THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 3. 1863.

not be for the good of their health before they're faces of the prisoners, and they stood looking down with ghastly eyes on the diminutive crea-

ture that was being placed on the table with their life resting on her word. Never did stranger apparition burst on a court of justice, or occupy a witness-table. So struck, indeed, were even the officials themselves, that for some moments no effort was made to elicit the woman's testimony, and she stood there a veiled muffled figure, far below the ordinary stature of women, her hands, which alone were visible, white and clammy and rigid as those of a corpse, and no posed to ask concerning the hag in the cloak motion in her frame except once that a visible shudder shook her whole body-such a shudder as accompanies and precedes the parting of soul and body. At length the veil was removed from her face, and such a face as that was! I am sure no one that saw it then will ever forget it. The feautures might once have been fair to look upon, but they were then almost hideous in their ghastliness-the closed eyes sank far into their sockets-the lips drawn apart in hvid paleness, and scarcely a breath of life stirring the pulses of the corpse-like frame; as the head rested on the shoulder, a mass of long black hair fell in wild disorder from under the bonnet or hood, adding to the wanness of the face and the ghastliness of the appalling figure. It was some time before the wretched creature could be brought to answer the questions put to make on the subject, I may, I trust, without any imher, and then only when water had been sprinkled several times on her face and applied to her parched lips. When she did speak her voice was scarcely audible, and it was only by a single word at a time, and that at intervals perhaps of having immense wealth and unbounded resources at some moments' length, that she was got over the its command, it has utterly and disgracefully failed. hrst preliminary statements-and on at last to the scene in the Grove when she brought refreshments to the party waiting there. But stand out before all, that they can hardly be diswhen she was asked to identify Walsh - the first guised or misrepresented by any amount of mendaof the prisoners-and the wand was placed in her hand for that purpose, she seemed to relapse into her former death-like torpor-the same process had to be gone through to revive her-and some began to hope that she could not identify

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occasion. At the agonized request of the prisoners, a number of others were brought from the jail and placed in the dock, so as to give out further detail, the most overwhelming condemnathem a chance. Then was the witness again tion of the Protestant Church that can be well imacalled upon to identify the prisoner Walsh.? The whole party on the Rock had now ga-

thered round the narrator-every face expressed more or less interest, though to some of the listeners the story was not altogether new. When Moran paused, as if to take breath, Mrs. Pakenham and Lady Pemberton simultaneously. exclaimed- "Well, and did she do it ?'

' She did, after another terrific struggle with herself that was visible to all the Court. Just as she was placing the rod on the head of Walsh a female voice in the court called out, 'On, Kate !' and the cry seemed to act on the miserable creature like an electric sbock. Still she lish colonies amongst us. Bishops, he observes, did her awful duty, and was borne from the table and from the court more dead than alive .---Walsh and Lacy were accordingly convicted, and in a day or two after the two Keoghs were History, vol. 2, p, 428). It has been said by Lord placed at the bar, and Kate Costelloe was called and brought forward as the last and best winess for the prosecution. People thought that although Kate had been terrified into giving testimony against the other prisoners, she would never be either forced or persuaded into swearing away the lives of her own relatives, with their venerable old father sitting near the dock, full in her sight. She did it, nevertheless, and, strange to say, with more firmness than she had before the alert, and a quick, sharp intelligence in her eves and in all her fea ures, she gave her evidence clearly and methodically, and deliberately placed the fatal rod on the heads of the two young men, which was the more remarkable that whispers had been affout, even in the court-house | the other day) to say that this state of things is not that there was between her and the elder of the right and cannot long endure?" brothers a tie stronger than blood-a love that was the growth of years."

much oulder !' There was no use trying to reason with a creature who was set down by all present as insane; the two parties had, moreover, seen all they could possibly see for that time, they, therefore, retired from the Rock, leaving the supposed maniac to share its solitude with Bryan who, as usual, conducted them to the gate with bows and thanks for the several gratuities given him. Any questions they might have been diswere prevented by the presence of that interestlaughing occasionally in a hoarse inward way that confirmed in every mind the conviction of ber insanity, and made some of the ladies no little anxious to have the gate between her and them. The gentlemen exchanged locks and tellect and enslaves the soul,' replies Lord John Russmiles mnongst themselves, but said nothing to sell. Let the Pope, therefore, be always considered renew the subject of Moran's story, as they exchanged their parting compliments at the gate, and the two parties went their several ways.

(To be continued.)

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

TO MILES O'BIELLY, ESQ., M.P. Sin-The Established Church of Ireland is said to be on its trial, and having a few observations to propriety bring them under public notice, in connection with your name.

The establishment referred to is, of all institutions, the most mischierous, unjust, and indefensible in existence-professing to teach Protestantism, and There is I believe, amongst thinking men acquainted with our country, no second opinion on the subject. The facts of the case which justify this conclusion, cious ingenuity. It may not, however, be amiss at this moment, to state a few of them briefly.

The Protestant Church in Ireland, out of a population of five millions, seven hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-four, registers as their own, not one of the five millions; no, not even Walsh, having never seen him except on that one the old pundred thousand. The exact number of churchmer is 678,661. This fact alone, which the census incontrovertibly establishes, which sophistry cannot obscure nor subtlety evade, is, of itself, withgined. It exhibits the Establishment to have been from the beginning, to use the words of Lord Camp-

bell, a "delusion, a mockery, and a snare." But this is not all. The Protestant Establishment cannot fairly take credit to itself for the number of those who now profess its creed. Their ancestors came to this country in the days of Elizabeth, James and Cromwell, to share as Protestants in the confiscation of Ostholic property and church endowments. Subtract the descendants of those adventurers, whom the Protestant hierarchy of Ireland cannot honestly claim as the fruit of their labors and the remainder will be as near zero as possible. Dean Swift com-plained of the growth of Protestantism in this country, not by the condition of Catholics, or the preach-ing of the Gospel, but by the transmission of Engwhom we have perpetually from England, "usually draw after them colonies of sons, nephews, cousins, or old college acquaintances, on whom they bestow the best preferments in their gifts."-(See Mant's Ellenborough, in 1856, that if the English were driven from India there would not be found after their departure ten sincere Protestants remaining - nearly the same result has attended the missionary labors of the Protestant Established Church in Ireland. Remove those who have been attracted by the spoils of Catholicity, and the ten sincere Protestants gained from the old taith would, indeed, be hard to be

The episcopal income of one of our bishops-Dr. Whately for instance-would most respectably maintain a sufficiently clerical staff to minister to the spiritual wants of all the Protestants of Munster and manifested. With all her faculties plainly on Connaught, numbering according to the last census only 118,297. It would be easy to name two or three parishes in England, whose united population, attended by a few clergymen, exceeds that of the two provinces above referred to, and whose incomes fail far below that of one hierarch in Ireland. it heresy or hostility to the Church (asks the Times

found.

the work is as well done to-day as it was a hundred years ago. The Times, the Herald, and the other organs of public opinion, proclaim to the world every month that the Irish are a cruel, savage, wild, bloodthirsty race, irreclaimable and ungovernable, inso-lent and insidious, treacherous and atrocious, contemptible, disloyal, discontented, and cowardly-that they are, in a word, degraded, barbarous, unworthy of human sympathy, and, to keep them so, they uphold this iniquitous Establishment, condemned by the universal conscience of mankind. The great duty of those who live by the Establishment is to assail the religion of our forefathers with unceasing obloquy, for it is known that we are sensitive upon that point. They represent it as too absurd to he inquired into, too corrupt to be defended, and too ing person, who followed them to the very gate, dangerous to be treated with common justice. It is a vile superstition 'lusting for the blood of the saints,' says the mild Evangelical parson. 'It is full of blasphemy and deceit,' repeats another. 'It is the masterpicce of Satan, exclaims the Church of England's Quarterly Review.' 'It confines the iuas anti-christ-always reviled, always hated, and on great occasions, burned in effigy, and his people excited to revolt. This is good and perfect Protest-antism, and the rule by which Ireland has always been governed. The time has passed when it was permitted to hang priests for saying Mass; but they are still denounced, in the language of the Times as Thugs' and 'surpliced ruffians.' sympathising with murder. Hired prosclytisers, selected from every creed are sent amongst the Irish to revile whatever they hold sacred. Mormons, the converted collier, or infidels, will do the work as well as any. Weekly and monthly reports issued from innumerable Bible associations, declaring that there is a great 'awakening' amongst the benighted Papists, and 'hungering and thirsting for Bibles,' notwithstanding the fasting and praying of monks and nuns to upbold error and ignorance. Nearly all parsons of the Establishment engage in this godly work, as they have little clse to do. They assemble in Dublin, and consecrate the months of April and May every year, to proclaim the progress they are making in the evangelisation of Ireland. They fill their reports with accounts of innumerable fictitious conversions of Paulata. The next census will, it is true, show their statements to be faise; no matter, the lie having free circulation until 1870, will do its work. But it is not enough simply to say that the doctrines of the Catholic Church are damnable and idolatrous, or to preach it from the pulpit or publish it in tracts; it must be sworn on the holy Evangelists. Lord Rosse, lately elected Chancellor of the Dublin University, went through that pious ceremony a few months since, and W. Ball, Q.C., as Vicar-General of the Primate, did the same a few weeks earlier. Have not free-born Britons a right to think and swear as they please?

Have I, in this sketch, misrepresented or exagge rated in the slightest degree the iniquitous working of this Establishment? There is nothing at all like to it under the sun. It is a scandal in the world, without one redeeming feature. What is there in its history to which a Protestant statesman, seeking to uphold it, can proudly appeal? Can he point to any great service it has ever rendered to humanity? Lord Brougham describes the Establishment 'as the foulest practical abuse that ever existed in any civilised country,' and how could his lordship have ventured in the presence of bishops, of lords spiritual and temporal, so to represent it, if there were a sacond opinion on the subject amongst enlightened men? Mr. Bright, M.P., in an important letter to Dr. Gray and published in the Freeman's Journal October 25, 1852, describes it as a grievance ' which it is hard to say whether it is more humiliating in Ireland to endure, or disgraceful in England to inflict.'

This Church has never been able to do any good -no, not even when aided by all the powers of the secular arm. It is not a match for Presbyterianism or Unitarianism-the one denouncing episcopacy, the other denying the divinity of the Seviour, but to comprehend fully its utter imbecility; you must mark its.progress, and the issue of the struggle in which it has been engaged for centuries with the venerable and suffering Church of our fathers. Look at that Church resting solely on the promise of Christ. "Behold I am with you all days." Coming out of the fires of a most fearful ordeal at the end of centuries, with increasing numbers, as vigorous, as healthful, as full of hope, as the young

RELIEF OF IRELAND.—Letters of the Most Reverend Arcubishops of New York and Cashel.—We (Freeman's Journal) have much pleasure in publishing the fol-lowing correspondence, which has just taken place between the Archbishop of New York and the Archbishop of Oashel, in reference to a sum of money placed in the hands of the Archbishop of New York for the relief of the poor in Ireland, and which his Grace has forwarded to the four Archbishops of Ireland :

New York, May 8, 1863.

My Dear Lord : A cortain sum has been placed in my hands for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, with a request that I should myself see to its distribution. I have divided it into four parts, one to each of the Archbishops of Ireland, to be by them distributed according to their discretion and their knowledge of the deeper sufferings which may not come under the notice of the ordinary Committee in Dublin. Your Grace will please find enclosed a bill of exchange to your order first at sight for £44 109. 11d. I have the honor to remain your Grace's most

obedient servant and brother in Christ, † JOHN, Archbishop of New York. To his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland.

Thurles, May 26, 1863. My dear Lord: I have to acknowledge your Grace's esteemed letter of the 8th of this month, remitting the sum of ±44 10s. 11d, for the relief of our distressed people in Ireland. During the famine the people of the United States came to the relief of their suffering breakron in Ireland by contributions as munificent as they were timely. During the present visitation too, which is felt by some classes quite as much as was the distress of the famine years, and is rapidly depopulating our country, scarce a mail steamer crossing the Atlantic but brings us help from the same generous people of America ; and their generosity deserves to be more highly praised when we bear in mind that in the midst of a desolating war at home they can have thoughts and feelings for our sufferings hers at a distance, and while they are spending millions in the public service, give also with open hand to the relief of the want-stricken people of Ireland. On the part of our suffering people I thank your Grace and the donors for this seasonable remittance, and pray God to restore the blessing of peace to your noble people. I remain, my dear Lord Archbishop, with sincere esteem and profound veneration, your Grace's faithful servant and brother, † PATRICK LEARY.

Archbishop of Cashel. To His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York.

We regret to hear that a large amount of distress prevails in Castleisland. A considerable portion of its inhabitants are poor householders of the labouring class, and since the spring work ceased they have had very little to do. Even where they have work the wages they receive, 6d a day with diet, is totally insufficient to support families numbering, in many cases, seven individuals. Under these circumstances it has been considered necessary to take steps to collect subscriptions for their relief, and the local clergymen and gentlemen of both denominations have emulated each other in their efforts.

DESTITUTION IN KILLANAN .- We have learned with pain that a terrible state of destitution exists among the peple who reside on the shores of both sides of Lough Corrib in the parish of Killansn, and also in that portion of the parish of Headford which runs along the shores of the Lough. From accounts we have received we believe the case is one that calls for immediate attention, especially as regards Killanan. The people are without food and without clothes, and some of them owing to their wholly destitute condition, are obliged to stay in bed, having but the most scanty clothing and still scantier provisions .-Unless means of employment are provided, and that t once, the consequences to the poor people of the districts we have referred to, not only this year but the next, must be most deplorable.— Evening Post.

The claims of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, and Earl of Waterford in Ireland to the office of High Steward of Ireland have been allowed by the House of Lords sitting on appeal.

MR. DILLON'S RESOLUTIONS. — The following are the resolutions moved for by Mr Dillon in the Dublin Town Council, in reterence to Lord Palmerston's brusque, that is, bullyish, refusal to receive a depuputation who proposed to ask aid for public works :

Resolved-First-That the uncourteous manner in which Lord Palmerston has treated the memorial of this Council praying for an advance of money for | factory operative ; then a married man.

The tide of emigration still rolls to to the westward Day after day and week after week hundreds of persons, young and old, male and female, may be seen seated in the carriages of the Great Southern and Western and other railways, their numbers augmenting at nearly every station on the lines, en route for the new world .- Leinster Express.

PARTIES IN IRELAND .- We have received for publication and have inserted a letter addressed to the Evening Mail by Mr Pierse Greagh. 1t is important to point out, as the author does, that the Irish Orange journals are completely in the wrong, and are guilty of gross misrepresentation when they tell their readers that the Catholics of Ireland, or the Ultramontanes of Ireland, have become supporters of the Tories, thus suppressing the fact that the majority of the Irish Catholic members of Parliament, and a large number of the Bishops, Priests, nobility, gentry and professional and commercial classes of Ireland are still, as they have long been, steady supporters of the Liberal party and of its chiefs, Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, Mr Gladstone, &c. If it be a crime to receive Outholic support, it is a crime of which as far as Ireland is concerned, the Whigs are more guilty than the Tories. But when Mr. Greagh comes to the use and meaning of the word Ultramontane he appears to us (we say it with ull deference) to add to the confusion rather than to dispel it. In no sense that we can adopt can any bishop in Ireland be called the leader of the Ultramoutane party, because the designation of Ultramontane includes, large numbers of men whose party predilections differ ab. solutely frome one another, and who range themselves on opposite sides in all political contests. We can speak not for ourselves only, but for many others when we say that though it would be very disagree. able and offensive to us to be classed among Whigs and Liberals, we had rather incur the unjust imputation of Whiggery and Liberalism than renounce our claims to the title of Ultramontane. The truth is, that the line that divides Catholic Ultramoutanes from other Catholics is not coincident with the line that divides any political scection of Catholics from any other .- Tablet.

Cattle are growing so scarce and dear in the country that stock cannot be had, at available prices, even by owners of properties, for pasture lands The sheep rot in England has created voids which the farmers must fill with beasts, and they buy up therefore any species by which saleable flesh will be acquired. But emigration and evictions, consolidations and failures, contribute to the non production of enttle in Ireland; and young stock not being reared in sufficient numbers to supply the places of those exported or used for home consumption, the rich growth of forder this year, must be to a great extent profitless. The Viceregal counsel- to prefer cattle breeding, is already found by gentlemen farmers and other to be most injurious to their interests, and the avoidance of tillage to involve them in farther losses, besides extending the reign of barrenness over soils that tillage alone could render fruitful. As much land is probably returning to a wasteful and wild state as the reclaimed and drained tracts do not now equal .- Munster News.

New Potatoes are selling in Skibbereen market at one penuy per 1b.

The tables of the Very Rev Dr Healy, P.P., of the Rev Mr Moore, Rector, Doctors Barry and Spotswood &c., are supplied, for the last fornight, with excellent new potatoes, grown in the open air on their respeclive farms; and I was informed to day by farmers, from different parts of the district, that next week they will also commence digging good new potatoes. — Cahirciveen Cor of Dublin Telegraph.

At the close of the debate on Mr. Fenwick's motion in the House of Commons in reference to trawling, Mr M'Mahon said that, though there was fish enough round the coast of Ireland to feed and employ the whole of the population, that country paid £100,000 a year for herrings to Scotland, and £30,-000 or £40,600 a year for other fish which was imported .- In some places where trawling had been prohibited on the coast of Ireland it had been found necessary to remove the prohibition. The restrictions on fishermen were so numerous and oppressive in Ireland that it seemed to be the object of the government to keep all the fish from being caught rather than to develope the fisheries.

Information wanted of James Loughlin, a native of Abbeylara, County Longford. Was in the County of Middlesex and town of Lawrence, in the State of Massachusetts, United State, in the year 1855; a

" Love !" cried several of the ladies in a breath · love-impossible ; how could she love the man whose life she swore away ??

She did love him, then !' snoke a little woman who had joined the group a few minutes before, her presence unnoticed in the absorbing interest of the story-' if ever woman loved man ministrations. It does not serve the fame of Eng-Kate Costelloe loved John Keogh.'

Every eye was instantly turned on the speaker, but her features were concealed by the deep bood of her grey closk drawn closely over her face ; one was there who could have told who she was, but he remained silent-as did most of the party gazing on the strange figure before .--At last Moran and Mr. Esmoud spoke together.

'How did it happen, then, that she swore against him, if she loved him as you say."

God knows that-and she knew it-and more about it, any of you. Go home wid yourselves, and don't be dragging the dead out of their graves, for no raison in life only to make men, it is known, in their humble estimate of themnothing about. Get away wid you, now, out of any other nation. Hence, if they choose to invent a

. In Sheil's Sketches of the Irish Bar (edited by Dr. Shelton M'Kenzie) there is a very interesting account of this famous trial. Speaking of the intronow four o'clock in the morning ; the candles were almost wasted to their sockets, and a dim and uncer- | persecution for centuries of which the weaker nation tain light was diffused through the Court. Haguess or exhaustion appeared. The frightful interest of the scene preserved the mind from fatigue. The the new religion thrust upon them. Make short dock was crowded with malefactors, and, brought as they were in order that guilt of all kinds should be confused and blended, they exhibited a most singular spectacle. This assemblage of human beings laden ligion ; suppress their monasteries and schools and with chains was, perhaps, more melancholy from the contrast which they presented between their condition and their aspect. Even the pale light which glimmered through the court did not prevent their cherks from looking ruddy and healthful. They had been awakened in their lonely cells in order to be produced, and, as they were not a ware of the object mixed with fear in their looks. I could not help whispering to myself as I surveyed them, 'What a roble and fine race of men are here, and how much have they to answer for, who, by degrading, have de-ter of paramount importance, and never to be given Baliluasloe is laid aside the better will it be for t moralised such a people.'' moralised such a people."

One is quite at a loss to know for whose benefit the Establishment exists. Not evidently for that of the people, and, therefore, should never have existed. It has not even a decent pretext for that purpose. It is equally clear, that it is not for the advantage of the State. It makes no return for the protection it receives or the national wealth which it consumes. It wants the power to make any. It has no influence, religious or moral, over the nation, which, adhering to the ancient creed, has ever rejected its land, for the maintenance of this intolerant ascendancy, supported solely by considerations of expediency, has tarnished her fair name with the people of Europe. "What foreign writers (exclaims Lord Macaulay-see Hansard) on British affairs, whether European or American, whether Protestant or Catholic, ever mentions the Church of Ireland, without expressing his amazement that such an Establishment could exist among reasonable men? And those who speak thus of it (he continues) speak justly. Is there anything else like it ? Was there ever any-thing else like it ?

Is it not monstrous that famine of soul and body should be inflicted on our country by this one indefensible institution ? On what principle can it be at John Keogh knew it, too. But it's no business all justified ? It ministers largely, I admit to the of yours, and if you take my advice you'll say no | spirit of domination and to the pride and pomp of England. It is something to have the Anglican Liturgy, with its 39 articles, which so few believe, legally professed by a subjugated people. Englishfools of yourselves, talking of what you know serves, hold that they can do all things better than this, or maybe there's some of you'll get what'll religion, they at once conclude that it is superior to anything else of the kind existing, and must, therefore, be at once embraced by all over whom they bear rule. The Irish, not concurring in this conclu-sion, have adhered with unparalleled fidelity to the duction of these prisoners, the author says : 'It was religion of their forefathers, hence the antipathy and opposition between the two nations, and the fearful was the victim. It was impossible to permit Irishgardness sat upon the spectators, and yet no weari- men to resist in this matter the sovereign will of England. If they resist orders were given to have work of it, said our rulers, in their own decisive way ; seize upon the wealth and endowments of Romanism, and transfer them to the men of the new reconvents; hang some of the priests and send others beyond the seas; pass 'furious laws,' as Edmund Burke designated those of Queen Anne, to prevent the growth of Fopery, and amend those laws to make them more furious, and, if the Irish still resist, suppress all education, and brutalise them by oppression ; degrade them by every possible means, trample of arraying them together, there was some surprise on them, excite their children to throw off parental authority, and strip the parent of his inheritance in favor of his apostate son ; hire the press to blacken the character of the nation at large. This is a mat-

Church of ancient days emerging from the catacombs of Rome. Hail, holy Catholic Church, how like thou art to thy divine founder, ever persecuted, ever reviled and despoiled, suffering in every member, bleeding at every pore, yet surviving and in the end ever triumphant.

Look now at the Church set up by the State, of earthly origin, resting on kingly power, jealous, vin-dictive, always appealing to the secular power, tolerant of every error, intolerant only of the old religion, boasting of evangelising Ireland, when its followers were falling away; full of worldly pride, empty of true religion : the house divided against itself, harmonising with every heresy, preaching infidelity, in its recent episcopal and clerical pamphlets and essays ; approving of divorce, admitting of poligamy, neglecting the grace of regeneration, broken up into sects, decrepid, old, consumptive, and dying out, its friends upable to allege any reason for its continuance save the enormous difficulty of removing an abuse of so long standing aud of such gigantic proportions. It is like a foul cancer, which has eaten so deeply into the frame that any attempt to eradicate it would imperil the life of the sufferer. How is its want of success to be accounted for? What has branded it with sterility? One can well understand how a Church might be put down by penal legislation, by the sword, by confiscation, or by the wholesale extermination of the people-experimepts tried in Ireland in vain against Catholicity-but to see a Church dying out, never taking root in the public mind, less now than it was a hun-dred years ago, and in the meanwhile upheld and fostered by every power of the state in every possible way, is a fact and a problem admitting of only one solution-namely that its ministers in every rank and degree have been all along contending against the truth of God.

This institution, admitting of no just defence, cannot long survive repeated exposure. Its merits are well known in Ireland, but the people of England are as yet but imperfectly acquainted with its nature and viciousness; but when they come to have correct views on the subject, and are thereby in a position to pass an impartial judgment upon it, the Establishment shall go down amid the rejoicing of an emancipated people. The exposure must come from the House of Commons; coming from any other quarter the Times and other journals of England will suppress it. — Yours truly, JAMES MAHER, P.P., Craigue, Oarlow.

IBISH INTELLIGENCE.

SISTERS OF MERCY.-Again the guardians of Ballinasloe have by the narrow majority of one, succeed. ed in excluding the nuns from the poorhouse. We are gratified, however to observe that Alderman Reynolds has undertaken te bring on the question again on Thursday week, when, we hope, the return of good sense and the laying aside of old and vain prejudices will lead to the reversing of the unwise and impolitic as well as bigoted resolutions adopted yesterday. In several unions in Ireland the nuns are freely admitted to minister to and comfort the sick and the dving and bring to penitence the ungodly. In no one case has any well-grounded complaint been made of the result of their visits-in every case good has admittedly followed on their ministrations, and the sooner the blind prejudice that continues to exclude them in Balijuasloe is laid aside the better will it be for the

the execution of public works in Ireland during the present season of distress, affords a striking proof of the indifference of that minister and his government to the sufferings and the lives of the Irish people. Secondly-That the treatment of said memorial. when contrasted with the promptitude with which the same government has volunteered to come to the relief of the distress in Lancashire, demonstrates the hollowness of the pretence that Ireland is regarded and treated as an integral portion of the empire. Thirdly-That it is apparent on the face of Parliamentary returns that while the generous people of the United States of America are sending their money in thousands for the relief of the starving population of Ireland, Irish money is being actually remitted to England at the rate of £2,500,000 annually; and that this (being the amount of actual remittances from the Irish to the English Exchequer) forms but a small portion of the entire tribute which the English government extorts from this wretched and plundered country. Fourthly--That it is the earnest recommendation of this Council that all Irishmen should combine in some well-devised effort to put an end to a system of spoliation which is rapidly converting their fair and fruitful and onco populous country into a desert.

EMIGRATION .- The Canadian steamer Nova Scotia left Lough Foyle on Fridny, with 340 passengers, for About 200 of them embarked from this Quebec. port .- Derry Journal.

During the past four or five weeks there has been considerable falling off in the number of emigrants to the American Continent from this part of the West of Ireland. In the month of April we had a weekly shipment of upwards of 300 persons, and now the numbers scarcely approach 100.

Upwards of 700 emigrants, whose destination is the Nonconformist colony of Albertland, New Zealand, left this country on Monday. They sailed in the ships Tyburnia and Annie Wilson. These ves-sels left Blackwall in the morning. A very large number of the friends of the emigrants had assembled to see them off.-Slar.

The tide of emigration from Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan still continues to flow with apparently unabated action. The old, the young, and the strong may be daily observed passing on the different trains towards Dublin and Drogheda; but the great majority are those whose ages vary from eighteen to thirty years, of both sexes-hardy, stalwart young men, almost all of the labouring class, and accustomed to agricultural pursuits - stout, healthylooking young women, the very impersonation of industry. EMIGRATION OF WORKHOUSE INMATES .- Thirty un-

married yonng woman, lately inmates of the workhouse of Waterford, embarked on board the Prince of Wales steamship on Monday evening for Greenock, from whence they are to proceed to Quebec per the United Kingdom steamship, which sails on this day. These girls form the second portion of a party of 60 females whom the board of guardians of the Waterford Union have, by a moderate expenditure, enabled to emigrate to Canada, and thereby saved the union the cost of their support for probably many years to come. The cheerful, healty, and respectable appear-ance of these girls attracted attention as they passed through the city. It appears that all of the thirty inmates of the same class sent out to Canada early in April last from this union have obtained good situations and at remunerative wages .-- Freeman.

We understand that on the recommendation of Thomas Ormsby, Esq., Sir Rodger Palmer, Bart., has directed over one hundred tons of meal to be given to his teaantry at present market prices. James Rutledge, Esq., agent to Lord Kilmaine, has also given orders for the issue of a large quantity of meal to his lordship's smaller tenantry, also at present prices, payable in November in each case. - Mayo Constitution.

A short time since a child between six and seven years old was summoned for taking a few gooseberries off the bushes in an unwalled garden belonging to a Mr Wilde, a bookkeeper to Mr Trench, Kenmare, For this grievous breach of the law the Kenmare exponents of justice sentenced the unfortunate child, that did not exceed the age of six years, or seven at the farthest, to a penal confinement in Tralee jail for six weeks.-Kenmare Correspondent, Cork Examiner.

TERRIBLE MURDER NEAR NENAGH .- Limerick, Saturday morning .- I regret to state that Andrew Jackson, Esq, J P, of Mount Pleasant, about four miles from Nenagh, was yesterday found brutally murdered in his own lawn. Mr Jackson was missing since the previous day. Captain Anderson, County Inspector, and Mr. Ramsbottom, Sub-Inspector, and the police, have gone to the scene of the tragedy. No one has been as yet arrested .- Correspondent of Irish Times.

MODEL SCHOOLS, IRELAND. - A Paritamentary re-turn, moved for by Major O'Reilly, states that there are in this country 17 District Model Schools and 7 minor Model Schools. The cost of crection, including fittings, furniture, &c., was £124,466. The cost of the school for the year 1862 was £21,4c2; or an average of £000 a-year for each school. But the school of Belfast cost £3,834. The number of pupils on the roll was, boys, 4,529; girls, 3,769; infants, 2.631; but the average daily attendance was, boys, 2,275; girls, 1,743; infants, 1,221. The total number of pupil teachers trained in the year is 136, and the paid monitors were 224.

REVIVAL PROFANITY .- On Monday, a number of preachers of the Revival school lectured from midday till evening in the sheds at Donegal-quay. At one of the assemblies, where a stout man with long brown, straight hair, covering which was a peculiarly-shaped cap, officiated in a most extravagant style, two females were overcome, and fainted. The preacher stopped in his discourse to minister consolation to what he called 'the broken hearts,' and in the interval another person raised a hymn to a profane tune. In about ten minutes the arst-named person rose to his feet from beside the place where the two girls were lying, and, mounting a barrel, spoke as follows (the words are verbalim) :- ' Young women, she has found a husband ; Ohrist is her husband ! From what she says, I know she has only seen his profile; but that is all he will do at first. She says he was beside her, so he was; and, if she perseveres, he will turn round and kiss her !'-Northern Whig.

THE KNIFE AGAIN.-Mullingar, June 2. - On last night a number of persons were drinking in a public house at Rathconnell, a dispute arose between them and a regular fight commenced, in which a young man named Crosby was stabled with a knife, from the effects of which he died in a short time after. An inquest is to be held. One man has been arrest-ed, who, it is believed, inflicted the fatal wound.----