satirize, and which are topics of table talk. Is this general practice of boarding a good institution?

Can ladies, so very extravagant in dress, &c., be contented wives and attentive mothers? However, these are minor faults, vanities, as frequent among Celts as among Saxons women. And, indeed, there is no question, that American ladies have much of a Swedish, Dutch, or English look. American ladies are physically, intellectually, and morally ahead of the English: certainly they are more Celtic. They are very charitable, with all their Celtic extravagance and want of economy. Religious manifestations and revivals evince an intensity and sincerity that we do not find in England.

It is hard to disintegrate the Saxon from the Celtic influence in a community like this; yet we find enough to show, that in the most Saxonized parts of the Union, seduction, abortion, &c., are most common. The trade of abortion is general—the number of patients incalculable. While I write this, there are corner's inquests on the bodies of two young ladies, victims of unskillful treatment. The writings of Fowler & Wells on the disgusting vices of Young America, on infanticide, &c., and the condition of woman in New York, and other Saxonized localities, have been charged as exaggerations. But the large sale of abortion instruments, and the immense over proportion of still-born and infant deaths on the records are startling facts, not to speak of the police list.

The ship loads of Irish passengers, containing innocent girls, who have no thought but to work diligently, to relieve their poorer friends, to attend their religious duties, and to get well married if they can. The ship loads of English passengers have honest girls too, but they also contain a majority of *Mormonites* and *Free-lovers*, coming out on speculation, or to fulfill some indecent engagement. In fact, a great many have already sold themselves to prostituting agents, who leave this, and avoiding Celtic countries, go to England, North Germany, and Sweden, where they procure white slaves for the promiscuous harems of America.

England, especially, supplies the market of Mormonism, a power that threatens to be rebellious and troublesome, as well as a source of corruption to the whole Union. The Anglo-Saxons of Mormonism should commemorate the arrival of their women, in a monument to "our Pilgrim Mothers."

The female victims of crime and disease in our public hospitals are the majority of Irish. The simple reason of this is, that the German and American nymphs understand their business, and move in a more respectable sphere. They know how to keep out of Lock Hospitals; they are well practiced and extensively engaged in the trade of seduction, and the purchase of English and German girls from the agents; they know how to bully, and rob, and even murder their victims. In short, they know their business.

But the poor Irish girls, seduced in American families, thrown upon the wicked world, soon find their way to the public hospital, or the mad-house.

Amongst their own people, the Irish girls are the purest on earth. But to the disgrace of American Catholics be it said, that here they have done little or nothing to protect, reclaim, or aid the poor wanderers.

I have scarcely alluded to the noble institutions that refine and elevate Celtic women—not to the many beautiful and endearing traits in the Celtic household. Pagan and Christian history testify that this race is superior. But I make no invidious boasting, because I see in America how even the Celts degrade, where Saxon influence is strong, and Catholicity weak. The Celts are gifted, but Christian faith transcends all natural endowments.

The Saxon and Germanic race abolished the institution of virginity, and even destroyed marriage as a holy sacrament, which death only can annul.

Read the masterly disquisitions of Balmez, on this subject (Protestantism and Catholicity compared in their effects on the civilization of Europe.)

"One, with one only, and forever," is the Christian law which the ancient Celts readily conformed to, and have still maintained.

Without this law, no woman or child is secure against the capricious lust of man.

I have now shown the real position of the woman and her infant among the Anglo-Saxons, that race who, in the idiosyncrasy of self-conceit, call themselves the "glorious, pious, god-like Saxons." "Defenders of liberty and civilization." "Angels of the Gospel." The foremost race on earth." Destined to occupy and rule the whole world.

In the foregoing historical sketch, we have seen that the Pagan Celts retained many fragments of divine truth, and that they were on the whole a virtuous people, who honored and elevated the female character.

But having no positive divine guide; having no conservative principle, they fell into corruption when brought in contact with Gothic and Eastern Animalism. But Christianity came in right time to save them, and through them the rest of mankind, and the Celts generally, have proved faithful to their divine mission.

The history of the Anglo-Saxons and the Continental Goths, depicts them as mere animalized beings, whose mythology, as Bæuer remarks, was "the most filthy and stupid of all." During the Catholic Christian ages, while England was made illustrious by many Saints and noble institutions, the mass of the Saxons obstinately remained in a half Pagan state, given up to slave-breeding, infanticide, the sale of women and children, whipping and branding naked women, chaining them and making them work like four-footed beasts; not to mention the general practice of robbery and murder, and other crimes, followed as regular professions, in all ranks of society, during the whole Saxon period of the so-called Catholic Christian England.

But, the truth is, that two-thirds of the Anglo-Saxon population were always in a state of slavery, while the masters were barbarous tyrants. The Anglo-Saxons were never fully Christianized; they turned round with the greatest ease to Protestantism and Paganism.

Protestant England revived all the worst vices of even Saxon heathenism—witch-burning, the whipping, mutilation, chaining, branding; and sale of women, white and black; the sale of woman's honor, both by husbands and parents; nudity balls, free-loveism, Mormonism, and crimes against nature. Wholesale incest, as discussed over Stuart Wortley's Bill: wife-beating, and a want of faith in woman's virtue; Orangism, and a hatred of the Blessed Virgin and of Nuns; A general tendency to brutalize women in the public institutions and factories; virtuous girls neglected and prostitutes preferred before married women as nurses; wealth and title preferred before legitimacy; boys and young women tortured in prisons and poor-houses; infants starved; mothers forcibly separated from their children, and husbands from wives; poverty punished as a felony.

The Puritans revived the slave-market, and the whipping and burning of defenceless women. They also restored the old Saxon practice of murdering infants—tearing them even from their mother's wombs. "The mother country" paid the Red Indians to perpetrate the same barbarities on Americans.

Anglo-Saxon women resumed their old Pagan institutions of infanticide and abortion, especially among the married. The Anglo-Saxon Mormons have restored polygamy. This same race have also the distinction of introducing into America, nudity balls, free-loveism, priest-hunting, nunery-sacking, church-burning, orangism, with the shooting and roasting alive of helpless men, women and children. In short, there is a scrofula in society that spreads from the pork-eating race. The reader has had ample evidence from English authority, that populations are brutalized in exact proportion as they are Saxonized.

The Saxon was originally as low a savage as the red man. Saxon animalism, pride, sensuality and gluttony, are still unsubdued.

I speak of the race contaminated with Saxon blood, a pure Anglo-Saxon race has no existence. It is a hybrid, but not the less vicious.

Here is a serious question. Can Christianity ever prevail as long as the savage blood is uneliminated? I doubt it. As Pagans the Goths brutalized Paganism. As Christians they have Paganized Christianity. The most hopeless feature in their case is—*hypocrisy*. When I see these Free-lovers, Mormonists, and Orange K. N's, parading the Bible, I consider this a sure symptom of inveterate ruffianism, and sensuality. I have no hope of Pharisees who boast that they are "the most moral and enlightened people on earth."

Humanity may rejoice in the hope of Christian revival, and the full establishment of old Celtic law in America, because the age approaches that will see America essentially Celtic. Spanish and French blood in the South, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and French blood in the North, is killing out the Gothic. Even the English Pilgrims and the Virginians, &c., came mostly from the north-west, west, and south-west, the most Celtic parts of England, also from Wales, not to speak of the Irish women, whose names are lost, but who formed a large proportion of American mothers.

There is but a small percentage of the vulgar Saxon tongue in our language which is approximating to the classic Celtic more intimately in every succeeding generation.

The chaste Irish, even in their distress are the most vigorous, healthy, and fruitful of any other American class. They do not produce abortions. Their sturdy numerous children do not pine away and die. This race will outlive the English breed, whose decay is seen in their flat chests and carious teeth. It is true that many Celts become Know-Nothings, calling themselves Anglo-Saxons, but nevertheless, Celtic blood extends and will ultimately promote all that is poetic, musical, beautiful, good and true. Thanks to the virtuous Irish mothers!

Conclusion in our next.

Madras Correspondence of the Boston Evening Gazette. Catholic and Protestant Missionaries.

A CONTRAST—DRAWN BY A PROTESTANT.

Nothing of particular interest has attended the labors of the missionaries at Madras of late; their operations are quietly proceeding, and it is to be hoped will be productive of beneficial results; one of the principal means now employed by them is the distribution of tracts. I called the other day at the office of the Mission Press, and was warmly welcomed by the superintendent. They have type for printing in the Tamil, Telugu, and Telinga languages. While at the establishment I saw them setting up a tract in Tamil. The compositors were all native Hindoos. While there I met Mr. and Mrs. and lady, missionaries from Ceylon; they were both of them in ill health, and were on their way to the "Netherby Hills." These hills as they are called are a range of mountains some miles inland from here, covering an area of about 700 square miles; and are much resorted to by invalids. The climate is represented as being remarkably salubrious, and many European vegetables are grown upon the portions of the hills; the highest point of the range has an elevation of 8,800 feet. Mrs. told me that I was the first American, not a missionary, that she had seen for eight years. On Wednesday evening last I took tea with the superintendent of the American Mission, which happened to be the evening on which the various missionaries in the neighborhood assembled together for weekly prayer, and as the meeting was to take place that evening at the house where I was visiting, I remained and attended. Selections from the Scriptures were read by the superintendent, after which one of Watt's hymns was sung, the first one of which I had an opportunity of hearing for twenty weeks, then various prayers were offered, in the course of which I was remembered as well as American shipmasters and sailors generally, and all connected with the American Missionary Board, and the Trustees of the American Missionary Board. I have visited the schools at Chintadripet and at Royapooram, and have availed myself of every opportunity which presented itself since my stay here to learn what amount of success our missionaries meet with, and I am glad to say that the liberal-hearted, conscientious people, and the sympathy of the English residents are with them, and they do all that they can do under the circumstances in which they are situated, yet I am forced to believe that the results of their labors is not what might be reasonably expected from the large amount of people, time and money involved in the enterprise, and I think that the same might be employed in some other Christian endeavor with much more gratifying returns. It appears to me that missionaries in foreign lands should be clothed with much more discretionary power; as it is now, no new movement of any importance can be made by them without consulting the home government, and of course some four months must elapse before they get replies to any suggestions which they may offer. In fact, they seem to have the same difficulty which we complained of when colonies of Great Britain, that we were governed by a ministry which was too far removed from us to be with us, and that promptness and actual knowledge of matters which was desirable.

Most of the missionaries after being here a few years find their families much augmented in number and either owing to the climate or from some other cause additions seem to be made with great rapidity, and the necessity of portions of the family being obliged to become tutor to the remainder occupies so much of the married missionary's attention that he has but comparatively little time left to devote to the cause in which he has enlisted. A great deal is said by Christian teachers about practical religion, but such practical religion, esteeming the pleasures of this world as naught, &c., while at the same time they themselves are living in apparent luxury, having elegant residences surrounded by beautiful gardens, with hosts of servants, bandys and palanquins at their command, plenty of horse and carriage, and a fine and comfortable home which the simple Hindoo never dreams of possessing. I do not mean to say that the missionary lives too well, or has too comfortable a time, but there is to the native a daily and hourly inconsistency between the preaching of the gospel and the conduct of the missionary. I am in part to be attributed to the causes which I have mentioned, I would simply refer to the greater success which has ever attended the Catholic Missionary. He is never permitted to marry, his instructions are given to him when he starts, and are simply to preach the doctrine of his church, his allowance is less than two hundred dollars per annum, and consequently he is forced to live among the people he is sent to reclaim; as he has not the means of indulging in European luxuries he is obliged to sleep upon a mat and to live on curry, consequently he learns sooner the dispositions of the people, is able to gain their confidence, is ever present to administer to their physical wants, to advise in all matters of dispute, his example is constantly before them and the result is that two hundred dollars produce as many converts under this system as two thousand dollars under our own.

An English Captain just from Sumatra related to me a story the other day of two Catholic missionaries that arrived at Padang a few weeks since, who were commissioned to penetrate into the interior of Sumatra and if possible establish some communication with its almost unknown inhabitants. These people are supposed to live almost in a state of nature and are perhaps with the exception of the Boers of Africa and some of the natives of Borneo, the most barbarous race of people upon the face of the globe. They are supposed to live in trees, and are generally considered cannibals, their country has never been explored, and the Malays themselves have only seen them when one of their number has wandered nearer than customary towards the coast. The inhabitants of Padang cautioned the young missionaries against penetrating into the interior, they were told that their mission would be futile, that they could not make themselves understood by the inhabitants, and they would either be devoured by the wild beasts or by the people themselves that they hoped to benefit. But nothing could induce them to falter in their embassy, and with staff in hand and wallet on back they took leave of their Dutch friends at Padang and started on their self-sacrificing errand. Two weeks afterwards their bones were found and brought back to Padang by some Malays who had been engaged in hunting tigers, their remains were identified by means of two little crucifixes made of lava which were discovered near them, but whether the two devoted missionaries were introduced by wild beasts or devoured by Cannibals is a matter for conjecture.

I passed some hours very pleasantly, a few evenings since, at the residence of Mrs. —, the wife of one of her majesty's servants; she was a member of the established Church and held a prominent position in Madras society. She is celebrated for her distinguished family connections, her varied accomplishments, her dignified bearing, and at the same time her suavity of address, which never fails to make the humblest of her guests feel at home and enjoy every moment which is passed beneath her hospitable roof. During my visit I was introduced to a young man, apparently about 25 years of age, who was clothed in the simple dress of the Catholic Priesthood. I afterwards learned he had just arrived from France and was bound to some part of Cochinchina, where as yet, the Christian soldier has been unable to secure a foothold. Mrs. — the accomplished lady of the house, remarked to me in the course of the evening while speaking of this individual, almost with tears in her eyes, "How I do pity him, for I cannot look upon him except as a martyr. Three young men, his predecessors, have already passed through Madras on the mission with which he is charged. They all brought letters of introduction to me and made my house their home during their stay here. I took leave of them one after another, and a few weeks after their departure intelligence reached me of their murder. I know that a like fate awaits this young man, and I cannot but feel deeply for him, and while I admire his heroism, my admiration is rendered painful from the reflection that he too will soon fall a victim."

When I heard such accounts as these of Catholic missionaries, the query would occur to me, would our missionaries devote themselves so thoroughly to the work of their master, would they manifest such a self-sacrificing spirit and prove in the hour of need such valiant soldiers of the cross? and I must own that an affirmative response did not greet me.

Any remarks of this kind coming from so humble an individual as your correspondent may be presumptuous, and I may be altogether wrong in my conclusions, but they are the result of impressions which have been made upon me by what my own ears have heard and my own eyes have seen, and I believe what I have said to be strictly true, much as I should be pleased to have it otherwise.

Execution of Wm. Palmer.

During the whole of the 13th of June the railway trains poured in their thousands of souls, who were the following morning to be spectators of the dreadful tragedy, which was to be the last of the life of the man who was not to be deterred from witnessing the execution either by wind or weather, and although the wind descended pitilessly the greater part of the day, accompanied by convulsive gusts of wind, there was no lack of eagerness displayed to be present on the mournful occasion. The execution was scheduled to take place at ten o'clock, and the proceedings were accordingly commenced, and the pervading gloom was only relieved by the commotion of the visitors who were endeavoring to secure favorable spots of observation.

As night came on, all the approaches to the goal became more crowded than during the afternoon, and the throng of this morning was not to be abated of the numbers of the fated all day. Here they remained in the mud, rain, and in darkness for several hours, until a position taken it was retained most obstinately, and by eight o'clock the morning there was not less than 20,000 persons present, who exhibited the most decorum and regularity. Every available inch of ground was occupied both in front and around the goal. Precisely at the hour appointed for the execution (eight o'clock) the culprit appeared on the drop. He looked exceedingly well, and had passed an excellent night. It had been announced that he would address the multitude assembled on the occasion, and he accordingly appeared as the tenor of his observations. He did not however say anything. He was accompanied by the sheriff, chaplain, and other officials connected with the prison; was dressed in the prison dress—a suit of grey. None of his relatives were present, but many of his friends of the turn were witnesses of the sad spectacle. Upon the unfortunate man's appearance, the cap was placed over his face by Smith, of Dudley, who performed the duties of executioner, and the rope having been adjusted in an instant the earthly career of the greatest criminal recorded in the annals of history was at an end. He made no sound, and in a few seconds he was lying on the ground. The next day he desired that the visits of Mr. Wright, the prison philanthropist, should be discontinued, it being alleged that he did not desire to be induced to disclose the truth of the offence with which he was charged. As Palmer was now numbered with the dead, his name, as associated with crime of the past day, was spoken of and shuddered at for centuries to come.

"None but himself can be his parallel."

Two houses in East Boston were struck by lightning, during the late terrific thunder storm, one on Saratoga street, occupied by Mr. Wright, but in neither instance was serious damage occasioned. In the house on Saratoga street the electric fluid passed down a chimney, entered a bedroom, shattering a door and the post of a bed on which persons were sleeping, without injuring the occupants of the bed. The house of Mr. Pike was the other house which was struck. The door of one of the rooms was torn from its hinges, but no one was injured.

Rome.

It is still expected that the Secret Consistory would be held on Monday, the 16th June, and it is said that the Holy Father will create two Austrian Prelates to the Cardinals. One will be Mgr. Kanlick, Archbishop of Zagabria, in Croatia; the other is Mgr. Lewich, Archbishop of Leopoli, Halicia, and Kamence, in Galicia. This latter Prelate's See enjoys the rare and singular privilege of being the seat of three Archbishops—one of the Latin rite, one of the Armenian rite, and one of the Greek rite.

Mgr. Lewich, who is now about to be raised to the Cardinalate, is the Metropolitan of the Greek rite, and his elevation will fulfill the expectation that has been entertained that the Holy Father would have the Eastern Church represented in the Sacred College. It may also be observed that this representative of the Greek Catholic rite is of the Slavonian race, as also is the Archbishop of Zagabria. The former Prelate is moreover Polish by birth. Under these peculiar circumstances this addition to the Sacred College is worthy of special mention and attention. The Austrian Cardinals will then number five.

Mgr. de Medici, Majordomo to His Holiness, and Mgr. Grasselli, Extraordinary Commissioner in the Legations, will at the same time be created Cardinals; and it is very probable that Mgr. de Vestro, Nuncio at Lisbon, will be included in the nominations. Such at least is the current report in Rome.

The Holy Father went on the morning of the 28th May to Ostia to inspect the plans and works for draining the marshes in that district, which was once renowned for its fertility. Pius IX. spares himself no trouble or pains whenever the good of the people is in question. The archeological researches which are being made by the Pope's authority also occupied His Holiness's attention, and the reports of M. Visconti, which appear from time to time in the *Journal de Rome*, prove the great importance and interesting nature of the discoveries which have, or may be, made. The Holy Father on his return stopped at the Abbey of St. Paul, *extra muros*, where he dined with the Cardinals of the Special Congregation charged with the restoration of that Basilica, of which the Cardinal Secretary of State, and also the Patron of the Benedictines. The placid serenity of the Holy Father was particularly remarkable, and would give reason to believe that nothing in the political horizon existed in any way calculated to cause anxiety or fear for the peaceful progress of the projected improvements. The whole Octave of Corpus Christi has been, as usual in the Holy City, one continuous festival. The procession of the day of the Feast was more brilliant, if possible than hitherto. That of the Octave day has been not less magnificent. The Holy Father was present on both occasions. At the first, he was the bearer of the whole Octave of Corpus Christi has been, as usual in the Holy City, one continuous festival. The procession of the day of the Feast was more brilliant, if possible than hitherto. That of the Octave day has been not less magnificent. The Holy Father was present on both occasions. At the first, he was the bearer of the whole Octave of Corpus Christi has been, as usual in the Holy City, one continuous festival. 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HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

Mr. G. Hill Moore moved the second reading of this bill. He said it represented the claims of a larger class of their fellow-subjects than almost any other bill that had ever been presented to the House of Commons. Who and what were they who made this demand upon the House? They were the fifth and sixth parts of a population of 1,000,000 of the whole of Great Britain, and the fourth and fifth parts of the laboring population; they were fully half of the men who wielded the musket and the sword; they were the robust and hardy descendants of an ancient race who once held all the lands of Ireland from sea to sea, who were despoiled of those lands by force of arms, and who were left without any support and encouragement of the middle class by express legislation. They were willing to abdicate all recollection of past rights or past wrongs, and all they now asked as a reparation for the past was that by passing special and appropriate laws the legislature would endeavor to atone for the wrongs, and that out of the fields of toil to which they had been left they should be enabled to create new property and to erect a new rampart round the throne. That in a country like Ireland, where land and labour were abundant and capital scarce, every facility should be afforded to industry in connexion with the cultivation of the soil, was a proposition which they could not but regard as reasonable, and which they thought they ought to demand at once conceded, and he admitted that the Legislature deserved the respect and gratitude of the Irish people for the patient assiduity with which it had applied itself to the solution of this question. In connexion with that question there were three parties—the claimants of the rights which had been wronged, but not yet conceded, the opponents of those claims, and the friends of the country. The government of the country, however, it might have been constituted at any time, had recently declared that provision should, in their opinion be made by law for securing to tenants the full benefit of their expenditure, either in labor or in capital, or in any other way, and that the Legislature acknowledged that this benefit should be made to those to whom it right belonged. Surely it was the duty of those who had made such solemn declarations and admissions to endeavor finally to settle the question. The noble lord at the head of the present administration had, however, declared that he would have nothing to do with the question, and that he would not aid in the attainment of an object which he had himself admitted to be just, beneficial, and expedient. He would not say that the noble lord had thus abdicated the functions of government, but he asserted, in the name of those whom he represented, this it was not his duty to do. He would throw himself favorably to the consideration of the question, but he refused to entertain the bill, on the ground that it went too far (hear, hear). It might be said that it was beneath the dignity, and consonant with the practice, of the house to go into a committee on a bill the larger proportion of which was not at all likely to be agreed to, and that to do this would be to do what had been pursued in the case of the ecclesiastical tithe bill; and if it were done in the case of a bill of pains and penalties, it surely ought to be done in the case of one which would be a boon to a numerous and deserving class of her Majesty's subjects (cries of hear, hear.) This bill contained, however, two propositions, two of which were primary and general, and the other two incidental. 1.—That provision should be made by law for securing to tenants the proper benefit of expenditure either in labor or in capital made by them on the land in their lawful possession, and to provide compensation for tenants' claims to outgoing tenements. 2.—That the expenditure of capital and labour on certain parts, should no longer depend upon the caprice or the necessities of particular classes, but should be defined and fixed, as far as they rest upon justice, by the law. 3.—That restraints should be placed upon the powers exercised by landlords of evicting, according to the law, tenants, who were unable to meet any regard to the exigencies of the empire. That the law should interpose to regulate the anomalies which have arisen out of the dissimilar elements of violent legislative changes, and out of the famine of 1846 and succeeding years. It was scarcely necessary for him to intimate to any English member, that the statement of the noble lord, that the statement in more peculiar than this—that, whereas in England all the more permanent operations on the soil were performed by the landlord, in Ireland, on the other hand, the tenant originally received nothing from the proprietor but the soil as nature made it, and no allowance was made for the expenditure of capital and labour necessary to make it fit for habitation or cultivation. If, therefore, the tenant, by the expenditure of his capital or his labor—which was his capital—supplied that which the proprietor neglected or was unable to perform, the claim of that proprietor to appropriate, by right of property, the benefit of the expenditure, if he did not share, and the benefit of expenditure for which he had given no equivalent, appeared, *prima facie*, so unjust and unrighteous that it required very recalcitrant reasoning, and a very subtle morality—a hard head and a still harder heart, to plead its justification. Reason and morality, however, were to be found in the law, and the law was to be found in himself, who imagined they were only protesting against the infraction of a commandment, had received solemn warning that they were in reality assailing the palladium of society, the form of freedom of contract. In the first place it seemed somewhat strange that the very classes who approached the freedom of contract in this matter were the very same who insisted upon maintaining the usury laws, which, in another species of property, presented a tolerably exact equivalent to compulsory valuation of rent (hear, hear.) He admitted, however, that it was no impeachment of the value of the principle to suggest that the law of contract was accustomed to rise in battle. But, in point of fact, the question of contract did not arise in the proposition for giving compensation for that which a tenant did over and above his contract. It was no part of a tenant's contract that he should make certain improvements, and that he should have the benefit of them. No contract could interfere in special agreements made between man and man. But he thought it must be conceded by every one disposed to deal fairly with this question—that in matters of contract the law ought to do one or two things; either to leave contracts perfectly free, and not to interfere with the absence of the law, or to leave the country where they stood; or, if it interposed at all, to do so in a spirit of equal justice for the purpose of protecting both parties in their several equities, and of advancing the general well-being of society. If contracts were left free and finally by the law, there could be no reason, in the absence of the law, why the country where they stood should not consume, during the term of its tenure, the improvements he himself had made. There being no contract that he should erect a house or farm standing, why should he not pull down these erections and sell the materials for his own benefit before the determination of his occupancy, leaving the owner to exact the value of the improvements? But, irrespective of any contract between the parties, the law interposed, and declared that to be waste and therefore in itself illegal. And he thought that the law was right as far as it went; but so inevitable was the conclusion that in thus interfering in contracts, it was bound to interfere justly in the case, that a committee in another place had gravely recommended that the tenant should have leave to wreck and destroy his own improvements, no matter what might be the loss of property that might result from such a proceeding. Such a recommendation appeared to him more worthy of the English barons in the 19th century (cheers). But if there were an absence of whom there

[illegible][illegible]

men might be more valuable than money, and that waste of life might be more expensive than waste of gold. They had found that the delivery of a free country must be recruited at the expense of its population, and that, if excess of population might be a national inconvenience, the want of it might be a national disaster. They would discover and state that as not to the refuse of cities that the defence of the empire was to be intrusted, but to the rude vigor of the fields, and the rugged virtue of the mountain side (hear, hear). They had seen that to hand over the masses of a rural people to be dealt with at the unrestricted will of the cities, would be to place the life of their and their landlords, was to subject that population to a dispersion and diminution, which was not only morally unjustifiable, but nationally unsafe (hear, hear). They had proved their conviction and humiliation that a people usually excited could not at pleasure be restrained, and that they would discover and state their exodus a desperate and contagious hatred of the empire, before whose governing classes they had been compelled to fly (cheers). He was stating no more than that which the English press had been saying during the last twelve months, and which, if ever hostilities should break out, would be the first thing to be proclaimed, and that rents were comparatively moderate; that material prosperity was increasing, and political agitation was on the wane; and he might be asked whether this was a fitting time for legislative changes that were scarcely pressed for out of doors? He answered, that there was the time for preventive legislation, and that rents were comparatively moderate. If no agrarian crime existed, could not be objected that they were holding harrow with assassins; if agitation on the subject had diminished out of doors, then out of doors men would be more easily satisfied; if fishermen were beginning to be dissatisfied with the sea, why were they not to give them a little of their own land? But he would assume that they forgot that many of the conditions that they cited were incompatible with each other. Prices were still high in consequence of the war, and rents continued moderate in the constant expectation of peace. With peace would come a rise in the value of property, and a rise in the population would come; and if a further population returned from America, it would not be a population were quiet under injustice. Were we to wait until the miserable cycle of our subterfuges and expedients again returned upon us—until wrong had again begun to reign—until agitation again had kindled at home, and another war assailed abroad—until Russia, under more favorable circumstances, again returned to the task which she never would abandon, and when it might be our fate to maintain the quarrel, single-handed, with Russia in the East and with America in the West? Let no one imagine that such a contingency was improbable or remote. So sure as the sun went down that rent would rise to-morrow, so surely the contest with Russia would be renewed. And look to the present position of America, and of the vindictive elements which we had colored into the Atlantic? Could there be a more suspicious and a more unchristian hostility of semi-fanatical and semi-barbarous stockheads of America had alienated the sympathies of her Irish population for us to win back those sympathies by doing justice to them at home? By so doing we should be making friends among our enemies, where we had hitherto sown seeds of discord. We should gather around us at home national devotion, on the stubborn virtue of whose wasted walls we so lately had to place reliance; and we should reclaim, from the further shores of the Atlantic, willing soldiers by a process of self-sacrifice, which we should never have to apologise to any nation in the world. The gentleman having moved the second reading of the bill, resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

MR. MAGUIRE seconded the motion.

THE SPEAKER having put the question, and no member presenting himself to address the house, there were loud cries of "agreed." The question again being put, two or three voices were pronounced. The Speaker declared in favor of the "ayes," but, after considerable hesitation, the decision was questioned, and the House proceeded to a division, where there appeared—

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|--|-----|
| For the second reading, | 88 |
| Against it, | 59 |
| Majority for the second reading, | —29 |

The announcement was received with cheers.

From California.

By the arrival of steamship Grenada at New Orleans, San Francisco dates of the 6th inst., 1857.

Casa and Cora were hung on the 22d of July, the same day on which Mr. King was married.

The Vigilance Committee had arrested several other desperate characters, including the notorious Yankee on the 11th inst. The latter committed suicide on the 12th inst., in his cell in the Committee Rooms, leaving confusion touching the elections in San Francisco.

The opponents of the Vigilance Committee attempted to hold a meeting on the 2d, to denounce the Committee, but it proved a total failure.

Several murders in the interior are recorded.

Rumors were circulated that Gov. Johnson could make a requisition to suppress the rebellion, but nothing had been done as yet. These rumors had, however, created much excitement throughout the State, and word was sent from the interior that a thousand men were ready to march to the assistance of the committee. Sacramento alone offered to furnish 1000.

Excitement was on the increase.

Martial law had been declared at San Francisco.

The Committee were determined on carrying out their measures, and continue to make arrests.

The opposition, however, were organizing, with 700 stand of arms. It was rumored they intended to attack the Committee Rooms, which were strongly guarded, with two cannon before the door, loaded with grapeshot.

LOQUACITY OF SILENCE.

The cat and the dog made a man's recitals, but the tongue is only busy in expending the treasures received, therefore, the revenues of the mind be uttered as fast or faster than they are received, it must needs be bare, and can never lay up for purchase. But, if the receivers take in still without utterance, the mind may soon grow so full of its own treasures, that it can hardly get it out, and it will not pay up too much and utter nothing, and I be covetous; nor spend much and store up little, lest I be prodigal and poor.

INGENUOUS PIECE OF MECHANISM.

The station-master at the Dunkinfield railway station as just completed a piece of mechanism, which, being placed under the weight of a German clock, will at any given time in the morning strike a bell in his bed-room, to call him up; will at any given time in the evening strike a light, and light a lamp, over which it intended to place a small kettle, so that by the time he is dressed and down stairs there may be boiling water for a cup of tea or coffee.

At the great boat race at Halifax last Boston Club, who were victorious at the Boston Regatta, were beaten by the Halifax Club. The despatches state the distance to have been 5 miles, and the time made twenty minutes, the Boston Club being the victors.

The St. John oarsmen have heretofore invariably been winners, but have found crews to beat them at last. The speed made by the Halifax boat has probably never been exceeded.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Persons forming clubs should always get new subscribers. The object of the clubbing system is to induce those who do not now take the paper to do so.)

Persons taking the paper in clubs, should they remove before their term expires, can have their papers sent to their new residence.

In no case will we add the name of an old subscriber to a Club, who is in arrears for the *Pilot* previous to his joining the Club.

St. MARY'S, Benington Post Office, Ark., June 15th, 1856. DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 10th inst. duly received. I have just mailed, and its offer for the acceptance of an agency for your valuable paper has been received, and I cheerfully accept your proposal. I am actuated in this step by two different reasons; first I consider the *Boston Pilot* the very best religious paper in the union, and I desire to be the means of diffusing the truth of religion, more than any other similar publication, and I assure you I feel perfectly well satisfied that its circulation will be the means of doing much good amongst us. Secondly you are the means of forwarding the Christian, in which our place has arisen; as regards the price for the agency, I consider it nothing, and no inducement; to be able to introduce and circulate so valuable addition to our Catholic library is already pay enough. Our dear Father, Father Kuper Siedenbush, has already expressed his willingness to pay for it, and I assure you, do all that lays in my power to soon be able to forward you a good subscription from this County. We are building up our little town as if by magic. We have everything necessary to make man happy and comfortable. The *St. Mary's* is the paper, and I shall, I am sure, will soon rank amongst the best, richest, and most important places in western Pennsylvania. By your permission I shall occasionally write to you. Please send me the *Pilot* regular, and when I get another subscriber, I will forward the money. Yours truly, E. C. SCULTZ.

We shall be pleased to hear from you correspond when anything of interest occurs in the Catholic settlement of St. Mary's.

GUILDFORD CENTRE, N. Y., June 16th, 1856. DEAR SIR:—The undersigned persons have formed a small club for the purpose of taking your paper; and we have agreed to take half a year, for which you will find enclosed four dollars; we are all fresh water sailors; here amidst rocks and brakers, without needle, scale or compass, we thought it best to unite our little strength together and hire a skillful pilot to guide us through the passage, and whatever on the next voyage under the directions of an able commander, we will be able to swell the number of our crew to double the amount, so that we can breast the storm better. Their names are as follows: Robt Quinlan, Patrick Lantry, Thomas Conroy, and James Haven. Yours truly, ANDREW COLLINS.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 27th, 1856. DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find ten dollars for which you will please place to the credit of Mr. Daniel Killion five dollars, and for the other five dollars you will please to send three copies of your valuable paper to the following persons: Mr. Edward Jennings, John Turner, and William Sellers. Yours truly, JOHN LILLIS.

WEST HAVERFORD, Delaware Co., Pa., June 18th, 1856. DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find \$18.00, for twelve copies of your valuable paper. The names are as follows: Jno Burt, John Shea, Patrick Hart, Fernand O'Heeghen, Hugh Gannon, John McLaugh, Daniel Kerigan, Dennis Gleason, Edward Stewart, Geasey McLaugh, and Richard McManis. Yours truly, WM. MORRIS.

GALLATIN, Montana, June 17th, 1856. DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find \$12.20, for seven copies of your paper. Names: David Tobin, James Maher, Mark Smyth, Adam Mooney, Michael Cluff, Al Rider, and Francis Gallagher. Yours truly, JOHN CRONAN.

WALTON, Mass., June 8th, 1856. DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find \$15.00, for ten copies of your valuable paper. Names: Charles Mulick, Ml Kilkelly, Jas Stephens, P Welch, Patrick McGue, John Finnagan, Jo Hayes, Jas Fulhern, and Michael Corcoran. Yours truly, KEENAN.

MILL RIVER, Mass., May 16th, 1856. DEAR SIR:—I send you \$9.40 for six copies of the *Pilot*, hoping some one else in our village will do more for you. Yours truly, S. WRINKLE.

Battle of Arklow, Wexford, in 1798.

To protect Arklow was imperatively necessary, yet it was but poorly garrisoned, and totally unprepared to resist a regular attack. The garrison were considerable less than one thousand men, principally irregular troops, and not a field-work, or other preparation had been made to defend the place. An old barrack, incapable of defence, was their only place of refuge. The garrison consisted of their own irregular ordinance and a party of the ancient Britons, commanded by Sir W. Wynn in person, and a few yeomen, their only cavalry. The insurgents had collected nearly thirty thousand men at the ruined town of Gorey, within a few miles of Arklow, when they commenced the attack on the 15th inst. and, after the ensuing morning. The alarm of the metropolis at this intelligence may be easily conceived. An immediate reinforcement of the garrison of Arklow could alone prevent the attack on Dublin, and an insurrection of the present time. Lord Farnham, was instantly despatched to succor General Needham, but the distance being more than thirty miles, they were hurried off in every sort of vehicle; and even the carriages of the nobility and gentry were seized or tendered for the occasion.

This was the only reinforcement sent throughout the whole of the insurrection. The pikemen amounted to many thousands—the king's troops were under fifteen hundred—the re-arms on each side were nearly equal in number, but those of the insurgents were of every variety and description, whilst their powder was carried in bags in the pocket, and was but scantily supplied.

The Cavan regiment arrived at the critical minute. The conflict was in a level field at the extremity of the town; the royal infantry engaged on a line and open, with two pieces of cannon at each end. The rebels advanced in the ranks were drawn up in a line exactly parallel with a very low ditch in front, and two pieces of artillery on each flank; small flags of green and yellow waved in every part of their position. The fire began as regularly as between disciplined armies; no movements were made until the king's troops were completely discomfited on a range of hills just over the royalists, and waited for any disorder to rush down and exterminate them. An uninterrupted fire was kept up by both parties for some hours, without any manoeuvre, and with very little comparison of arms. The king's troops were dismounted one of the royal cannon, killed the gunners, and the battle was becoming doubtful. The left flank of the royal army was protected by some cavalry and houses, and he right by their barracks, and a piece of artillery which commanded the road. The peasantry, who were not armed, remained at their immense body of pikemen remained inactive on the eminence, a few hundred yards from the scene of action. The royal officers became alarmed; had the insurgents' ammunition lasted, and the pikemen charged, the danger would have been increased, and the royal army and most of the officers were disposed to retire, as a matter of necessity; but Col. Kerri, of the Dumbarton fencibles, resolutely declared that his regiment should never retreat. A retrograde movement would have given an opportunity for a rush of the pikemen, and the king's troops ended in the annihilation of the royal force.

No quarter was expected upon either side. Had the royal troops advanced, they might have been easily surrounded; their alternative was, to succeed or perish. The ammunition

the royal army began to retreat, and at length, the firing gradually slackened; and, at length, a very ferocious attack was made on the right wing, by a large body of pike-men, led by Father Murphy; a four-pounder opened its fire, and Father Murphy received a ball through the breast-plate. The insurgents, thus dispirited, advanced no further; and, after an effort on the left, repulsed by some Ancient Britons, they began to retreat, but without precipitation. The royal army did not think it prudent to pursue, but retired to their barracks, whilst the peasantry fell back, unmolested, to Garry. This concluded a battle by no means the most sanguinary, but certainly one of the most important of the insurrection. Had the peasantry succeeded, they would have been reinforced every mile of their march to Dublin, by the excited population of Wexford and Wicklow. Kildare, Meath and Westmeath would have been the theatre of operations, and more than 30,000 organized United Irishmen within its walls; and, however intrepidly defended, must have yielded in a river of blood to the innumerable hosts of its enthusiastic assailants. Their failure, however, in the principle attacks on Kildare and Wicklow, had dispirited and repulsed the insurgents, and was sufficient to direct them, and Ireland was thus saved. More than 30,000 peasantry were actually present at the battle of Ross and Arklow; and Wexford and Wicklow are by no means the most populous counties. At a very moderate computation, there were, in Wexford and Wicklow, at least, 50,000 men, who were armed with arms, or prepared to take arms, had their measures continued to be successful. Their courage and perseverance may be estimated by the extraordinary incidents of the battle of Ross, which lasted ten hours with alternate success, and in which they were finally conquered, only after the loss of 5000 men. The names of their leaders,—*Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation*, by Jonah Barrington.

THE OLD LAND.

Dates from Ireland up to June 10th.

The Church.

CONFIRMATION BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale commenced his confirmation visits on the 24th of May, when the remote districts of the diocese, Spiddal, Killeen, and the Islands of Arran, were subjected to ecclesiastical scrutiny and record, by the presence of His Grace and his bishop. He reached Spiddal on Saturday, the 24th, accompanied by the Rev. P. MacHale, P.P., Belmullet, and the Rev. P. Conry, R.C., A., of Tuam, where he was received by the pious and hospitable P.P., the Rev. Mr. Lyons, and many of the clergy, who, adjoining the rectory, had prepared for His Grace and his bishop. He reached the evening by the hearty rejoicings of the people; bonfires blazed in every direction, and demonstrations of respect and affection met him at every turn. After he had dispensed the sacrament of confirmation to upwards of 350 children, he proceeded next day to Killeen, where he was received in a similar spirit of hearty hospitality by the Rev. Mr. Moore, the able and talented administrator of the parish. At dinner, which was prepared with a profuse and sumptuous liberality, he was met and greeted by a large number of clergy, amongst whom were the Rev. Messrs. Mulkerin, and the Rev. Mr. Lyons, and the Rev. Mr. Conry, O'Mally, P.P., Errisnagh, Moran, P.P., Arran, O'Mally, C.C., Roundstone, Lyden, C.C., Errisnagh, Magrath, P.P., Spiddal, &c. His Grace confirmed 250 children in Killeen parish. Previous to his departure he minutely inspected the education of the children, and expressed himself in strong terms of approbation on the state of education amongst the people, and the admirable condition of the chapels in both parishes of Spiddal and Killeen. All traces of jumpership had vanished, and piety and plenty reigned in the schools of the parishes. The jumpership which had once fastened itself on the poverty and wants of the poor,—But though the unhalloved callings is at a dead stand, and the voice of the charmer falls only upon the unimpressible breeze, still is there a stiff kept up under the specious pretext of a possible future return of which the sole of farmers to be had, so long will the game of hypocrisy to be kept alive, and rich old women of England continue to be ruled by the lying missionaries of an infamous propaganda. In the open air on each occasion his Grace addressed the multitude in a powerful sermon in the Irish language, and in which he was listened to by a scholar, and the most eloquent speaker. His discourse evidently reached the hearts of his hearers, on whose pious sensibilities it could not fail of producing a singular effect. The gentlemanlike courtesy, unaffected good humor, and unstinted hospitality of the Rev. Messrs. Lyons and Moore were universally admitted and appreciated. The Rev. Mr. Lyons, who were assembled to meet the Archbishop. The Rev. Mr. Mulkerin, also an accomplished Irish scholar, preached in the vernacular one of his magnificent sermons. From Killeen the Archbishop proceeded to visit the Arran Islands, next day, Wednesday. The passage from Killeen to the islands, which is a beautiful divination. A beautiful boat was tastefully fitted up by the Rev. Mr. Moore for the reception of his grace. Flags were flying, and gorgeous streamers spread themselves to the breeze. A band of Irish pipers occupied the deck, who made the air musical with lively measures.—The day was a warm one, and the whole of the sailing was fine, broad and beautiful as a mirror. The shores were lined with a living multitude, whose cheers filled up every space in music on board. Fifty first-class sail-boats, all with flags and banners, accompanied that of the Archbishop, the cheers of the occupants of which gleefully mingled with the shouts of the Irish melodies and Irish enthusiasm were splendidly in connection with Irish piety.—The sail to Arran was, as we have said, an ovation of no ordinary kind. As the procession neared the shores they were met by a fleet of Arran boats gaily decorated and manned by the honest and brave sailors of the islands, surrounded with the commingled cheers of both parties. Nearer as they approached, a fleet of small canoes, rowed by six oars, with gay flags flying fore and aft, put off to meet the advancing party, and joined their jubilant voices to the re-echoing shouts which went up into the air from the shore. The boats of the fleet, in consecutive order put under that of the Archbishop, and having received the benediction of his grace, fled off and made way for its fellow, which received in turn a blessing and then moved away in order. At this time there were 80 large boats and 50 canoes assembled on the water, for the purpose of pulling up to the harbor, the rate of nine knots an hour, all made for the harbor, the small boats pulling equally with those of larger calibre, when the whole entered in solid body. The quays were crowded by numbers of people of both sexes, all dressed in holiday attire. The boats formed a magnificent line, that of his grace approaching from the centre, and the multitude on the shore conspicuous to the multitude on the shore was recognized and greeted by such cheers as Her Majesty's navy at Spithead never gave forth more joyously and truthfully. Next day he confirmed 240 children in the large island, and on Friday, sailed for the South Sea Islands, and returned to Killeen, where on Sunday he confirmed 230 children, and met eighteen of his clergy at the hospitable board of Rev. Mr. Mulkerin. On Monday morning last, he crossed the ferry from Killeen to Headford, and then proceeded on to Tuam. It is pleasing to dwell on the fact that the State of Ireland, throughout the tour. The state of the people and children, was such as to call forth repeated eulogiums from his lips. Jumpership had died out everywhere, and morality and education were conspicuous amongst the flocks of the earnest and vigilant priests of each parish. He enjoyed

The society of his clergy, who look up to him as their guide, philosopher and friend, and amongst the most good-humored and good-natured of young priests was his grace himself whose laugh rung out merrily and whose heart beat as warmly as the youngest amongst them.
Saturny Vindicator.

General Summary.

The Glamorgan militia were disbanded at Cardiff on Tuesday last. Two of the officers, captain Hickson and Lieutenant Fitzknerald, are fined £6 each for wrenching off knickerbockers before bed.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A letter from Mr J. F. MAGUIRE, Esq., M.P., states there is now on exhibition at Mr. Tate's silversmith and jeweller, Patrick street, a handsome piece of silver plate presented to Mr. Maguire, M.P., by the employees of Messrs. Carmichael & Co., Arnott & Co., Ogilvie, Sutherland & Co., in testimony of his exertions on behalf of the poor during the losing movement. This present contains the following inscription:—Presented to John Francis Maguire, Esq., M.P., by the draper's assistants in the houses of J. Carmichael & Co., Arnott & Co., Ogilvie, Sutherland & Co., in testimony of his exertions on behalf of the poor during the losing movement. The presentation is dated the early closing day, 1856." Mr. Maguire has also been presented by the assistants in the employment of the Queen's Old Castle Company with a French gilt bronze time-piece, of great beauty, designed as a token of friendship. The dial is adorned by female figures representing Liberty, while beneath her reclines a boy playing upon a pipe. At each side of the dial and beneath it the other group are inserted two scenes of a similar character, exquisitely wrought in enamel.—*Cork Reporter.*

Messrs. Girdlestone & Darver have collected £200, to erect a belfry in connection with the Catholic church of the parish. Stones were being quarried at Killencroole for the work, when a certain land agent stopped the men, and the quarry, he stated, belonged to the landlord. The people of Darver, not to be frustrated in their exertions, applied to Mr. Byrne's estate, and they are being carried at present to the quarry.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. The weather for some time past has been very favorable, the country having been blessed with abundant rain and genial heat. Under their influence crops are growing rapidly, and already they give promise of an excellent and abundant harvest. Wheat, oats, and barley appear in splendid condition, and were never so promising. Mr. Launcelot Coulter of Ballinascashon, had some meadows cut down during the week, and the crops we understand, will be ready for the scythe looks excellent. Mr. Harrigan, of Balluraght, sold some new potatoes in Dundalk this week, which were obtained early in January, and grown in the open air. They were very large, and of excellent quality. The price was 6d per lb.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

Fairs. From the inland counties are leaving this port, on their way to the English, say harvest. They appear much better clad, and stout than they have been for some years.—*Ibid.*

BALLYVAUGHAN. This fair was held on Thursday. There was a brisk demand, many buyers attending from the other side of the bay. The stock was of a poor description, except a few calves, high priced and real dealers. Both buyers and sellers were satisfied. The quotations were the same as the late fairs.—*Clare Journal.*

BALLYBOT. The June fair at Ballybot took place on Monday. Stock of good or middling descriptions were in active requisition at high prices. A few hogs looked well. Inquiries comparatively neglected. Good springers fetched from 10 to 14/, and even better breeds in several instances; and milch cows in condition were in brisk demand at prices varying from 16 to 19/. Young cattle sold at relatively reduced prices; and agencies; but as the sales section comprised a greater number of animals, inquiries were not so well sustained, and the transactions were restricted. There were very few sheep on sale; about average rates were paid. DEERHOP MONTHLY FAIR. Our usual monthly fair was held on Wednesday, and owing to the fineness of the weather, was very well attended. Pigs were scarce and dear, ranging from 50 to 70s, and butcher meat, in consequence of extensive purchases. Store cattle were plenty, and in high demand. Sheep rated from 6 to 10 shillings per lb., and were also very short in supply. Lambs were in fine demand, and also scarce, bringing from 16 to 22s a piece. Carters of pigs were selling from 4 to 5s 6d. The pig fair was well supplied, and inquiries were made by purchasers. Some good sales were effected. Pigs were a medium supply, and had ready demand. The following is the list of stock exposed for sale in all the markets—196 sows, 73 black cattle, 344 pigs, 25 sheep, 2 goats, and 23 goats. Total number of stock, 506.—*Danvers of Ulster.*

TOWNLAND. This fair on Wednesday was exceedingly brisk one, though by no means large, considering the time of year. Milch cows are still in great demand, notwithstanding the fall in the price of butter; nothing of the kind could be got under 10s 10s to 11s. Two year olds were scarce and dear—7s 10 to 10s. Yearlings, of which the supply was small, ranged from 5s 6s. Steers averaged 15s 10s to 7s per head. Hoggets (over 10 weeks) cost 2s to 3s 9d. Two year old wedders, 2s. Fat wethers, 2s 2s; a small supply, and all bought up early. Store pigs were much sought after; prices may be quoted at 50 to 70s; boned 20 to 25s each. The horse fair was a success beyond expectations. It was not what the pig fair, held on Monday, was not as well attended as usual, nevertheless a large business was done during the day. Bacon pigs brought from 58 to 63s per cwt;

WATERFORD. Our monthly fair was held on Monday, and the weather being very fine there was a large attendance of buyers. There was a fair variety of goods of every sort for sale, and the result was shown. Daniel Osborne, Esq., concerning, had some very fine fat heifers and one superior sheep the former went as high as 100 shillings, and for the sheep, 55s was obtained. The following were followed:—Fat cows from 17 to 23s; dry do, 7 to 12s; in calf cows, 8 to 13s; calves, 10 to 15s; lambs, 10 to 15s; hoggets, 2s to 3s; sheep, 30s to 40s; yearlings, 25s to 35s; ewes, 25s to 35s; lambs, 16s to 20s; fat pigs 65s, 62s per cwt; and stores, 40s to 60s.

KILSLANE. This fair was held on Monday, and was, as usual, well supplied with a good assortment of store cattle, sheep, and pigs, the demand for which was so brisk as to cause some difficulty in obtaining value to be obtained in the majority of instances. There was a great falling off in the supply of stall-fed and half-sheathed beasts, consequent on the late drought, and at there were a good many sprangers and French cows, which brought generally their entire value. Stores of a first-class quality fetched from 12 to 14 shillings, and were obtained at 17s. A few first-class springs went as high as 17 l. a piece, but 2l less may be put down as an average. Beef was so very scarce and dear that little business was done, 60s per cwt being the lowest price asked for anything fit for slaughter. 24 tons of porter and department stores were an excellent supply of store hoggets and wethers, as also prime mutton and lambs. Mutton, first quality, averaged 63d per inferior ditto, 63 p lb.; lambs, 1l to 1l 3s; and stores, 28s to 44s, according to quality. The horse fair was so poorly supplied with such inferior class as to require no comment at our hands.

DEATHS.

June 7, at Ballinacree in the county of Westmeath, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Perry Esq., aged 17 years.

June 8, at Williamsfort, King's county, Jane, wife of James Watson, Esq. of Castle Connell.

June 10, at Mullagh, County Tipperary, George, Comptroller of Customs at that port.

June 5, at Dublin, Helena, daughter of the late John Hill Esq., deceased.

June 6, in Dublin, Charlotte Maria, wife of John Hill Esq., deceased.

June 23, Mr Michael Camplin, late of Philadelphia, formerly of Cork, died at his residence, No 10, St. Andrew's Church Lane, Dungannon.

June 7, at his residence, Netley, John Power Esq.,



“You need not refer at all to the Southerners, for there are your own brother Yankees down east in Hellswoth (Ellsworth) going right straight to the d—l.” “I should think they were,” said the Irishman, coolly, “they have such hatred for Catholics and such love for *Yre*.” Exit K. N. A LISTENER.

Foreign Gleanings.

TENANT RIGHT BILL. We understand that the further consideration of the tenant right bill has been postponed to the 3rd of July.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX. having learned the disasters caused by the inundations in France, desired to aid in the succor of the victims who were affected by them, and has intimated to the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris that he will devote to that purpose the sum of 15,000 francs.

M. Lejollote, the correspondence agent, who, as you are aware, was arrested some time ago, on the charge of surreptitiously obtaining a copy of the treaty of Paris, was tried for that offence on Friday, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. A printer employed at the *Impressio Imperiale*—through whose agency the treaty reached M. Lejollote—was sentenced to 18 months of the same penalty.

The Gazette of Lincorne announces that the Emperor Napoleon III. has received a present of a certain infant, for him—namely, the catechism which he studied in his infancy when he resided with his mother at the chateau of Arnhem. The book belonged to the Abbe Kiesel, who died some time ago at Ermatingen, and he preserved it as a precious relic. It is his family who intend to offer it to his Majesty. Marks indicate the quantity which the Prince had to learn at a lesson.

MORMON EMIGRATION FROM PRESTON. The emigration of the inhabitants of our town, under the auspices of the Mormons, is more extensive than we were led to imagine. We find it is not unusual for husbands to return home at night and find wife, daughter, and child, all packed up in a wagon, and a pretty long list of debts incurred, and a pretty long list of property left unpaid. Tradesmen, too, in seeking after debtors, are astonished to find those who had promised to pay, off to the land of promise. A hard case has recently come under our notice. A laboring man took his wages home on Saturday evening, and returned to his wife, who was waiting for him late home. When he had finished his labor, he again returned home, but found his wife and family had fled, and his home stripped. Subsequently, he ascertained that instead of applying his wages to their proper use, they had run deeply in debt, and allowed the money to accumulate in their hands. They sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ult., with a large number of others from various places, in the *Horizon* bound for Boston.—*Preston Guardian.*

ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA. Accounts from Cork state that the screw steamer *Protonotus*, Captain Goodwin, is now at Queenstown, where she is coaling, having on board the sub-marine cable, to be laid down between Cape Ray, Newfoundland, and Cape North, Cape Breton Island. The length of this cable is 85 miles, and its weight 170 tons. She has also on board the cable to be laid down between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Forman, New Brunswick; length thirteen miles, and weight thirty tons. The cables are coiled on board, and are to be laid down by W. Kuper and Co. of London, under the direction of Mr. Canning, who, with his assistants, is on board. The former failure in laying down the cable arose from the fact that it was on board of a vessel towed by a steamer; now it is on board the steamship itself, and there is no doubt it will be effectually laid down.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY. Intelligence reached London on Monday of the death of the Countess of Shrewsbury, which event took place in Paris, shortly after the 6th instant. Her ladyship had been suffering for some time from an internal disorder, and she was recently brought to bed of a son, the intelligence of her death is most unexpected to her friends. She was a daughter of the late William Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, county Wexford, by his first wife, a daughter of Lawrence O'Keefe, Esq., of Buxton, in the same county. In 1814 she married the late Earl of Shrewsbury, then John Talbot, Esq., who succeeded to the earldom on his uncle's death in 1827, and died suddenly at Naples in November, 1852. By her deceased husband Lady Shrewsbury had issued a son, who died in his infancy, and two daughters, one of whom has been raised to the rank of princess by the King of Bavaria, and is married to the Prince of Monaco. The Countess and the wife of the Prince Borghese, but died about fifteen years ago. Lady Shrewsbury was a zealous adherent of the Roman Catholic faith, with which the name of her own family and her late husband are so closely identified; and she was well known for her extensive charities both here and on the continent.—*Daily News.*

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has resolved on reducing the army by nearly 200,000 men, and 20,000, as stated elsewhere in this paper.

The last encounter of Lola Montes at Ballarat, was with one of her own sex, wife of a theatrical manager, who broke a whip over Lola's head, and so mauled her that she will be rather unprintable on the stage for a long time.

NORWAY. We read in the Hamburg correspondence of the Brussels Independence, that the Norwegian people are altogether unknown to the country. For three centuries no church or chapel has been built for the exercise of the Catholic worship, and the country people are ignorant of even the existence of a Pope. This state of things has attracted the serious attention of the Sacred College, and the Catholic missionaries, familiar with the language and its dialects, have been laboring in the country since winter, especially in the district of Finnmarken, at the extremity of the north of Norway, upon the White Sea. A Polish Priest, Father Diunkowski, is at the head of this mission.

SWITZERLAND. The petty cantonal government of Tessino persisting in its opposition to the federal government, and against the rights of the Church. At a place called Onsernone, in that canton, an Italian gentleman, known as a friend of Mr. Frasnini, had been set upon with knives and stilettos by some revolutionary ruffians, and escaped assassination by little short of a miracle. Such is the state of the country and the religious feelings of the Tessino.

Zurich the Mormon emissaries were preaching everywhere their pestilential doctrines, and gaining crowds of deluded perverts from the ignorant Protestants of the canton.

FOUNDING OF EIGHT SHIPS WITH ALL HANDS. At Lloyd's, the greatest apprehensions are manifested that the following vessels have foundered at sea, with all hands. The ship *Balmoral* of Aberdeen sailed from Gravesend on the 14th of last July, for Shanghai, and has not since been heard of; she had 30 hands. The ship *Australia*, 1,170 tons, left the China Islands on the 27th of last October, with a cargo of guano, for Liverpool; her officers and crew numbered 45, and nothing has been heard of her. The same name is applied to the *Glaive*, which sailed in March last for Newfoundland; she was seen on the 9th of April off Cape Maria; she had on board 183 passengers, with the crew, have, it is believed, all perished. The other ships given up as lost are the *Thulestris*, which left Calcutta for London on the 29th of Oct.; the *Ocean Prince*, which sailed from Halifax for Liverpool the 31st of last December; the *Mas* from Calcutta for London; the *Arundel* from the same port for London; the *Resource*, from Shields to London; and the *Artiste*, from Sweden for Huesco. The number of lives lost is believed to be between 200 and 300.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Mr. S. G. Courtenay, so long and favorably known for his energy and business capacity, has associated with himself his brother, William A., who has just opened a splendid new store at No. 9 Broad street. Our friends can have all their literary wants supplied on application to the Messrs. COURTNEY. The Pilot can always be had at their store.

Later from Ireland.

Dates up to the 14th of June.

By the arrival of the steamer *Africa* at New York, we have files of Irish paper up to the 14th of June, from which we extract the following interesting items of news:—

Church. The ceremony of blessing the foundation of the contemplated addition to the Catholic church, Bagenalstown, was performed on Sunday last by the Right Reverend Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, assisted by the Rev. J. Hughes, administrator, Carlow; the Rev. Mr. Morin, P. P., Bagenalstown, and the Rev. Rev. P. Meagher, C. C.—*Carlow Post.*

CONVERSION. A woman named Scanlon came before the board and stated that she wished to change her profession and that of her child from the Protestant to the Catholic religion. The order was made accordingly. We understand that this woman and child had been recently in the clutches of the soupers.—*Waterford News.*

SISTERS OF CHARITY. On Tuesday, the 3d inst., five postulants were clothed with the holy habit of religion in the chapel of the novitiate at our Lady's Mount, Harold's Cross, Miss Streaker, of Kildare, Miss Murphy of Galway, Miss Hynes, of Waterford, and two others as domestic. This most impressive ceremony was immediately followed by the profession of Miss Lynch, of Galway, Miss Walsh, of Clonmel, and Miss Myers of the same place. Very Rev. Dr. Maher, P. P., of Rathfriland, was the celebrant on the occasion. The ceremonies occupied about two hours, and were concluded by the celebration of the Holy Sacrament, after which the friends of the young ladies were sumptuously entertained in the parlours of the convent.—*Waterford News.*

General Summary. There are 488 paupers in the Clogheen union, being a decrease of 183 from the same period last year.

EMIGRATION. During the spring months, at least 50 emigrants per week left this port on their way to the United States.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

The tide of emigration from this port for the United States still continues, but in diminished number.—*Nevry Examiner.*

PROSECUTION. On Monday an inquiry was held before the Kilrush bench of magistrates into the alleged assault of the police by the people on the occasion of the trial of Denny, the Bible reader, against the Rev. Mr. Hannan, C. C., of Carrigrohilly. The sessional court solicitor, Mr. Cullen, appeared for the people, and Mr. Hannan, C. C., for the government. It has been stated that over fifty summonses have been issued. Fifty of the Clare police marched to Kilrush yesterday morning for the purpose of keeping the peace which those impertinent Bible readers are provoking, by their aggressions, the people to break.—*Limerick Reporter.*

CONSTABLE ALLEN and party from Kincora, near Killara, were on duty last week in that locality, when they succeeded in effecting a large seizure of contraband spirits, as also a still, head, and all the working apparatus; a number of barrels, and about forty-five gallons of pot-ale, the entire of which were seized. The seizure was made at Palmerstown, near Killara.—*Mayo Constitution.*

THE CATTLE TRADE. This trade has been very brisk during the past week, and large shipments have been made. The four steamers that left our quays were fully loaded as they came. The *Distraction* Mail. The seizure of many of our farmers have lost several of their pigs by a disease similar to that which visited us during the last few years. We believe this complaint is mainly the effect of allowing the pigs to be exposed to the elements, and a simple remedy is all that is required. Let the pigs graze early, and in the evening, but keep them housed during the middle of the day.—*Waterford Mail.*

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT. On Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred to a young woman, named Miss Adams, daughter of Mr. Adams, of Alexander, Co. Fells-road. It appears that the unhappy deceased went into the mill, accompanied by a friend for the purpose of looking at the machinery. While examining one of the cog-wheels, the young woman's dress became entangled in the gearing, and she was instantly dragged into the mill, and died several times, and her remains scattered about in every direction. Before the engine could be stopped the unfortunate creature had ceased to exist. The body, when exhumed, presented a horrible appearance, nothing remaining but the lower part of the frame, the hands, arms and head having all been crushed and projected in several directions.—*Belfast Mercury.*

SERIOUS RIOT BETWEEN THE LONDONDERRY MILITIA AND THE CIVILIANS IN BELFAST. On Monday evening, about half-past nine o'clock, several of the Londonderry Militia had a row with some civilians near to the barracks, and the circumstances having been made known to the militia in the barracks, an armed picket, it is alleged, rushed out to the assistance of their comrades, and commenced a most unjustifiable attack upon the unarmed people. The consequence was that three persons, named Robert Miller, Patrick McNeill, and John McNeill, were killed by bayonets in several places, and they were immediately afterwards conveyed to the Hospital. We understand that the wounds are not dangerous.—*Belfast Mercury.*

AGRICULTURE. The crops are looking splendid. Corn, potatoes, and the usual green crops promise abundantly.—*Clare Journal.*

WE HAD THE GRATIFICATION, on Tuesday, of witnessing two luxuriant fields of wheat in full ear, and in the most healthy and promising condition, in the neighborhood of this city; the more forward of the crops being the *Robert* and *Robert*, Esq., at the North Strand; and the other on the lands of Robert Rogers, Esq., J. P., at the Cottage, Corbally.—*Limerick Observer.*

SOME EXCELLENT HAY CROPS have been already gathered in, and mowmen become pretty generally at hand in this country. The grass is looking bright, and the early part of the spring, will be nearly an average. The season has been favorable for turnip sowing, and we may anticipate a rich harvest of both grain and green crops. The potato crop was never more promising; and it is, indeed, gratifying to anticipate an abundance of that staple food of the people, and a consequent relief from what they regard as unpalatable dietary—namely, Indian meal.—*Nevry Examiner.*

IT AFFORDS US MUCH PLEASURE to be able to say that we never, at this season of the year, saw a more luxuriant appearance in every description of crop. The grass is looking bright, and the early part of the spring, will be nearly an average. The season has been favorable for turnip sowing, and we may anticipate a rich harvest of both grain and green crops. The potato crop was never more promising; and it is, indeed, gratifying to anticipate an abundance of that staple food of the people, and a consequent relief from what they regard as unpalatable dietary—namely, Indian meal.—*Nevry Examiner.*

EARLY MEADOW. The scythe has already been at work at Claremont, Howth. A large field, the property of Richard D. Kane, Esq., has already been cut down and saved, and notwithstanding the unfavorable spring weather which we have been visited, the produce is very large.

EARLY POTATOES. We have received a sample of new potatoes from Daly's Hotel, Westport. They present a fine healthy appearance, and unusually large, considering the early season of the year, together with the fact of their being grown in the open air. The potatoes are known as "Early Americans."—*Mayo Constitution.*

Every description of vegetable produce is in the market. The crops are looking splendid. Corn, potatoes, and the usual green crops promise abundantly.—*Clare Journal.*

is in a most prosperous condition. Wheat and oats look most luxuriant; and the recent rains have removed any apprehension of the oats being short in straw; as for the potato crop, it is thriving as it is general. We are confident that the area under this excellent fully ripened in the present year will be the highest. The sowing of turnips is very general this year; and nearly every farmer is extending his operations in the increased cultivation of turnips. It is rather a remarkable fact that the peasantry throughout the entire county are using quantities of guano, which heretofore they looked upon with incredulity, believing it unfit to be so remunerative a use.

EARLY WHEAT. Yesterday two samples of early wheat, in full ear, were left at our office. That presenting the most advanced state of growth, and called, "Australian white wheat," was grown at Croagh, near Clonmel, by Burrows, Close, Esq. The stalk measured over three feet, and the ear nearly three inches and a half, and is quite round and full. The other sample was almost as forward, and was plucked from an excellent field of wheat, situated at the rear of the military barracks, belonging to P. B. Phelan, J. P.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

FAIRS. MULLAGH. This fair on Friday was largely attended, and a great number of transactions transacted during the day. Much corn, but especially those of a good description, were in brisk demand and sold well. The show of springers was chiefly of rather an inferior class and high prices were obtained. Of young stock also the quality was inferior, and in all the sale made, the fates were fully their value. Three-year-old heifers ranged on an average at 91 per head, and yearlings from 3 to 42 each. Fat sheep (shorn) went at 8s 8d per lb. Fat hoggets averaged 11 10s each, and lambs fetched from 15 to 22s each.

CLARE. On Friday this fair was well attended, both with stock and purchasers.—of the fair a great number of transactions transacted during the day. Much corn, but especially those of a good description, were in brisk demand and sold well. The show of springers was chiefly of rather an inferior class and high prices were obtained. Of young stock also the quality was inferior, and in all the sale made, the fates were fully their value. Three-year-old heifers ranged on an average at 91 per head, and yearlings from 3 to 42 each. Fat sheep (shorn) went at 8s 8d per lb. Fat hoggets averaged 11 10s each, and lambs fetched from 15 to 22s each.

BOYLE. The green of this town presented on Friday extensive supplies of cattle of every description, and such persons as were disposed to sell met ready purchasers. The prices obtained exceeded expectations, and fully realized the highest fair prices for every description of stock. Three-year-old heifers ranged at 12 to 151; three-year-old ditto from 15 to 171. Pigs brought from 56 to 58s per ewt; young pigs, in creels, from 18 to 25s each. The supply of horses was good, and embraced more of a good stamp than recent fairs had here; many changed owners, from 15 to 451. Wool by retail, from 20 to 21s per stone.

CULHILL. The "great May fair" of Culhilly, which was held on Tuesday last, showed a marked falling of both as to quantity and quality of stock generally. Fat cows were not so well as in their previous position. The 12 to 131, 10s, and in a few instances 161, was obtained; springers 101, 10s to 121; two year olds 6 to 101, 10s; yearlings 41, 15s to 61, 10s. Fat sheep, out of wool, 38s to 44s; hoggets, 32s to 38s; inferior ditto, 25s to 30s; lambs, 16s to 20s. Fat pigs (mutton) 371, per couple, 321, 36s; hams, 35s to 44s, per couple.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

GALWAY. The fair of this town, held on Saturday, was the smallest one in our recollection for many years. The supply of black cattle was not in that condition we were led to expect.—However, higher prices were maintained.—consequently, the cattle were not so numerous as in former years. The supply of sheep was good, and the quality of the stock was good. The 12 to 131, 10s, and in a few instances 161, was obtained; springers 101, 10s to 121; two year olds 6 to 101, 10s; yearlings 41, 15s to 61, 10s. Fat sheep, out of wool, 38s to 44s; hoggets, 32s to 38s; inferior ditto, 25s to 30s; lambs, 16s to 20s. Fat pigs (mutton) 371, per couple, 321, 36s; hams, 35s to 44s, per couple.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

KILLYREA. The monthly fair of this place was held on Saturday, and one of the largest known here for some years. The supply of beef was large for the present season. The best descriptions of cattle were offered, and the prices were high. The 12 to 131, 10s, and in a few instances 161, was obtained; springers 101, 10s to 121; two year olds 6 to 101, 10s; yearlings 41, 15s to 61, 10s. Fat sheep, out of wool, 38s to 44s; hoggets, 32s to 38s; inferior ditto, 25s to 30s; lambs, 16s to 20s. Fat pigs (mutton) 371, per couple, 321, 36s; hams, 35s to 44s, per couple.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

AGRICULTURE. The crops are looking splendid. Corn, potatoes, and the usual green crops promise abundantly.—*Clare Journal.*

WE HAD THE GRATIFICATION, on Tuesday, of witnessing two luxuriant fields of wheat in full ear, and in the most healthy and promising condition, in the neighborhood of this city; the more forward of the crops being the *Robert* and *Robert*, Esq., at the North Strand; and the other on the lands of Robert Rogers, Esq., J. P., at the Cottage, Corbally.—*Limerick Observer.*

SOME EXCELLENT HAY CROPS have been already gathered in, and mowmen become pretty generally at hand in this country. The grass is looking bright, and the early part of the spring, will be nearly an average. The season has been favorable for turnip sowing, and we may anticipate a rich harvest of both grain and green crops. The potato crop was never more promising; and it is, indeed, gratifying to anticipate an abundance of that staple food of the people, and a consequent relief from what they regard as unpalatable dietary—namely, Indian meal.—*Nevry Examiner.*

IT AFFORDS US MUCH PLEASURE to be able to say that we never, at this season of the year, saw a more luxuriant appearance in every description of crop. The grass is looking bright, and the early part of the spring, will be nearly an average. The season has been favorable for turnip sowing, and we may anticipate a rich harvest of both grain and green crops. The potato crop was never more promising; and it is, indeed, gratifying to anticipate an abundance of that staple food of the people, and a consequent relief from what they regard as unpalatable dietary—namely, Indian meal.—*Nevry Examiner.*

EARLY MEADOW. The scythe has already been at work at Claremont, Howth. A large field, the property of Richard D. Kane, Esq., has already been cut down and saved, and notwithstanding the unfavorable spring weather which we have been visited, the produce is very large.

Our New York Correspondence.

Fillmore, and the Grand Rose-de-Jew—O, what a fall was there, my countrymen!—Strange error as to the Constitution—A Fish-Market on Friday strong evidence of Catholicity—Great Fair to be held to build a Catholic Hospital.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1856.

DEAR DONAHUE.—My last letter came down to Saturday last, and you gave the later news of the terrible storm of Sunday; but your glorious sheet did not chronicle with due aplomb and seriousness the advent, coming, arrival, approach and debauchery of the great Know-Nothing, American-Orange-Wing candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Fillmore.

Therefore intemperately I must begin with him. How are the mighty fallen. How faded the glory of this world. But a year since and the country trembled before the secret order of Know-Nothings, whose dark-lantern plans and midnight debauch, aimed at the destruction of the principles by which America had long learned wisdom in her revolution, and unlearned bigotry rose to greatness and to power. And now where is that party? Unable to find among them a statesman, even one man of tolerable standing and acquirements, they took Fillmore, who had as a Whig been elected Vice President at the same election that raised Z. Taylor to the Presidential Chair.

On Sunday night Fillmore arrived on Tuesday he had a grand procession or what was intended as such; but a mere doleful funeral procession, a more perfect Jack Fallstaff regiment, never seen in the streets of New York. The procession was headed by a band of tall and weazen-faced, looked like a few ghosts of cowboys of doubtful patriotism; their German band looked tired; the spectators grinned dismally. When all was over every Fillmore addressed at night a roving portion of the Fourth of July crowd, which he saved (he said) to Gen. Washington compared a certain Councilman Van Riper (Apollo what a name!) to Benedict Arnold, it was too much. A policeman asleep on his station, was actually awakened, and burst into a loud guffaw! Poor Fillmore! is the expression you hear everywhere. He is so contemptible, so unworthy, that any man, as he is led around by Cartman Briggs, the insane Alderman, an old antagonist of Chief-of-Police, Mattell.

Fillmore visited Brooklyn also, and is now on his way homeward. The Fremonters are active here, but as the 39th Annual of the Section of the Constitution, says expressly that no Catholic can be elected President, they are trying very hard here to prove that Fremont is a Catholic, or at all events that he eats fish on a Friday. The Editor of the *Express* bribed Fremont's servant girl, and looked into her pocket-basket.—The Catholic, who would have thought that the basket, like your Cocchiante water, had an ancient fishy smell. If Fremont is elected, Brooks intends to oppose the election on the ground that he is a Catholic, and thinks the circumstantial evidence very strong, especially the onions.

Some of our stupid people here pretend that there is no such clause in the Constitution, but that a Catholic is as eligible as a Protestant to the Presidency. Do, Dear Donahue, hunt up the section and print it under your eagle for the benefit of the benighted.

"During the storm last Sunday a building was blown down in Jersey City, New Jersey, where a Catholic priest, who was seriously injured, but is now recovering. His name is Brown. He is mentioned in some of the papers as a theological student."

The great item of Catholic news this week is the project of a great Catholic Fair, to be held in New York, on the 1st of September. The ladies of each Catholic Church in the city have a portion in the vast building allotted to them. The object is to raise funds to build a large Catholic Hospital to be directed by the Sisters of Charity. We have one now, but its maintenance is a heavy burden, and it is so limited their grounds, that it has been impossible to give entrance to any great number of patients, or the necessary comforts to those whom they could not but receive.

From abroad we have further tidings of the fearful inundations of France. The sufferings have been enormous, and the clergy have been all in their power to relieve. The Bishops have been seen, spade in hand, helping to raise up dikes to withstand the water. The Emperor has shown himself as devoted as his previous career would lead us to suppose him. Some talk was made in the papers here, not long since, about a regulation proposed by the Emperor, that the Bishops should be now chanting prayers against the inundation, and *Te Deums* where it has ceased, without any authorization of government. In fact, the object of the government was to prevent the clergy being annoyed by every *Maire* or *Préfet*, who wished to force them to chant *Te Deum* without any direction from the ordinary.

In France our dismissal of Crampton is looked upon as severe, but it is very plainly stated that England need not look to France for any aid in case of war with us. McC.

Death of the Rev. George King, S. J.

On the 20th instant, at Loyola College, Baltimore, wither he had come to avail himself of the best medical attendance, the Rev. Geo. King, S. J., in the 61st year of his age, R. I. P.

The Rev. Father, who until he was several years Treasurer of Georgetown College, D. C., and the increasing wants of the missions entrusted to the care of the society of which he was a member determined his superiors to send him to the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In the various missions of that portion of the State, as well as in the neighboring States of Virginia and North Carolina, he labored for nearly twenty years, all the duties of an active and zealous missionary to the spiritual profit of the scattered Catholics. The labors he had to undergo, and the contradictions he frequently encountered sufficient to frighten one of a more healthy and vigorous constitution, were only incentives to his more fervent and generous. From that first scene of his Apostolic labors he was removed, at the close of the last year, in order to take charge of the house and missions attached to Newtown, in St. Mary's county. But God was satisfied with his labors. The change of place, though, more pleasant to him, could not remove the seeds of disease, implanted in his constitution by his former exposure, and he gradually sank under its effects. He died, fortified with all the rites of Religion, and helped in the awful moment on which eternity depends, by the presence and prayers of his religious brethren, whom he had edified by a life of simplicity and labor.—*Catholic Mirror.*

Cheapest Bible ever Published.

Mr. Donahue has just issued the cheapest Catholic edition of the sacred scriptures ever published. It is printed on good paper, fair type, and has a family record. Sold for the low price of \$1.

To clubs of 12, we will send 12 copies for \$8. The freight to be paid by the club.

"THE LEADER," the able Catholic paper published at St. Louis, Mo., having been successful as a weekly, the proprietor has decided to issue it hereafter as a daily. The editor of the *Leader*, J. V. Huntington, has at heart the best interests of the people for whom he labors, and by his sound conservatism, well-trained judgment, and moderation, he is well-qualified to render reliable service to the cause, which he has espoused. These commendable qualities are well displayed in the articles on the Keating murder, and the extension of slavery, in his paper of the 21st ult.

California Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the Pilot.

I send you the steamer edition of the *Herald* which will furnish you with a detailed account of the rebellion in our good city.—The *Herald* (Nugent, the Editor, is an Irishman and a Catholic), is the only paper in the city that dared to run counter to the popular current, and denounce in good set terms, the acts and existence of the despotic, self-constituted, Know-Nothing Vigilance Committee; they profess to repudiate the K. N.'s, because an avowal of their sentiments would defeat their object. They have raised a false issue, but any one can see that a desire to deprive the Irish American citizens of the city of the influence they possess, and to fill the offices now held by foreign-born citizens, by dyed-in-the wool K. N.'s, are the principal motives which induced the formation of this tyrannical junta. The sentiment of the non-Catholic community, is decidedly in favor of this despotism, the Catholics alone almost, are here again on the side of law and the Constitution,—and well may they be proud of their position.

While the French and Germans are made the tools of this band of native traitors, the Irish have set their faces, like flint, against them, and at present seem to be the main stay of the Commonwealth. May it ever be so! May the day be very far distant that would witness the Irish American citizens arrayed in hostility to the laws and Constitution of this or any other State of our glorious confederacy.

Business is generally suspended, very little trade of any kind,—the Governor has at last issued his proclamation, calling especially on the Vigilance Committee to desist from their lawless acts, and disband; they are obstinate; an order has been issued commanding all vacancies in the militia to be at once filled, and those subject to military duty, to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning. The end is not yet.

Who'd Have Thought It?

The national feeling of Englishmen appears to be a fixed determination to take a lesson from nothing but disaster. Retrospection impresses this fact upon our minds. When the most natural results occur we turn up our eyes, and in the most ludicrously innocent way exclaim, Lord, who would have thought it. Just look back at our past wars, and the Lord—who would have thought it—system peers forth in all its glory. When our English Dragoons in the last French war got their stomachs inconveniently poked with straight swords, and discovered that swords shaped like rapier blades could not interfere with French stomachs in return—Lord, who would have thought it! When the little Macedonian, Guerrier, and Java frigates, in the American war, had holes bored in their weak planks by 24-pound shot, and discovered that 18-pound shot could not in the long run affect the stout scullow of the huge Constitution, President, and United States frigates opposed to them, consequently found themselves at the bottom of the sea, or in an American port—Lord, who would have thought it! When, in peace, we're sailing about in beautiful looking yachts to our self-glification, laying out endless sums of money in the purchase of new yachts, drinking toasts at our club dinners, and making speeches to the effect that Britannia is the only ruler of the waves, a Yankee sneaks over and lowers our national pride in the presence of Britannia's own vice-regent, Victoria Regina, and she looks on in good triumph at the value of the long bore cannon, the American Lord, who would have thought it! Paikhan guns and Minie rifles from France, and Col's revolvers from America, carry further and are more destructive than English 32-pounders, Brown Bess, and kicking horse pistols—Lord, who would have thought it! English horses eat their own tails, and the manes and tails of their neighbors, in the absence of hay; English doctors cannot cure diseases without medicine nor pioneers dig with-out spades; men lose noses, fingers, and toes if not protected by covering when the mercury is at zero; the American Lord, who would have thought it! Now, if the Americans force us into war—which God forbid but there are limits to forbearance—the Lord who would have thought it! The Americans will have thought it! The Americans will have five frigates nearly completed, so that their newspapers state, on the scanting tonnage, and lines of their Niagara steam frigates. She is 367 feet in length, 56 feet beam, 23 feet draught of water, and is upwards of 3,000 tons, with engine that can work up to 2,000 horse power. She is armed with 110 guns, and has realized 11 knots without lifting the screw, which would give the difference of a knot and a half more. This frigate carries an enormously heavy armament. Our last built frigates, the Imperieuse, the Eurulais, and Shannon, are perfectly dwarfish in comparison with the new ones. The Americans have more than the Macedonian and Guerrier with the Constitution and United States. The Americans have wisely waited for all our improvements, and 12 more of these giant frigates are now to be added to the Niagara and her live sisters, so that the Americans will have the unequalled force of 16 of these flying Leviathans, equal in tonnage and superior in weight of metal to our screw line of battle ships.

This is said advisedly, and attention is called to a statement, which lately ran through the English newspapers, of the appearance of an American ship off Cape Horn, a frigate, armed with 110 guns, and carrying 1,000 men, which was the admiration of all who saw her. From this it is evident, that in the event of war, the Americans intend to strike the fiercest successful blow, on their old tactics. They will oppose a frigate to a frigate, a sloop to a sloop, a gunboat to a gunboat, and in reality an equal disparity of force. It will be saying the world that an American frigate or sloop has been blown up, or sent down, or carried into port by an English frigate or sloop, and straightway our seamen, proverbially the most valiant set of men in the world, will do as they did last war, join the American flag and fight on the side of victory and plunder. Our Admiralty deserve every credit for the speedy way in which they have placed on the sea a fleet more than equal to contend with the combined forces of all Europe. Let them keep our glorious navy up to the requirement of the times. Americans must be dealt with in a way completely different from Russia. Forwarmed to be forearmed; we ought to build frigates equal to cope with the Niagara; the expense must be a secondary consideration; recurrence to the Lord who would have thought it system would deserve impeachments, while a fit state of preparation is in the end a war prevention economy.—*London Examiner.*

CAMPAIGN TACTICS. Our leader this week is devoted to the move of the Fremont Fusion party to obtain the German vote. The sending of emissaries to pic-nics to negotiate for voters is we believe a new feature in party management. The Fremonters must be hard up. Will the Germans give them a helping hand? They have the reputation of being a very reflecting people; and, if they are so, we apprehend they will look twice before they take that leap. After reading what we have presented as to the materials constituting the party, they must be very obtuse if they do not see the cat in that meal tub.

The mortality in New York, last week, was 372. In Boston 72.

We have news from Europe up to the 14th June. Full particulars will be found in our columns.

Mr. Fillmore arrived at Buffalo on Saturday and had a warm reception.

The Arago sailed from New York on Saturday. She takes out \$700,000 in specie and 250 passengers.

Official and private advices by the Atlantic telegraph confirm the belief that Mr. Dallas will be retained.

There is at the present time, in the vicinity of the Hoosac Mountain, Western Massachusetts, a snow drift three feet deep.

A man named Brown, about 28 years of age, was killed by lightning in Northampton, Mass., on Wednesday evening. He was standing in the doorway of his house at the time. The building was but slightly injured.

The Illinois, from San Francisco, arrived at New York on Saturday morning last, with \$2,270,00

He That Runs May Read.

"Since he will be the soul of it, we will be his."

The French army is to be reduced 20,000 men.

The steamer Arabia sailed from New York on the 25th. She took out 180 passengers and nearly \$1,000,000 in specie.

"We join ourselves to the party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

Mr. Sumner, has returned to Washington. It is thought he will soon resume his seat.

Mrs. Lydia Elliott, of Concord, N. H., died on Tuesday, aged 103 years 4 months and 25 days.

The estimated stock of pork in Louisville, Ky., is set down at 25,000 barrels of all descriptions, which, for the season of the year, is a very heavy stock.

No apostrophe is entertained by the Mexicans and Spanish relations in Washington that will grow out of their present differences.

An arrival at Havana from Aspinwall, reports that the Illinois had left with \$2,250,000 in treasure, and nine hundred passengers.

A woman at Chicago drowned herself the other day, in a fit of delirium tremens, by ducking her head in a bucket of water and keeping it there till life was extinct.

The Journal of the Academy of Medicine at Turin states, among other things, that tall men live longer than those of smaller stature. One of the tallest men in the world, the late Emperor of Russia, died at the age of 67.

The steamer Orizaba sailed for San Juan on the 12th. Padre Vigil was amongst the passengers, and it is said there were 150 children on board.

An editor in New York, in his editorial "Hitchings," dissects from Archbishop Hughes in his estimate of the late President.

The Grand Jury presented Preston S. Brooks for assault and battery on Mr. Sumner. The latter appeared before the Jury and gave his testimony.

The Democratic State Committee have selected Springfield as the place, and Wednesday, the 10th of September, as the day for holding the next Democratic State Convention.

It is somewhat singular that Gen. Sam Houston, who but two years since was regarded as the American candidate for the Presidency in 1856, has not even been named in either of the late Convention windows, says the Times, a "seamless skirt," for ladies' adorning. Good. Anything that will make their skirts seem less will be grateful to gentlemen, and to ladies, too, who have to pass through hoop-frock streets.

David Martin, Esq., editor of the *Baton Rouge Advertiser*, writes to the Pilot, that the coming of the 1st ult. He was a writer of the high order of ability, and widely known as the author of the touching and beautiful song, "Brim is my home."

"Bobby," what does your father do for a living? "He's a philanthropist, sir." "A philanthropist?" "Yes, he collects money for Central Africa, and builds houses out of the proceeds."

The British Candidate—*Nova Scotia* for Fremont. It is said that on the last trip of the British steamer *Adelaide* (up from the British provinces) the *bluenoses* were declared for the republican candidate. The Britishers must wait till the *Fremont* vote their vote in the matter next November.

The Empress, accompanied by the Duchess of Hamilton, visited the Paris cattle-show. Her Majesty was drawn along in a wheeled chair. The shepherd, who lately presented her with a cow, came up and offered her his hand. She shook it heartily, and the man followed her during the whole of her visit, pushing her chair.

WORTH REMEMBERING. It is not what we earn, but what we save, that makes us rich. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us fat. It is not what we learn, but what we remember, that makes us learned. All this is very simple, but it is worth remembering.

How to PLEASE YOUR FRIENDS (G. Go to India—save it—come home—bring with you a load of water and a diseased liver—visit your friends—make a will—provide for them—all then die. What a prudent, kind-hearted man you will be!

The ship builders of Charleston have presented Mr. Brooks with a couple of the finest canes ever introduced into Washington. From the cane of the country, the canes are also being transmitted in great numbers. It is estimated that he is now receiving an average of half a dozen a day.

The *Full River News* states the probable loss by the burning of the *Massachusetts* Flour Mill, Wednesday morning, at about \$10,500. There was insurance of \$40,000 on the building and machinery, but the engine was not insured. The loss of the office will be reduced to about \$30,000. The building and engine belong to Dr. N. Durfee, who is pretty well protected. Their loss on grain will be heavy, as they had but the day previous finished taking in some 12,000 bushels.

A young Irishman who, after a few years industry, was enabled to gratify an old ambition, to possess "a bit of land, West" on an estate in Ireland, was, "turned to the Commissioner of Deeds who acknowledged it and said, 'Well, Sir, I acknowledge that there are some advantages in being born on the soil.' 'Well, I suppose there are,' said the Commissioner. 'But,' continued our friend, 'there's not a know-nothing in New York that won't acknowledge in return, that there is at least one thing better than being born on the soil.' 'Pray what might that be?' said the Commissioner. The Irishman pressed the deed between his hands—put it affectionately into his breast pocket, and then with a merry twinkle of the eye—his tongue unctuously rolling through his mouth, replied: 'I'll tell you, sir, *Ominous!*'"

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE. After the ratification meeting in the New York Tabernacle on Wednesday evening, a procession was formed first abreast, and headed by a band of music, marched to Col. Fremont's residence. He appeared on the balcony of his second story, and was waving to his admirers, when about fifteen feet of the railing gave way and fell to the ground. The candidate for the highest honors of the republic was standing upon the very edge of the balcony, and had been leaning over an inch further would doubtless have been thrown upon the pavement below. Several gentlemen stood beside him, and the escape of him with no injury, was almost miraculous. The crowd below was not standing directly beneath the balcony, and none of them were injured. The railing was made of composite, and a very heavy structure.

Here is Your Chance. For \$5 we will send eleven copies of the Pilot for three months.

For \$10 we will send eleven copies of the Pilot for six months.

Let one person get ten of his acquaintances to subscribe \$1 each for the Pilot for six months, and take the eleventh copy for his trouble.

We are induced to make the above arrangements in order to accommodate those who work on railroads and public works, the nature of whose business necessitates them to move often. We are anxious that this class should take our paper, and profit by our cheap terms.

Contractors would confer a benefit on us and their workmen, by interesting themselves to extend the circulation of the Pilot among their men.

The Inundations in France—Municipality of the Emperor.

A great calamity which has befallen France will meet with the profound sympathies of all the world. The rain of heaven has fallen so continuously, and so abundantly, that the great water courses of France have not sufficed to carry the surplus to the sea, and the valleys and plains they have rendered fertile have been devastated from Nantes to Marseilles. The rains, at the end of May, filled the basins watered by the great rivers in the south of France; the rainfall of this week has increased the disasters. The villages, towns and cities on the Rhone, the Saone, the Isere, the Loire, the Nievre, and the Garonne have been overwhelmed by the floods. In the direction of Marseilles the waters were out over the whole line of the great roads from Dijon to the Mediterranean. In some districts they spread over extensive lands, and in others they formed deep and turbulent torrents, destructive to life as well as property. The traveler, arrested in his course, saw around him a plain of waters, relieved only by the tree tops and roofs of villages and cottages. Where the streams dashed violently along they carried with them not only the crops of last year, but in some cases human bodies. So rapidly did the waters rise that in some cases the miserable cottages were surprised in their sleep, and half naked, were forced to make his way, drenched to the skin, to some temporary shelter. Somewhere between Lyons and the Alps, persons have been rendered homeless in the South of France. At Lyons, and in its neighborhood, the pressure of the inundation broke through the embankments formed to protect the towns, and laid whole quarters under water. Railway traffic was in many places intercepted; communications with neighboring towns were cut off from Lyons to the north, and from Lyons to the south. The Russian Minister, who was delayed three days at Lyons on his way home. Travelers were blockaded in hotels with six feet of water in their courtyards; thousands of persons were compelled to seek protection in the public buildings. The inundation, in fact, had almost the same effect as the great deluge of the year 1840. Rain, at the date of the last advices, was still heavily falling. The rivers of the south had to some extent subsided, but in the centre of France, and in the south-west the great streams have risen, and were rising, to an almost unprecedented height. The ordinary channels of the Loire and the Garonne have proved utterly inadequate to the immense accumulation of water caused by the extraordinary rainfall; and from Orleans to Nantes the scenes of suffering and destruction which occurred between Dijon and Arles have found a parallel in the centre and the south-west.

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ACADEMIES FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ST. XAVIER ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Weston, Mass., Pa. This Institution is situated near the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in a most healthy and beautiful part of the State. The school year is divided into two sessions, of five months each, commencing Sept. 10, and Feb. 10. Board and tuition, per Session, payable in advance, \$60.30. French, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Ac., form extra charges. All communications should be addressed to the Director, St. Xavier's Academy, LaSalle, Westmoreland County, Pa. 1571

ST. JOSEPH'S YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

McSherrytown, Adams County, Pa. This Institution is one of the Sisters of the Holy Family, is situated in a delightful and healthy part of Adams County, easy of access, being only forty miles from Baltimore, and only twenty miles from the terminus of a direct railroad route from Philadelphia. The grounds are beautifully arranged, and the public and private facilities, and the useful and healthy exercises. The buildings are spacious and comfortable. The course of studies will combine, together with the branches of a liberal education, all the branches of a modern and useful education. The strictest attention will be paid to form as well as to the quality of the instruction, and to the maintenance of order, neatness and industry. Board and tuition, per annum, payable in advance, \$100. French, Music, and the use of the bed, 10.00. Each pupil will be required to give a bond for good conduct during vacation will be charged \$10.00. Each pupil will be required to give a bond for good conduct during vacation will be charged \$10.00. Each pupil will be required to give a bond for good conduct during vacation will be charged \$10.00.

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