Irish Rewspaper

promising his support and influence to an undertaking that involves such grave consequences, we feel naturally reluctant to enter into an investigation of the causes he gives. or indulge in adverse comment on what appears to us their weakness. While we hold that it is the right of Ireland to arm-that it is the duty of Irishmen to insist on their privilege of bearing arms-we cannot conceive how Irish Nationalists should look on it as a " grievous injustice" to be denied by England the privilege of swearing on the Holy Evangalist that they will support her rule in Ireland cepted, will you be so good as to publish them at your earliest with their lives and fortunes, provided she condescends to convenience? put anti-Irish officers over them to train them in the use Resolutions, suggested as being possibly useful to Parish of arms. This we consider the purport of the Volunteer

The English Minister has been told a thousand times that if the Irish people were armed and drilled, as they was much reduced by scarcity of forder and by diseases. ought to be, they would not tolerate, a single hour, the treatment to which they are subjected. The Government greater than it has been at any time since 1846-1847. has been repeatedly informed, in terms the most implicit. that the loyalty of the Irish people is among the things that have been. Mr. Moore, in his place in the House of Commons, the Nation, and other National journals, at different times, and on several occasions, asserted that the tenant farmers and labourers of Ireland were anything but loyal to the rule which subjected them to such brutal calamities as danger appeared in the distance, showed pretty clearly many diseases. that they believed these positive assertious, and acted VI. That the lands held by small tenants are generally unaccordingly.

to bide their time-to watch and wait for England's difficulty-would feel rather complimented than otherwise in being considered sincere. It was no small compliment to crop tell the Irish Nationalists, as Lord Palmerston did, by depying them the privilege of arms, that men holding their opinions touching the rank, unqualified injustice of British rule in Ireland, could not be expected to fight in its defence against any friendly power offering to free them from it. Looking at the thing from this point of view. we, in our innocence, thought it a great tribute to the supposed earnestness of those who so long and so eloquently declaimed against the rascality practiced in this country by a detested power, when the Minister declined to ask them to fight for the system.

No wonder, then, we feel not a little bewildered when we hear men so complimented complaining of being thought less worthy of the privilege of fighting for England, against France or America, than the English and Scotch. "We want arms," they shoul at the pitch of their voice, " to de-Irish are atraid of the French? Surely, the sword was not given to MacMahon to cut Irish throats on Irish soil! Well, Irish Volunteers, are you afraid of the Americans, and is it for the purpose of keeping them from landing here, some early morning, that you now go on your marrowbones to Palmerston for leave to drill and exercise? There is such a cloud of mist and darkness hanging about this affair that we cannot see our way through it. We can never think of recruiting the tenants-at-will of Ireland without knowing for what they are expected to fight beyond the statu quo. Partry, Erris, and Derryveagh, in dumb elequence ask what they have to fear from any power on earth, save the one that holds them in its iron claws, and we cannot tell. Will the Nationalists who desire to lytism. In the evening the rev. gentleman, with the clergy become Volunteers please furnish even the semblance of of the town and college, was entertained at dinner by his Grace a reply? The thousands who have got the Notice to the Archbishop. On the following morning Father Lavelle, Quit in their pockets, and who, with their wives and children, are on the rve of being driven from the hearths of their affections, would like to know what they have to defend from foreign invasion. When we get a slight knowledge touching these things, we may be induced to join in the cry of our National cotemporaries in support of the movement which Whalley condescends to countenance. Till then we must abide by our formerly-expressed opinion on the subject.

THE FUEL FAMINE. - We have been just informed that the Marquis of Sligo has, at his own expense, chartered a vessel for the conveyance of a cargo of coal to Westport, which is to be sold in small quantities, and at reduced prices, to the poor of that town and neighbourhood. This is an act of generous consideration and humanity every way worthy of the Noble Marquis. What a contrast does not this present to the doings of the noble proprietors who own the broad acres in and about our own good town, who have placed a ban upon the sale of turf, and actually have set a watch (the notorious Paddy Kilcoyne, for instance,) upon their unfortunate serfs in the country districts, lest they should retail any of that commodity to their equally unfortunate brethren in the town, many of whom are, at the present moment, reduced to the last stage of fuel destitution, and are obliged to have recourse to whin-bushes and the like as a means of cooking their scanty meals, and of affording a small share of heat to their famishing bodies.

Archdeacon Browne gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Five Pounds from his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, to be given to the Treasurer of the "Fuel Relief Committee" of Castlebar.

"THE LODGHELA JOURNAL."-Through oversight, we omitted in our last to acknowledge the receipt of the number for the current month of our old favourite, which, as usual, abounds with matter not alone amusing and interesting, but likewise useful and instructive. The selections in the present issue are first-rate, and reflect great credit on the taste and judgment of the enterprising publisher.

CASTLEBAR UNION. There was no meeting of the Board of Guardians of this Union on Saturday last. Charles L. Fitzgerald, Esq., was in attendance at the appointed hour for assembling (11 o'clock), and remained until near twelve, when no other member appearing, he left. In a short time after Mr. J. Bole arrived, and, finding there was no Board, he entered on an inspection of the house, and while doing so was joined by Mr. E. Cannon. After the inspection Messrs. Bole and Cannon proceeded to the Board-room and admitted the applicants for relief, of whom there were some half dozen, which was the only business transacted.

CASTLEBAR PETTY SESSIONS-WEDNESDAY. (Before A. R. Stritch, Esq., R.M., and Edward Cheevers,

Mr. Strifeh, R.M., on coming on the bench said, that he came into court for the purpose of adjourning until after the interment of the remains of the late Mr. Cavendish, (Barrister), which, he understood, would take place at twelve o'clock. The several professional gentlemen, Mr. Jordan, Mr. O'Donel, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. O'Dowde, and Mr. Alfred B. Kelly, thanked Mr. Stritch for his consideration, as they, (the professional gentlemen), were all going to the funeral. It then transpired that the funeral would not take place until 3 o'clock -and the court decided on proceeding with the business until near that hour .- Constitution.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1862.

The following are the names of the gentlemen returned by the Judges of Assize to serve the office of High Sheriff in the several counties in this Province, for the ensuing year :-GALWAY COUNTY-Burton R. Persse, Esq., Moyode Castle, Craughwell; Richard D'Arcy, Esq., New Forest, Kilkerrin; Ricard M. St. George, Esq., Headford Castle, Headford. Galway Town-Henry Hodgson, Esq., Merlin Park, Galway; James O'Hara, Esq., Lenaboy, Galway; John Redington, Esq., Dangan, Galway.

LEITRIM - Hugh McTernan, Esq., Heapstown, Riverstown; Hon. John Massy, Milford, Limerick; William RobertiLa

Touche, Esq., Bellevue, Delgany.

MAYO—Philip Taaffe, Esq., Woodville, Kilkelly; Robert
Ruttledge, Esq., Bloomfield, Hollymount; Maurico Blake,
Esq., Towerhill, Ballyglass. Roscommon-John H. Dillon, Esq., Johnstown, Athlone; Roderick J. O'Connor, Esq , Milltown, Castleplunkett ; Thos.

Goff, Esq., Oakpark, Boyle. Slico-The O'Conor Don, M.P., Clonelis, Castlerea; Abraham Martin, Esq., Bloomfield ; Pierce Simpson, Esq., Cloncorrick Castle, Carrigallen.

LANDED ESTATES COURT-THURSDAY, Nov. 7. (Before Judge Dobbs.) COUNTY OF MAYO.

Estate of Sarah Anne MacDonnell, F. A. C. MacDonnell. Catherine MacDonnell, and Agnes MacDonnell, Owners and The lands of Castleshenaghane, in barony of Gallen, county of Mayo, 392a. 2r. 15p.; profit rent, £88 8s. 61d. Sale adjourned. Mr. Samuel Gerrard, solicitor.

James A. Browne, Owner and Petitioner. The lands of Cullentra, 152s. 2r. 10p., situate in the barony of Claumorris, and county of Mayo; net profit rent, £94 4s. Sold at £2,300 to Mr. Edward O'Loghlen, in trust. Mr. Arthur Browne, solicitor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAYO TELEGRAPH.

Kilmeena, Westport. Sin-After much consideration I have drawn up the following resolutions, which, with modifications to suit particular cases, might, I believe, be generally submitted to meetings throughout Connaught. I think they are moderate, and also clear enough for the comprehension of the Government. -Nothing less than a radical measure of relief can be of the least use to the tenants (large and small) of the West of Ireland. If you think these forms of resolutions likely to be ac-

Meetings held to consider the state of the country : I. Resolved-That, during the years 1959 and 1860, the

number of cattle, sheep, and pigs, belonging to small tenants, II. That in 1861 the failure of the potato crop has been far

III. That, ever since July, 1861, the weather has been inclement that the people have been unable to save a fourth part of the fuel which they require. IV. That a large proportion of the small tenants are at this moment in debt, at high rates of interest, for guano, seed, or

meal already supplied and consumed. V. That, from these various causes, a great number of the small tenants will be in great distress during next Winter and they were doomed to endure. The Government, when Spring; and that the want of fuel must produce fever and

drained and unfenced; that on undrained lands crops can only One might naturally suppose that those who professed be grown in lazy beds; that no green crop, except the potato, can be beneficially cultivated in lazy beds; and that it is no fault of the tenants if they are dependent upon this precarious

> VII. That landlords are, as a rule, unwilling or unable to drain and fence the lands held by small tenants; that the tenure is, in general, from year to year; that the small tenants have no legal or prescriptive security to induce them to drain and fence at their own cost.

> VIII. That, without great help, numbers of tenants will soon be unable to retain their lands; that the cost of their maintenance must, under the present Poor Law system, fall heavily on tenants who are in no way responsible for the forced dependence of small tenants upon the precarious potato erop; that such burden ought to be borne exclusively by that class which, by withholding legal security for improvements, fosters this unwise and cruel dependence of the small tenants upon the potato crop.

1X. That the Government is earnestly entreated to see that the wants of the poor be immediately supplied, and to take prompt measures to relieve the tenant class from its present distressing and inequitable liabilities; also to pass an Act fend our country." Against whom, good friends, may we next Session giving to yearly tenants full security for the due be permitted to ask? Are we to understand that the enjoyment of, and benefit derived from, absolutely necessary improvements effected by themselves, such as efficiently draining and fencing their lands, and building wholesome and respectable dwellings.

You will observe, that these resolutions are framed in such way that they must be passed in the order in which they are given above .-- Your obedient servant.

J. HAWKINS SIMPSON. 

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. preached a powerful and eloquent agrmon in the Cathedral, through four hundred years after, while the heads of many a for the object of procuring funds to liquidate the heavy debts | chief and kern dripped their clotted gore as they were pinwhich he was under the necessity of incurring in his zealous efforts to save the poor of his parish from the wolves of Proseaccompanied by the Rev. Ulick J. Burke, Professor, St. Jarlath's College, waited upon the principal inhabitants, to solicit | dren, devastated the hearths, and fired the homes of Ireland. their contributions .- Tuam Herald, Nov. 9.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS.-This admirable educational institution was re-established on Monday last in the new and commodious building recently erected for its accommodation on the Dublin-road. Nothing could equal the eager gratification with which the children of the poor flocked in hundreds to attend the schools. We understand that, before of his beggarly followers. It meant trickery-base, dishonourthe lapse of another week, there will be considerably over 300 boys assembled together, to partake of the benefits and blessings of the sound, practical, and religious education which is of Limerick, when the representative of British royalty took dispensed at the hands of those learned, pious, and devoted followers of the Lord-the Christian Brothers ; who, wherever they are located, confer blessings the most inestimable upon the rising generation.—Ibid.

CLERICAL CHANGES .- His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Michael Brennan, C.C. Clonbur, to the curacy of Ballinrobe : Rev. Roderick Ge raghty to be C. C. of Menlongh; Rev. Laurence Anabro' to be C. C. of Boss .- Connaught Patriot . \

> HEADFORD-SCARCITY OF FUEL. (From the Tuam Herald.)

A correspondent writing from Headford, sends us the following copy of an entry made, a few days since, by Father Conway, P.P., on the books of the school in that town. Tell ing, as it does, its own sad tale, nothing remains for us to add by way of commentary of a state of things now unhappily so extensively existing throughout the west of Ireland. The munificent gift of Father Conway, so seasonably and so unostentationally bestowed upon the poor famishing children, adds another to the already numberless instances, whereby he so practically evidences the feelings of generous kindness and charity which animate him in his zealous and uncessing labours to promote the welfare, spiritual and temporal, of the flocks committed to his pastoral charge : -" November 5, 1861.

"I visited the Headford School and remained a considerable time examining the children, and was very much gratified with their mode of answering the different questions put to them. I was much astonished to find that at this senson of the year the extraordinary attendance has yet continued, the average, daily, for the last quarter being 221 children-119 males and 102 females. The school has been opened in the town of Headford only twelve months; the average daily attendance during that time has been 184 children-105 males and 79 females. Lowas pained and grieved to learn from unquestionable authority, during my visitation of the Parish within the last month, that many children came to the School without their breakfasts. Sonje, because they had not food of any kind; others because, they could not procure fuel to cook their food. As I see the cold appearance of the children in the School this day, and as the Master tells me they cannot procure turf, I feel great pleasure in making them present of a ton of the best coal, which I have just ordered from Mr. Murray's store in Galway, to be delivered free of carriage.

"P. CONWAY, P.P."

BALLAGHADERREEN RACES .- Nov. 6. Stewards-Lord De Preyne, Charles Strickland, F. R. O'Grady, D. O'Conor, Philip Tauffe, T. Strickland, Esqra. Treasurer-C Strickland, Esq. Judge-R. J. Hunter, Esq. With the exception of a heavy shower about three o'clock, the day held up fine. The attendance was limited. The meeting was held on the lands of Captain Costelloe, in the vicinity of the town, who kindly placed same at the disposal of the stewards. The Town plate of 30 soys, added to a sweepstakes of 3 soys, each.

Weight for age. Mile and a-balf heats. Mr. Kelly's Prudence, 3 yrs, 7st 111b (D. Broderick) Lord De Freyne's Vixen, 4 yrs, 8st 41b (J. Broderick) Mr. Annesley's Evandale, 3 yrs, 7st 7ib (Davis)

Both heats won by a length. The Ballaghaderreen Silver Cup; value £25, with £30 added by the stewards. Weight for age. Two mile heats, over four 4 feet walls and any other obstacles in the running of each heat. Lord De Freyne's Condintor, a, 10st 11tb (J. Broderick) Mr. Lynch's Pellissier, a. 10st 11lb (King) ... dist

Mr. Kelly's Prudence, 3 yrs. 8st 41b (D. Broderick) Pellissier, instead of clearing the water-cut, fell into it, and afterwards pulled up lame. Prudence was started to make up the re-

quired number. SECOND DAY. A Sweepstakes of 2 sovs each, 20 sovs added by the Stewards. Once round, Heats.

Lord De Freyne's Colleen Dhas, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb (Broderick) Mr. Walker's Mountain Boy, aged, 8st (Davis) Mr. Ellison's Prudence, 3 yrs, Set 12ib (D. Broderick) Mr. Annesley's Edendale, 3 yrs, 7st 121b (Hannigan) ... First Heat\_A fine race between the three first. Won by a neck; fourth well up. Second heat-Won easy by two lengths; three

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 2 sovs each, with a purse added. Once Mr. Walker's g g Mountain Boy, aged, 7st 7lb (Davis) Mr. Ellison's ch c Will Scarlet, 3 yrs, 8st 8lb (D. Broderick Lord De Freyne's b g Coadjutor, 9st 7lb (J. Broderick)

lengths between second and third.

Both heats won easily. The Ballaghaderreen folk were not satisfied on account of the cup not going to Elphin. A good meeting is looked forward to next April. The lateness of the season and scarcity of horses told against the present meeting. Mr. Waldron, M.P., has promised to give a good course next'scason. The Messrs. Strickland and William Kelly did all in their power to bring the races to a successful issue .- FREE-MAN CORRESPONDENT.

MAYO COUNTY INFIRMARY MONTHLY REPORT. From 6th October, 1861, to 5th November, 1861. Remaining in Hospital last Report ... ... 64 Since admitted ... ... ... Discharged-Cured ... Relieved ... ... Do. Incurable ... Do. \*\*\*

Remaining in Hospital 5th November, ... ... Externs treated-New cases, 125; old do., 79; -total, 204 E. KNOTT, M.D., Surgeon. "UNDER CONSIDERATION."

We have had very frequently in our recent impressions to notice those meetings which have taken place in the West, for the purpose of providing against the famine which threatens a portion of our people. We have echoed the sad pressage of the warning which there has been raised, and endeavoured to concentrate public attention on the subject. By the executive of those meetings, appeals have been addressed to the Irish Government, in order that efforts might be made to stay the desolation which impends in the vicinity where they were held. Those appeals were made by persons whose responsibility gave weight to their testimony. No doubt has been raised of the cruel nature of the distress which has evoked them. They have been made in good faith, and they are regarded in good faith, and to each and every one of them, indubitable as they are, and dreadful as their import, if they should be neglected, one answer has been returned only, and that is, that the subject is receiving the most anxious consideration of the Government. The answer is signed " Robert PEEL," and the people hurry to starretion whilst the Government proceeds in its deliberations.

Now, one of those appeals was made and forwarded to the Castle a month since, and it stated in the most emphatic terms that the people of an Irish district had just so much provision as would keep them alive for two months. During one month of that very limited space of time the Government has been deliberating, and there is nothing more than the record of the engagement that they were doing so forthcoming since. Nations have been ruined in a month, dynastics have been overturned in days, governments have been annihilated in week, campaigns have been made and empires won in a less cycle of time than the Irish Government have been deliberating on the necessity of relieving the people of a famished district, and those events have been performed by persons less lavishly paid for their duty than goes to the account of the denizers of the Castle. Yet who can be louder than those thriving officials in the proclaim that the interests of the people, the well-being of the people, the happiness of the people, is the first care of every department of British Legislature, and the great secret of its hold on national affec-

In '47, when the wee of that famine, unexampled in modern or ancient history, hing like a thunder-cloud above the devoted masses of the Irish people, the ruling authorities were warned of the consequences with which it was prognant, and were implored, by every argument which reason or pity could bring to bear upon them, to interpose between the nation and the doom which was ready to burst upon it in all its horror .-Ireland was assured for its entreaty that the subject was receiving the " most anxious consideration of the Government." Day after day, week after week, month after month, swept by, and what came of the anxious consideration? Beggary and ruin, death and devastation, direct want and deadliest woe, unnumbered graves, and a perishing people. In the meantime we are deluded, the world was deluded, the nations which pitied us from afar off were deluded with that specious sham, written down over the name of Sir Robert Peel today in the Castle manifesto of interest for our wants, the ever ready and always mocking "anxious consideration" of British Government for Irish necessities.

Let us think what has this consideration ever meant. It meant a lie at Rome in the mouth of the British Ambassador seven centuries ago, when Henry Plantagenet, second of the name, professed its pretences for the purposes of the rapine which were initiated by the Norman plunderers in our land -On Sundays last, the Rev. Patrick Lavelle, P.P., Partry, It meant fraud-it meant cruelty-it meant murder every day nacled on the spikes of town-gate and fortalice, wherever the foreigner had his footing and held his court amid our plains." It meant fraud-it meant crucity-it meant murder still, when Mountjoy trampled the ripening grain as it grew yellow for the sickle-when his horsemen rode down the reapers-when his musketeers and spearmen made war upon women and chil-It meant deep and dire treachery and basest crime, when James Stuart plotted against the remnant of the possessors of the soil, to seize the inheritance for the alien and the stranger -when he confiscated the soil in whole principalities, and used impeachment instead of culverins-lawyers instead of legions -and enjoyed the profit of his villany in the aggrandisement able, and shameless-when Stafford plundered the nation, and Charles took the proceeds. It meant perjury, under the walls the solemn oath of a treaty, and broke it almost before the echoes ceased to repeat the words of the covenant. It meant a horrid mockery of all faith between nations, when the King of England, powerless and baffled, yielded a constitution to armed and united Ireland, which he abrogated when the nation trusted to his faith, and laid down the sword with which i severed the filmsy bonds which paralysed its energies, crippled its trade, and ruined its manufactures. Since that violation, during sixty-one years, what is the interpretation of this anxious consideration?" Blue Books innumerable have been its evidence. Commissions on Irish affairs in no scant measure have been its consequences, speeches in Parliament, and pretences out of it; but for the results of so much thought, what have we more than can be found in the best devised forms of coercion—special jail deliveries, periodical famines, and official insolence in long and unvarying detail?

In that period, other peoples—without a tithe of the natural advantages wasted in Ireland-have progressed steadily in wealth, in population, in commerce, and in liberty; whilst amongst us there has been one steady decadence of national life and national progress, until, verging toward the end of the century, we find our trade extinguished, our wealth vanished, our population almost at the point in which it stood sixty years since, and famine lifting its appalling cry for help, to be gently | E. MAIL. rebuked at Dublin Castle by being informed that it-as well of course, as every other Irish matter-is receiving the anxious consideration" of the Government.-Nation.

THE FAMINE IN THE WEST. (From the Daily News). A considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened wit famine. From the mouth of the Foyle to the broad estuary of the Shannon the failure of the potato crop is said to be more general and complete than in any year since 1846. For several seasons after that calamitous era the smaller landholders showed their distrust of the unreliable root and the re-appearance of the disease, though in a modified form, was calculated to check any premature return of the old dependence upon it as a main article of food. Great pains were taken meanwhile to encourage the cultivation of turnips. mangold, flax, and other green crops. The vast decrease in the labouring population rendered the temptation to plant the prolific potato less and less every year; and the formation of many large pasture farms, where the whole villages and their potato gardens had once existed, led to the supposition that whether the inscrutable blight which had caused so much suffering from 1845 to 1849 re-appeared or not, we should hear no more of acute and wide-spread peasant destitution. And it is indeed happily true that no such misery as Ireland endured at the former period is to be apprehended now. The vast numbers of the population who subsisted by mendicancy during half the year, and on potatoes grown on small patches of conacre during the remainder, are no longer to be seen .-Famine, pestilence, and emigration have swept them from the surface of the soil; and to these must be added a large proportion of the labouring and farming classes, who during the last ten years have emigrated to Australia or America.— Instead of eight millions of inhabitants, there are less than six now to be fed upon the produce of the soil of Ireland; and looking at the aggregate of that, produce and the extent of land divided between pasture and tillage, it cannot be doubted that in ordinary years there is not only abundance for all, but a large amount available to be exchanged in the markets of England for the other necessaries of life. Nor can we believe that the agricultural produce of 1860 and 1861, short though it has fallen in both years of an average yield, will not be found far more than adequate to supply the wants of the existing population. From the tables of agricultural statistics recently published by authority of government, it appears that sheep have increased in number fifty per cent., and horned cattle one hundred per cent, during the last twenty years. Simultaneously with this increase there has been a vast additional breadth of land brought under the plough, not by the diminution of pasture, for that, as we have said, has been steadily extending, but in addition to and beside it, in consequence of the widely extended reclamation of waste, both. bog and mountain, and the redemption of land previously rendered useless by the flooding of rivers. During the last three years there has, indeed, been a decline in the breadth of tillage-s fact to be accounted for by the discouraging unkindliness of the seasons. But comparing 1860 with ten or twenty years preceding, instead of a diminution there would appear to have been a decided increase, not in acreage devoted exclusively to cereal crops, but generally to all that needs the annual expenditure of capital and labour. Of wheat there is much less than there used to be in the days when protection lured the farmers in an uncongenial climate to gamble in its production; but of oats and barley, to whose growth and ripening the Irish soil and atmosphere are far more propitious, there has never been any lack .-In all this we are speaking generally as of the entire seasons, other and less pleasing circumstances force themselves on our attention. A great portion of the soil in the counties bordering on the ocean is inferior to that of the central and eastern districts of the island ; and the climate is far more humid, and less suited to corn cultivation. Remote-

ness from the greater markets for produce, and the total

absence of any species of commerce or of manufacture, contri-

bute likewise to render Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, and

Ireland. In this out-of-the-way region it was that the disastrous dearth of 1822 was peculiarly felt, and the still more fatal famine of 1847; and here we are once more warned to look for the approach of general destitution, and its inevitable concomitant, disease. The failure of the potato is till the principal cause of the danger to which the peasantry are exposed, though other circumstances in the present year tend greatly to aggravate it. The continuous rains in the countries we have named, and, we are sorry to eay, in several of those adjacent to them, have rendered it impossible to save the hav erop from destruction, or the turf, which constitutes the only fuel of the district, in a condition fit for present use. We quite believe that much of the mischief that has so often arisen in this extreme western district is referable to the want ( of drainage, and that the best mode in which present relief can be afforded is by promoting that most essential of all means of physical civilisation and permanent improvement. Much has no doubt been done throughout other districts of Ireland during the last fitten years in the way of arterial and sub-soil drainage; and the proofs are numerous and striking. even to the eye of the superficial observer, of the difference between a townland where such works have been completed and the adjoining townland where as yet they have not been begun. But everywhere there is still great room for turther improvement in this respect, and especially in the region bordering on the ocean. We would not be understood as venturing to express any hasty opinion upon the temporary means of relief which may be necessary to avert the direful consequences of want of food by the poorest class in the poorest portion of the country during the next few months. Considering the comparatively narrow dimensions within which the present exigency is circumscribed, and the abundant experience derivable from the errors of administration formerly committed, there will be no excuse if the right thing be not done in the right way, and done effectually. All we would now say is, that we trust the blunder may not be again committed of trying to relieve easual and except and destitutution on any unwonted scale by straining the ordinary mechanism of the poor law. Nothing but suffering and shame resulted from that folly on the part of the worshippers of routine when last it was tried; and nothing, we are convinced, would be more nuwise on the present occasion.

ROLLS COURT. The Master of the Rolls sat in this court about half-past one o'clock on Saturday.

" A SCENE"-MR. HASSARD. Mr. Richard Major Hassard, whose name has frequently appeared before the public, and who occupied a seat on one of the back har benches, addressing his Honor, requested to be heard while making his usual application for relief from alleged perjury, fraud, and forgery, committed by one of the solicitors of the court. Mr Hassard stated he was most anxious to clear himself before the public by whom he was considered as deranged.

The Master of the Rolls having directed a policeman to remove him, Mr. Hassard proceeded to take off his coat, and directing the policeman to keep off, addressed his Ronor, and stated that he (Mr. Hassard) was not very well, and if his death was caused by the exertions that might be made to remove him from court, he would hold his lordship responsible therefor. (To the policeman)-Do not hurt me! this is an illegal act! this is a court of justice!

Master of the Rolls-Policeman, if you do not remove him from court, I will have you discharged. Mr. Hassard (in an excited manner)-You have no right. When will you hear my suit? You know I charge perjury.

and a centleman, and you cannot remove me. A scene which is difficult to describe, here took place .-Two policemen endeavoured to remove Mr. Hassard, who struggled violently, and, retiring to the corner of the seat, for some minutes resisted the combined efforts of the two policemen; and taking off the hat of one of them crushed it against the hench-whilst, at the same time, in a very excited tone, he exclaimed that he had disease of the heart, and did not deserve such treament; nor had the policeman any right to break his leg. Ultimately, after considerable difficulty, he was removed by the two policemen; and the busines of the court was permitted to be proceeded with .- Nation.

SIR BOBERT PEEL IN THE WEST.

Sir Robert Peel, Lady Emily Peel, Sir Renry Brownrigg, and Miss Brownrigg, arrived in Galway, by special train, on Monday evening, from Dublin, ER BOUTE to Clifden, Connemors. Almost immediately after their arrival they proceeded through the town, accompanied by County Inspector Jackson, and Sub-Inspector Cullen, and made some purchases of genuine Claddagh mantles for Hotel, and left next morning for Clifden. Sir Robert Peel will visit where they sojourned on Thursday night; and, on the following day they drove round the beautiful environs of the town.

Sir Robert Peel was at Ballina on Friday, and at half-past eleven on Saturday morning, the Chief Secretary, accompanied by Lady Emily Peel, and Sir H. Brownrigg, arrived in Sligo. The Stico INDEPENDENT informs us that immediately on Sir Robert's arrival at the Imperial Hotel, he was awaited on by the mayor, A. Dobbin, Esq., who was most graciously received. The mayor requested leave to present an address from the Corporation, which Sir Robert at | was mortal of the martyr exile to deposit it in its last restingceed up Lough Gill to view the magnificent scenery, and the day | coffin was lowered amidst the loudly-murmured prayers of the the grandeur of nature in this favourite spot. The Chief Secretary afternoon-numbered upwards of 70,000, for the immortal of Ireland will spend to-morrow' (Sunday) in Sligo, and, it is expected, will attend morning service at St. John's parish church .-Eir Robert seems in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, and appears delighted with the opportunities and facilities afforded him of judging of the actual state of the people and the country .- D

A PUBLIC HALL IN BALLINA .- The want of a Hall, or of some place in which the public could meet and enjoy the amusements, lectures, &c., which may from time to time be available for such purposes, is now closed against them; and there remains no other suitable place. The consequence is, that parties coming round to afford instruction or amusement instances lately, that we might name, this has actually ocbut at the same time is gratifying and enlivening. We do not know why it is that the Court-house built and maintained by the public money, when there is not a second hall, should not be available on the few occasions when it would be recourse paying for its use, if necessary, or, if it should happen, this reasonable grant of the use of the Court-house, should see to it, and supply a want which is so marked, and which proves so inconvenient as that of a public hall for the different purposes to which such is usually devoted .- Tyrawly Herald. In consequence of the recent elevation of the Archbishops

Sartiago and Burgos, Spain now has four cardinals. A despatch from Madrid announces that the King of Porare suffering from tertian ague.

An extraordinary court-martial has just been held at in the garb of a sailor, was charged with having deserted from the 17th Lancers, at Kadakoi, in the Crimes, so far back as the 8th of August, 1855. The prisoner admitted the fact of the desertion, but attributed it to a temporary up as a deserter he was placed in from by the captain of the ship in which he had taken service, but on the matter being referred to the Horse Guards they disowned him. The captain was unable to recollect whether they had occurred. The issue of the trial will not be known until the proceedings have been laid before her Majesty.

cubit to his height he could to his cursing.

universal discontent and murmuring hero. The merchants complain that there is no commerce; the poor, that bread is dear; the crowd, who depend for existence on the influx of governed by prefects; the people are busily at work to foment disorder and disatisfaction. In one word, the Nespolitans do not tolerate being subdued and governed by the Piedmontese. and conducted Miss M'Manus, who was in his immediate So great and universal are the discontent and disorder, and vicinity during the delivery of the address, to the carriage so strong is the prejudice against being 'Piedmontised,' that | which was in waiting to convey her to the Shelbourne I would almost hazard the opinion that the South of Italy, to Hotel. be retained, must undergo an armed occupation and be governed by the sword."

was resolved ... That a letter be written from the Jockey Club to soul of the martyr. The ordinary aspiration for the repose of Mr. Blake, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Murphy, requesting them to attend the souls of the faithful departed being made, the solemn rite in London to meet a committee of the Club, to which the Crongh country, and taking one year with another. But when we Patrick case shall be referred for final decision, and to say what come to discriminate between different districts and different | time it will be convenient for them to do so." The committee was appointed as under-Lord Annesley, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Covenity, Mr. Greville, Mr. Lowther, Lord Wilton, and Lord Winchilses.

THE KILLALOONTY ESTATE .- Very great gratification prevails amongst the tenantry of all classes on this property, at finding that Mr. Tighe, of Ballinrobe, has become the purchaser of it, that gentleman's high character as a kind, considerate, and improveing land-Clare, poorer than any other five counties of equal extent in beloved and respected by all who know him .- TUAM HEBALD.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF TERENCE BELLEW M'MANUS.

GREAT NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION. The funeral of Terence Bellew M'Manus, which took place on yesterday, will long be remembered as the most impressive, successful, and remarkable demonstration ever witnessed in Ireland. We cannot hope in this report to convey to those who were removed from the scene of this mournful spectacle, anything like an adequate description of the annearance which it presented. But we can assure those who looked forward to this sad eeremony in the kope that it would be creditable alike to the cause of Ireland, and the memory of the unselfish patriot whose remains were borne through our streets, that they could not be otherwise than gratified, for their most eager wishes in this regard were fully realised. From an early hour yesterday morning, the streets in the neighbourhood in which the procession was to form were crowded with anxious groups, waiting to catch a view of the proceedings. The morning, which was cold, gloomy, and wet, and the weather unpromising, might, it was supposed by many, have interfered to prevent such wast numbers from gathering together; but so desirous did all seem to pay respect to the honoured remains of the deceased patriot, that personal comfort seemed to them a minor, if, indeed, it was a consideration to them at all. The windows of all the houses in the neighbourhood of the line of route were crowded to excess with people of both sexes, whose anxiety to witness the funeral was not less marked than that of the less favoured portion of the spectators, who waded through mud

Long before noon the arrangements of the committee and stewards to conduct the procession were made. At twelve o'clock the tuneral car, elegantly draped and arranged under the guidance of Mr. Christopher C. Hoev, was brought in front of the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, where the body has lain since its arrival in Dublin .--A temporary platform had been erected by the side of the funeral car, by which the coffin was to be raised to its assigned place. All this time the streets were becoming more and more densely thronged, and the aid of several men mounted on horseback, wearing appropriate mourning trappings, who were ably directed by Mr. Clohisay, were frequently made available in maintaining order.

The general management of the pedestrian portion of the procession was entrusted to Mr. Crimean, who, performed his duty admirably. To compute the number of persons present is hardly possible, but we should say there were close on 50,000 persons who joined the cortege, while fully an equal number were spectators.

At about half-past twelve o'clock arrangements were commenced to remove the coffin from the Lecture Hall .-The Rev. Patrick Lavelle, R.C.A., recited the De Profusdus, all present joining in the responses. He concluded by an earnest " May he rest in peace," to which the " Amen" was offered up with fervour. Among those present during this period were the several members of the American deputation; Rev. D. T. Ashe, Matthew Kealy, T.C., Navan, Isaac S. Varian, Thomas Neilson Underwood, William forgery, and robbery. (To the policeman)-I am a brave man, Kenealy, N. Walsh, Joseph Lennon, Mr. Andrew Nolan, Messra, Roantree, E. J. Ryan, Maurice O'Donoghue, Dunne, Jeffcott, &c.

The coffin was brought out through the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute into Abbey-street, on the shoulders of men, and was received by the vast multitude outside with heads uncovered. Strong hands then performed the melancholy duty of placing the remains in the funeral car which was to convey the lamented departed to his last resting place.

[Here follows a lengthy description of the order in which the funeral cortege was formed, together, with a detailed account of its movement along the several streets through which it passed on its way to Glasnevin Cemetery.] Orders had been issued, and were rigidly adhered to by the officials of Glasnevin Cometry, that none but parties duly

authorised should be permitted to enter the grounds prior to the arrival of the remains. The result of this admirable arrangement was that up to the moment when the procession Lady Peel. The party stopped during the night at the Railway | reached the Finglas Gate, but comparatively few persons had congregated in the neighbourhood of the tomb. On the gates the Queen's College and other public institutions in Galway on his | being thrown open, however, a great." rush" took place, and return. The distinguished party also visited Achill and Westport, the entire of the "new ground" became thronged in a moment, The paths to a large degree became impassable, but again, owing to the vigilance of the mounted stewards, and the good order and sense of decorum of the people themselves, no disturbance or breach of regulation occurred. As the remains were borne to the tomb a slight delay took place, owing to extreme pressure, and to the very commendable anxiety of many in the crowd to lend assistance to the bearers of all that once agreed to. Sir Robert Peel and party were afterwards to pro. place. At length all preliminaries were completed, and the being unusually fine, they had an excellent opportunity of enjoying immense concourse, who, at this period-five o'clock in the soul and happiness of Terence Bellew M'Manus.

As the body was being lowered the solemn " De Profundis" was intoned by the Rev. Mr. Lavelle, and responded to by the people, who manifested, by their demeanour and prayerful accents, how deeply they felt the solemnity of the occasion. THE FUNERAL ORATION.

The remains being deposited, and the immense multitude

still pressing on to obtain a last glimpse of the coffin in such a way as that it was impossible to cover the vault, Father offered to them, is much felt in town. The court-house, once | Lavelle was requested to address them a few words, with a view to their quietly retiring. It being then rather dark, we could not well gather his words. But he proceeded to say-Men of Dublin - Men of Ireland - Your country thanks you are obliged to pass by us and go elsewhere; and in one or two for this day's work. It is a day to be remembered in the memories of the youngest, and to be recorded in the pages of curred. Thus the town loses opportunities of what might re- our latest history. Never, I say-never has Dublin witnessed sult in good, and of an excitement, which may be transient, such a national demonstration, displaying as it has done at once, the power and the prudence of the people (cheers repressed) My friends, I beg of you to keep in mind that I speak and you listen in presence of the dead; and I implore of you to restrain your responses to any sentiment which I quired for a lecture or a concert, the parties obtaining it of may evoke in the few observations I mean to make. I did not intend. It was not my privilege, to preach the oration of for its abuse. The public spirit of the place, in the absence of Terence Bellew M'Manus; but it has been preached, and you are the orators. Yes, your proud demonstration of this day has told more forcibly on our hereditary focs and oppressors than any language that any Irish priest or patriot could pronounce, though he were endowed with the tongue of eloquence itself. In your myriads to-day, and more so again in your wonderful reserve, you have proved your power. | There was the power; there was the will. And the moment rushes apace tugal, and some of the younger members of the Royal family, to give to the will the power to accomplish for Ireland her natural destiny, native independence. (Here again cheers, repressed by the speaker.) My friends, I do not mean to Chatham. A person named Henry Warner, who appeared preach the funeral oration of Terence Bollew M'Manus. I am forestedled by the people; they have preached it, by their presence, their attitude, their solemn determination, their secret, vows, and unalterable resolves. They fixted him as a true patriot who died for his country, and whose country is. aberration of mind. He further stated that on giving himself | therefore, bound not alone to honour his memory, but to vindlente his blood. And she will-yes, yes, she will-the day of Ireland's regeneration is fast approaching. Yesterday, that sarcophagus was the symbol of Erin's grave. To-morrow was examined with reference to the circumstances, but he it will be of her resurrection. We will not be oppressed for ever. The iron hoof of the intruder, the stranger, the spoliafor, and tyrant, will not for ever tread upon our nocks. There is hope for Ireland-yes, strong hope, speedy hope; and I pray Sir William Cubitt, who died last week began life as a you all to return to your homes with this hope, abiding joiner. At the age of twenty-two he attracted attention by your good time, sure and soon to come, when the ruffian his invention of the self-regulating sails of windmills. He | tyrant must cease his oppression, and the patient sufferer will soon became known as a general engineer, and we may say be repayed for years of endurance by centuries of happiness felt too, for in 1822 he invented the treadmill; whereby, as an for himself and and his country. Once more, men of early practitioner upon it remarked, if he could not add a Dublin and Ireland, I hope you will return as you have come, powerful in your good order and demeanour, and resolved to The Times correspondent from Naples writes: - "There is carry out in reality, in the good time coming, the solemn vows of your heart. After some further observations, the rev. speaker begged of the multitude to retire in quiet, but to bear with them the determination to vindicate, in the hour of need, Sovereigns and Napoleons, that there are no foreigners; the perhaps not far distant, the honour and the interest of their autonomists, that they are shorn of their national glories and country, so long the slave of the worst of human tyrants.

Father Lavelle retired at the close of his address, an immense concourse following him. He subsequently returned

After a short interval Captain M. C. Smith, of New York, came forward and delivered an eloquent address. At the con-THE CROAGE PATRICE CASE.—The discussion on the Croagh clusion of his address Captain Smith and those nearest the Patrick case was resumed in the Jockey Club on Thur sday, and it tomb knell, and fervently offered up a Pater and Ape for the concluded, and the vast assemblage separated in the same orderly and decorous manner in which they entered the cometery .- Abridged from the Evening News of Monday.

LONDON WOOL SALES.\_Nov. 9

The attendance of buyers at public sales, held to-day, has been very moderate. Good and fine wools have supported previous rates. but other kinds must be quoted id. to ld. per ib. lower. In the market for wool, there is a slight reduction in price...the

lord being so well and so widely known and benefited by, on his figure now being stationary at 23s. ; not many sales going on. The other estates ; whilet his private worth has rendered him deservedly late stir in Dullin markets is also falling off for the past few days,-TUAM HERALD November 9.