

THE "TRAITORS."—The resolutions of the clergy of Thurles, have elicited a rejoinder from one of the persons assailed. In a letter addressed to the *Weekly Telegraph*, Mr. James Sadleir, M. P. for Tipperary, enters into a defence of his Parliamentary conduct, with the object of showing that it has been consistent with his declarations at the hustings and elsewhere:—"When the present Government came into office (says Mr. Sadleir)—regarding them as a Liberal Government, seeing Lord Aberdeen at its head, and that so many distinguished supporters of the Catholic party were in the Ministry—I did not hesitate to mark my disposition to prefer a Liberal to a Tory Government, by taking my seat below the gangway on the Ministerial side of the house. I notice this matter, because I know what efforts have been lately made to sow discord and division in the ranks of the Irish Liberal party, and how grossly this circumstance has been misrepresented. Indeed, the habit of slander has been lately carried to a disgusting extreme. I sit below the gangway, in that portion of the house where O'Connell and all the most distinguished Irish Liberal members of his time invariably sat when a Liberal Government was in power; where the Irish Liberal members sat during the last Parliament, until those events arose, upon the publication of the Durham letter, which left them no alternative but to mark in every way their desire to extinguish a Government whose acts disentitled them to the confidence of the Irish Liberal party. If the intention is to ask me, pending the investigation by the Landlord and Tenant Committee, and before the Government have introduced their measures for the settlement of the Irish land question, to unite with the Tory party and with other parties in driving the present Government, on the very first opportunity from office, I beg to say I am not prepared to enter into such a combination, for I think that by taking such a course I should act in opposition to the views of Mr. Crawford, in opposition to the best interests of my constituents, in opposition to the interests and wishes of the Irish tenantry, and certainly in opposition to the true spirit and meaning of the declarations I made at the hustings, and in a manner wholly inconsistent with that course of prudent, firm, and moderate Parliamentary action by which alone, I believe, the great cause of the tenant can be effectually carried. Mr. Crawford has, I think, well observed that, should the Government fail to introduce a measure embodying the principle of his bill Mr. Keogh and Mr. Sadleir can best prove their attachment to that principle by retiring from the Government; by so acting, those gentlemen will prove that Irishmen can make some sacrifices for the sake of public principle. Mr. Crawford believes that by being connected with the Government those gentlemen can exercise much influence in favor of generous and bold legislation on the Irish land question, and thus serve the cause; and if, in spite of their well known opinions, the Government fail in producing a just measure of tenant right, by retiring from office these gentlemen will, in the judgment of Mr. Crawford and many other good and wise men, sincere friends of tenant right, give great additional moral weight to the cause of justice to the industry of the Irish tenant. In this respect also, I quite agree with Mr. Crawford, and, as I have no doubt, the conduct of Mr. Keogh and Mr. Sadleir will yet furnish the best refutation to all the vile and vulgar slanders issued against them, so I believe I cannot do better than pursue the course in which I have begun. I am neither the adherent, nor the follower, nor the partisan, nor the factious or spiteful opponent of Government. Should the Government take any step which may seem to me a violation of the rights of liberty or of industry, I shall resist them firmly; but so long as they have the good fortune to avoid a false step, and until they have the opportunity of introducing their measures on the land question, I shall be very careful not to be dragged into any factious movement against the Government. I cannot forget the manner in which so many of the most distinguished members of the present Government acted in the last Parliament, when the religious liberties of a large portion of the Irish people were assailed. I observe an attempt made on the part of a few persons, by a course of personal attack and misrepresentation, to excite prejudices in the public mind against every Irish Liberal member who will not yield to the efforts they make to establish a Parliamentary dictatorship. I have set my face against this system, and I shall continue to resist it. Several Irish Liberal members choose to sit on the Tory side of the house. Several other Irish Liberal members choose to sit on the Liberal side of the house; not, however, as has been so often and so untruly stated, on the Government benches, but in that portion of the house which I have already noticed as below the gangway, the spot which the most powerful advocates of liberal principles in the House of Commons have been long accustomed to occupy when the Government of the country is entrusted to a Liberal Administration."

THE LIMERICK ELECTION RIOTS.—The disproportionate sentences on the prisoners have received partial mitigation, owing to the untiring exertions of Mr. Potter, M.P., and Mr. Serjeant O'Brien. There is every reason to expect a further mitigation.

"Dublin Castle, 12th April, 1853.
"Sir—With reference to the memorial signed by you and other inhabitants of the city of Limerick in behalf of the parties named in the margin, prisoners in the gaol of that city, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that his Excellency has been pleased to remit three months of the period of imprisonment to be borne by each; and further has directed that one-half of the fines imposed upon Patk. Roche and Owen Molony be remitted.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.—W. A. LARCOM.
"Thomas Kane, Esq., J. P., Limerick."

THE FAMINE LOANS.—DEPUTATION TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—On Saturday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant received a numerous deputation of poor law guardians, representing upwards of thirty unions, who presented a memorial praying he would recommend to her Majesty's ministers to abate that part of the consolidated annuities which had been incurred under the Labor Rate Act during the prevalence of the famine in Ireland. Lord Massarene having read the memorial, his Excellency said he would not fail to forward the substance of their memorial to her Majesty's ministers, and that he would state the number and respectability of those who composed the meeting at which the memorial was adopted. Colonel Lewis, Lord Massarene, and some other members of the deputation then severally expressed their opinions, and urged the prayer of the memorial upon his Excellency, the compliance with which would be only an act of justice on the part of her Majesty's ministers. The deputation then withdrew.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.—THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.—A complaint has, it appears, been addressed by the Protestant Guardians of the South Dublin Union to the Commissioners of Poor Laws, against the Catholic chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Farrelly, on the ground that this exemplary and amiable clergyman directed the Catholic paupers to observe the day consecrated to the honor of the ever Blessed Virgin Mother of God, as a strict holiday. Such is the ordinance of the Church—an ordinance established a great many years before the formation of workhouses, those inevitable consequences of that irreligious Reformation, which robbed the poor, by despoiling the Catholic Church of its property. The complaint, then, against the Rev. Mr. Farrelly is, that he, as a priest, directed his flock to obey God's law; and the Protestant guardians consider it as a grievance, that a man-made law is not permitted to supersede the law of God. This is a Catholic country—and we shall certainly look with some curiosity to see how the Poor Law Commissioners will solve the question, as applicable to such a country, which has been proposed to them by the zealous of the South Dublin Union. On which side will they decide? For God or for Mammon?—*Dublin Telegraph.*

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—THE SIXMILEBRIDGE AFFRAY.—Judge Crampton, has pronounced the judgment of the court in the case of "The Queen v. Wallace," for the publication of a libel on the officers and men of the 31st Regt., in the *Anglo-Celt* newspaper. The sentence was that the traverser should pay a fine of fifty pounds to the Queen, and be imprisoned for 6 months in Richmond Bridewell.

THE MAYNOOTH QUESTION.—The *Freeman's Journal*, speaking, it is to be presumed, the sentiments of the Catholic priesthood, expresses a lively satisfaction and accordance with Lord Aberdeen's proposal to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged abuses of Maynooth College. "The heads of the Church," it is averred, will offer no objection to the most full and searching inquiry that can be instituted; and further, the organ anticipates that the result of the commission will show that the most satisfactory effects have been produced by the increased grants.

Lord Gough has attended nearly all the "religious meetings" held in Dublin within the last fortnight.—We should like to know what the veteran general thinks of his new companions in arms? Would any of them be found, as in one of his own battles, shot dead, like the heroic Catholic priest, whilst attending the dying moments of a "Popish Irish" soldier, amidst a storm of bullets?

THE EXODUS.—According to the *Sligo Journal*, "Emigration is going on as fast as ever, and bill-stickers are running in all directions through the country posting notices of sailings. No change in the condition of this country would, we think, now stay the tide, and Ireland will, in all probability, be re-peopled by English and Scotchmen within the next 25 years."

The *Limerick Reporter* thus refers to the subject:—"The people are flying as fast as sails can waft them from the shores of their fathers. England is the destination of hundreds who have not the means to bear them across the Atlantic. From Toomevara, &c., within the last week, about 100 persons have proceeded on their way to America. From the parish of St. Mary, Limerick, the people are also emigrating in large numbers. Everywhere throughout the country the people are leaving as quickly as they can."

The following is extracted from the trade report of the *Banner of Ulster*:—"The tide of emigration from this port has now set in, and how long it may continue to flow it is impossible to state. Three vessels have left Belfast with passengers for America—two for New York, the *Elbe* and the *Tay*, the former having 150 passengers and the latter 140; and one for Canada, the *Waterford*, carrying 90 passengers. Three other vessels are now on the berth—two for Quebec and one for New York. Emigrants are arriving in town almost every day, and leaving by the steamers to take their berths in Liverpool vessels for the New World. It has been generally observed that they are mostly of a comfortable and superior class of farmers—men who are the very bone and sinew of the country, and who, if Government were discharging its duties aright, would prevent their expatriation by securing to them at home what they know they will, with less difficulty, be able to obtain abroad."

Ireland is being emptied out. "The Queen of England is losing her subjects at the rate of nearly half a million a year. Those who see nothing in these departures; but a relief to the poor law unions—and as to others, who, in this country, have aided in the extraction—we say as a contemporary, with his usual vigor, shall only say, that these short-sighted and hard-hearted people will speedily reap the consequences of their policy. They (the landlords) care nothing about the curses and execrations with which they are enshrouded, as with a pall, though they do not see the winding sheet—they are glad that the vermin are going (this is their phrase)—but the time is near at hand, when they shall curse themselves and invoke maledictions upon the law, the inexorable law of Nature. But, what is that law? It is the ordinance of the Almighty. Sentence is already pronounced upon them. How long execution may be stayed we know not."

THE POTATO CROP.—The backwardness of the spring has, as far as the potato crop is in question, proved fortunate, as, owing to the severity of the last month, a comparatively small quantity has been planted. In some districts, where the farmers had rashly ventured on early sowing, a very considerable loss has been incurred. A letter from Tipperary (North Riding) states that in a large breadth of ground which had been laid down with early seed, the crop had completely rotted away under the combined influences of the continuous rain and frost which have prevailed since the commencement of the new year. The land; consequently, had to be ploughed up preparatory to the reception of some other crop. A few isolated complaints of similar failures have come from other quarters of the country.

THE RIBAND CONSPIRACY.—The trial of the two Ribandmen, William Robinson and Gerald Farrell, commenced on Wednesday at the Commission Court before Chief Justice Monahan and Mr. Justice Jackson. The Attorney-General prosecuted in person. There were no fewer than 22 counts in the indictment, varying the character of the offence charged. The prisoners pleaded "Not guilty." The Attorney-General, in his opening address, entered into a brief explanation of the act of Parliament under which the prisoners were arraigned, and then at great length detailed the facts, which were subsequently proved in evidence, by which it was sought to bring home to the two men the guilt of being members of an illegal con-

federacy. The right hon. gentleman's address having occupied over four hours in the delivery, but little progress was made during the remainder of the day, and before the examination in chief of the approver was completed, the Court adjourned to the following morning, when the trial was resumed. The evidence for the prosecution having closed, Mr. McDonough, Q. C., in a very able speech, addressed the jury in defence of the prisoner Robinson, and Mr. Curran followed on behalf of Farrell. Witnesses were then called who testified to the general good character of the prisoners, after which the Chief Justice charged the jury, who retired at 7 o'clock, and at a few minutes past 10 brought in a verdict of "Guilty" against Farrell, and "Not Guilty" as to Robinson. The foreman added that they wished to recommend Farrell to mercy on the ground of old age. "Chief Justice (to Gerald Farrell)—You have been found guilty, upon evidence that no human being could doubt, of being a member of an illegal society. The evidence which has convicted you is evidence in your own handwriting. The jury have recommended you to mercy upon a ground on which I cannot act. It is my opinion, and the opinion of the learned judge who presided at the trial along with me, that the law should take its course. The mischievous result of such societies as these Riband societies is such, that it is absolutely and indispensably necessary that those who are intrusted with the administration of the law should act with the extreme rigor of that law. I do most sincerely regret that a man of your age should have placed himself in such a position. The evidence, however, in this case satisfies me beyond any doubt that for a series of years you have been, as far as in your power lay, one of the moving agents in this unlawful combination. Accordingly, the sentence of the Court is that you be transported for seven years. With respect to you, William Robinson, you have been acquitted. It is not for me to make any observations upon the verdict of the jury, but enough has transpired in this trial to justify me in at least advising you to be cautious in your future conduct. The law and the merciful consideration of the jury have now acquitted you, and of course I order you to be discharged; but I trust that this trial will be a lesson to you, and I will suggest to you, at all events, the necessity of being more cautious in future. There is no other charge against this traverser, so let him be discharged."

DARING ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A CATHOLIC PRIEST IN THE COUNTY DONEGAL.—On Wednesday, the 6th inst., a most daring attempt was made on the life of the esteemed and gifted Parish Priest of Gartin, in the county of Donegal (the Rev. Edward Glackin), by an unknown assassin, in the broad day light, on the public high way. It appears that the Rev. gentleman on the day named, was returning from paying a visit to the Rev. Mr. O'Doherty, P. P., Gweedore, in company with Mr. John Lavens, an extensive corn factor, who resides in Milford. Mr. Lavens had kindly accommodated him with a seat in his gig from Gweedore, and on reaching the cross roads, leading to Milford, they separated, Mr. Glackin proposing to walk to his residence by the Lesset (the old mountain) road to Letterkenny. As he approached the bridge, at some distance from the place where he had parted with Mr. Lavens, he observed a person rather respectably dressed, wearing a "Jim Crow" hat, and having a gun, partly concealing himself behind the parapet wall, but not apprehending any danger, he paid no attention to him. The evening was windy, and he was holding his hat on his head with his right hand; when suddenly this person sprang up, presented the gun, and fired at him. The shot took effect, several pellets having perforated his hat, one grazed his chin, but the greater part of the charge was lodged in the hand with which he was holding his hat. After discharging the gun, the ruffian walked off in a contrary direction, and deliberately commenced re-charging. He shortly after disappeared, and has not since been heard of. The reverend gentleman, we rejoice to say, is fast recovering from the effects of this murderous outrage.

THE GALWAY FISHERMEN RIOTS.—In a recent number of this journal we noticed a malicious attack made by the Claddagh fishermen upon the trawling boats of the Rev. Mr. Syngé and Mr. Browne while fishing near Arran. On Tuesday last the attack was followed up, but not with the same violence. With the view of bringing the perpetrators of the outrage to justice, the Rev. Mr. Syngé proceeded on Friday night to the Claddagh quay, for the purpose of identifying the owners of the several boats whose register numbers he had noted on the former occasions. But, being recognised by the Claddagh women, he was immediately assailed with stones and every available missile. Attempting to make his escape through the fish-market, he was met by the denizens of that fragrant locality, and was thus literally hemmed in by his assailants. No other means of escape being left, he jumped into the river with the intention of fording it, but even there his pursuers continued the attack, and it is difficult to say what might have been the result had not the police immediately come to his assistance. Gentle means having proved useless in dispersing the mob, the police had to charge with fixed bayonets, whereby we learn some persons were wounded. Seven of the rioters were arrested, and several more can be identified. Even after the arrival of the police the violence of the mob was such that a reinforcement of the constabulary had to be summoned to the spot.—Several of the police received slight injuries from the stones which were hurled. The parties in custody were brought before the magistrates on Saturday, but were remanded until Thursday.—*Galway Vindicator.*

Dr. Blackwell, of Dunleer, one of the coroners for the county of Louth, was found dead in bed, on Friday morning, having retired to rest on the previous night in his usual good health and spirits.

A melancholy accident occurred near Cloyne, last week. As Mr. Orpen was returning from shooting, the gun went off, and the contents passed through his side, inflicting a serious wound, and very great fears are entertained for the result.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Died, at Clare Castle, on the 21st March, at two o'clock, P.M., Master John Hennessy, eighteen years of age, from a gunshot wound, inflicted accidentally by Mr. Michael O'Halloran, principle coast-guard officer of Clare Castle, while they were proceeding down the river Fergus in a boat, to assist an Austrian vessel, then lying in the river. The deceased, who was a learned and very promising youth, was the only son of Mr. W. Hennessy, the respectable harbor master, and post master of Clare Castle. No pen could describe the affliction of his family, and all who knew the amiable youth. His remains were conveyed to Moyarta churchyard for interment, and the lamentations of his relations and friends.

THE LATE HOMICIDE IN CORK.—The body of William Cronin, the young man stabbed in a quarrel, on Sunday night, was conveyed on Tuesday morning to Cloyne, the residence of his own family, to be interred. A number of the young gentlemen employed at Carmichael's establishment accompanied the hearse. The principle witnesses examined at the inquest have been bound over in recognisances, taken before the Coroner, to prosecute at the next assizes. The prisoner Walsh has not as yet been admitted to bail.—*Cork Examiner.*

EXECUTIONS.—The *Waterford News* gives the following account of the execution of Hackett and Noonan, the murderers of Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan:—"The strangulation of these guilty men for the murder of Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan, of Clonmel, was enacted this day at 12 o'clock at the drop in front of the county gaol.—At 12 o'clock precisely the Rev. Mr. Kent, one of the curates of Trinity-Without, came out on the drop and addressed the assembled multitude, saying, that the men about to suffer the last penalty of the law had acknowledged to the officers of the prison the justice of their sentence, and begged the prayers of the people for the Lord's mercy on their souls. The sensation at this announcement was very great, and hundreds dropped on their knees and poured forth heartfelt prayers for the men about to be launched into eternity, begging earnestly of the Almighty to have mercy on their souls. As soon as the Rev. Mr. Kent retired, the two wretched men came forward on the platform, with the usual white cap on the head of each. Their appearance created an awful feeling of horror and compassion, audibly expressed, among the people. Noonan continued loudly and piously to respond to the Litany by the usual response, "pray for us," till the fatal bolt was drawn, and both were precipitated a depth of 5 or 6 feet. Noonan, died without a struggle, but there must have been some mismanagement in the adjustment of the rope of Hackett, for his awful struggles were long and truly dreadful. During his struggles the cap shifted off his face towards the head, and left it completely exposed—it was of a bluish livid hue, but none of the features were distorted.—After hanging the usual time the bodies were removed, and buried within the precincts of the gaol. We are informed that Hackett stated in gaol that the cause of the murder was a farm which he held from Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan, at the rate of £3 an acre; when the times got bad he was not able to pay so much. He then offered £2 an acre. It was refused. Hackett was ejected. Mr. Ryan then immediately set the farm to another person for the same rent—that is £2 an acre. Hackett also said that the statement he made to Lord Donoughmore relative to the firing of the shot was untrue."

PROTESTANT CONVERT.—Maurice Jennings was sentenced to transportation at Clonmel Assizes for stealing property of the Rev. Mr. Drury, Protestant Curate. Jennings was formerly imprisoned for sheep stealing; but finding on his release from gaol, that he had a call, applied to the Rev. D. Foley, who received the distinguished convert, amidst the jubilation of the *Souper Saints*. Jennings, (like Achilles) was considered a vessel of election, after the "abomination of Popery" had been scourged out of him, by a course of soupage, and was put in training for the mission as a Scripture reader. Whilst qualifying as an "Evangelical," he was fingering the Parson's silver spoons and other handy property, until Judge Crampton sent him on a "mission" to Botany Bay.—*Limerick Reporter.*

COST OF AN IRISH M.P.—At a late meeting, in Callan, the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe asked, "How much does it cost the Irish farmer to prepare an M.P. for market?—Answer—his land, his home, his wife, his children."

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND O'CONNELL.—Sir Robert Peel is said to have expressed his high appreciation of O'Connell's Parliamentary abilities. While the Reform Bill was under discussion, the speeches of its friends and foes were one day canvassed at Lady Beauchamp's. On O'Connell's name being mentioned, some critic fastidiously said, "Oh, a broguing Irish fellow! who would listen to him? I always walked out of the house when he opened his lips!" "Come, Peel," said old Lord Westmoreland, "let me hear your opinion." "My opinion candidly is," replied Sir Robert, "that if I wanted an efficient and eloquent advocate, I would readily give up all the other orators of whom we have been talking, provided I had with me this same 'broguing Irish fellow.'"

THE IRISH ABROAD.—The following is a translation of a leading article in the *Wanderer*, one of the principal papers in Vienna. Its generous appreciation of Irish worth and gallantry is a strong contrast with the sentiments of a press and people nearer home:—"In one of Sir R. Peel's last speeches (on the Irish question) he quoted the following lines from an old Irish song:—

"When Erin first rose from the dark swelling flood,
God blessed the Green Island and said it was good.
In her sons, in her soil, in her climate thrice blest,
With her back turned to Britain, her face to the West.

Since the echo of these words died away, the irresistible westward march of the old Hiberno-Celtic race, the horrible depopulation of Green Erin, and, lastly, the almost chance visit of an American Ambassador, prove but too distinctly how clear was the great Statesman's insight into futurity. Now, we ask, how comes it that an ancient Catholic, Celtic, noble land, like Ireland, should look with such longing eyes towards the young Protestant, Anglo-Saxon, and Democratic giant beyond the ocean?—*Quand on n'a pas ce que l'on aime, il faut aimer ce que l'on a.* Upon the wide earth Ireland has found no other friend. And, yet! And yet—is there not a great Catholic empire not quite so far off, and under whose banners many an Irishman fought, and to ensure whose victories more Irish blood has been shed than the many deem of? Lacy, Brown, O'Connor, O'Kelly, O'Reilly, Maguire, O'Neill, Walsh, MacDonnell, Fitzgerald, Taaffe, Kavanagh, Nugent, are names which flash gloriously on every page of Austrian military history, and which cannot fail to awaken a warm and deeply-felt sympathy between the two countries whose common annals they adorn. It were shame before high heaven to let this sympathy die consumptively away for want of nutriment. 'Twere a pity, in good sooth, for it carries in itself the germ of life in an eminent degree, the strong cement of common interest. Perhaps these words may, at this moment more than another, meet with an echo—England harbors our enemies, and, but a few days back, it was an Irish hand that saved this Empire from an awful calamity, and a descendant of the conqueror of Essex—an O'Donnell—who, by devotedly sucking the perhaps poisoned blood out of our young Monarch's wound, nobly requited the hospitality of Austria to him and to his race. This was no blind chance. This finger of Providence was there."