

any one but: themselves happened to say. But I was firm this time; and besides, as I offered to go out without putting the Company to any expense whatever, the opposition to my departure could not decently be continued. Then, to my surprise, Colonel Coriolanus Sling very kindly offered to accompany me, and to save me all trouble and inconvenience by lending me the aid of his perfect knowledge of the localities. The Doctor, as cashier, must of course remain at his post; but the Colonel could be spared, he felt assured he could be spared, and indeed he proposed that we should go as a deputation, and at the cost of the company. Why not? Our shares were at a premium. Money was flowing in. All went prosperously with us. Why not? The Colonel's proposition was carried *nem. con.*, and it was agreed that George Bulkeley, Esq., and Colonel Coriolanus Sling, should proceed at once to Iowa, there to survey, report, and inspect. Mrs. Bulkeley's consent was procured; and indeed, but for the terrors of seasickness, she would have insisted on accompanying me. The Cunard packet, *Mersey*, was to sail from Liverpool on the 17th of the month; our berths were engaged on board her; and it was duly agreed that the Colonel and I were to go down together on the day preceding that of embarkation. I never thoroughly understood why the gallant American officer did not keep his appointment. He wrote me a hurried note, saying that important business detained him in town, and that he would join me in Liverpool: but I believe a dinner at the Star and Garter at Richmond, was the engagement in question. At any rate I travelled alone; alone I embarked; and though I looking out for the Colonel till the last moment, till the bell rang, and the plank was withdrawn, and the huge paddlewheels began to revolve, no Colonel came. And we went to sea with his name in the roll of passengers, but without his corporeal presence on deck or in cabin. I cannot say that I was altogether sorry. I felt instinctively that I was far more likely to form an unbiased judgment when alone. I felt that in company with a man so plausible, so fluent of speech, and so experienced in all the ways of the singular country for which I was bound, I should be in danger of seeing all objects through the rose-colored haze in which it was the Colonel's policy to mask them. But, at the same time, I was a little nervous at the prospect of exploring the Far West without a Mentor; and the weight of the responsibility attaching to my report was not exactly reassuring. The packet was crowded, for many were desirous of making use of the last week or two of fine still weather, before the November gales should begin to expend their fury upon the vast breadth of the Atlantic. There were but few Britons on board; but there were Dons in abundance: and great numbers of pallid ladies, with Parisian toilettes and faulty teeth, and of sallow lean-visaged men in tail-coats and varnished boots, returning from a tour of European baths and cities. Also, there were plenty of keen-looking persons, who eyed all mankind with suspicious scrutiny, who had memorandum books sticking out of the pockets of their black satin vests, and who were probably not unconnected with commercial pursuits and the cotton trade. Aware that I was on my way to a new world in more senses of the word than one, a world whose standard of morality was wholly novel, I took every opportunity of acquiring information which might afterwards prove invaluable. I therefore associated exclusively with natives of the Western Continent, studied their sentiments, and stored up every scrap of information bearing on traffic and transit. I will own that my prudence with frequent abrasions; that my deep-seated convictions were rudely assailed; and that I was unable to avoid observing that my neighbors would have been all the better for a little more attention to the precepts of Lord Chesterfield. We are not always very fastidious in the city: I am constantly obliged to bargain, dine, and converse, with uncommonly rough diamonds; but I do not think that any Cockney alive can contrive to render vulgarity so glaringly offensive as his Yankee congener. I was most unlucky in my fellow-passengers, some of whose habits were distressing to a degree, and did not show any remarkable improvement since the days when Mrs. Trollope and Captain Hamilton crossed the Atlantic. I began to owe Sir Walter a grudge for his discovery of tobacco, since tobacco, chewed to pulp, and lubricating the deck and cabin stairs with its acrid extract, became the bugbear of my existence. Besides, I prefer to see gentlemen sit with their feet in a more normal position than an undue elevation of the boot soles can afford. I wish our transatlantic brothers should smoke a little less and wash a little more; and I never could entirely pardon young Mr. Tips for whittling his portmanteau. Mr. Tips—young Mr. Tips, that is—Almos Blackstone Story Tips, was the bearer of what was facetiously called my state room. The latter was a wedge of a cabin, with two little berths in it, not quite so spacious as the box-beds in an old-fashioned Highland cottage, and was naturally meant to accommodate two passengers. Under ordinary circumstances, Colonel Sling would have held divided empire in this den with myself; and I believe that, in strict justice, the whole should have been mine, seeing that I had signed the cheque in payment for both passages. But berths were at a premium: several passengers had come on board at the last, and had to shift for their quarters as they might, and among them the Tips family. Now, although the 'state room' was rightfully mine, yet I was easily induced to permit the installation of young Mr. Tips in the undermost berth, though I admit that my temper was sorely tested when I found him in bed, one rather boisterous afternoon, very sick, and begrudging the tedious hours, by operating with a sharp pen-knife on the glossy leather of my new portmanteau—Allen's best, fitted for India and the colonies. Also this delightful youth—a lawyer from his cradle, as his names imply—was fond of using my pet razor, and borrowing my scissors and brushes; was not over partial to soap and water; and sang queer nasal songs at untimely hours besides smoking in bed. I might have had

a pleasanter companion, but I had let him in, and there was no help for it, while, after all, the voyage was but for ten days. Why had I let him in? For two reasons: firstly, because exclusiveness is most unpopular among Republicans and the old sentiment which dictated the New York proverb, that 'A man must be a hog to want a bed all to himself,' still exists in a modified form. Another reason was, that I wanted to make friends, and get letters of introduction to some Western citizens who would be able to tell me all about the Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway, and perhaps a little about Colonel Sling. I knew that Americans, amongst each other at least, were most generous in this respect. I was aware that few retired shopkeepers or land-jobbers brought over their charming families without being provided with introductions from ex-ministers and secretaries to half the peers and princes of Europe; that American diplomacy was subservient to any one who could influence an election; and that very queer folks indeed had the honor of figuring at royal levees and state balls under the wing of Franklin's eagle. I determined, therefore, to be as conciliatory as possible in all my dealings with the citizens and citizenesses of the model commonwealth.

(To be continued.)

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT MALINES.

MALINES, August 19.—The old Flemish town of Mechlin, which modern usage has Frenchified into *Malines*, and which enjoys the distinction of being the ecclesiastical metropolis of Belgium, has witnessed during the last few days a scene of continued bustle and excitement. Thousands of the people poured in from every part of the Continent—France, Holland, Spain, Italy, and Germany, have each furnished their contingent to swell the crowd, and the well known voice and face of John Ball is by no means a rarity in the collection of nationalities represented. But your readers will doubtless ask (as numbers of unsuspecting tourists have done already, when travelling from Antwerp to Brussels, they saw crowds waiting at every station up to Malines, and there long trains very devoutly emptied of its living freight)—what do all these people come here for? You must know then, that a special devotion exists in Malines towards our Blessed Lady, under the title of 'Notre Dame d'Haanswyck,' and a grand festival is held here in her honour every twenty-five years. The magnificent and artistic taste with which the *fete* has always been arranged, has made it the centre of European attraction, and it is the fact that Catholics of all nations are in the habit of attending it, which has been taken advantage of to form a General Congress of Catholics at the same time. This is the principal reason for the time and place fixed for the Congress. The proceedings were commenced on Tuesday morning, the 18th instant, by a grand Pontifical High Mass, in the Cathedral Church of St Rombaut, celebrated by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, attended by a great number of bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. Among these were H. E. Cardinal Wiseman, Dr. Cornthwaite, Bishop of Beverly, the Bishop of Tordesias, the Armenian-Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem, the Bishop of Adelaide, N S W, and several Belgian bishops. The cathedral was crowded by the members of the Congress, among whom were a goodly array of priests of all nations, and religious of the Franciscan, Dominican, Benedictine, and Carmelite Orders. The number of cards of membership issued at the commencement of the Congress exceeded 3,000. At the close of the Mass, the bishops, introduced by their Eminence the Cardinals Stercks and Wiseman, and followed by the whole of the members of the Congress, repaired to the Petit Seminaire, and the Congress was formally opened by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, who delivered a short and impressive address upon the objects of the Congress, and the work which it was going to undertake. His Eminence commenced by saying that the faculties of the human race were to be bounded and limited, that without consolidation and union of numbers nothing stable or solid, nothing lasting could be performed. Our Blessed Lord and commanded us to unite together, and to meet together; He had promised His blessing to all those who met together in His name or for His service. Society was a natural want of men; and, whatever object they had in view, they felt that it was necessary to return to unite themselves together. Our object was the consideration of every work of faith or charity. It was only by such works that we could hope to secure our salvation, and they were, therefore, of paramount importance in the eyes of Christians. His Eminence then briefly referred to the works upon which the Conference was to be engaged; but as these are particularly below, it is needless to recapitulate them here. His Eminence then went on to expatiate upon the dispositions to be brought to the fest before the Congress, They had no others to learn from each other, nor must not hold too much to preconceived opinions. Their first object was to find out the best way of doing what they had to do. They had the good wishes of the Holy Father, who had sent them his blessing, and they would have every day, while the Congress lasted, a Mass offered by himself or one of the other bishops present to obtain the Divine blessing upon their work. His Eminence was listened to throughout with the deepest attention, and ever and anon, when he made mention of the Holy Father, shouts, long and loud, rang through the spacious hall, as three thousand voices formed themselves into a mighty chorus of 'Vive Plus IX.!' and accompanied themselves with a great clapping of hands, stamping of feet, and waving of hats. This was a spectacle which must have rejoiced the heart of every Catholic; and it was only equalled later on in the day, when the venerable Czartoriski spoke of poor Poland, of her faith and her sorrows, of her devotion to the Holy Sea, and how, in the time of its trouble, had she but had nationality, she would have rushed to its defence. In talk of the coldness of the Flemings! you should have heard them shout and cheer and testify as one man their sympathy with that cause which every true Catholic must love with his whole heart. But to return to the Congress. The Cardinal Archbishop's address was followed by a more elaborate one from the Active-President, M. A. Baron de Gerlache, giving a splendid account of the state of Catholicism in Belgium, and the constitution and working of the Liberal party. As this address is very important and very interesting, it will be better to give in the next notice a more elaborate *precis* of it. The next business was the constitution of the officers of the Assembly, which was composed of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines as Honorary President, the Baron de Gerlache as Active-President, four Vice Presidents, and M. Ducommun as Secretary. The Presidents of the various working sections were also appointed. After this, the *Brief* of His Holiness conveying his approbation of the Assembly, was read in Latin and French, and an address to the Holy Father voted in reply. The work of the various Sections was then announced, and will give a fair idea of the objects of the Congress. The first section has for its object the consideration of religious works. These will include the formation of a regular and extended plan for the collection of Peter's Pence, and the giving a permanent character to that institution; the creation of Cominternities for providing the dying poor with the consolations of religion, and securing to the dead a Christian burial, and following their remains to the grave. The proper observance of Sunday will also come under the consideration of this section. They will endeavor to provide, as much as possible, for

the discontinuance of work on Sundays in all Catholic countries, by forming associations—first, among persons of the trades and callings, for mutual engagements to forward this object; secondly, among the Catholic public, for the encouragement and patronage of those tradesmen and workmen who do not pursue their calling on Sundays and the holidays of the Church. They will also endeavour to prevent public contractors from obliging their work people to labor on those days. The 4th religious work in which this section will be engaged is that of ‘Missions.’ To further this project they will endeavor to extend the work of *Propagation de la Foi* and to introduce it into those countries where it does not at present exist; and also to extend the annals of that work as much as possible, for the purpose of giving the greatest possible amount of publicity to missionary operations. The second section is to occupy itself with the consideration of works of charity. These will be considered under two heads. First—the general situation of free works of charity; the obstacles which they encounter, and the means of consolidating and developing Catholic charitable institutions. Secondly—The pointing out of the works which correspond to the most urgent wants, and the measures to be taken for their foundation and extension. Of course the Society of St. Vincent de Paul bears an important part in this section, and measures to be taken for the increase of the number of its conferences. As this society is decidedly the most valuable and widely-spread lay agency in England, your readers will be glad to know that it is extremely well represented here. To the third section is delegated the work of education and instruction. This includes the establishment and extension of Catholic schools, and the perfecting of the system of education pursued in them; and will extend itself to infant schools, Sunday schools, orphanages, schools for the blind and deaf and dumb, industrial schools. It will also comprise the work of seminaries, universities, and institutions for adult instruction. This naturally, and by an easy gradation, leads the section to the work of the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of good books. The fourth section will consider all works of religious art, including the architecture and restoration of churches, church music, &c. The fifth takes cognisance of questions affecting religious liberty, publications, associations, and international correspondence; it will include the establishment of Catholic clubs, newspapers, the distribution of religious works, &c. The next report will contain an account of the working of these sections and of the members of whom they are composed, as well as the whole general proceedings of the Congress, from the second day of its meeting until its close.—*Tablet*.

The congress adopted on Friday a resolution with regard to Poland, the formation of a society 'to seek, by the intercession of the Virgin, the deliverance of the Polish Church.'

In the afternoon meeting of the same day Cardinal Wiseman delivered an address 'On the Civil and Religious Condition of the English Catholics.' Be united and at peace.

M. de Montalembert again took on the subject of religious liberty. Addressing the Catholic party, he said, "Catholics who listen to me, if you wish liberty for yourselves you must wish it for others. If you do not wish it for yourselves it will never be granted to you. Give it where you are masters, in order that it may be given to you where you are slaves." M. Renan, the orator, styled "this sacrilegious novelist," his *protégé* of Caesar, who has just re-written the Gospel in the fashion of his sophisticated learning, and who has personally outraged all Catholics in outraging the divine person of Jesus; this new doctor, who has converted eulogy into the most repulsive form of blasphemy; who has pleaded extenuating circumstances for Judas; and who has discovered that in sincerity there are many degrees, which gives the measure of his own.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Congress were, that the Lord's Day should be more rigorously observed; that education was inseparable from religion as its basis; and that the religious instruction of schools should be dogmatical and not general.

The last meeting of the Congress was held on Sunday, when several speeches were made. The Congress broke up with cries of 'Long live Pius IX. the father of the Church!' 'Long live Leopold I, the father of his country!' and finally, 'Praise be to Jesus Christ!'

The Catholic Congress at Malines closed on Saturday, its fifth day of meeting. A despatch from the Pope was received, thanking the assembly for the address which it had voted to him, and giving his Apostolical benediction in return. A letter from M. Dulon, Bishop of Bruges, was read, in which he regretted that the state of his health had not permitted him to be present at Malines, and offered the spacious building which he has at his disposal for the next meeting of the Congress. Father Missin, representative of the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, solicited and obtained a protest against the rebuilding of the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre by others than the Catholics of Palestine. The Count de Villenoot declared that the battalion of Pontifical Zouaves was diminishing, and ought to be kept up, inviting the members present to send young men to the agent, giving his address, who would forward them to Rome free of expense. Addresses were delivered by Father Vaughan, an English priest, on the mission undertaken by his countrymen; by the Abbe Soubrinier, on the necessity of establishing schools in the East; by J. Faure spoke on the moral state of the French Catholics in London, and M. Maisieu on the position of Catholics in St. Petersburg. The assembly then decided that the central-bureau of the Congress should be transmitted into a permanent committee, and would exercise its functions under that title in the interval during the present session and the next. The proceedings came to a close by an address and benediction from the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, the whole terminating by a banquet in the evening.

**Dr. O'BRIEN.**—Dr. O'Brien, the President-General of the Young Men's Society, has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the great Catholic Congress, held at Mechlin, last week. The Very Rev Gentleman laid a full report of the state and objects of the Young Men's Society before the Congress.

### POPULATION AND EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Commissioners who were appointed to take the census of Ireland on the 7th of April, 1861, have just presented a report upon the ages and education of the people of that country, the 'perish' being now, for the first time, adopted as the unit of territorial division in the formation of the general tables. The population of Ireland, on the 6th of June, 1841, was 8,175,124; on the 30th of March, 1851, 8,552,335; and on the 7th of April 1861, 5,793,267. The large number of persons stated in the returns to have been 100 years old and upwards in 1851 is not fully maintained, but has been increased in the present census. In 1851 there were 711, as against 319 among the inhabitants of Great Britain. In 1851 there were 765, against 201 in Great Britain, which is about four times the number of inhabitants. Of these 765 aged persons in Ireland, 242 were males, and 516 females; whereas in 1851 the males were 199, and the females 492. In 1851 the greatest age attained was 121 years; and in 1862, 120 years, and no females having been stated to have attained above advanced longevity. In 1851 the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the entire Irish population was 1,054; while in 1861 it was 1,044. Since the last decennial period, the employment of examination—whether 'competitive' as a test of superiority or 'qualifying' as a test of absolute fitness for admission to the public service—has concurred with the rivalry of the school systems in bringing about a great increase as well in the number as in the value of the schools in Ireland. The Commissioners record a decrease in the proportion of those who can neither read nor write. In 1851 the diminution

In the number of the absolutely ignorant, compared with those returned as such in 1841, amounted to four per cent of the male, and eight per cent of the female population. The returns of 1861, as compared with 1851, show seven per cent; males, and nine per cent females. One cause which may account, to some small extent, for the diminished proportion of the ignorant, is the decrease in the number of those who were of the 'school age,' at a time when the means of instruction were so much less abundant than within the last three decades. But the principal cause, we believe, is to be found in the regular spread of instruction owing to the increased number and efficiency of the primary schools; an efficiency which, so far as concerns those in connection with the National Board has attracted the commendation of a distinguished Prussian, the Baron Von Holzendorf, who does not hesitate to say that 'the circumstances falling under his own observation enable him to prove how superior the results of the Irish National School teaching are to those obtained in Prussia, although in Ireland the Prussian schools enjoy a very high reputation.' The rivalry of systems already mentioned has operated largely in bringing about the increase which has taken place in the number of those receiving superior instruction. At the date of our returns the Queen's University had nearly reached its thirteenth year. By its calendars it appears that the number of degrees conferred during the census period from 1851 to 1861 was 379. The only other institution in Ireland of an university character is that known as the 'Catholic University,' in the city of Dublin, which, although not having a charter, administers instruction *prima facie* of the same description as that usually given in universities, and to persons who, but for its existence, would probably receive that class of instruction elsewhere. That institution was opened in the year 1854; but with the exception of its school of medicine (the students of which qualify by license or degrees from the authorised bodies), its constitution is not yet sufficiently settled to permit of its being subjected to the test of progress which has been applied to the recognised universities. To these should be added other collegiate establishments in which students may qualify for the exercise of a learned profession without resort to a university; a class of colleges which, with the exception of the College of the General Assembly in Belfast—the Divinity School of the Presbyterian Ministry (which has not furnished a return upon either of the school forms)—is limited almost exclusively to the education of aspirants to the Roman Catholic priesthood. The principal establishment of this class is the Royal College of Maynooth. The number of students returned for the 7th of April, 1861, was 519. The institution of this class next in importance is the Missionary College of All Hallows, in which students are educated for the Roman Catholic ministry of Great Britain, the Colonies, and America. On the same level with, and in addition to, the universities, which confer degrees in medicine and surgery—but in a narrower field of action—may be placed the special licensing bodies of the medical profession in Ireland—namely, the King's and Queen's College of Surgeons. Without seeking to include the medical students of Ireland in the total of those receiving the highest class of education, it may be stated that the number receiving medical instruction in the various medical schools throughout Ireland during the year ended May 1861, was about 1,200. The only other step in the progress of education between 1851 and 1861 to which it seems necessary to advert, is the system of legal instruction provided by the bachelors of the King's Inns for students of law in both branches of the profession, a reform in which it appears that Ireland took the lead of the sister country. In 1851, the Census Commissioners had to report that the county of Londonderry, the cities of Cork, Dublin, Kilkenny, Limerick, and Waterford, and the towns of Belfast, Carrickfergus, Drogheda, and Galway showed an increase of ignorance, or, at all events, that instruction had remained stationary in these localities. In the county of Londonderry the increase of ignorance was limited to the male sex; and, generally speaking in the towns also it was found to be greater in the male than in the female population. The probable cause of this increase was stated to be the immigration of illiterate persons, more especially of the male sex, from the rural districts, in search of employment. Upon the present occasion we are relieved from the necessity of entering into calculations to account for an increase of ignorance in any part of Ireland, happily none such having taken place. According to the report upon ages and education in 1851, it appeared that, while the gross proportionate number of ignorant had diminished during the preceding decade, there was an increase in the number of that class between certain ages and in several places. For example:—In the counties of Carlow, Longford, Wexford, Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Londonderry, and Leitrim, the number of ignorant had increased among the male population between the ages of eleven and fifteen. In the counties of Carlow and Londonderry the number of ignorant had increased in the female population also between the like ages. In all the other counties the relative number of educated females between those ages had increased. In the other counties of Ireland, except Dublin, Kilkenny, Louth, Cork, Waterford, Donegal, Monaghan, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo, the relative number of literate males had increased between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, while the females at the same ages had made considerable advance in education. The present returns show a decrease of ignorance at various ages in the several counties, cities, and towns in Ireland between 1851 and 1861. Between the years 1841 and 1851 the number of those who could read and write had been reduced from 906,155 to 1,938,685, or by 27,471 persons; and in the year 1861 it had risen to 2,105,958. The number of those who 'read only,' which in 1841 was 1,413,737, fell in 1851 to 1,303,046, and in 1861 1,022,737. Lastly, the number of those who could neither read or write amounting to 3,766,066 in 1841 was reduced in 1851 to 2,766,283, and again in 1861 to 973,732. The proportion of those whose who read and write was increased 5 per cent. between 1841 and 1851, and that of the ignorant was diminished 10 per cent., during the like period. During the last decade the rate of increase and decrease between those two extremes respectively has been eight per cent.

The decrease between 1851 and 1861, of the population of the five years old and upwards was 802, 1858, and the decrease in the number of ignorant no less than 792,201, or within 9,857 of the former number. The number of those who could read only, has diminished to a much smaller extent, being less by only 180,259 in 1861 than it was in 1851; while the population knowing how to read and write shows an increase of 167,273. Of the provinces, Ulster is that which shows the smallest per centage (30) of ignorant; Leinster comes next, showing 31; Munster, with 46; and Connaught last, presenting 57 per cent of ignorant. The province of Leinster has the largest percentage (40) of persons able to read and write; Ulster ranks next, having 42 per cent.; Munster follows next, with 40 per cent; and Connaught last with only 28 per cent. Small, however, as the percentage in Connaught of those who read and write, the advancement of that province in this particular is equal to that of Ulster—the increase of education in both provinces being 7 per cent. As was the case in 1851, we are enabled to report an increase in the attendance at school; for, although the returns for the week ended 13th April, 1861, compared with the returns for the corresponding week in 1851, shows a slight decrease in the proportion, yet the proportion of those persons to the population between the ages of 5 and 15 has risen somewhat in 1861. It appears that out of the entire number of 703,974 pupils returned to us as upon the school-rolls throughout Ireland, the number of those whose attendance did not reach sixty days, or about two working months, was 316,132, or 39.3 per cent. of the entire. Out of this number those whose attend-

nance was not below five, but did not reach twenty days, amounted to 86,101, or 107 per cent. of the entire; those whose attendance was between twenty and forty days reached the large number of 107,500 or 13.4 per cent of the whole attendance, while those ranged between forty and sixty days was 99,268, or 12.3 per cent of all upon rolls. The circumstances of the Irish people, more especially during the year 1851, render it not difficult to enumerate some, at least, of the causes which operated to diminish the attendance at school. The principal are to be found in the agricultural pursuits of the majority of the people, and in the distress which has been prevalent throughout the country during the last three years. The want of decent or sufficient clothing contributes even more, perhaps, than the want of food to irregularity of attendance at our primary schools, and it works all the more strongly by reason of the salutary practice according to which the personal neatness and cleanliness of the pupils have been enforced in the management of Irish schools. In every instance the attendance of females is very much less than that of males. In April, 1861, there were nine reformatories in Ireland, six of which, four for girls and two for boys, have been certified for Roman Catholics, and three for Protestants, viz., two for boys and one for girls. Four of these reformatory schools are metropolitan. In April, 1861, the number of juvenile offenders detained in them was 406, of whom 300 were males and 106 females. As regards instruction, 209 boys and 52 girls were returned able to read and write; 64 boys and 43 girls as being able to read only, and 27 boys and 11 girls not able to read or write.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

**SAVAGES ASSAULT BY ORANGEMEN NEAR GILFORD.**—The correspondent of the *Northern Whig*, writing from Gilford on the evening of the 23rd August, says:—"After the proceedings at the Petty Sessions in this town on the 4th instant, when six of the Orange party were committed for trial, it was hoped peace would be restored, but this expectation has been disappointed. Last night, about half-past eleven o'clock, four young men, named respectively George May, David McConville, John Hagun, and John Rafferty, of Ballynagarick, were returning home from Gilford. When they were a few perches from Dunbarton, they were set upon by upwards of twenty of the Orange party, who, after knocking them down with stones, kicked them most unmercifully. George May seemed to be the chief object of their vengeance. He had ten of his teeth kicked out, and his body is covered with bruises. One kick which he received on the mouth separated his upper lip from the gum, and he got several wounds on the forehead, one over each eye extending more than an inch and a-half. He was removed to the house of a man named Hughes, in Dunbarton. Dr. McBridge was soon in attendance, and dressed his wounds. His teeth were picked out of his blood on the road this morning. It is now six years since a similar murderous outrage was committed by the 'true blues' of this locality, when a parvy was set upon and beaten almost to death."

ILLEGAL ORANGE DEMONSTRATIONS.—Our correspondent, writing from Gilford on Saturday night, says: Last night, we had a grand turning out of the Orangemen. About half-past nine o'clock several hundreds of them, accompanied by twelve drums, came into the town by way of Dunblain, and when they were at Mr. Thomas Frazer's, manager of Gilford Mills, they commenced playing 'The Protestant Boys,' which they continued until after passing Mr. James Grant's. Having regaled themselves in a public-house, they again placed themselves in order, and, with music playing, paraded the streets for a considerable time. When passing the police barracks, they cheered most lustily. Constable Bess, immediately on their arrival, placed his men under arms, and marched behind them all the time they remained in the town. I believe the visit of last night was intended to do honor to the waylayers of the four young men on the 21st ult., when poor May was beaten almost to death, as was reported in the *Whig* of the 25th ult. It is worthy of remark that these fellows all came from remote districts, to lessen the chances of their being identified. To-day, however, from an early hour crowds of Orangemen belonging to this locality were observed passing through Gilford in the Derry-mach direction, where they were going to make their return visit. Their rendezvous was not far from Gilford, in the barn of Mr. Thomas Frazer; and, about three o'clock, all marched away, accompanied by no less than twenty-seven drums. It is but justice to Mr. Frazer to state that it is believed he was quite unaware of their intention to meet in his place. Our worthy local magistrate never made his appearance; and I would here state my belief that, did he do so, his life would not be worth a pin's fee. When will the people begin to know themselves? Until they (Catholics and Protestants) are united they shall never be in a position to gain their independence.—*Northern Whig*.

LANDLORD ENCOURAGEMENT OF EMIGRATION. — It is anticipated that at this period of the year—as at previous years—the rush to America would discontinue, as those intended to emigrate would make their departure before the harvest. Such however is not the fact. Last Tuesday morning a large number of the peasantry, in the neighborhood of Killarney, proceeded by train to Queenstown, en route to New York. Many of these were the sons and daughters of farmers; others belonged to that class called the small farmers, whose existence in this country is no better than abject misery, and whose expense were willingly defrayed by either the agent or landlord—not content with so small a sum they would have to contend with in America on their giving possession of the land. This system of getting rid of this class of our population is now showing itself largely in this part of the county, as about one-third of those that have gone to America from this district recently, have had their expenses defrayed by their landlord or agent. If, thus disposing of those who could not meet the agent's tax, any of the land which probably was held by their forefathers is given to an extensive farmer, because he is in comfortable circumstances and is able to pay the rent, this is a practice now frequently resorted to in this part of the country. The result is that, through the country numerous dwelling-houses, occupied by this class, have now disappeared, and the land, which was held by three or four or more persons, has been given to one, because he bears the nature of being in comfortable circumstances. This system has been much acted on around Killarney, and so extensively commented on, that I cannot further abstain from mentioning it. — *Killarney Correspondent of Cork Examiner*.

**FATAL ACCIDENT—A CLERGYMAN DROWNED.**—The inhabitants of Trim have just been thrown into a state of grief by the death of the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, Irish priest and Roman Catholic vicar of Trim, who was accidentally drowned near his own house on Sunday night. It appears that the deceased gentleman, who had attained his 73rd year, had been going with a gentleman on the afternoon of Sunday last that, on his return home at an advanced hour in the evening, alone, he fell into a stream or small lake out of which, from his age and feebleness, he was unable to rise, and no assistance being near he was drowned, although there was no more than a shallow depth of water in the place. The deceased was very much revered and respected in life, and is now mourned and lamented by all, Protestant and Roman Catholic, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

**MURDER.**—On last Tuesday, near Bingham Castle, Co. Wick, a man named Chagany was most brutally murdered by two men, father and son, named Gernaghty, who were soon afterwards arrested by the police.—The cause of the murder is ascribed to an old grudge which existed between the two families.—*Connaught* *Watchman*.