in which almost the entire Catholic body, was bound Italy which still remains subject to Austria. I canline which almost the entire Catholic body, was bound Italy which still remains subject to Austria. I canline Government, however, have constantly refused
to provide any machinery for ascertaining the births
insteach, when the leaders are employed to retain it, in subjection; but I have
and enter into a parley with their constitutional arms
and enter into a parley with their enemies, who proline Government, however, have constantly refused
to provide any machinery for ascertaining the births
and deaths in Ireland. This is one of their points.

At the same time they broadly assert that the peowere invited to lay down their constitutional arms
and enter into a parley with their enemies, who promised that Ireland should have all its required rights alone, and that the other Austrian garrisons in Italy been forced to compute them after the English ratio, before ten years. The ten years passed with no tother advantage but the additional lesson, that was content and deaths. I in 45. In his Report to some advantage but the additional lesson, that was some maintained what number of men will be the Lord Lieutenant on the emigration from Ireland have you estimated what number of men will be bollow promises of hostile statesmen, practised to

Again, to pass over many apposite details, the fragments of the popular party coalesced in 1852, after twenty years of varied forumes, and at its onset was so triumphant as to augur, by its compact union and force, not only the liberation of Ulster from the numerous massacres to which it was periodically doomed, but the establishment all over Ireland of a reign of justice, to which it has for ages been a stranger. Here, too, some of the corrupt and wily leaders, who only panted for the opportunity of being tempted, sought another and a far more dishonourable negotiation, and whilst they were negotiating what they were to be paid for the dishonest and infamous sale, a corrupt Press was sure, in the repetition of give them a trial, to plead the palliation of their treachery. Since then the second decade of our disasters has passed over, equally illustrative of the truth of the first, that, whenever the 'people lay down' their constitutional arms, their fortunes and their liberties are sure to recede.

"Since then we have had abundant instances of the two edged qualities of the Press and Trial by Jury. They have been both occasionally engines of the most oppressive tyranny or of the most heroicvirtue. Trial by jury has sometimes murdered the innocent, and let the notorious murderer again loose on society; and a public Press has been often found to emblazon the guilt which should have been its reprouch, or to stigmatise the virtuous intrepidity which entitled it to the public admiration. Of such powerful instruments of good or evil, we should be all actions to extend the beneficent, and contract the baneful influence. We should, therefore, come to your aid in the present crisis, when the opposite result is anxiously sought by the enemies of Ireland:

"I must confess I do not sympathise in the complaints so generally expressed of the Press, especially to the extent to which they are carried. The influence of the Press may be considered in the light of an effect as well as a cause. If sometimes it is deemed a central body, its light is more generally borrowed and reflected. If, therefore, you wish to have an honest Press, it ought to be honestly and generously supported. And if you wish that it should not die or emit its flickering light in the midst of corruption, you must surround it with a breath of wholesome, popular atmosphere, continually agitated, in which it can at once live and ealighten.

"If it is not creditable to the Fress to promulgate that an honest and fearless one is a rara avis, neither is the assertion more creditable to the country. We must increase their number if we wish to have fair trial by jury, and the enjoyment of the other rights so despotically withheld. I am not the apologist of a corrupt Press in any instance, which, in every such should be reproduted; but I am an advocate of that generosity, in the public, which should diminish the temptations of its conductors to become corrupt. In the palmy days of our great struggles and the victories that crowned them, we had but few com-plaints of a recreant Press. The favour and the reward of the people kept all who aspired to their support from soiling their hands with the wages of the Treasury. The old adage, that virtue is praised and suffered to pine away, is not very encouraging for an honest editor to contemplate. Such will not, I trust, be the fate of the honest and fearless champion who has endeavoured to let the genial light of truth and justice penetrate the dark dungeons of the North, from which they have been so long excluded. Accept, in the annexed bank order, the earnest of my zeal for a Free Press and Just Juries, and believe me, Gentlemen,

"Your faithful servant, " † Joun, Archbishop of Tuam."

LETTER OF W. S. O'BRIEN TO THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER ON THE WAR IN AMERICA

Dublin, Oct. 21, 1861. My Dear Meagher .- I have read with much interest the speech recently delivered by you at Boston : but though I dimire its fervid eloquence, and agree with many of the sentiments which it contains. I differ altogether from the conclusions which you endeavor to enforce. I am, therefore, prepared to break a lance with you in argument, and to contend that the Irish in America ought to appear as mediators. instead of being participators, in the fratricidal strife which is now desolating the fairest portion of the

Western Hemisphere. I am not, indeed, surprised that you have taken up arms in defence of the Constitution and of the Union When I first heard of the attack made by the Southerns upon Fort Sumpter I felt that if I had been a resident of New York I should have said to myself-"Since the Southerners appeal to arms we must not shrink from the struggle. We will not yield to force what we might have been willing to yield to negociation." This was the first impulse which excited the dormant passions of the North, and it is so natural an impulse that it cannot be said to merit condemnation. Had the Northerns obtained any marked advantages in the present war they might have been ready to listen to mediation, but pride now intercepts the voice of reason, of humanity, and even of self-in-

terest. You have denounced as " conspirators" and " propagandists of national dishonour and of national ruin" those Americans who advocate peace. These terms can scarcely apply to me, though I am an advocate of peace. So far am I from conspiring against the unity of the Great Republic of the West that no event which has occurred in foreign countries ever occasioned to me so much sorrow as the disruption of the American Union; and this sorrow has been intensified when I have observed the delight with which the enemies of the Republic have watched and gloated over the events which appear to render reconciliation impossible.

Neither can I consider myself "a propagandist of national dishonour and national ruin" when I urge the statesmen of America, as well as my own fellowcountrymen, to put an end to this fratricidal war by mutual forgiveness and mutual concessions, which will avert national ruin without compromising the honor of either of the contending parties.

I shall not take upon myself to determine whether the North or the South has been the most to blame in regard of the injuries, criminations, and recrimi nations which have brought the North and the South into collision. Every one who reads your speech must observe that you have not fairly stated the case of the Southerns; but even if it be admitted that they were not justified in appealing to arms, we ought to consider calmly what will be the eventful issue of

Let us first contemplate the case in which success shall have crowned the efforts of the Unionists, and that Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Montgomery, Mobile, Memphis, and New Orleans shall be in possession of the Federal troops.
Will such a conquest tend to reconcile the South-

erns to acquiescence in the Union. Does not the whole course of history show that a conquered nation can be kept in subjection by the

means by which it was conquered?

At the end of the struggle the minds of the Southerns will be more exasperated against the Northerns than they were at its commencement. It will, therefore become necessary to keep the South in subjection by the force of arms - by the means which Russia uses in Poland, and which Austria uses in Italy. I have recently passed through that little angle of the prosperity of those who live in the country.

required to keep in subjection a territory nearly as large as the whole of Europe, or what will be the annual-expense imposed upon the Union by the maintenance of such a force?

Have you considered the probable operation of this system of military government upon the conquering and conquered States of the Union-? Do you believe it possible to maintain a Republi-

can form of Government in the conquered States? If representative institutions be allowed to subsist, will not the discontent of a conquered people break out, not ouly in impatient murmurs, but in perpetual efforts to counteract the policy of the Union?

On the other hand are you prepared to domineer over ten millions of people and their descendants through all time by the coercion of military power? Do you believe it possible to maintain the Republican institutions of the North concurrently with the maintenance of a standing army consisting of half a million of soldiers, who must necessarily be placed at the disposal of an executive chief?

These will be the results of an issue of the present contest, which shall be favorable to the Northerns. Het us now contemplate the remaining and more probable alternative. Already this unhappy war has destroyed the power and prestige of the Republic, in its relation to toreign states. Not England alone, but even the second-class powers of Europe, can now insult with impunity the divided Republic of the West. The warfare of the first month of this struggle has destroyed national resources, which cannot be recovered without enormous labour and expense; and every succeeding month has not only brought with it temporary destruction to a proportionate ex- 1860. The population for each year between 1851 tent, but has inflicted on posterity permanent debt and 1861 is over calculated, as a consequence of assand permanent taxation. In the meantime, all the suming the English standard of increase. If the population is each year of the population is each year of the population in the sum of the English standard of increase. guarantees of public and personal liberty which bolong to free states have been violated on both sides.

Much valour has undoubtedly been displayed by combatants; but every man of a sensitive nature, and none more than yourself, mourns the loss of a friend in the enemy whom he has killed. Even your speech at Boston fails to persuade me that you will not shed a tear over the corpses of the kind-hearted Southerns who received me with so much warmth at Richmood, at Charleston, at Montgomery, and in other places, though they shall have been massacred by the Zouaves or Riflemen whom you now lead.

What has been the result of all this expenditure of blood and treasure—of this fearful severance of affection—of this irrecoverable loss of power and of prestige? At the present moment it is difficult to say whether either of the contending parties has gained a single point of ascendancy in relation to the other. This state of things is peculiarly favourable to an adjustment without compromise of honor on either side. I have seen it stated in the Tribune, as the opinion of the Slavery-abolitionist party, that before the war they would willingly have consented to a dissolution of the Union by means of peaceful negociation, and that they would have rejoiced to have been released from the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and from all the other modifications of compromise which have resulted from their connection with the South. Why should they not now effect, by means of penceful negociation, that dissolution to which they were prepared to consent before the war commenced

Such a favourable moment for negociation may not again occur. Be assured that England and France will not remain tranquil spectators of a contest which affects the interests, I may say the existence, of many millions of their population. If these governments find that the Northerns are unable within a short period to subdue the Southerns, they will not only recognise the Southern Confederacy as a separate government, but will violate the blockade of the Southern ports, which has been partially established by the navy of the Federalists. If the power of France and of England be thrown into the scale in favor of the South, what will become of the honour and interests of the Republic? The American doctrine, that the powers of Europe ought not to be allowed to interfere with the western world. will be a theme of universal derision, and both the Northern States and the Southern States of America will be brought into contempt amongst the nations of the earth.

I contend, therefore, that, instead of denouncing as "a conspirator" and as "a propagandist of national dishonour and of national ruin" the man who seeks to re-establish peace in America, you ought rather to hail such a mediator as a friend to the great nation of which you have become a citizen. Perhaps it may be still possible to preserve the Union by neaceful adjustment; but if this be impossible, let the separation be conducted on amicable terms. Call not upon a European foe to decide your fraternal quarrels. The territory which is immediately affected by this strife considerably exceeds in point of extent, the whole of Europe. Though you and I may deeply regret that the Union, which kept in cohesion this vast territory, is about to be severed, yet such an event must sooner or later have taken place, and, perhaps, advantages, which we do, not at present foresee, may arise from the separation. For my own part, I should not be surprised if a separation of the slave States from the Northern States were to bring about an early emancipation of the slaves; for I do not believe that slavery can be maintained in territories which lie contiguous to free states, except by the aid of a fugitive slave law which has been for ever repealed.

These are my views respecting the present contest in America; and, to prove the sincerity of my convictions, I am willing to go to America at my own expense, to act as intermincio between the contending parties, in case my services be accepted in that capacity. I have been received or invited as a guest by several of the most distinguished statesmen who are now conducting the respective administrations of the Confederate States and the Federal Republic I trust, therefore, that I shall not be regarded by them as a stranger, and I venture to hope that, though I have differed with some of my fellow-countrymen upon important points, I have not forfeited the confidence and affection which they testified towards me when I was in America. I therefore offer to go to America as an unostentatious missionary of peace.

During a public life, which now extends over a pe riod of thirty-three years, I have never solicited of-fice for my self, from either Kings, Queens, Viceroys, or Ministers; but I am now disposed to solicit the situation of unpaid Envoy between the conteuding sections of the American people, and it will be the proudest triumph of my life if I can assist in restoring peace to the disunited members of the great American family, whose most vital interests are so deeply injured by this internecine war.

Believe me, my dear friend, Most sincerely yours,
William Smith O'Brien. Colonel Thomas Francis Meagher, New York.

IRISH PROSPERITY (7)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE (LONDON) TABLET. I have already drawn attention to some significant facts: 1,230,986 Irishmen have emigrated from Ireland during the last ten years. The population of Ireland has diminished by 787,812 persons; while the population of England and the population of

Scotland have both increased considerably. But this does not thoroughly represent the state of the case with regard to Ireland. Lpart from emigration, the tendency to increase, by the excess o births over deaths, is of course the principal test o

a measure for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and says:—" This country presents the strange anomaly of being the only civilised country in the world in which the births, deaths, and marriages of the inhabitants are not systematically recorded." I exhibit his table for the sake of contrast and at the same time beg leave to add the real table, according to the Irish standard of excess of births over deaths, which I have myself calculated.

This is the table of the Registrar-General, which as he says, is only an approximation, but at the wrong side :-

Years. Population. Excess of births Emigrated. over deaths.

		0.0	. ucitymo.		
farch 3	0				
1861	6,552,385	49,319	(9 mths.	(9 mths.	179,507
	(By Censu		•	•	,
1852	6,422,197	64,453	1		190,322
1853	6,296,328	. 60,189	a a cata		173,148
1854	6,186,369	62,005		91 4.	140,555
1855	6,107,899	61,298			91,914
1956	6,017,283	60,990	15 ():1 ()		90,781
1857		60,692		Art se	95,081
1858	6,013,103	60,347			: 64,337
1859	6,009,113	60,306			: 80,599
1860	5,988,820	60,100	200 705		124,742
1861	5,764,543	20,025	\$ 80,120	·	124, 142
	(By Census	.)	,		
	77.5.00	1 1		· · · · ·	

This table of emigration was made only up to 1859, and the population for each year calculated according to the English standard of births, deaths, and marriages. I have filled in the emigration for and 1861 is over calculated, as a consequence of aspulation in 1860 had been, as calculated, 5,988,820, this number added to 80,125, and the emigration (124,742) subtracted, would be the population in 1861. But we find by the Census returns of 1861 that this is too much by 179,660!—and this is the accumulated over-calculation of 10 years, by assuming the standard of 1 birth in every 31 of the inhabitants, and I death in 45. Now, I may just mention that even this is not the present English rate. It is now much greater, or, 1 birth in every 29, and 1 death in 45.

I will now add the true table. And it will be at once seen why the Government have constantly refused to give us any statistical returns on the subject. It is calculated from the average excess found from the Irish Census, thus :- The emigration, during the 10 years has been 1,230,986? the actual decrease of the population 787,842, the difference 443,144, gives the total real excess for 10 years ;consequently, 44,314 is the average excess for each year, and which average, as determined by the emi-gration, occurred about the year 1854. I have assumed, like the Registrar-General, for the sake of calculation, that the excess is in a constant ratio to the existing population, and only directly affected by the emigration But this, as we will see, cannot be the case. It must be decreasing, not only directly in proportion to the emigration, but in a rapid progressive ratio:-

Years. Population. Excess of births Emigrated. Census. over deaths. March 30, 1851 6.552,388 35,289 (9 mths) 1852 6.408.167 46,126 190,322 45,221 1853 6,263,971 173.148 6,136,044 44,429 140,555 6,039,918 1855 43,868 1856 5,991,872 43,645 1857 5,944,736 43,442 95,081 1858 5,893,097 43,185 64.337 5,871,945 42,172 80,599 5,834,518 124,742 5,764,543 11,757

taken for ten years) is 1 in 139-2 of the population for the year, or 0.71 per cent. The average increase, by excess of births over deaths, in England is 1 in 75 4, or 1.326 per cent. Therefore, the Euglish standard of increase is 85 per cent. greater than the Irish. In Scotland, the average excess of births over deaths each year is 42.634; and the average population which produces this increase is 3,078,697. Ireland the average increase is 44,314; and the average population which produces it is 6, 170,098 .-Therefore, in Scotland, a population about one-half as much as Ireland reproduces nearly as much as the population of Ireland does. In 1861 we were credited by a calculation much less than the English standard with having a population less by 179,660 persons than the true population. But this does not make the whole case of Ireland. Of the emigration from Ireland, 81 per cent. are young men and women between the ages of 15 and 45. 73 per cent. are between 15 and 35 years; and 44.8 per cent. are between 15 and 25 year; 84.2 per cent. are under 55. Consequently it is evident that for the last 5 or 6 years the excess of births over deaths cannot have been nearly so much as the average for the 10 years. Referring to the tables we see that the average occurred about 1854. Therefore the excess was greater before and less since that year. Thus we see that even 787,842 does not express our decline; nor does 1,230,986 give a true idea of the loss by emigration. The aged are left behind, and are dropping like withered leaves. And the future alone can exhibit the desolation of the present.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. O'GORMAN, P. P., ABBEY-BIDE, DUNGARVAN. - The people of Dungarvan and Abbeyside have been visited with a sad bereavement n the death of the Rev. Maurice O'Gorman, P. P. Abbeyside. This truly pious, zealous, and learned labourer in the Lord's vineyard had been afflicted with a slow but steady consumption for the last two years, and on Monday, the 14th inst., placidly resigned his soul into the bands of the Creator. Those who had the happiness to be acquainted with Father O'Gorman may form some adequate notion of the many rare qualities of mind and heart which he possessed, to attempt to enumerate them in this passing notice would be a vain task. Let it suffice to say that the name and the virtues of the Rev. Maurice O'Gorman are indellibly enshrined in the bearts of those to whose spiritual and temporal welfare he devoted his life, his talents-his all .- Cork Examiner.

DEATH OF WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD. - This eminent and honest Irishman departed this life on Thursday the 17th inst., at Crawfordsburn, in the eighty-first year of his age. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the patriotism of Mr. Sharman Crawford imperial parliament.

DEATH OF A PAPAL VOLUNTERS On Saturday, ast all that was mortal of a brave soldier of the dead soldier of the Church on Saturday evening. The coffin, which was draped in black, and on which was placed the Papal medal and cap, was borne to the grave by his comrades in arms, preceded by the Clonoulty, arrayed in ecclesiastical costume, and followed by a large number of his fellow soldiers from the surrounding parishes, wearing crape upon the left arm, and marching in file, a vast concourse of the parishioners following in the rear, many of whom wore crape upon their hats. ... On entering the graveyard the funeral service was read by the Rev. Messrs. O'Carroll, and in a few moments the grave closed over as brave a soldier as defended the Church in the hour of its trouble. The deceased was present at the siege of Ancona, and lauded with the brigade at Cork, on its return to Ireland, in November last. In the course of 'a few weeks a column, surmounted by a cross with the Papal arms inscribed beneath, will be raised over his grave, which will testify to future generations that when the enemies of God assailed His Church, Clonoulty sent forth its contingent of chivalrous crusaders .-Corr. of Nation. A Protestant journal of this city has published

with much apparent glee an article in which it states that "something very curious and remarkable has arisen about the Dublin ceremonies over the body of M'Manus," and what the curious and remarkable thing is, it professes to tell in the following words :-"In Cork the Roman Catholic Bishop is to pay the body honors, just as Archbishop Hughes did in the States; but in Dublin another spirit is at work. Dr. Cullen has absolutely refused Marlborough street Chapel for a lying in state, for a eulogium, or a Mass. He will have nothing to do with the body of M'Manus. When applied to by his Faithful "faithfullest among," he declined to answer their letters, He won't even see a deputation on the subject. Failing with the bishop, they turned to Father Spratt, but he seemed to have had his instructions, and also refused the use of his cathedral in Whitefriar-street. Dr. Cullen signifies, in fact, in the most marked manner, that he disapproves of the "movement," and dissents from his Cork brother in toto as to the merits of the deceased Repealer." The statements in the foregoing extract we believe to be in many respects inaccurate, as are also many assertions and assumptions which are tacked on to them. In the first place, it is not true that "in Cork the Roman Catholic Bishop is to pay the body honors, just as Archbishop Hughes did in the States." In the next place there is no authority for saving that Dr. Cullen disapproves of the movement"-the fact, as it seems to us, is that Dr. Cullen has no exact knowledge of what the nature of the movement is to be, and, therefore, is not in a position to give it either his disapproval or his approval. And where is he to find the necessary information? Where is the programme, and who are the moral guarantees that the programme, if considered unobjectionable, will be adhered to? Sufficient time has elapsed to permit of the definite arrangement of the order of proceeding, and of the publication of that arrangement— but no such publication has taken place, and the Archbishop, like most other men in Dublin, is uninformed of the nature of proceedings in which he is asked to take a prominent part. If the ceremonies which the Dublin Committee desire to have performed over the body of M'Manus were no more than what is usual in the case of the re-interment of a Catholic. their celebration could not be taken to imply any participation by the Archbishop in the other parts of the proceedings; but as they are of a special and pe-culior nature, it ought not to surprise any one if his Grace, before taking part in them, should desire to be Now, from this, the following facts are evident-The made acquainted with the whole of the arrangements, average excess of births over deaths in Ireland and should wish to have a sufficient assurance that from the place, as laid down, no important departure would be made. We shall not enter into the question of why any special Catholic ceremony should be looked for on this occasion. The case certainly is not similar to that of Daniel O'Connell, who emancipated the Catholics of Ireland, and whose services to the Catholic Church were very important and are well known to all the Catholic world. Still, we would be veryg ad and not in the least surprised to see a solemn religious ceremony in our pro-cathedral of Marlborough-street over the remains of M'Manus-an honest bonourable, fearless patriot, and a Catholic, who offered up his life for his country. But as we all know how possible it is that the political opinions of the Archbishop of Dublin may not be identical with those of the late Terence Bellew M'Manus, it is not too much to say that when asking his Grace to do that which he may suppose would give him a certain connexion with the proceedings, he should be allowed an opportunity of judging for himself how far such a connexion might be held to identify him with opinions which be does not share, and with acts of which he might not approve. — Dublin Nation.

IBBLAND FOR THE IRISH.—It is a remarkable fact.

not, as we recollect, noticed by him or by recent essayists on the same theme, that in the consolidation of farms consequent upon the emigration of thousands of small bolders, it is the Irish farmer, the true-born Celt, who has reaped benefit, and not a stranger. The English and Scotch settlers-of whose intrusion, as some still would call it, so much has been made for political purposes-reach, after all, but a small number. It may be affirmed that the total of non-Irish farmers among our people, introduced during the existence of the incumbered Estates Court and the prevalence of emigration, does not much exceed ninc hundred; and these bear a small proportion to the number of those Irishmen who have acquired additional land, often in no inconsiderable quantity either, from the departure of their neighbours to America. The wealth and stability arising from the most natural and salutary revolution-for such its extent entitles it to be considered have fallen to the lot chiefly of the Irish race the children of the old inhabitants. It is they who baye been enriched by the sweeping off of their miserable fellow-countrymen. There is no foundation whatever for the complaint that the Irish soil is passing from Irish hands. That is an entirely errongous description of what has occurred within the past eight or ten years. It would be more correct to say that the Irish soil has during this period become so consolidated in Irish hands, that there is at this moment less likelihood of its being taken from the native race than at any previous period.— Dublin University Magazine of October.

One of Bianconi's coachers from Galway to Olifden, gives Mr. Thornburg, en route, who sits on the box with him, an illustration of faith and soup. Stopping at a gateway to take up a parcel from a little girl. Mike remarks to his companion :- "Did you have learned, on reliable information, that informa-He was associated as far as the memory of any one living goes back, with every movement for the development of the natural resources of the country. He was the uncompromising advocate of Tenant Why one of the soupers that went over to the black part of the presented to the Grand He was the uncompromising advocate of Tenant! Why one of the soupers that went over to the black pound." Pound." These are to be presented to the Grand Right. A large proprietor himself, he carried out faith in the famine times for soup. I've seen fellows Jury at the Spring sessizes, and should bills be found, on his estate the principal he wished to make legally change their faith for a pair of breeches. 'No?' I bench-warrants' to be issued against the parties binding on others. To him is in a great measure said 'Is it no you say; it's yea I say,' cried Mike. binding on others. To him is in a great measure said 'Is it no you say; it's yes I say,' cried Mike. concerned, the affair to be tried at the ensuing assizes due the hold which the question of Tenant Right 'There was a young Brady of Mollycullen. When Such a proceeding is hardly ever taken by the Go-has taken upon the minds of the people and their the committe was giving away the clothes, he sees a vernment. Hence, its adoption in the present in representatives. The subject was imperfectly un- pair of breeches as mightily takes his fancy. Give stance shows no less the admission of defeat on the derstood until he developed it with logical clearness me them, says he, and I kiss the Bible. Well next part of the Grown than its animus against the priestand illustrated it on his own property. He repressed when he went they'd been given to somebody hood of the country. Thus, the "pound case" will sented Dundalk, and subsequently Rochdale in the else—so what does Brady do but come back again to run over a period of 12 months, if, indeed, it end the ould faith.'

THE WRONGS OF ULSTER AND THE PROSECUTION OF, THE " MORNING NEWS."-The packed jury has Cross was consigned to its last resting places in the saways been the ready instrument in its land, where church-yard of Clogher, parish of Clonouity county by under the form of law and the false pretence of Tipperary. The deceased, named John Ryan, in company with several other young men of his parried out, after the mockery of a trial has been enactish, hastened to Italy, at the call of the Sovereign ed. The desired crime can be easily manufactured by means of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to mean the care of the libel or treason clony to the care of the libel or treason clony to the care of the libel or treason clony to the care of the libel or treason clony to the care of the libel or treason clony Pontiff, to testify his fidelity to the See of Peter, and by means of the libel or treason-felony laws; the to defend, with his life, the patrimony of the Church packed jury finds the verdict and the business is from the Sacrilegious spoliation of the robber King done quite as surely and with far more decorum than of Italy proving that "the faith which conquers if the culprit were collared in the street by a police-the world" was also his. Never did the inhabitants of Clonoulty behold a scene so solemnly grand as jail. Protestants being looked upon as the English the last tribute of reverence and love paid to this garrison in Ireland, they being the petted, pampered garrison in Ireland, they being the petited, pampered minority, are always chosen to act upon those juries that are known in Ireland as "packed." Now, the proportion of Protestants to Oatholics throughout the country being about one to six, it requires some Rev. T. O'Carroll, P. P, and Rev. J. O'Carroll, C. C, nice manipulation of the lists and the ballots to secure a purely Protestant jury. It is like the card trick, the pea and the thimble, and various other such sleights of hand. It is perfectly easy to the initiated, so easy, indeed, that it is extremely difficult to find out where, when, or by whom the effect has been produced. The consequence is that, in endeavouring to check the evil, plunges are made sometimes in the dark, and the danger attendant upon all such attempts is no less than the rumous one of becoming entangled in the meshes of the libel law.-How, then, is the evil to be abated? The government could easily remove the stain and the dread of jury-packing from Ireland. The English system could be readily enforced there. English public opinion could compel uniformity of practice if it only aroused itself and pronounced its decision. But mark the risks and dangers which surround journalists in Ireland if they venture to expose or to denounce a wrong. We do not defend libel, or advocate licentionsness in the press. We merely pray attention to two cases, the merits of which we leave to speak for themselves .- London Universal News. THE ULSTER JURY PANELS .- THE PROSECUTION

AGAINST THE "HORNING NEWS."- PUBLIC MERTING IN ARMAGH. - A general public meeting of the Catholics of Armagh, called by the Catholic Defence Committee, was held here on Thursday evening, Oct. 25, to take into consideration their present position before the law, and their exclusion from the juries and panels, and to adopt measures in reference to the pending prosecution instituted against the Dublin Morning News by the Sub-Sheriff of Armagh." On the motion of Mr. P. C. M'Court, the chair was taken by Francis Vallely, Esq., T.C. The Chairman said that was the first public meeting of the Catholics of Armagh which he had attended-it was the first meeting of Catholics held in Armagh for several years-and he felt proud indeed in being called to preside over it. The cause that had called them together that evening was the cause not only of the Catholics of Armagh, but of the entire province, of the entire country. (Hear, hear:) . They were met to know whether they were prepared to abide by the justness of the present jury system-whether they were prepared to abide by the exclusion of Catholics from the jury box-whether they were satisfied with eighteen Catholics being summoned out of a panel of 189. (Cries of "We are not satisfied," and loud applause.) He thought not. (Hear, hear) That was the great cause? of their meeting - they knew also the more immediate and most important occasion of their being called together. They were met to defend the liberty of the press-to support the able, independent, and spirited journal which had so warmly espoused their cause, and which was now menaced with a legal prosecution for advocating their rights, and exposing and denouncing the wrong under which they suffered (Hear, hear.) And what a wrong was that? They recollected the speech of Mr Joy, Q.C., addressing a jury in their Court house last March, when he added insult and injury to such a degree, that the Solicitor General for Ireland, himself a Protestant, felt called on to declare that, if there had been one solitary Catholic on the jury be dared not have made such a speech. (Hear, hear.) Could they be called men if they submitted to such a system as that? As His Grace Dr. Cullen had said, they could not dispense with the Morning News. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) It was, he believed, the only Dublin journal which had come forward to expose the exclusion of Catholies from the jury panels of Armagh. And what was the result of that exclusion? The blood, not only of Frank Hughes, who was hung twenty years ago, but of poor Murphy, shot down last year, still cried to Heaven for justice. (Hear, hear.) no doubt that the very thing which Mr. Hardy had done to crush them—the bringing of an action of libel against Mr. Sullivad—would prove the best means of exposing the present nefarious jury system -would induce the Government, to amend that system, so that at last in Armagh, instead of the gross mockery of a proportion of 18 to 189, they should have a fair and just proportion of Catholics on the jury panel. (Cheers.) That was the object they sought, and which they were entitled to seek successfully. They would best attain it by sustaining the proprietor of the Morning News in the coming struggle, in which he would fight their cause. (Hear hear.) They owed him a deep debt of gratitude, and they should now show him and the world that they were not unworthy of their generous champion. (Loud and continued cheers) Messrs. F. W. M'Kee and H. F'Kee were then ap-

pointed secretaries.

Mr. James Wynne, T. C., proposed, and Mr. Charles Daly seconded the appointment of Mr. Francis M'Kee as treasurer, and was carried by acclamation. Mr. F. W. M'Kee said : - Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I feel great pleasure in proposing that the resolutions I shall read concerning the Morning News be passed. We owe this to Mr. Sullivan the noble advocate of national feeling and Catholic principle in Ireland. And, as a proof of my statement, have but to refer you to the letter of Archbishop Cullen, wherein he tells you how Mr Sullivan has battled in the National cause, and is always found on the side of truth and justice. (Cheers.) I beg to propose: - "That in the conduct of the Morning News in this case, we recognise the firmnes and fidelity that should distinguish a Catholic journal where Catholic rights are to be maintained; and we believe that it has incurred the present prosecution through no imprudence, or fault of judgment, but by its fair and just discharge of duty, and honest desire to reform a grievance long felt by the Catholics of Ire-land. Mr. Peter M'Alevy-I beg leave to second that resolution. The Chairman put the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. P. C. M'Court proposed the second resolution: -"That as well to maintain this contest-involving the gravest public interest-as to mark by a suitable testimonial our appreciation of the services the Morning News has beroin and otherwise rendered to the Catholic cause in Ireland, a Central Committee he established for the purpose of collecting funds." Mr. P. Wynne seconded the resolution, which was unnimously adopted.

A subscription list was then opened, and a handsome sum was immediately subscribed. Vote of thanks to the Chairman and the representatives of the press terminated the proceedings .- Morning News.

THE CROWN AND BISHOP PLUNKET'S POUND .- We part of the Crown than its animus against the priestthere. - Tuam Patriot.