

liberty of the press is complete—where there is no obstacle to prevent meetings, all abuses and wrongs are to be corrected. If this be true, what a noble mission for the author to put an end to the suffering of a nation for the sake of misery and despair.

But I must let Mr. Labour speak for himself, and as this is probably his debut on Irish affairs, with a hope that he may soon see how difficult the union he recommends would be in a country in which the evils mentioned will ever be an obstacle to it, and have little chance of being brought to an end.

Such a degree of misery is scarcely credible, but what are the causes of it? The causes of misery may be in general, reduced to three—sterility of the soil, incapacity of the people, the oppressive nature of the legislation.

Of these causes, the first is easily set aside. The fertility of the soil in Ireland is incontestible. The excellent publications of M. Beaumont and De Lavergne leave no doubt on the subject.

In France more than anywhere else, we know what we are to think of the Irish character. Italy should not forget it either; the fields of Magenta are there to remind her of it.

Although the Irish lords, the writer continues, are 224 in number, 32 only have seats in Westminster. While in England there is a member of parliament for 40,000 inhabitants, Ireland has only one in 60,000.

According to law, the important functions, such as First Secretary, Attorney and Solicitor-General, may be confined to Catholics; in fact, they were always filled by Protestants.

The means employed is a simple one. It is known that the jury must be unanimous to obtain a conviction. Well, on the list composed of 3,000 names the sheriff chooses 150; on the top he puts the names of 40 men, entirely devoted to the cause of the government.

The writer here enters into minute details on the Established Church, and quotes Macaulay's sentence in the House of Commons—'Of all the institutions in the civilised world, it is the most absurd and the most unjust.'

The writer then says that with time and patience (in how many centuries, I wonder) Ireland will obtain equality, not only theoretically but practically, and affirms that with the liberty of the press and the right of holding meetings, all abuses must end, &c., and concludes as follows:—'To obtain the noble object which she has in view, Ireland must not listen to vain promises of freedom which reach her from abroad.'

The noble lord, to whom I am happy to be able to render this public proof of my sympathy and friendship, did not hesitate a moment to sell his estates in England to buy land in Ireland.

Mr. Labour will have to find some more powerful antidote against revolution than the offers, after enumerating wrongs and injustices that no people except one constantly emigrating would bear with patience.

Mr. Monell has obtained leave to bring in a bill for the Registration of Marriages of Catholics in Ireland. His plan is to bind the contracting parties under a penalty of £10,000, to send a schedule with the particulars of their marriage to the Registrar of Births and Deaths, who will forward it to the Registrar General.

The Sino Meeting.—We wish to call special attention to the able and practical speech of the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly. It is of the utmost importance, not only for the unquestionable data brought forward by his lordship in proof of the widespread misery of the people, but for the wise and prudent suggestion on the subject of affording relief from the taxes.

Mr. Morris said that Mr. Tierney had risen too hurriedly. He was about to move that the meeting do adjourn till next Tuesday, when, in accordance with a previous notice of motion, he would move that application be made for a loan, and that the co-operation of the members be requested.

The Irish Representation.—The sort of regard paid to Irish interests and Irish members in the House of Commons, was well illustrated by a discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday night. The Chancellor having moved that the Committee of Public Accounts be re-appointed, and having nominated for that purpose nine English members, Mr. Hennessy moved that at least one Irish member might be added to committee.

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must admit that it is a want loudly calling for remedy. Another important matter touched upon by the Most Rev. Prelate, was the source from which relief should be applied in emergencies such as the present. It is rather hard that the relief of such distress should almost invariably fall on a comparatively few persons. As his lordship remarked, 'It is the duty of all who have property in the borough to sustain the honest laborer and industrious artisan, and the most certain method of ensuring that all take part in rendering aid, is to place the burden of relief on the public taxes. During the past two years, some benevolent citizens of Sligo have contributed towards the relief of the poor ten times the amount of the present heavy poor rate; at the same time owners of property to a large extent in the borough have escaped scot free. We are not surprised that these lords of the soil should be opposed to out-door relief; but we hope that the suggestions thrown out by his lordship will not be lost sight of by the rate-payers, and that the Sligo will receive due consideration ere long.—Sligo Champion.

POLAND AND IRELAND.—The Dublin Nation says—The gallant struggle which is being made by the Polish people against one of the greatest military powers in the world, has stirred every patriotic heart in Ireland with a strong sympathy, with feelings of concern for their fortunes, and admiration of their heroism. The Irish people watch the progress of the struggle with a peculiar interest, caused by the many points of similarity between the two nations in their misfortunes, their efforts, and their hopes.

Dear Sir—Amongst the entire body of the Irish people I think it would be hard to find even a solitary individual who is careless about the great question now being tried by a gallant people on the Continent. That question is, their right to the restoration of their plundered nationality, and gallantly are our enslaved brethren, the Poles, striving for the overthrow of the tyranny which has crushed them to the very utmost of a people's endurance.

Mr. Persse, who appeared on the same side, said it was sought to give political importance to the case which it did not possess. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said the mere statement of the case showed it was one into which excitement and prejudice might be imputed, which it was essential should be avoided.

DUBLIN, Thursday Morning.—The great libel case, Morgan v. Gray, closed late on Tuesday night, after having occupied the Court for ten days, by the discharge of the jury, who failed to agree to a verdict, it being understood that eight jurors were for, and four against, a verdict for the plaintiff.

The assizes are going on, and are already over in Wicklow and some other counties. Notwithstanding the unusual severity and general prevalence of distress, the Calendar is extremely light.

Last week I travelled over four of the five counties of Connaught, and both by personal observations, as well as from intercourse with men possessed of the fullest information respecting the condition of the country, I was enabled to ascertain the precise state of the people in those districts.

Lord Dunkellin and Mr. Gregory, M.P., at GALWAY, Feb. 19.—An adjourned meeting of the Harbor Board was held to-day, for the purpose of conferring with Lord Dunkellin and Mr. Gregory, M.P., on the question of the packet station.

Lord Dunkellin stated that they had talked the matter over with some members of the board, and imparted to each other their views as to the mode of procuring money for the construction of the necessary harbor works.

Mr. Tierney, T.C., expressed his dissatisfaction with the explanation. The people had been led to expect some pleasing information, but, instead of that the proceeding had been of a Star Chamber character.

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In the Queen's Bench, Durrant v. Right of Interment.—The Rev. Francis Burkitt v. the Rev. Edward Coleman, P.P.—Mr. Michael Morris, Q.C., applied in this behalf of the defendant, to have the case tried by a special jury, struck under the old system. The plaintiff was the rector of a parish church in Galway, and the defendant was the parish priest of the same parish. The subject-matter of controversy between them was the right of interment in the old churchyard of Killinane, county Galway.

Mr. Carleton, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Dix, solicitor, appeared to oppose the motion on behalf of the plaintiff, the Rev. Mr. Burkitt, who properly complained that since the commencement of the proceedings several misstatements of the facts had been published in newspapers circulating in the county, called the Catholic Telegraph and Galway Vindicator, referring to the transaction in inflammatory articles headed, 'Revival of the Penal Laws.'

Mr. Morris, Q.C., said those newspapers had been looking for subscribers, and not to the events of the case. The under-tenants did not object to the motion. Mr. Carleton said the facts were grossly misstated in the publications in question, which were calculated to cause an ill-feeling in the country.

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Mission at Crosserlough.—The mission conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, in the parish of Crosserlough, diocese of Kilmore, closed on Sunday, 15th inst. That holy festal which seems ever to surround the fathers of this illustrious society accompanied them to Crosserlough. Named as they are after Him who, as of all perfections, is the Divine model of sweet attractiveness for sinners, they have always possessed, in a special manner, and in large measure, that irresistible missionary quality.

A mission was opened on Sunday in St. James's Church, by the Rev. Fathers Bernard, Vincent, Alphonsus, and Dwyer, of the distinguished Order of Passionists. Immediately after the first Gospel, the Rev. Father Alphonsus entered the pulpit, and preached a most able and eloquent sermon to a congregation which thronged every part of the church.

Majority for Barbour. The announcement was received with tremendous cheering. The courthouse and the thoroughfares leading thereto were crowded to excess.

REMOVAL OF PAUPERS.—The following resolution on the subject of removing Irish paupers from England has been adopted by the guardians of the North Dublin Union:—That the Poor-Law Board in London be requested to caution guardians who propose to remove paupers to Ireland to ascertain their destination, and so to assist the magistrates in obtaining correct evidence to enable them to fill the warrants of removal according to law.

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wisest statesman, Azeglio, told them the truth when he warned them some months ago of the injustice and impolicy of that course of annexation in which they were encouraging the Piedmontese Government. The pressure of this feeling is already manifest even in the packed Assembly which met at Turin under the name of a Parliament.

At the instance of several very intelligent persons Mr. Newdegate desired to ask Lord Palmerston, was the Princess Alexandra a Protestant? Lord Palmerston said that when a Princess of Wales was sought it was resolved that she must be young, handsome, amiable, agreeable, well brought up, and a Protestant.

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