they put over him."

was erected. There's none of our bishops here that has so fine a one, and more's the pity,' said Bryan mournfully; but no matter for that, they don't need anything like that to keep them in the people's minds. They'll never be forgotten, anyhow. Husht, now!' and he lowered his voice to a whisper, and made a sign to the children to be silent; this is the place, your honor, where the Holy Sacrifice used to be offered up, so I never allow any noise to be here. When they left the chancel he said aloud, " Where the Verbum caro factum used to be said for hundred and hundreds of years'-the old man bent his knee at the awful words, as did the three young ladies-there ought to be silence for ever-and there will, too, while God spares me life. A time will come when the altars will rise again on the Rock of Cashel, and the unbloody Sacrifice of the New Law will be offered here again, and psaims will be sung, and organs play, and the people that will see that day will rejoice, for Ireland will then be a nation again, and Cashel may be ' Cashel of the Bishops,' though it'll never be ' Cashel of the Kings' any more.'

As the old man thus spoke his aged eyes flashed with a strange and fitful light, that gradually illuminated his whole features, a flush suffused his bollow cheek, and a smile, as it were, of exultation wreathed his pale lips. His look was fixed as if on some point far off in the future, and the whole character of the face was so transformed, as it were, by the proud vision passing before the eye of the spirit, that it was hard to recognise the meek, subdued, and somewhat emaciated face of old Bryan. The ladies glanced instinctively at the Earl; he was regarding the old man with a look of surprise mingled with curiosity, whilst even the children pulled Miss Markham's sleeve on either side and pointed in silence to the strange old man, the like of whom they had never seen. The rapt expression, however, was visible but for a moment—gradually the light faded away, and the smile vanished, and Bryan said in his usual tone, as if to himself:

'My old bones will be white and bare by that time-and my soul with God, I humbly trustwell, no matter, though I'll not be here on earth to see it, I'll see it from above, and that'll be better, for there I'll have the holy saints of Cashel all before me in their heavenly glory. There'll be no Murroughs there,' he added, addressing his listeners in the same calm, solitoquizing tone, no nor any Harrys, or Elizabeths, or Oliver Cromwells. That's one great comfort, anyhowwe'll have heaven to ourselves.'

Who do you mean by we, Bryan!' said the

The old man looked up in the cold dark face of the speaker, and scanned it for a moment; then glanced significantly at the young ladies whom he knew to be Catholics, shook his bead and replied evasively:

'Why, then, all good Christians, plase your honor.

The Earl smiled—his smile was very pleasing as it shone for a moment on the dark, well-formed features-but he made no further remark .-The chaptain now rejoined the party, taking care, however, to keep at a safe distance from Bryan, and they made the circuit of the sacred inclosure, examining everything worth seeing, and listening with marked surprise-on the part, at least, of the Earl and his chaplain-to the explanations of old Bryan, so beautiful in their simplienty, yet so learned in their admirable reconciliation of all the splendid menuments with the purposes of Catholic worship in the grand old ages of the past-with which the old man seemed as familiar as though he had in the body witnessed their glories. Even the ultra-Protestant Goodelaid heard with amazement the simple eloquence which faith and fervor, more powerful than rhetoric, gave to the tongue of the old

'I am told,' said the Earl, as the party emerged from the last of the buildings, and stood on the verge of the rock looking out over the maginficent plane. I am told, Beyan, that you spend whole days here working amongst these ruins endeavoring to preserve them from the ravages of time, without any hope of remuneration?

'And what bester work could I be at?' said Bryan sharply. 'As for payment, what payabout-I'll be paid in heaven, please the Lord.' And reverently baring his aged head the old man raised his eyes upwards with an expression that

- 'You sleep here at night, too, sometimes?'
- 'It's the place I like best to sleep in.' · And you are not afraid?'

'Afraid!' repeated Bryan, with a look bordering on contempt- Well, now that's a good joke, days the pressure was 20 25lbs. to the square foot. anyhow-afraid on the Rock of Cashel-othen, where would a body be safe if it wasn't here on I St. Patrick's Rock, with these consecrated walls in 1862 than in 1861. about one, and the holy dead below, and the voices of Saints singing hymne and pealins all about one in the darkness of the night-how could I be afraid on the Rock of Cashel, by day or by night?' With these words ringing in their ears, the party bade adieu to the strange old man, with a grainity from the Earl that astonished his simple heart.

(To be continued.)

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND. The Estimated Average Produce of the Craps; and the Emigration from Ireland in the year 1862. To his Exceliency George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, K G., &c., &c., Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency, - I have now the bonor to submit in continuation of the tables brought under the consideration of your Excellency, on the 15th of September, 1862 which gave the acreage of the several crops, and the number of live stock in 1861 and 1862, by counties and provinces, the following tables compiled from returns obtained by the district are procured from persons resident in the

in the various parts of the country were used in the returns of these rates of produce; and the Irish, Cunningham, or English acre to which the rate had reference was so specified, and those, where necessary, were subsequently converted, in this office, into the standard weights and measures. On the receipt of these returns they were copied and forwarded by me to the several Boards of Guardians for examination; and to their continued kind courtesy I am indebted for the revision of the rates in 2,280 out of 4,438 electoral divisions in Ireland. In many cases the yield originally procured was considered to be correct by the guardians; and where alterations were made, the tendency has been on this, as on former occasions, slightly to reduce the yield obtained by the Enumerators. The tables of the estimated average produce exhibit, for 1861 and 1862, the yield of cereals in quarters, barrels, and tons. A table of the extent under crops, the average DIO duce per statute acre, and the estimated total yield of the principal crops in 1847, and in each year from 1849 to 1862, is given for all Ireland. The area under each of the principal crops in 1861 and 1862, by counties and provinces, is also shown. The extent under the principal crops, the estimated average produce per statute acre, and the total produce of the land, in 1861 and 1862, also the increase and decrease in the latter year, are given in the following tables. The decrease in the average yield of the crops in 1862 compared with 1861—potatoes and flax alone excepted—may, I conceive, be justly attributed to the very unfavourable season of 1862. And here I would beg to remark that the benefits resulting from thorough drainage were most forcibly exemplified during last year, as well as in 1860 and 1861-in each of which years the quantity of rain was unusually great-notwithstanding which, occupiers of well drained land were enabled to put in their own crops at a seasonable period, and to reap them comparatively early in the autumn, whilst those farming underdrained land were unable to work it urtil very late in the spring; and owing to the continued wet and ungenial seasons, the estimated yield of cereals in many parts of the country was much below the average, and in several instances the crops did not arrive at maturity, especially on lands requiring drainage. Table I.- The extent under each of the principal

Orops in 1861 and 1862, and the increase or de-

Crewse in the t	arier Acer.			or Dec.
Сторв.	Crops. Extent cultivated in			
	1861. 1862.		Inc.	Dec.
1	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.
Wheat	401,243	356,321		44,952
Oats	1,999,160	1,977,528	• •	21,632
Barley	198,955	192,302	• •	6,653
Bere and Rye	11,582	12,128	546	
Potatoes	1,133,504	1,018,112	• •	115,392
Turnips	334,104	376,715	42,611	••
Mangel Wurzel.	22,833	23,114	231	
Cabbage	30,020	30,543	523	• •
Flax	147,957	150,070	2,113	• •
Нау			6,718	• •
	Decrease.		135,8	07
l Table II.—The	finated .	produce r	er stat	DIE SCIA

in 1861 and 1862, and the increase or decrease in

(Produce per Acre.		Inc. or Dec in 1861.			
Crops.							
ł	-			1861.	1862.	Inc.	Dec
Wheat, in	brls	of 20	stones	3.6	32		.4
Oats,	44	14	"	6.4	5.9		.5
Barley	£1	16	ŧŧ	6.2	6.2		
Bere	"	16	11	6.4	6.1		.3
Rye	tt	20	41	4.3	3.7		.6
Potatoes	"	20	11	131.	16.9	3.8	
Turnips, i	n ton	s		10.2	10.1		.1
Mangel W	urze	l, in to	277	10.3	9.6		.7
Cabbage,				10.4	8.4		2.0
Flax, in 8			lbs.	24.4	25.9	1.7	
Hay, in to	EE			1.8	1.8		
Table III.	-Th	e tota	l prod	uce of	the pri	ncipal	Crops
grown i							

crease in the latter year.						
Crops.	Estimated I	Produce.	Incr'se or Dec. in 1862.			
1	1861.	1861. 1862.		Dec.		
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.		
Wheat	851,871	683,048		168,823		
Oats	8,045,689	7 283,400		762,289		
Barley	CS5,381	661,883		23,548		
Bere	12,531	11,537	• •	944		
Rye	22,626	21,208	• •	1,418		
1	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Pointces	1,858,433	2,148,402	289,969			
Turnips	3,392,884	3,792,682	399,708			
Mangel Wur-	• •	, ,		1		
zel	235,638	221,778		13,960		
Cabbage	310,907	256,425		54,482		
Flax	22 568	24,258	1,690			
Hay	2,810,352	2,781,529	••	28,823		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. - In connection with these statistics. I beg to give an abstract of the meteorological observations for 1862 taken at the Ordnance Survey Office in the Phoenix Park, for which I am indebted to Captain Wilkinson, R.E. From this return it appears that the mean temperature for 1862 was lower than in the previous year, the mean of the thermometer having been 42.2 in 1861, whilst it was 46.5 in 1862; the highest reading of the barometer, corrected and reduced to 32. Fabrenheir, was 30.563 on February 9th, at 9.30, a.m., ment could I get here that I'd care anything the lowest reading was 28:550 on 24th of January, lowest 199 on the 3rd of March. Rain fell on 221 faith and hope could alone impart to the face of days in 1802, being rather more than seven months blew on 138 days; the strongest winds were on the 21st of February and 19th of December, on which The mean number of days in each month during which the sky was overcast with cloud was 14, being on an average of about three days more per month

EMIGRATION FROM IRISH PORTS IN 1862. - During 1862, 72,730 persons left the ports of Ireland, who stated to the coumerators that it was not their intention to return. Of these 38,444 were males, and 34,286 females. Compared with the emigration in 1861, these figures show an increase of 6,334. The following table shows the emigration from each province during 1861 and 1869 :-

Residents of	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1861	1862	1861	1862	1861	1862
Leinster						
Munster						
Ulster	10262	6670	11061	7145	21323	14115
Connaught.	2941	2829	3183	3415	6124	6244
From what						
Duaninas						

Province

not stated...... 2898 2402 2967 2466 5865 4938 Other countries *1580 1898 524715 2104 2613

39953 38444 32443 34285 66326 72730 Total....

Inc in 1862. 4491 1843 Of the total number who emigrated in 1862, 11, enumerators, of the estimated average produce of the 368 were from Leinster, 33 452 from Munster, 24, 115 principal crops in 1862; also tables of the number from Ulster, and 6,244 from Connaught. Those of emigrants who left the several ports of Ireland | whose place of residence was not ascertained | Doubtless the rule is good; but it is one of social from 1st January to 31st December, 1862. The particulars relating to the yield of the crops in each countries to 2,613. As regards the ages of the emigrants, 63 3 persons in every 100 were between the portion to others of which the remarkable magnitude | The gambollings of the bailiffs were something to in future in contravention of the Queen's proclama-

ey put over him.'

Very fine, indeed, for the time at which it giving the information are entered on the form by be gratifying to your Excellency—who has always Very fine, indeed, for the time at which it the enumerator. To secure accuracy as far as pos- taken so great an interest in the success of the agrisible, the weights and measures hitherto employed cultural autistics of our country—to learn that the particulars required for these returns continue to be most readily communicated by the landed proprie-Clergy of all denominations and the public press, I beg to offer my respectful acknowledgments for their valuable and generous assistance, without which, I I have been at pains to express emphatically the need scarcely observe to your Excellency, these re- high esteem and respect I entertain for your characturns could not be satisfactorily obtained by the ter, excluding thereby any belief that I connect you circumstances above referred to, I believe afford a of its anonymous author. To inflame a quarrel bevery important and reliable record of the agricultuitween individul men, is no slight offence: to inflame difficult an inquiry, embracing, as it does, the particulars of the live stock and tillage of upwards of shall be said of the man who promotes such ends by 600,000 separate farms, and extending over an area falsehood, whether in the form of willingness to be of more than twenty millions of acres. I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's very faithful servant, WILLIAM DONNELLY, Registrar General.
Agricultural and Emigration Statistics' Office,
5, Henrietts Street, Dublin, 17th March, 1863.

IRISH CRIME.

A Letter to Alexander Beresford Hope, Esq., a proprietor of " The Saturday Review," from the Hon. Stephen Spring Rice.

29th March, 1863

Sir, - The practice of the Saturday Review to refuse insertion of letters from correspondents has, I believe, been adhered to, with a very few exceptions, during its whole existence of eight years. Thus the only opportunity for an effective reply which will be read, is afforded by the columns of the contemporary press. I do not ask any newspaper, however, to insert this letter in its correspondence, because I do not wish to seek from the editor even that small amount of tentative approval which is implied by gratuitous publication. My attack on you—for a distinct attack I have to make-must rest on its own merits.

It is notorious that you are one of the principal proprietors of the Saturday Review, if not the largest owner. Your fortune is large, your social position high; your private character unblemished; your abilities and acquirements unquestionable. Amongst many distinguished men who are more or less responsible for the Saturday Review, you are the most conspicuous, the best able to bear a blow or resent an injury. I therefore select you to hear my charge of slanderous falsehood against the newspaper in ques-

My date above and my name below, show me to be a resident Irish country gentleman. My occupations are those of my class; and in trying to follow them in a spirit of loyal attachment to the Queen and the empire at large, the two classes from whom I receive most opposition are the violent English politicians, and the violent Irish. The meaner of the former sort deliberately shut their eyes to the misgovern-ment of centuries, which they affect to believe ought to have been corrected by the good wishes and intentions of one generation. In fact, we may say of them, as representing England, that they visit the sins of their fathers upon our children. The latter class of politicians, namely, the Irish agitators, are sometimes justly accused of reviving mischievonsly the recollection of past misgovernment; but I have not now to deal with them.

My business is with the former class, to which the writers on Ireland in the Saturday Review belong. These gentlemen allow the violence of their prejudice altogether to banish circumspection and justice; and being ignorant of what it was their duty to feel, the. censure of which they are so liberal wants the basis

of truth, and become slander.

The article on Irish crime in the Saturday Review of 28th March, p. 395, is a striking instance of what I assert. Surrounded and buttressed by some partial truths, by a few smart sayings on sad subjects, and by many blunders, the central proposition enforced in the article is one having four branches, viz., that three recited 'enactments' govern the whole social state of Ireland, and that these 'ferocious' provision are habitually enforced by murder.

Let me quote the exact words :- ' The enactments troduced to do the work which natives have refused to do. Death, by process of blunderbuss, is the penality for the infringement of any one of these provisions.'

Now, I denounce, with full attention to the force of my words, the assertion that any one of these four propositions as generally applicable to Ireland, is false and slanderous; and I recognise no principle which makes falsehood and slander less wicked if used towards a nation than towards an individual,

I might try with more justice to disprove these sweeping assertions by quoting individual cases than your contributor could so endeavor to support them; for one fact may negative, though one fact can never establish, a general proposition. I will neither make such an attempt myself, nor admit as answer to my charge anything in that form. I challenge the writer of the article to produce any evidence to satisfy a reasonable person that his propositions, or any one of them, has even a remote approach to general truth. Vague declamation will at 9.50, a.m., at which time the wind was very strong from the SSW.; the highest temperature in the air was 739 on the 27th of August, and the lence throughout the cotton districts; nor did the Essex murders show that English mothers generally of rainy days; the greatest amount which feil in 24 hours was 1.226 inches on the 1st of May, with the wind from the N.W. The prevailing wind during wind from the N.W. The prevailing wind during the will find set forth the state of the calendar; and the will find set forth the state of the calendar; and wherever there is any remarkable difference between it and the police reports (which show the offences for which no person has been made amenable) the judge seldom, I think, omits comments.

stantiate his general charge, let him be cast aside as a soiled rag, unfit for association with the henorable men who are your contributors.

The theory on which the Saturday Review is based is that of not setting forth facts like an ordinary newspaper, but of commenting on facts already publicly known. If it should appear that the great wealth of its proprietary, and the still more remarkable ability of its writers, are made subservient to him that he was wrong, Field or the other party had the purpose of engrafting slanders on false assumptions, how shall so gross a breach of the honorable undertaking implied in the theory be excused?

I am well aware of the disadvantages under which I attack the Saturday Review. I admit inferiority in ability, I acknowledge that the sustained power shown in it since its establishment-unexampled. I believe, in the history of periodical literaturegiven it a voice of command and persuasiveness reinforced, the bailiffs again essayed to effect an enwhich I cannot approach. Above all, I am conscious of the advantage possessed by anonymous writers. But of one thing I am convinced, and with that conviction shall remain satisfied, that you, Sir, on reading this letter, will feel that I am substantially in the right.

I am prepared for clame from some readers on account of my addressing you personally. 'Mr. Alexander Hope,' it will be said, 'as a private gentleman, may invest his private means as he pleases, and such private affairs should be respected as private.'courtesy. Were I to bring before the public any of those minor charities which you discharge in fit prolocality, practically acquainted with the subject | ages of 15 and 35, 16.8 were under 15, 12.1 about | precludes privacy, I should sin against good taste. look at; but the pain only infuriated them the more, tion.

tunate man; but isn't that a fine elegant tomb the districts being co-extensive with the electoral 35, and 8011 in every 100 between the ages of 5 and But if a higher law requires it, that of social courthey put over him.'

they put over him.' by your wealth you are morally responsible; and if those results are, as in this case, grave public mis-chiefs, it may become a duty, though disagreeable, to disregard the minor observance, and insist on the clear truth that no purely conventional rule can tors and tenant farmers, to whom, as also to the stand its ground against the moral principle of tespousibility.

I must say one word of caution on another side. enumerators, however efficient in the discharge of with this individual article. I am compelled, on the their duties-returns which owing to the favourable | contrary, to connect that article with the character. ral condition of Ireland, as close an approximation | the passions of nations—to foster the arrogance of to the truth as can be arrived at in so extended and one, and to insult the weakness of another—torms a difficult an inquiry, embracing, as it does, the parti- sin of the deepest dye. And since this is so, what false, or indifferece to being true? A greater practical evil than the adoption by too many leading English publications of a recklessly abusive tone towards Ireland, could scarcely be named. Many years ago Lord Lyndhurst produced a great sensaa speech in which he was said to have described the Irish as 'aliens;' the writers I allude to do worse; for they present the English to us as enemies of the worst class—as men who, in denouncing crimes of violence from which they think their own country free, do not shrink from the meanest of all crimes—the murderous stab of anonymous slander. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Stepasn Spring Rice.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DR. GRANT P.P. Wicklow .- A venerable priest of God bas just passed away. Full of years and honors, the venerated pastor of Wicklow departed this life on Monday, at the patriarchal age of seventy-eight years. Born in Rathdrum, in the county Wicklow, he was early sent to Maynooth College, where he was or-dained to the sacred ministry. In the year 1819 we find him laboring on the mission in the town of Wicklow, to the pastoral charge of which he was promoted in the year 1826. His zeal, piety, and love of his parisbioners there, have won for him an undying affection.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. JAMES O'BRIEN, LIMER-ICK .- It becomes our painful duty to record the death by typhus fever of the Very Rev. James O'-Brien, P.P., V.G., St. Michael's, in this city, which took place at his residence, Sexton street, at halfpast two o'clock on Sunday. He who is now no more, only a short week since was in the full enjoyment of health, and discharging the duties appertaining to his sacred office. The people of Limerick, especially his own parishioners, have good reason to mourn his sudder demise, for in him they have lost a kind and zealous pastor.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE STATE OF IRELAND. - The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a remarkable statement with respect to the condition of this country, the importance of which it is difficult to overestimate. He introduced his Irish statistics by observing that the depression in Ireland was not fully known, and the British public had not been sufficiently awakened to the circumstances of this country. The Lancashire distress, he said, was fully appreciated because it was concentrated on one spot, but the depression in Ireland, to use his own emphatic and expressive words, is 'diffused over the country-its extent is as broad as the agricultural area.' At length the truth is admitted. For months the organs of the Government have been loud in their denials of 'Irish distress.' It was a mere myth -a fabrication-a delusion-a sham. Agitators invented it—Priests concocted the tales of wee, and the newspapers published, in ignorance or in collusion, the fictions of their country correspondents .-The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, submitted the whole case to that terriole ordeal of statistical inquiry which never fails when honestly con-ducted to eliminate truth. He not only admits the depression and distress, but plainly avows that the British public have been kept in ignorance of the extent of the depression which has been telling upon Let me quote the exact words:—'The enactments are, first, that no Irishman shall be turned out of his land for not paying his rent; secondly, that no Irishman shall be put to the degradation of doing pieceman shall be put to the degradation of doing piecework that is to say of being naid only for what man shall be put to the degradation of doing piece-work, that is to say, of being paid only for what he does; and, thirdly, that no stranger shall be inof this agricultural country, such as has not been known since the famine years. The year sixty to sixty-one showed a decrease of £4,550,000 below the average. The succeeding year showed a decrease of £10,360,000 and the year sixty-two to sixty-three, showel a decrease below the same average of no less than £12,000,000 'Nearly,' again to quote the Chancellor's words, 'nearly one-third of the total value of the whole agricultural products' of this kingdom. The average value of the products of four years, from 1856 to 1860, was £30,437,000 per year. The total value of the same class of products for the rear '62.3, was £27,327,000 being £12,100,000 less in the production of the year. The loss of this year has been nearly equal to the whole valuation of the country, and, if we take the loss of the three years, it will represent a loss to the farming classes of the enormous sum of twenty-six million nine hundred and sixty-thousand pounds. What will our prosperity-mongers answer to these figures, presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer? Is it an evidence of prosperity to lose nearly twenty-seven millions of pounds in the three years? The fact is now admitted, however -- admitted by the highest financial authority in the Government or in the empire, and what remedy or relief is the Government prepared to extend to this country .- Freeman's Journal.

RELATIONS OF LAND.—An occurrence, in which the police were required to interpose, took place at Ballyane, in this county yesterday, under the following advantages. A farmer period Elegency ing circumstances :- A farmer named Flanagan holding a house and land, having some time back got into difficulties of a temporary nature had re-When, from these or other general records and course to the expedient of assigning his lands and statistics, the writer has failed, as he will, to sub-other property to his brother-in-law named Field by why of protection. This was understood not to be bonu fide; but when Flanagan, who had paid a sum of no less than £650 for the property, required its restoration, it was not to be had. The fiducial brother-in-law had as stated, disposed of the interest for £200-Flanagan, determined to obtain his own, managed by some strategy to gain possession of the house in company with his wife. Having failed to persuade recourse to legal measures and obtain an order for possession. On Thursday last the affair was placed in the hands of city bailiffs, who on arriving at the place found the premises closed and impregnable to to their efforts at escalade. They were obliged to return without effecting the object, and on resterday, the aid of the police being obtained, Mr Hamilton, city Iuspector, proceded to the spot with 20 men. Thus trance, and a scene ensued between them and the bailiffs, which is described as exciting and ludicrous. The besiegers arrived about one o'clock, when the door was found to be solidly secured. The lower windows were fortified in like manner, but the sashes had been removed from the upper, and they stood tantalisingly open. The operations of the assailants commenced by an attack on the door, but so, far, they reckoned without their host. No sooner was the onslaught made upon it, than from the windows above fell a shower of hot liquid matter, of the quality of bot boiling stirabout, streaming over the heads and persons of the legal satellites, scalding and ral army and navy have their discharge, and the clinging to them better than lava -only being lighter orders have deen given net to enlist such persons

and they redoubled their efforts against the door, while Flanagan and his wife who it appeared, were the only inmates, continued to bathe them in the boiling amalgam, of which they seemed to have an inexhaustible supply .- The door however could not. withstand the repeated blows from the sledge hammers of the legalized burglars, and it yielded at length. Flanagan, a manly honest, respectable man was found like a lion at bay immediately inside the door, with a pitchfork presented against the bailiffs, The siege had been proceeding for four hours, and might have ended perhaps in a serious event, but for the mediation of Mr. Hamilton, who interposed, spoke quietly to Flanagan, and prevailed with him to allow the bailiffs to take possession and give himself into custody. Flanagan however, had a conscientious or rather religious feeling on the subject. He cared little for his life under the circumstance, yet he would not imperil his immortal soul. But for this he would not have suffered a bailiff to enter save over his person. A large number of persons were present The bailiffs having been put in possession, Flanagan was conducted in custody into Limerick. It is said that his young family were scattered about, and that the night before last he knew not what become of them. His is a case of great hardship, and any one who beheld the man entering Limerick in charge of a large number of Police, for no crime would pity him. He had not eaten a morsel for 24 hours before, -Irish Paper.

EMIGRATION. - From Tullamore and the surroundng districts the tide of emigration has been uninterrupted for the last twelve months. The majority of these emigrants were bound for Queensland, but since the withdrawal of assisted emigration to the latter place a few months ago, except through Mr. Jordan, the commissioner, America is likely to engross the attention of the emigrant henceforword. Be this as it may, the number from this district for the last month alone has increased by nearly 200whose families in many cases joining the group.-The report gains ground that an agent is travelling through the principal towns of Ireland for the purpose of granting free passages to America, and certain it is that there are hundreds of young fellows willing to embrace the opportunity, should it arrive.

INISH MINES.—A correspondent, writing from Tip-perary (April 22) says—'They are doing great things at Holyford. It is to me wonderful why such a valuable property should ever have ceased to work; They have just discovered in the 15 fathom level, which is 10 fathoms above the adit, a lode of solid ore, 3 feet wide, which, it is anticipated, will lead to something that will place Holyford Mine second to none in Ireland. At Oola they are preparing the engine, and expect next week to clear the water out, so as to commence on May 1.'

THE SHEEP DISEASE. - It is a matter of satisfaction to know that the disease which so recently decimated the flocks in Meath appears to have nearly died out, if it has not altogether disappeared. The lambing season for so far has been excellent, and stockmasters and graziers say that a better produce has not been known for many years

The weather is beautifully fine, and to the extent that the farmers have been able to crop their lands, there has hardly ever been a finer prospect of a good harvest, so far as the spring's vegetation can influence it .- Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register.

We once saw an Orangeman tried for murder-the murder of a Catholic-and we shall never forget the scenes that trial presented. It was a perfect mockery of justice. There was an Orange judge one the bench, an Orange jury in the box, Orange witnesses examamined for the defence, and we saw one of them prompted before the court, and words put into his mouth by a relative of the prisoner, to answer a very critical question ! He of course, was acquitted, as everybody knew he would: for he had all the elements of success around him: Some persons fancied when Catholic emancipation was won, that all this bitter sectarian strife would vanish from Ulster. But the Catholic there still feels many difficulties before bim, and he has frequently to summon up courage to enable bim to surmount them. As an instance of this, we may point to the report of a trial which took place last week in Monaghan in which the Rev. Mr. Hoey, the respected parish priest of Newbliss, and 3 or 4 Catholics were charged with a riot and assault! We need not describe the scenes that took place when Father Hoey was sent for to attend a sick woman-a Catholic - or how he was hustled about by that woman's son, when he was about to enter her chamber, to administer the last sacraments .-- Nor is there any necessity for our picturing the efforts the friends of the sick woman were compelled to make to keep that son quiet. The reader will find it all in the report of the trial. In our opinion it is that son who should have been tried; but instead of that he became the prosecutor. And when the barrister heard the entire story, he told the jury that Father Hoey could not be convicted of the crimes charged against him. He said the Rev. Gentleman could have used force to obtain perfect freedom in the discharge of his sacred duties, and that there was no evidence to warrant them in finding him guilty. But the jurors - cantious scals! - could not, it appears, agree to a verdict. They deliberated for a considerable time, but they were unable to find a verdict one way or the other, and Father Hoey and the other prisoners were compelled to give new bail for their appearance on some future occasion. At the next trial, however, it is likely the whole truth will find its way before the public. It is thus the Catholics of Ulster have to battle for freedom. It is thus they are compelled to stand up for the faith, and resist the foul attacks made upon them. - Dundalk Democrat

SPREAD OF SMALL-POX IN NEWBY .- During the past few weeks this disease has made rapid and startling progress among the inhabitants of this town. The first case we beard of occurred about ten weeks ago, which was admitted at the time into the workhouse hospital. Since then, case by case, the disease has advanced until now the number ill of this much-dreaded distemper is something alarming For so far, however, the disease in the greater number of cases is far from being of a malignant type and in general the people seem auxious to ward off an attack. The medical establishments in town have been crowded with applicants for vaccination. – Telegraph.

Bisnop Plunket of Tuam in Difficulty .- This noterious limb of the Law Church visited Stephenstown, county Louth, the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel Fortescue, a few days since. On going to Dublin, on his way to Tuan, he was in a corriage in which some gentlemen from Dundalk were travelling, and they describe him as a curious specimen of the genus homo, and from his appearance they did not feel at all surprised at the many stories related of his doings at Partry and elsewhere. The Bishop met with an accident at the Dublin Terminus, which put him in a very undignified position. When descending the stone steps which lead from the platform to the street, one of those 'pillars' called legs, which support his body, gave way, and the Bishop's scat of honor came in contact with the stairs, and there the dignitary of the Law Church lay sprawling, till he mustered strength to rise again. No one went near him, and he who is so powerful at Tuam was completely deserted in his hour of need, no person being willing to touch with his hands the man who evicted 70 or 80 poor people on a cold winter's day at Partry. The Bishop should then take the hint thus for-cibly given him, and sendeavor to practice that cha-

rity which, it is to be hoped he preaches. The Freeman's Journal, Dublin, of April 30, 8053: -An official correspondence is published between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams. In his last letter, dated April 20, his lordship asks Mr. Adams, before he repeats his own complaints, to furnish him with proofs that all British subjects serving in the Fede-