## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MAY 23, 1873.

## INTELLIGENCE. BISH - The Freeman

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRBLAND. Decrease of the nineteenth annual report of the Direc-These of convict Prisons for Ireland for the year 1872 n published. From the prefatory observahis need the Directors we learn that the total accomtons of the lot Ionner lost of the lot accomplons on the 1st January last may be taken as prisons our 2,050 persons, while the total of conrepresentation on the same date was 1,143, of whom the in Ireland on the same date was 1,143, of whom 10th In Ireiand on the solid duite was 1,143, of whom 13 were males and 310 females. The number sen-133 Were multiple during the year was 201, mode to penal servitude during the year was 201, threed to penal portraite curring the year was 201, of whom 68 were women. One of each sex was condemned for a life period, four men were sensuced to twenty years each, the various terms of tanded to were not more frequently imposed, leser duration were not more nequently imposed, dwn to the common period of seven years and five rears, which between them absorbed almost the en-rears, which between them absorbed almost the en-tie total. The table of comparison presented in the total. the with the report shows a striking and regularthe part of the forenament prisons of the country b progressive necteds in the numbers in custody in the Government prisons of the country for the st twenty years. Thus in 1854 there were 3,933 past twenty rears. Thus day of the year; of these incarcerated on the first day of the year; of these in were convicted. Ten years after, or, say, in 10 were were in prison on the same date 1,575 1863, there were in prison on the same date 1,575 individuals, of whom 511 were convicts. The num-individuals of the second sec per son the second and the second and the second and the second s orrespondence that the decrease in these suggestive befory to been more for the twelve months just past than during any previous year. The decrease of man united accessarily of criminality, arises more tom an improved moral and social state of the peofor an improved moral and social state of the peo-plethan from popular apprehensions of the pains indpenalties of the law. Even the working of the "Rollinal Criminals Act," which it was feared would tend to raise the numbers in the convict es-pould tend to raise the numbers in the convict esablishments, has not had any such effect. This appropriates the evidence—which is, indeed, suffidetily plain without additional testimony whatever that serious crime has vastly diminished in Ireand. It is also proof direct that the majority of lish convicts released on licence are leading reguires, and in this way attests the salutary operain of the system which had, no doubt, a large there in their reformation. Passing to details of the mat convict depots, we find that the number of maticis received at and disposed of in Mountjoy Male Prison during last year was 162. By far the largest classification of this total comprised conrich sentenced for larcenous offences; but there ms one murderer, and no less than eleven were ases of manshaughter. Fourteen were under twenty rears of age, one-third of the whole were between hirty and forty, and only two were over sixty. Of the total male prisoners, 118 were at school. The number of female convicts received and disposed of at Mountjoy was 310, among whom were 6 cases of murder, and 4 of manslaughter. Here, again, lar-about three-fourths of whom had been convicted of dishonesties in varying degree. Among them, howerer, were 19 cases of murder, and 25 sentenced for manslaughter. Offences of mere grossness are very few in all these miscrable records. No less than 33 of the total are life sentences, the numbers suffering long terms being large. It is singular that while 214 appear sentenced to 5, and 258 to 7 years' penal servitude, only one is doomed to a 6 years' term .--Serenty of the total are under 20 years of age, 8 over 60 years of age, while three have passed the Scriptural threescore and ten.

IRELAND, AND THE DIVORCE COURT .- To the Editor Catholic Opinion.—SIR.—In your last issue (12th, inst.) there is a modest paragraph in an unpretend-ing corner, p. 4, headed, " Ireland, and the Divorce Court," wherein we find that one of the points of "Reform" in the Greek Church (Russian National Church) to be adopted, is the extension of facility of Divorce by "Ordinary Tribunals!" And then you quote an "extraordinary admission" from the columns of the Times, which in excusing Parliament for excluding "Ireland from the New Law of Divorce," ronounces it "a deliberate concession to Roman Catholic sentiment" (fancy a Sentimental Divorce) ending with-"No one has yet explained by what means an entire reformation has been wrought in the domestic life of the Irish people-but we know

pretty thoroughly, using for that purpose the utter-ances of a Catholic paper, the *Tuam News*. We are now able to supplement the expose by an extract from a Dublin paper that is Protestant to excess, the Irish Times, which recently published a flat contradiction to some fallacious statements made by Dr Mazauley, editor of a Protestant magazine. The following is from Dr. Macauley :-- " In the West of Ireland, even in wild Connemara, where there was hardly a Protestant to be found twenty years ago, 1 have been in churches filled with earnest worshippers. In remote stations I found flourishing churches and schools-in one place the minister and schoolmaster, formerly papists, but now the lenders of an earnest band of Protestants. It is by the increase of good work like that of the Irish Church missions that the true progress of Ireland will be secured." And here is the denial of one of the ultra-Protestant Irish papers :-- " Connemara is not so very wild but that it can be reached either from Galway or from Westport by a Bianconi's car. Thousands of tourists from all parts of the United Kingdom resort to the district, some of them year after year, to enjoy its sublime scenery, its delicious and inspiring air, and the sport afforded by its trout and salmon streams. A good many of these people are Protestants, and go to the nearest church on Sundays. They have never been able to discover those batches of converts whom Dr. Macauley considers the spes gregis of Ireland. After a very wet summer when neither turf nor potatoes are to be had, a few parents in each locality, in pity for their starving offspring, may send them to the mission church or to the schools, but the first gleam of prosperity recalls them to the Church of their own faith; and the only spiritual effect that has been produced is to impair in the minds both of parents and children their sense of duty, their rever n e of conscience, and the ability to look their fellows straight in the

face. Ninety-nine hundredths of the Protestants of Ireland know this to be a fact and disupprove of the agency which works this moral injury and wrong." The Belfast Home Government Association has

published a letter discussing the charge delivered to the Belfast Grand Jury by Mr. Justice Lawson, on the 20th of last March. In this charge Judge Lawson alluded at length to the Belfast riots, and made certain statements which the Home Government Association think it necessary to rebut. The Association state that the procession of the 15th August, which Judge Lawson described as the immediate cause of the riots was not a procession organised by the Belfast Home Government Association, which has never had a procession during the course of its existence. The letter goes on to say that the disturbance did not originate with the procession, but did originate with "the Protestants, inflamed by pulpit and press." The use of emblems at the procession the letter defends, and declares that when the heart of a nation dies to emblems, it dies to manhood and to glory. In conclusion, it stated that Belfast is preparing to follow the noble example of Meath, Limerick, and Kerry, by returning to Par-liament a Home Rule member. The letter is signed by Joseph G. Biggar, as Chairman of the Belfast Home Rule Association.

DROGHEDA, April 22.-The exodus of the Irish nation to the land of the Star-spangled banner is once again in full vigor. Every recurring spring-time brings with it an emigration stream which causes the depletion of the population, and the spring of 1873 already promises to outweigh any previous season in the outpouring of the nation's life-blood. For the past few weeks the emigrants leaving the port of Drogheda were not much beyond the usual average, but on Monday, 7th inst., and again on Monday, 21st, the number of emigrants leaving by steamer for Liverpool was excessive. Crowds arrived by train from the districts of Cavan and Meath -the grazing districts-where the lordly bull is now master of the situation-"where wealth accumulates and men decay." On these two occasions there could not be less than 250 emigrants leaving Ireland and all that they held most dear, to enrich with their labors and their earnings the great Republic of the West. The scenes to be witnessed on our quays on the departure of the steamers are exciting in the highest degree. For hours before the time of sailing, emigrants with long trains of baggages arrive in town by rail, and wend their way to the quays. Each one has a quaint story to tell-

" My brother, who is a few years boyond, paid my "I am going to join my fumi

Recently we exposed this gentleman's falsehoods guilty," and yet another instance, fortunately without ill-effects, a juryman refused to be sworn because he "hadn't done anything." - Cor. of Cath. Opinion.

THE CASE OF MR. MACALESSE.-The London Correspondent of the Freeman, writing on Thursday, says :-- A strong elfort is to be made to bring this question prominently into consideration. Sir John Gray is to move for a return of the bye-laws now in force in the gaol of the county of Antrim, and also of any complaints addressed to the Board of Superintendence of the gaol, by or on behalf of Mr. Mac-Aleese, a prisoner now confined within the gaol, for contempt of court, and of any orders or minutes made by the Board of Superintendence in reference thereto, and of all documents in possession of the prison authorities relating to the treatment of Mr. MacAlcese. Sir John Gray will further ask if the Inspectors-General of Prisons have taken any steps with reference to the treatment to which he is subjected. Upon the same subject, Mr. Butt will move also for a copy of the order made by Mr. Justice Lawson at the last assizes of the county Antrim, committing Mr. MacAlcese ; of the affidavits referred to in such order, and of the articles in the Ulster Examiner, upon the publication of which the order was granted.

The announcement in the papers "that there is more than sufficient wheat awaiting shipment at San Francisco to employ all the available tonnage of the port till July next" is a very serious one to our wheat growers. The Californian wheat is of the finest quality, climate and soil being both favorable to its production in unlimited quantities, and if the exportation continues at present rates British and Irish wheat growers may as well give up the cultivation of that cereal altogether; at any rate we may expect that the sowing of spring wheat will be abandoned. Under these circumstances the cultivation of rye to a greater extent would be highly advisable, especially in poor soils and reclaimed bog, a certain quantity of rye flour being a positive improvement to wheat flour for making home-made bread, though the color is, of course, slightly darkened. The only chance for our farmers to compete with American and foreign producers, many of whom are proprietors of their holdings, is the mixed system of tillage and grazing, conducted on the most scientific and economical principles.—Dublin Frieman

A man named Rody Ryan is now in custody in Tipperary bridewell on remand, charged with a very aggravated assault. Ryan, who lives at Inchinsquillib, has another farm at Glengar, which he let to a family named Fitzgerald. Ryan, according to one of the conditions between them, was to supply Fitzgerald with hay, and the quantity on the land running short, a dispute arose which ended by Ryan striking Fitzgerald a blow of a pitckfork-handle or some other weapon. His two sons, who are accused of being concerned in this assault, have decamped. It was found that the unfortunate dairyman's skull was badly fractured, and his life seriously endangered. By a singular coincidence about midnight, only a few hours after Rody Ryan's arrest, and while the wounded man was lying in bed at his brother's house, near Cappawhite, a desperate but unsuccessmany persons were compelled to stand during the ful attempt was made to burn the farm-house and out-offices at Glengar.

THE KINSALE FISHERY DISPUTE.—At the Kinsale Petty Sessions, Edward Lawrence, the fish buyer, who fired on the crowd during the recent riots, appeared to answer the charge of having a revolver in a proclaimed district without a licence. He was committed for trial, bail being accepted. Kinsale is now perfectly quiet, the buyers and the fishermen acting in perfect harmony. The recent article in the Times on the riots has caused great indignation in the town. A meeting is about being conven-ed in Kinsale by the buyers and fishermen for the purpose of expressing indignation at the aspersions cast upon them by the Times.

Very deep regret was felt throughout Ennis and the whole county Clare for the death, on the 21st ult, at his residence, at Balnecalla, of Wainright Crowe, Esq., J.P., agent for the extensive Irish estates generally in the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, of Lord Leconfield. The immediate cause of death was disease of the heart.

A very serious accident occurred at Killaloe on the 21st ult. Two men, named Moore and King, were engaged in blasting operations at Ballyvalley House, the residence of Robert Parker, Eso... when, in putting in the "tamping," they used an unsuitable material, which ignited the charge, and caused the explosion. King's life is endangered and even if he recovers it will be too probably with entire loss of sight. Moore is much less injured. It is stated that Sir Colman O'Loghlen will bring the case of Mr. McAleese, of Belfast, recently sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and a fine of £200, for alleged contempt of court, before Parliament on an early day, with the object of moving a resolution thereon, and calling attention to the powers claimed by the Judges of summarily punishing persons guilty of alleged contempt of court. REVIVAL OF THE GALWAY PACKET LINE OF STEAM ERS -Negociations are on foot for reviving the Galway line of steamers to America, and there exists every probability that, without the intervention of joint stock enterprise, six splended vessels will, in the course of the coming summer, be placed on the shortest and safest route to New York. THE LAW OF DIVORCE.-The Times says-The exclusion of Ireland from the new law of divorce was assuredly not the result of indifference to Irish interests, but a deliberate concession to Roman Catholic sentiments. No one has yet explained by what means an entire reformation has been wrought in the domestic life of the Irish people, but we know that it has been wrought. This being so, Parliament does wisely in letting well alone. An advertisement appears in the Dublin Nation. acking for information of the whereabouts of Patrick, otherwise James O'Brien, a native of the city of Galway, Ireland, who went to America about twenty years ago. When last heard from, many years since was in the State of Georgia. A favor would be con-ferred on his brother. Wm. J. O'Bricn, Nation office, Dublin, who would gladly defray expense of communication. THE FLAX CROP .-- Owing to the continued wet condition of the land in many parts of the country, and to the backward state of farm work, through the scarcity of labor, both horse and manual, it is to be feared that in thousands of instances the oats and barley crops will be unusually late in sowing this vear. EMGRATION .--- We regret to find that the number of emigrants passing through Dundalk, on their way to America, is daily increasing. On Monday last no less than 300 left by steamer for Liverpool, and every steamer sailing from this port has a considerable number on board. At the Kilrush sessions, on the 24th ult., a farmer named Casey, residing at Ballymacrinan, near Kilrush, was charged by his wife and mother-in-law with a series of assaults. The evidence showed that his conduct was excessively and dangerously violent, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor. On the 17th ult., an unfortunate woman, named Nihill, arrested by the Ennis police for misconduct in the streets, attempted to hang herself in the lock-up. She was committed to jail for three months.

FitzJames Kelly, Esq., of Ballintlea Park, Six-milebridge, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County Clare. judges to order prisoners convicted of this abominable crime to be flogged.

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## GREAT BRITAIN. ENGLAND AND THE POPE .- If we are modest and for-

bearing towards the strong, we display a noble dis-

dain for the weak. Pitt would have warned off the

Piedmontese usurper from the capital of Christendom and would have dared him to touch the property of certain British subjects in that city, but our present rulers applaud his injustice, and mock his victims. Nothing commands respect now but brute force. Yet it is a curious fact that, in spite of her ostentatious sympathy with his despoilers, and her affected irreverence towards himself, the Vicar of Christ is still in England an object of reluctant interest, and his death anticipated with more solicitude than that of any prince in Europe. "The anxiety displayed in the course of the last week," says the *Standard*, "to know with accuracy the real condition of Pius IX. proves how large a part the Papacy still plays in the affairs of mankind." For the first time since the age of Constantine there is not a Power in Europe which even professes to be a defender of the Holy Sec, and nominal Catholics unite with nominal Protestants, Italian renegades with German unbelievers, in making war against it. Yet, as the Standard continues, "the Prisoner of the Vatican is still a Power in this world," and "no sane person doubts that he will have a successor." Our contemporary, whose pages are too often defiled by an indecentribaldry in speaking of the most august dignity under heaven, thinks there is an end of the Temporal Power, but does " not suppose for a moment that the world has seen the last of the Papacy." Fortunately for the world the word of God is pledged to maintain it to the end. This is the only Power among men against which "the gates of hell shall not prevail." An authority which has lasted eighteen centuries in such a world as ours, and is recognized at this hour by a greater multitude, and with more unanimity, than ever, will last to the end. Even its enemies comprehend that, if they are allowed to insult, they will never be permitted to destroy it. It has a divine life, and cannot be extinguished. Never has it seemed so weak as now, in the judgment of the lawless, and never has it been more full of strength. In this age of rebuke and blasphemy, when Pilate and Herod are once more exchanging compliments over their imaginary triumph, the Vicar of Christ is mightier than they, and waits to see the end. He knows what it will be, and if his children share with a tender respect the cares which press upon him, they have no more doubt of his ultimate triumph than he has himself. To him alone of all the sons of men it has been said :- "I have prayed " for thee ;' and that prayer is stronger than all that men or demons can do against him. We may not see as yet how his deliverance is to be accomplished, for the prison seems strong and the jailers vigilant; but the doors will be opened, and Peter will come forth, and the world will learn once more that the weakness of God's Vicar is his strength, and that every arm which is stretched forth against him shall be withered.—*Tablet*.

Britannia's latest-born "water-baby"-the breast work turret vessel Devastation-took her first public airing, a few days since, off the Isle of Wight. No foud maternal pride can make this youngest tract a large share of public attention and probably ship of the English navy seem good-looking-shapeless as a coal-hulk, and to the eye top heavy as Noah's ark, the Devastation is a black mass of iron which might well frighten Amphitrite and her nymphs into fits. With no mast, except a little bit of a stick for signaling purposes, with enormous 110 tons, she is like nothing that ever before carried | dical aid was summoned at once, the officers of the the flag of England, and, with her fashion of bury- | railroad company giving directions that no care nor ing her forecastle under a sheet of green water, she | expense should be spared to restore the young man will look more like a marine monster than a ship of to health and usefulness. But medical skill seemed ing ship of the present, and the result of the most anxious thought and lavish expenditure to give ble result. Physicians from Chicago and Daven-England the strongest man-o'-war in the world. Peter the Great not being finished, and the Fury and Thunderer, sisters of the Devastation, not being yet launched, it may be asserted with tolerable young man must die, and so far gone was his body safety that this hideous creation is really the Champion of the Seas, and that with her, as the world is ordered in which to place him at once as soon as at present, her captain " could go anywhere and do | death should occur, for it was deemed necessary We are here taking it nything." for granted that

THE "ATLANTIC."-The enquiry into the loss of the Atlantic was resumed at Liverpool on May 13th. The Government surveyor testified that he inspected the steamships bunkers before she sailed from Liverpool, and in his opinion the supply of coal on board

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was sufficient for the voyage. Christianity in London is conforming to the fashions of social soirces and evening parties, and invitations are issued in a precisely similar manner. The Newcastle Chronicle has received an invitation, which it publishes with the exception of names, dates and places :-- "Mr. and Miss-propose (D. V.) to hold a Bible reading on--evening at 13 o'clock, when the company of friends is requested. Subject :- Rev. II. Reading from 71 to 91. Morning Dress." Under such a prescription as to costume, one can faintly imagine the consternation which might ensue if a guest should arrive in a business coat or an afternoon gown. It also suggests the possibility that evening, and, perhaps even fancy, dresses may be allowed at prayer meetings. A writer in the *Broad Churchman* also states that he recently got a card of invitation, which as far as the body of it was concerned, might have applied to a dance or a card party, but in the corner were the characters "Tea an P." After a long study he discovered that the cabalistic sign stood for Tea and Prayers. He went; and when he found them handing Bibles round on a tray, like refreshments, he left disgusted, without waiting either for the Ten or the Prayers.

## UNITED STATES.

From the Irish World of this week we Catholic Register, learn of the conversion of twelve Protestants, one of whom was a Methodist minister. It says :

" A METHODIST MINISTER AND RLEVEN PROTESTANTS BE-COME CATROLICS.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, corner of Leonard and south First street, Williamsburgh, was thronged on the afternoon of Sunday, April 20, on the occasion of admission to the Church of twelve converts, the most prominent of whom was the Rev. Mr. Daken a Methodist minister well known in the Eastern District. Mr. Daken was recently assigned by the Methodist Conference to a pastoral charge in Amboy, which he now declines. The ceremony was proceded by by the usual ceremonies of the Catholic Church, and when the services were concluded the ncophytes went up the centre aisle and knelt before the communion rail. Father J. P. McDonald, the pastor, addressed them on the important step they were taking, and explained the rite of baptism which they were about to receive. He then read the profession of faith, after which each one ad-vanced and read individually, and kissed the bible. They were baptised and the congregation dispersed. OUR LADY OF LOURDES .- A Western journal, the Dubuque Daily Telegraph, of a class somewhat higher than the average Western papers, publishes the following account of what it regards as a " Miraculous Cure," and which certainly seems to be such. The miracle was performed through the intercession of our Blessed Lady of Lourdes. "An occurrence has taken place at Lyons, in this State, which will atexcite some discussion, and possibly be the means of acknowledging the special intervention of Provi-dence in the affairs of mankind. On Wednesday, a young man named Wm. Rowan, in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company as a bridge war, as she steams out into the Channel to show to be of no avail. Inflammation set in, and affected her qualities. Yet in what she is we see the fight not only the whole arm, but a part of the young man's body, so that death seemed to be the inevitaport were summoned, as well as from Clinton and Lyons. There were five of them in attendance, and they all came to the same conclusion, that the towards dissolution and corruption that a coffin was hat he should be buried immediately as soon as he she will equal the expectations of her designers, and was dead. This conclusion was come to a week emerge from her trials satisfactorily. That she is after the accident occurred. Dr. Westbrook, of splendidly engined, and goes well in smooth water | Lyons, who had the immediate care of the patient, advised his friends of his situation, and suggested machinery and the increased fighting faculty given | that he make immediate disposition of his affairs. At this juncture Rev. T. Mackay, the Catholic pastor of Lyons, was called to administer the last rites of the Catholic Church to the apparently dying patient. He too came to the same conclusion as the physicians, for it was only by an effort of strong will and in obedience to demands of duty that he could endure the disgusting sight and smell of the body before him. While performing the last offices of the Church, some Sisters of Charity, whose mother house is in this county, came in to unite in the prayers for a departing soul. One of them, Sister Mary Anastasia, who is well known in Dubuque, suggested that an application of the"" Water of Lourdes" be made to the body. Father McKay, after explaining to the young man the miraculous reputation of the water, applied it to the arm and affected part of his side, and left him. to civilise the inhabitants-Russophobists so far as The physicians continued their attendance. The patient did not die in a few hours, as they expected he would, nor seem to get any worse, but remained for two days in about the same condition apparently. At the end of two days a visible change in his condition became apparent. The corruption and gangrene began to disappear, and the young man's life is now pronounced out of danger, and hopes are en-tertained of being able to save the whole of his arm, including the wounded part The physicians acknowledge that some power and influence other than their's has saved this man's life, and it is claimed that it is by the agency of the miraculous water of Lourdes that it has been done. What, then, is the water of Lourdes? will be a question asked by many. It would be a long story to tell all about it, but it will sufficiently answer the question to say that it is from a spring at a place called Lourdes, in France, where, it is alleged, and of which there is such proof as would be sufficient in any court to establish the truth of the fact, that in an apparition the Blessed Virgin Mary appeared to some children, and conversed with them, and that at the place where this apparition appeared a spring of water rose from the ground. It is from this spring what is called the Water of Lourdes is taken, and it was some of this, water that was applied to the diseased parts of the dying man at Lyons. Of course this case will' undergo such an investigation as should leave no doubt of the nature of the case, nor of the means, if it be possible to ascertain it, of how the cure was effected. The more light which can be had on the subject the better." At an early hour, on the morning of April 21st, John Mahan, a resident of Trenton, N. J., was returning to that city, when he was accosted by two men who asked to be shown the way to the city. Upon reaching the bridge, over the race-way at Millham, one of the strangers struck Mahan a sudden blow that knocked him into the stream. A watchman near by heard the cries of murder, and rushing to the spot, plunged into the water just in time to save him from drowning. The villians succeeded On the 22nd nlt., at Ennis, Michael Collins, cooper, departed this life at the patriarchal age of 87 years. He was one of the most respected me-chanics in Ennis, and through his long life main-chanics in Ennis, and through his long life main-I tion of a jury that Parliament should enable assize the publication of an obscene paper-the Tyan Lasse.

that it has been wrought." So far the *Times.* Let us help our family Œdipus for once, by a solution of the riddle by our great modern "Histo-rian." In a speech recently delivered, Mr. Froude sys, touching the subject of Irish morality. "I do not question the enormous power for good which has been exerted in Ireland by the modern Catholic Priests. Ireland is one of the poorest countries in Europe, yet there is less theft, less cheating, less house-breaking, less robbery of all kinds, than in any country of the same size in the civilized world.

"In the wild district where I lived, we slept with ulocked doors and open windows, with as much security as if we had been-I will not say in London or New York, for I should have been extremely sony to have tried the experiment in either place. [Laughter.] I say, we might as well have been with the Saints in Paradise, for any danger to which we

were exposed. [Applause]. "In the last hundred years, impurity has been alnost unknown in Ireland. This absence of vulgar crime, and this exceptional delicacy and modesty of character is due, to their everlasting honour-to the influence of the Catholic Clergy." I enclose my card, and can send the above extract

from Mr. Froude's speech in print, if desirable, P. M. And am, sir, etc.,

INTERESTING CASE FOR HOME RULERS .--- LEWIS U. rintop.-A case of some interest to Home Rulers was tried on Tuesday week, the 15th inst., before Sheriff Murray, in his chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow. The facts briefly stated are these. Some time ago an application was made to admit James Lewis, 83 Kirk-street, Calton, as a member of the Glascow Home Rule Association. The application was refused by the Council, and Mr. Lewis, considering it an imputation on his character, took action for damages against Mr. Robert M'Killop, the member of the Council who proposed his non-admission. The summons and plaint charged Mr. M'Killop with having maliciously stated to the Council that purmer was an informer and police spy, who had given private information to the authorities, which led to the conviction of Michael Barrett, who was hanged some years ago for the Clerkenwell affair. Mr. Lewis conducted his own case, and Mr. M'Killop was defended by Mr. Murdock, of the firm of Murdock and Stewart, Writers: The case having been stated, pursuer produced a copy of the Flag of Irocontaining a letter from an American correspondent, in which allusion was made to a Glasgow sformer. Pursuer admitted that he was the person referred to in the letter. Witnesses were then called, including several members of the Council, who were summoned by Mr. Lewis. Their evidence went to show that defendant had not positively stated that pursuer was an informer, but that he was commonly reputed to be such, and that there was a Yery general bolief among the Irish peoole of Glas-<sup>ew</sup> that pursuer had given private information to the authorities in the case of Michael Barrett.

Mr. Murdock submitted that the plaint was not proved, and that the statement made by defendant to the Council was a privileged communication. the case, considering it proved that there was a report of the kind stated by defendant, and holding. that the Rome Rule Association bad a perfect right to protect its own interests, and that defendant was laite entitled to propose the non-admission of purtuer, and to assign his reasons for so doing.

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nassage." rent was raised, and, the times being bad, we could not pay it, so we had to go." "Our lease was up and the landlord put us out." These sentences convey, in a few words, subject matter to fill a volume. The emigrants, young, hearty, and vigorous, all respectably clad, seem the very embodiment of manly beauty and perfection. Here is a tall, stalwart peasant youth, fresh from the green fields of the county of Meath, who is the personification of a young Hercules. Beside him is a broad-shouldered. deep-chested county Louth man, agile and light of foot, clad in the colored frieze of his native county. There a comely maiden, leaving father, mother, and home for ever, braving unknown perils, to enter into and earn her bread in a strange world and amongst the cold strangers. Well and truly has the poet-felon, Charles J. Kickham, wrote :--

"Oh, brave, brave Irish girls-We well may call you brave-Sure the least of all your perils Is the stormy ocean wave, When you leave our quiet valleys And cross the Atlantic foam, To hoard your hard-won earnings. For the helpless ones at home.

Cor. of Dublin Irishman.

A magistrate of Cork, Mr. Henry Unkles, has been prosecuted for having, while acting as the Conserva-tive personation agent at the last election, disclosed by inadvertence he says, how an illiterate elector had voted. Be was sentenced to one week's imprisonment .----- If the evil that men do lives after them, as Shakespeare said, it is no less true that some special favorites of the devil have the privilege of witnessing, even in their life-time, the pernicious effects of their wicked courses. I do not envy the feelings of Mr. Justice Keogh-if he bas not outlived such an Irish weakness-when the death of poor Father Peter Conway was not long since announced. This was the good priest, it will be remembered, who was so savagely assailed at the trial of the Galway Election Petition, when the truly eminent judge and profound lawyer above-mentioned, distinguished himself in such a remarkable manner as to entitle himself to the eternal gratitude of every miserable hound in Eugland who hates the name, fame, and religion of the Irish Priesthood. But as out of darkness comes light, so out of evil cometh good sometimes-and this is the moral to be drawn from a visit to the establishment of Mr. Kearney, of North Earl-street, in this city, who has just completed a beautiful altar which the good pastor and people of Headford, Co. Galway, are about erecting in the parish chapel of Headford, to the memory of the martyred priest, who died a victim, it is said, to the cruel and vindictive attack which was made upon his character in that scandalous, now notorious, harangue, to which I have referred. The Memorial Altar is an excellent work of art, in every way worthy of the designer, and of the sacred purpose for which it is intended —— The newspapers almost daily give tresh proof of the necessity for an alteration of the Juries Act, and were it not for the grave scandal and, frequently, injury to the parties charged on both sides, it would be amusing. In one case at the quarter session of Thurles, after the verdict had been given, one of the jury explained that he did not agree with it; in another, although the prisoner had admitted sufficient to convict himself, the jury re-The PROTESTANT DEAR OF TUAN "FOUND OUT."- turned a verdict amidst roars of laughter (!) of " not | tained a good name and character.

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is already ascertained; and, with such power of her by the wing-passages, there can be little doubt that she will prove herself a seaworthy vessel in the rollers off Cape Clear, or in the Bay of Biscay.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA .- The Standard says :- " That there is a very serious question, involving England in the near future in serious difficulties with Russia, and possibly leading, sooner or later, to a conflict between these two Powers in the East, none but those who are wilfully blind can full to see. That the recent engagement between Lord Granville and Prince Gortschakoff has not settled the controversy, but rather pointed it by narrowing its terms, will be equally obvious to anyone who has not caten of the ministerial lotus root. Rather than be ashamed of Russophobia, let us boldy avow that we are Russophobists-Russophobists to the extent of believing that Russia has not gone into Central Asia merely to declare that the success of her schemes is incompatible with the maintenance of British power in India-that is, the British power in the world; Russophobists so far as to avow that it is inexpedient in the intcrests of humanity, of freedom, and of civilisation that, of the two contending influences, the Russian should prevail over the British in Asia and in Europe. In this sense it is the best for every Englishman to clothe himself with this much-abused Russophobia."

FLAP-DOODLE .- The Rev. J. W. Brooke, rector of Great Ponton, and late vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, in a long letter to the Record on "Rome's Tactics," vouches for the accuracy of the following absurd story : "A certain clergyman died in a certain diocese towards the end of the year 1871. (I do not deem it expedient to mention names at present.) This clergyman had appointed as his executors a brother, who is an admiral in the British navy, together with a friend of this brother, also an admiral, well known at this time, and of high standing. The executors were prevented from meeting together to wind up the affairs of the deceased until the middle of last year, when, upon examining his papers, they found a parcel as it were hermetically closed, and endorsed, "Inviolably Sacred : To be destroyed." A question arose about opening it, but they soon decided that it was their duty as executors so to do, when the parcel was found to contain two documents-one a dispensation from the Pope, permitting the deceased to ratain his position as a clergyman of the Church of England, though actually a priest of the Church of Rome; the other a list of such of the clergy in his diocese, or near him, who are likewise possessed of dispensations, and upon whom he might therefore rely for friendly co-operation and sympathy." As Mr. Brooke hints that he could give the names of the clergymen he should publish them at once. As Catholics we exhort him to do so.

KIOKING AMONG ENGLISHMEN .--- The coroner for the borough of Wigan has called the attention of the