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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--APRIL 28, 1871.

and Ireland have commenced to abuse its promoters. not Englishmen feel that they were deprived of the the generally is, my dear thing meded to firmly establish the inalignable rights of their nationality self-rovern hind mention which the mate child of the female prisoner. They used to make him swear (and there generally is, my dear This was the one thing needed to firmly establish the new movement in the affections of our people, at home and abroad. The cad who "does" Irish business in the Dublin Express and in the London Times as usual leads the way. Saturday's issue of the Dublin organ of English anti-Irish virulence has a characteristic article upon the Confederation. It is denounced in the usual manner as a mere moneygetting speculation, and the writer undertakes to pre-dict that "the Dritish Constitution will survive the dict that the birth of this terrible Confederacy, even though and that, at different epochs in her history, in Mitchel's predictions be realized, and every fighting man, who can find means to recross the sea, should leave all and go, when Ireland sends out the gathering word to all her clans."-Dublin Freeman.

MOVING ONWARD .--- No news can be more grateful to the Irish people than that which tells them of the onward progress of their national cause. Happily, news of that kind is not rare in these days. We are continually meeting with cheering proofs that the justness and fairness of the Irish demand tor Self-Government are winning for it friends and supporters not only among those classes of Irishmen who long stood separate in political matters from the rest of their countrymen, but also among thoughtful and influential men in England. A short time ago a well-known English politician-Mr. Charles Tenant. of London-a gentleman of large experience and great acquirements, kindly forwarded to us the proofsheets of a pamphlet on the affairs of Ireland which he was preparing for publication ; and in these sheets we had the pleasure of reading a number of valuable admissions, important statements, and wise suggestions with regard to the subject in hand. We are just now in receipt of a pamphlet, having reference to Mr. Tenant's work, and written by the Rev. C. Seymour Langley, D.D., Vicar of Kilworth, Diocese of Cloync, which, we rejoice to see, advocates in an able manner the right and the necessity of conceding Home Rule to Ireland. Wherever the religious views of the writer come through his discussion of the subject there is a difference between his thoughts and ours, but in the political opinions and feelings which he expresses, we are able heartily to agree, and welcome their utterance by him as one of the really hope ful signs of the times.

Mr. Tenant asks by what means was the Union effected, and he answers his own question-it was effected "by bribery or cajolery for those who would sell their country, and transportation for those who would not." But what has been the result of that measure ? He tells us :---

The Union was a political experiment, and has proved a grievous failure. It was badly conceived and badly carried out : false in principle, and carried out by force and trenchery. . . . If we would keep the Union with Ireland, we must restore the Parliament to Ireland. Not the Parliament of eighty years ago, but an independent Parliament for the uncontrolled management of Irish affairs and Irish local interests."

"Ireland," he says, "can never be united with England, except on the broad ground of indepen-dence and equal interest." He holds that if the Irish people be now willing to accept a Federal Union with England, the English minister will be unwise who omits the opportunity of effecting it. "It is folly," he says, "to wait till the time of trial comes, for Ireland, which has always been England's weakness, may then be England's danger." "The result which would follow from the establishment of an Irish legislature for the management of Irish affairs would be, he declares, of incalculable benefit both to Ireland and England. One of the passages in which he gives expression to this opinion is as follows :---

"In a National Parliament, in which Irishmen will learn to manage their own affairs-in which national sentiment will find its expressions-and in which Irishmen when they differ will be forced to discuss their differences with the consciousness that it is Ireland, and Ireland only, that must arbitrate between them-in the teaching of such a Parliament Irishmen will learn the lessons of national dignity and mutual self-respect, and their natural exuberance of spirit and self-confidence will be held in wholesome check by the consciousness of responsibility. This consciousness alone would be of inappreciable price. It would clevate every man in the community, and in giving him a pride in his country, it would give him a new power to serve his country and himself."

inalicnable rights of their nationality-self-govern-ment by their own representatives ? With such an arrangement would Englishmen he contented, or would they not on the contrary be changed from the dignified attitude of a people conscious of their independence, into a nation of agitators? Would they ever rest till they had recovered what they would deem their inalienable birthright? Suppose, in addition to these 'existing grievances, England had at some former period been conquered by Ireland, vain struggles for her independence, the greater part of the landed proprietors of England had been dispossessed of their estates and the confiscated property had been handed over to Irish adventurers, or to Englishmen who had taken the side of the conquerors, while the leading nobility and gentry of the country had been forced into exile, to seek their fortune in the armies of France, Germany, Spain, or Russia-would not the rankling sense of injury have burned even to the present day? Supposing, too, that the Catholic Religion and the Church of the Irish nation had been forcibly established in every parish in England, the majority of the English people remaining Protestants, and that this the national faith having been at first proscribed, had come gradually to obtain a contemptuous toleration. Would they at once forget the injustice of centuries, even though at length the alien church should lose her legal supremacy, and the revenues which once belonged to the national religion should be confiscated to State purposes, not restored to the representatives of the original donors-would Englishmen feel perfectly contented as if they had suffered no injury in the past? Would they feel any gratitude for the tardy and unjust compromise? Can we say that under such circumstances, Englishmen would not have become a nation of rebels, that agrarian outrages would not be as common in Buckinghamshire or Wilts, as they are in Meath or Tipperary, that English farmers and shopkeepers would not look for sympathy to the powerful Anglo-Saxon element in the United States, and utter threats deep and strong that a time might come when "Ireland's weakness would be England's opportunity?" Let us try to judge others as we would wish ourselves to be judged, -- Catholic Opinion.

Mr. GLADSTONE AND THE TRALEE FARMERS' CLUB .-Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Chairman of the Tralee Farmers' Club in acknowledgment of the vote of that body thanking him and his col- this proceeding was objected to by official liquidator leagues for the Land Rill. He states that it will give him great pleasure to bring under the notice of his colleagues the emphatic testimony of the club to the healing effects of the bill, which, from their enumeration of the benefits it has conferred appears to have touched all the principal needs of Ireland with reference to the holding and cultivation of not to be given, the landlord being merely in the land, and he hopes, as time developes its working they will see more and more reason for satisfaction both in the condition and sentiments of the people.

A CALCULATION ABOUT MURDER -According to the verdicts delivered at coroners' inquests, there were 2,495 murders committed in England and Wales during the last ten years. During that time only 247 murderers were convicted.

On an average there are, therefore, about 250 murders perpetrated every year in England and Wales. Of the murderers only 25-the one-tenth of the murderers-are convicted ! For every twenty tive murderers punished, two hundred and twentyfive escape!

The population of England and Wales is, in round numbers, 20,000,000. The population of Ireland is, in like manner, 5,750,000.

The murders committed in England and Wales arc, ou an annual average, 249-these English murders are consequently perpetrated at the rate of over twelve per million inhabitants.

If murders in Ireland were committed in the same ratio to population, how many murders would there have been in Ireland, in one year? The answer is appalling.

If in Ireland murders were committed in the same ratio to population as in England-there should be sixty-nine murders here annually—or two murders annually in every County and five in Dublin city !!!

Instead of that frightful array can even one-tenth of the number-can even six-be computed ? They say also that criminafs escape detection in eland. If they escaped at the English rate, our of the sixty-nine supposititious Irish murderers only six should be punished and sixty-three should escape! -Dublin Irishman.

nine months which clapsed since last assizes the kick it, cane it, put it under a water pipe and keep young lady, although his temper seemed so angelic criminal business was disposed of in two hours, and in most of the counties the calendars were almost as light. Such criminals as were for trial were princi-pally poor rogues who had stolen a loaf or a coat, and happy English child? To go on with the story: to give him dainties, but it is easy to avoid mono-the analytic and the story has a story back and the story has a story back and the story is a story back and the the story has a story back and the story is a story back and the story is a story back and the story is a story back and mono-the story back and the story is a story back an whose delinquencies were amply explated by a few months' imprisonment. Exceedingly few persons were charged with crimes of importance, and, thanks to the wise discretion of the Executive, the assizes have passed without giving any work to that dread official the executioner. And while in Ircland we see again something like that golden year-old performed his duty. We may leave the age of innocence and security of which our inurders and attempted murders with the relation poet sung, what is the state of the sister country ? Yesterday Mr. Justice Mellor opened the assizes for the rich and flourishing county palatine of Chester, one of the fairest and most affluent districts of England, flowing with milk and honey, studded with prosperous towns, and great mansions, and pleasant villas. A terrible story my lord had for the grand jurors of Chester. Fifty cases stood for trial at the assizes, many of them of the darkest hue of guilt .--Two men were charged with murder, six with disgraceful outrages, many others with brutal acts of violence. And of the fifty wretches waiting their doom only one could read! There is a special Committee to inquire into the state of Westmenth ; why is there not one to ascertain why this great English county blossoms every assizes into such a goodly crop of criminality? And yet English senators and English publicists talk of Irish crime and clamor for coercion. Thank God for it, we have no Chester among our Irish counties. The every-day English occurrences of murder for greed and robbery with violence find no place in the high and virtuous hearts of the Irish people. Physician, cure thyself ! Let the English people not trouble themselves with Westmeath till they have probed their own social gangrenes, till they have exterminated or civilised that vast mass of ignorance, poverty, and ruffianism, daily increasing in number and in savagery, which form the dregs of English society .- Freeman. THE LANDLORD'S RIGHT OF DISTRESS AGAINST COM

PANIES WINDING-UP .- A case involving this question has arisen out of the winding-up of the Lundy Granite Company. Mr. Heaven, the owner of the Lundy Island, had leased it to Mr. McKenna who let the Granite company into possession under

agreement to which Mr. Heaven was not privy .-The rent not being paid, Mr. Heaven put in a distress upon the company's goods on the Island, and both on the ground that the distress was altogether void against the company property, and that the court ought not to give leave for it under section 87 of the statute. To this view the Master of the Rolls adhered, holding that the consent of the court was essential to the proceeding, and that it ought position of other creditors. An undertaking, was however, given by the liquidators not to remove the goods, so as te give the landlord an opportunity of appeal .- Public Opinion.

MURDER IN COUNTY LONGFORD .--- A farmer named Geelan murdered his father on Friday, at Cloonageer, near Newtown-Forbes. The father had been match-making during the day on the son's account, and the latter, it is said, was not satisfied with the proceedings. A quarrel ensued, and Geelan stabled his father with a knife, from the effects of which he died. Geelan has fled.-Irish Times.

PETER BARRETT .- Our (Freeman) Athenry corres pondent, writing on the 2nd, says :- Amongst the emigrants who left here a few days ago for Ennis; en route by Cork for America, was Peter Barrett, who was charged with attempting the life of Captain Lambert. and who was thrice put upon his trial and acquitted by a Dublin jury.

The Cork Herald announces the death of "probably the oldest man in the country," Mr. Maurice Ahern, farmer, Five-mile Bridge, near Ballinhassig, and about six miles from Cork, at the age of 115. He had lived on that farm for 108 years, and retained all his faculties till within a fortnight of his death. ROYAL RESIDENCE IN IRELAND .-- We (Irish Times) understand arrangements are at present being entered into for the purchase by Government of Castletown, Hazehatch, the magnificent seat of Mr. T. Connolly, M.P., as an Irish residence for the Prince of Wales. It is contemplated to take a lease of Castletown for five years, and at the expiration of

it a whole day without food, and strip its entire a little boy named Challice, who was employed cleaning mangel wurzel, was hanged by a chain placed under his left arm and around his chest, and left suspended for several hours screaming with pain. This feat was performed by an English farm laborer, who did not like the way in which the tenof one more. William Peter Vosper Wallis, solicitor, of Portsmouth, has been committed to Winchester jail, and bail refused, for "having attempted to procure abortion." The catalogue is long, and we will only observe that this was a very religious week in Britain,-Dublin Irishman.

The Ritualistic party in the Church of England is stronger than we had thought. It has always been noisy, but it also has the strength of numbers. Nine hundred clergymen have presented a petition to the Convocation of Canterbury, begging to be protected against the decision of the Privy Council in the Mackonochie case. They have declared that it is intolerable that they should be forbidden the privileges of incense and candles and genutlexions. They are half right and half wrong. It is puerile in them to doat so much on such toys ; and it is an outrage that a state tribunal should be able to meddle with their Church affairs, and should box Miss St. Alban's cars for taking her dolls to meeting .- Independent.

The Daily News remarks that the law, even in pronouncing sentence on Mr. Voysey, has shown its own inefficacy. He has a week in which to recent He has only to be dishonest, and the law cannot touch him. He has only to retract and teach the same doctrines under some decent yeil of conformity and he may hold his place. It is honest heretics who must not remain in the Church; dishonest heretics may remain and teach. Mr. Voysey, of course, will not retract. He will sacrifice his preferment, not his conscience. But the public will not fail to mark what the alternative is, and that either sacrifice will equally satisfy the law,

The following resolution is to be moved by Mr. Miall, in the British House of Commons, on the 9th of May next -" That it is expedient, at the earliest practicable period, to apply the policy of disestablishment, initiated by the Irish Church Act of 1869, to the other churches established by law in the United Kingdom,"

THE JESUIT IN DISGUISE .- Mr. Newdegate is determined to vindicate his claim to the above title, and his efforts to that end were never more successful than when he moved for the appointment of a fresh Convent Committee by the House of Commons .--All the old accusations were to do duty again, and to support them no insinuation was spared. And with what result? To have every accusation emphatically and authoritatively declared groundless, and every insinuation scouted. Mr. Villiers, chairman of the committee appointed last session, told the House that "Mr. Newdegate's facts had been merely assortions and ex-parte statements; and it required all the credit which usually attached to the hon, member to cause any importance to be given judicially to what he had stated." Again, "Mr. Newdegate held a prominent position on the committee, and was regarded as the most remarkable man in it (laughter). He (Mr. Villiers) had been extremely anxious that the hon, member should take the chair; but if he had done so, he could not have had greater discretion than was allowed him in the production of evidence. Great surprise was felt that the hon, member had so few witnesses and evidence of such a meagre kind, considering the large expectations he had raised. This was bad enough, but worse was to follow. Mr. Pemberton, another member of the committee, stated that " the evidence that was given before the committee was of a very vague and uncertain character. One witness led them to believe that he was going to give them very important evidence; but he explained afterwards that it was only circumstantial evidence that he had heard from other parties, and it was very properly excluded. There was another gentleman who had a grievance. A child of his had been

when he was a-wooing,) is a cold plate with hot tony by a careful study of the cookery-book : and it is quite astonishing how the monster man can be subjugated and assuaged by a judicious variation of his meals. The creature may be allegorically pictured, lightly led by a

FAIR LADY WITH A WEDDING RING

through his palate. Indeed, there are a thousand ways to lead him, if women would show a little tact, with which they are so falsely credited. Opposition, contradiction makes him furious; he stamps, he roars, and becomes altogether dangerous. Whereas, treat him tenderly, O wife, and you shall wind him round your marriage finger. I have seen wives miss their chance of gaining what they have set their eyes on a thousand times, through sheer stupidity; they know that a certain line of conduct is sure to anger him, and yet they wilfully pursue it, when smooth and easy victory awaits them in another direction. Tact! Such women, I say, have not even instinct. Birds of paradise, for instance, (not to be rude,) would act in a more sagacious manner .---Chamber's Journal.

The Census now being taken will elicit some valuable information. It is to be regretted that Religion " is not to be found among the headings in England as in Ireland. There is a reason for all things. Is it feared that if a religious census were taken in England it would establish the fact that England is no longer a Protestant country ?

An extraordinary chloroform robbery took place at Stamford-hill last Thursday evening. Shortly after five o'clock Mrs. Newell, the wife of an accountant in the City who lives at five Sydney-place, Stamford-hill, on going up to her bedroom was seized on the landing by a man and a youth, forced into a bedroom and a cloth saturated with chloroform applied to her nose and mouth until she became insensible. The cries she uttered during the struggle had, however, alarmed two female friends whom she had left downstairs, and the servants, and two men in the employ of a neighboring builder were called in. The bedrooin door, however, was found to be locked on the inside, and the men tried to burst it open but said they could not. They then procured a ladder and placed it against the window, but were afraid to enter. At length Mr. Newell arrived home from the City, immediately mounted the ladder and entered the room by the window, when he found his wife lying insensible on the floor. It was then discovered that the thieves had broken open one of the drawers, stolen a lady's gold chain, three £5 Bank of England notes, and £35 in gold, and had then escaped. It is believed that they made their entrance through the window from the root, and escaped the same way. It was some time before Mrs. Newell recovered.

IMPROVING A WEDDING .- Mr. Spurgeon, says the London correspondent of the Daily Advertiser, has celebrated the marriage of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise in a characteristic fashion. He has published a book in white and gilt looking like the ordinary wedding present and entitled "The Wedding," the whole being a sermon on the parable of the wedding garment, in which the terrible doctrines of Calvinism are dwelt upon with peculiar gusto. The ancient mariner, who stopped the unwilling guest was a boon companion, compared with Mr. Spurgeon on this occasion.

UNITED STATES.

THE MES AND YOUTH OF NEW YORK .- The men sho dig our cellars, lay our brick, do our carpenter work, finish and furnish our houses, were nearly all born in Europe, and are regularly recruited from that Continent. It seems to us that fewer Amerieans by birth are working as mechanics in our city than there were twenty or thirty years ago, and that far fewer of our boys are serving an apprenticeship. But the gravest aspect of our social condition is the multiplicity and rapid increase of youth who have no regular pursuit, or, at least, follow none. They hang about grogshops and billiard-rooms, drinking and smoking, and avowing their purpose o become politicians. Some of them have been set to work at trades, but have thrown down the trowel, the adze, the jack-plane, and deliberately addicted themselves for life to what they consider politics. They are always ready for a horse-race, a game of ball, a target excursion; but they do not average an honest day's work each per month. Of course, they are always needy, and envious of those who are not ; and they seldom achieve a new suit of clothes save on the eve of a contested election. In short, they are a bad lot of loafers. Though they expect to live out of the public, not one of these fellows ever suspected that it might be necessary for him to seem honest, moral, and decent in order to succeed in his chosen career. On the contrary, they are universally libertines, gamblers and tipplers, or only fail to be for lack of means. They glory in target excursions; they swell Democratic processions; they begin to vote at sixteen or seventeen years of age, and are veteran repeaters by the time they are twenty. If there be any vice with which one of them is not already familiar, be sure that he is intent on its early acquirement. It was from such a crew that Catiline mustered the forces with which he advanced to sack and devastate Rome. -Tribnne. How & THEF WAS DETECTED -The Chicago Post relates a singular story of a post office thief who was detected by chewing plug tabacco. Some time ago a registered letter was forwarded to that city, which ought to have contained five one hundred dollar bills. But when the envelope was opened the money was missing. As is usual in such cases, the matter was placed in the hands of an experienced and skilful gentleman assigned to the duty of bringing criminals to justice, with instructions to make a thorough and rigid examination. The envelope seemed to be intact; but the officer took it, soaked it in water, and carefully removed the portion where the scaling process had been affected. By the assistance of a microscope, he found that small particles of plug tobacco still adhered to the paper, and from this fact became convinced that whoever wet the mucillage of the envelope must have used that description of the weed. The officer determined in the first place, to ascertain if any one connected with any of the offices through which the letter had passed used this description of tobacco. Office after office was visited from Chicago to the locality where the letter was first mailed, but in not one of these was there a person who masticated anything but "fine cut." In the last office the postmaster was an old friend of the detective, who was considered to be an upright man. He was loud in his denunciations of the crime. The Chicago official had not the slightest suspicion in the direction of this hopest country postmaster; but he had asked so many persons for "a chew" that the habit had grown upon him, and, ad-dressing the worthy P.M. by name, he said : "Will you give me a chew of tobacco?" "Really," was the reply, "I don't think I have any tobacco that you would use. I never use anything but plug." The conviction was forced upon the officer's mind that his friend was the thief. Acting upon this conviction he arrested the postmaster, and having procured a search. warrant, found the five one hundred dollar bills secreted in a daguerreotype case, such as were used years ago, carsfully folded up behind the picture. The mystery was solved. The postmaster was tried in the United States court in Chicago convicted and may now be found at Joliet where he is working

Those are just, true, and noble words. The Rev. Dr. Langley draws an equally bright picture of the peaceable and happy order of things which an Irish Government would substitute for the distrusts, contentions, and disaffection that are generated by Eng-

I believe, see a national Parliament sitting in the old Parliament House in College-green, and a real, not a mock court, held in Dublin Castle. We shall have the nobility and gentry of Ireland occupying their mansions in Dublin as they used to do in the times before the Union. Trade will revive and flourish. All the attractions that now draw away our upper classes to London society will be found and enjoyed at home. Then the wealth, now spent out of Ireland, will revert to its legitimate channel; Absentecism will be the exception, not the rule; churchmen of different creeds will no longer think it necessary to hate one another for the love of God, but each, whilst holding his religious convictions conscientiously, will never allow the baneful spirit of sectarian intolerance to raise its blighted influence amongst us. Hand in hand men will work together for the good of their native land. A healthful spirit of self-reliance will pervade the whole nation, and an honest independence will make men feel that they are now what they never were before, and act accordingly."

To the pamphlet from which we have taken this admitable passage we shall return again. We have before us also a Birmingham journal which condemns Lord Derby's declaration that Ireland must be taught that to seek for political independence is as useless as to ask for the moon, and which says that in the idea of a Federal Legislature for Ireland there is nothing at which Englishmen should be startled. Who, in the presence of such signs and tokens as these, can doubt that the Irish cause is marching onward to victory ?-Dublin Nation.

ESTIMATED INCREASE OF THE POPULATION .- The number of births registered during the quarter ended 31st December last being 34,511, the death 20,715 and the number of emigrants 9,735 (according to returns obtained by the enumerators at the several scaports) an increase of 4,057 would, therefore, appear to have taken place in the population of Ireland during the period.

We are very far indeed from defending Fenianism, but we as strenuously stand up for the legitimate aspirations of Irish nationality, and we think Englishmen are bound to put themselves at the stand point of their own nationality, in order to be able to form a fair judgment of the sentiments of Irish Nationalists, and be in a position also to condemn Fenianism on its true demorits. Every true Englishman has a strong feeling of national independence. He would defend the independence of his country against every attempt of any other nation to limit those rights quarter of 1869. which he deems his inalienable birthright. The ABSENCE OF CI right of national representation and national selfgovernment is the palladium of all other national rights. Let him for a moment imagine that England stood in the relation to Ireland, in which Ireland stunds to England; that Ireland was a country of twenty-two millions, and England of eight. That Dublin, and not London, was the capital of an Empire, and the seat of an Imperial Parliament, in which English representatives were in a minority of one to four, and that England was thus governed by a ma- ture of circumstances, the spirit of agrarian disturb-

THE STATE OF IRELAND .- Whenever any unusual crime or outrage is perpetrated in Ireland, the world is speedily made aware of it through the English press; and a Parliamentary inquiry is at once deemed necessary. Although the way in which the Irish people are made aware of their shortcomings is not calculated to conciliate, and although such a nobleman as Lord Derby does not scruple to brand the whole Irish nation as sympathising with murder, this publicity is after all a benefit, as it gives us an opportunity of shewing to the world the real state of Ireland. We must therefore put a check on our feelings, but go on with as much calmness and perseverance as we can bring to our aid, in our struggle for home Government for Ireland, the only effectual cure for the evils of her condition. W cannot, however, forbear asking, when we are taunted with the state of Westmeath in consequence of the nefarious Ribbon organisation, what would be the result if an enquiry were also made into the state of crime in almost any English county ?-feeling confident that even Westmeath in its present disturbed state would compare favorably with most parts of England .- Catholic Times, April 1, 1871.

THE FRANCO-IRISH SOLDIERS. - Considerable interest was excited on Friday week by the appearance of several solidiers in the uniform of the Franc-Tircurs who appeared in the streets. The men were war worn, and their costumes showed the effect of the hard service which the Irish contingent to the French army had undergone .- Dublin Irishman.

IRISHMEN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE .- At the examination held recently for second-class assistants in the Excise department some 1,500 young men presented themselves. Of these 80 were placed, of whom 46 were Irishmen. Dublin sent 29, Cork 5, Galway 4, and Belfast 8. London sent 23, and Edinburgh 11. These facts may be contemplated with legitimate satisfaction, and prove that when competition is open Irishmen can hold their own "against all comers." But further, we have not only succeeded in taking much more than our proportion, we have also taken the best places. The four gentlemen at the head of the list belong to Dublin, and the fifth to Cork. Mr. Connolly, who has won the post of honor, we have been informed, is a pupil of the Central Model Schools, Marlborough street, Dublin.

EMIGRATION. - According to the returns obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ended 31st December last, amounted to 9,739-5,354 males and 4,385 females-being 914 less than the number who emigrated during the corresponding

ABSENCE OF CRIME IN IRELAND .- The proceedings at the present assizes are of a character which should fill the heart of every honest Irishman, whatever his opinions, with happiness and pride. In almost every county the charges of the learned judges who presi ded were conceived in the key of congratulation at the singular immunity enjoyed by the country generally from crime or disturbance of any kind. North and South, East and West, everywhere save in one little spot-where, owing to a remarkable conjuncfour, and that England was thus governed by a ma-jority of Irish and Scotch representatives. Would ances still lingers—crime is almost unknown. In for exposing, starving, and cruelly using the illegiti-

that period, if approved of by his Royal Highness, i is intended to purchase Mr. Connolly's interest in the place.

DED .- March 27th, at Great Crosby, at the adanced age of 88 years, Mr. John Nugent, father of the Rev. James Nugent. The numerous friends of the reverend gentleman, who sailed for America some months since on a mission of charity, will sympathise with the grief he will feel when he is made aware of the death of his father, whose probity and private character were held in general respect. -R.I.P.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND .- The tables howing the estimated average produce of the crops in Ireland state that the acreage under crops in 1870, as compared with 1869, shows that barley increased by 19,574 acres, bere and rye by 614 acres, potatoes by 1,681, turnips by 16,987, mangel-wurzel by 4,270, cabbage by 2,714, and hay by 102,135 acres. Wheat decreased by 20,613 acres, oats by 35,201, and flax by 34,342 acres. The crops which give an increased estimated average produce per acre in 1870 compared with 1869 arc-Wheat, 0-3 cwt.; onts, 1.2 cwt.; rye, 0.7 cwt.; potatoes, 0.8 ton; mangel wurzel, 0.2 ton; cabbage, 0.2 ton; flax, 4.7 stone; and hay, 0.1 ton. The crops which show

a decrease in the estimated average acreable yield arc-Bere, 0.7 cwt.; and turnips, 0.7 ton. In the estimated total produce of the principal cereal crops there is an increase of 628,456 quarters. In oats the increase is 586,130 quarters. Barley has increased by 81,377, and rye by 3,006 quarters. Wheat has decreased by 41,961, and bere by 186 quarters. In potatoes there is an increase of 846, 012 tons; in mangel-wurzel the increase amounts to 58,368 tons. Cabbage has increased by 32,638 tons, flax by 1,202, and hay has increased by 345,-737 tons, owing chiefly to a large average. In turnips there is a decrease of 23,270 tons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXCLISH CRIME. - England of the open Bible is highly moral, for we can only bring five cases of murder as being under public notice last week.-First we may begin with the case of Julia Burrowes, aged seventy. She was killed in a drunken quarrel between her son and some one else. Perhaps, being so old, it does not much matter to English society Then, two months ago, the body of Alice Merley was found in the river Ribble, near Clitheroe, under suspicious circumstances-suspicion pointed to her husband who just this week verified it by drowning himself. Well, then, in Liverpool jail, Edward Rycroft is imprisoned for having killed William Jones. That makes up three of the list; but on Sunday, in quite the English way, a puddler at Leeds drowned a companion named Frederick Drake. and that gives us another, and then on Friday a baby-farmer, called Frances Rogers, was committed for trial on charges of murder and obtaining money under false pretences. The attempts at murder are not a whit less criminal than the perpetrations of that crime. The wife murder line takes precedence. William Oliver was "up" for having attempted to administer poison to his wife, of course with intent to murder. William escaped by a "fluke." Next to this for its diabolical purpose we may put in record the case of Herbert Smith Cordle and Elizabeth

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was all the information that he could give them. There was third gentleman whose wife's brother had left his fortune to a community instead of to this gentleman's wife, and he was very indignant, and he went fully into the history of a trial before the Probate Court that established the will in question." Surely, now, the rabidly Catholic journals have good cause to dub the hon, member for North Warwick-" The Jesuit in disguise." Had he been one of the most adroit members of that much-calumniated order, he could not have better served the cause of Catholic monusticism than by again bringing up his grand charges against convents and monasteries in the House of Commons, and giving the opportunity for their unqualified contradiction by gentlemen of whose Protestantism there can be no doubt. We can afford to thank Mr. Newdegate for the good that has come out of his evil intentions towards us ; but we hardly think his anti-Catholic friends will join us in so doing. A few more rebuffs like this last will perhaps, teach that hon. busybody that, if he wishes to escape contempt and ridicule, he had better relinquish to Catholic hands his self-appointed care of Catholic interests and institutions. - Catholic Times.

converted to the Roman Catholic religion ; and that

The Telegraph thus sums up Mr. Newdegate's node of proceeding :- " That he has the courage of his convictions in a degree rivalled by no man in the House, we have always known. He will not withdraw a motion, or postpone one at the request of a minister, although the most important bills of the session may stand in the way. He reasons in the simple and conclusive fashion which Thackeray attributes to George III., who argued thus : 'I am a deeply conscientious man ; all who do not agree with me must therefore be wicked. As a good king, I am bound to put down wickedness ; therefore duty compels me to keep Charles James Fox the defender of a wicked revolution, out of my Government.' In like manner Mr. Newdegate sees that because his own motives are pure, those who resist him must be swayed by bad metives, and must, therefore, be inexorably combated in season and out of season. Such was the principle on which he acted, when for a couple of hours he recently prevented the House from debating the Army Bill, by pressing his motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of English conventual institutions. Last session he obtained a committee for the investigation of the subject, but he believes that the scope of the inquiry was too restricted, and he was dissatisfied with the amount of the evidence obtained, although, as Mr. Fordyce stated, he had summoned sixteen witnesses out of twenty-nine. He took the extraordinary course of separating himself from the other members of the committee, and of proposing, not that it should be reappointed, but that it should be replaced by a second committee vested with greater powers. He offered no reasons save those with which he has made the House painfully well acquainted in the speeches of successive years, and his motion was consequently rejected. The conscientiousness of Mr. Newdegate involves a considerable amount of public inconvenience."

HOW TO RULE & HUSBAND .- THE DIFFICULTIES OF MARNED LIFE .- Above all things, if a wife wishes to make home attractive to her mate let her keep a sharp eye on the cook; nothing makes a male crea-ture more discontented with his house than had dinners, ill-served; if there is anything that will out the pena ty assessed for his crime,