not to be met with in all Europe, in all Asia; in gentry invited them to festivities; the peasants got not to be met with in all Europe, in all we have up dances; the yillagers; were delighted with these all the known parts of Africa, nor in all-we have heard said of Timbuctoo."

Still a little further, gentlemen; it is not I who says all this. It is Englishmen and English Protestants who have revealed them to the universe; a proof that neither national feeling nor religious prejudice can stifle in honest bosoms the cry of an outraged conscience.

But peace to the Established Church. Peace to all the intolerance, all the oppression, all the remnants of olden tyranny, which, destitute of concessions, tardy, indeed, still subsist, and against which Ireland, by the voice of her reprotest, and shall not for ever protest in vain, I trust, for the honor of England. I merely say that there is in Ireland the deepest depth of misery; nor is it without reason that they have remark to her about it. been called the deepest depths of despair. It is the very expression employed by an English stretch forth from this very pulpit across the sea the hand of gratitude, to thank him for the courage in defending desperate and insulted causes. It is Lord Normanby who, while governor of Ireland, proclaimed to the statesmen of his country, addressing them on the wrongs he had witnessed, and before which he sadly felt his own impotence:

" You are more powerful for evil than I am for good. I have met there the depths of despair, whither a friendly voice could no longer penetrate."

And have we not seen, just at a moment ago, by the letters of these charitable quakers, to what depression of soul and body these unfortunate creatures are reduced? In the extremity of their woes, they loose even the power of speech -they sink and swoon away. When you enter their cabins you find them unable to move their heads. Often even they shut out and bolt their doors in order to die away quietly, alone and un-

According to the papers published by the Edinburgh Review, in nine months only of the year 1847, 270,000 Irish landed in Liverpool for self expatriation: and the same Review adds, still according to the same documents, that among those who emigrated from Ireland to Canada in the course of this year, 9,634 died during the voyage or while the ships were in quarantine. Even in these later years, from 1851 to 1857, a period of six years, the emigration from Ireland has been about 722,891, or 11,777 a month, or 375 each day. The four fifths of forty-five. "It is then," as a Dublin journal observed, " the marrow and the blood of Ireland that goes to a foreign land." Should emigration continue in the same ratio-and why should it not, as long as the cause of it remains?-we might calculate to a nicety the year, the month, the day when there would be no longer found in Ireland a resident of the Celtic race, and when the favorite dream of Queen Elizabeth's counsellors, those of James the First, and of Cromwell would be completely realized. The Times might well say, that shortly "the Catholic Celt would be as rare in Connemara as the Red Indian in Massachusetts."

Had the population of Ireland increased during the last twenty years (1841-1861) in the same ratio as in the twenty years previous (1821 -1841) it would exceed at the present day the number of ten millions inhabitants. Now, ac- fell on his knees before me. cording to official returns, it is under six millions. And there are writers who have the hardihood to speak to us of the increasing prosperity of Ireland!

For me, I hardly dare trust myself to speak out my entire thoughts; but if it be true the one becomes attached to his country even by the very woes which he endures, when I wast myself in spirit to Dublin or Cork, and figure to myself the heart-rending scenes that mark the departure of these immense vessels that bear away millions of those unfortunate beings, I cannot but think that Ireland is the most afflicted country in the world, and the quays of Cork and Dublin the spots on the earth where there are shed most at the temporal power. But, frankly, how may peotears. And, if I must say it in a word—it is ple have revolted from the republic when they knew not I who say so: it is an English economist-John Stuart Miles, whose revolting conscience spoke out:

"When the inhabitants of a country quit it en masse, because they cannot live there, is not the government of that country judged and condeinned?"

And since there is so much talk at the present day about reforms, I shall only add one wordought we no. in truth reform ourselves? Ah, were the unheard-of woes that daily decimate unfortunate Ireland, and cast forth by the hundreds and thousands her children from her bosom. only perpetrated, not during three centuries, but for a single day, in the States of the Popecould we only lay a finger even on a few of the revolting miquities that still weigh at this present moment on this Catholic land subject to your rule, what accusations would you not raise to the very heavens in your parliament and in your press! No; as long as you will not remove this beam from your own eye, you will not either possess free vision or any right to pronounce on the infirmities of your neighbors—Ejice primum one of them in file, pointing them out beforehand. trab m de oculo tuo.

(To be continued.) .

The Cork Examiner in a very favorable notice of Count Oacar de Poli's Souvenir's du Battalion des Zouaves Podtifuux (Franco Belges) just published in Paris, translates the following incidents of the campaign in which the Franco Belge Battalion of Zouaves were engaged whilst defending the Pontifical territories. The Count on his arrival in Italy formed a detachment called the Croises or Crusaders. The estimate in which this regiment was held will be found by the following passages from the Count's "Recollections," very different from that which the Times would lead the world to suppose the Roman pepulation formed of the foreign "mercenaries," as

it termed them :"One day the Ritiro was deserted. The Croises had divested themselves of their blue shirts with the white tassels, had taken a stick as their only weapon, and were off on a tour through the Pontifical States. Everywhere through the country they were received

new cavaliers; and I know of more than one romance of the heart which did not proceed further than the prologue.

"In Longara, the Croises were regretted; people loved these brave youngsters, affable and charitable as they were. When they returned, one evening, the good women rushed to the door to see them; the children gambolled about in the street; and altogether there was a little ovation. I loved to enter the cottages of these poor women; I used to sit down on an old stool; the lamp burned before, the image of the Madonna; the spinning wheel hummed merrily, and we helped to roll up the balls. One of the women, Maria, a poor creature of fifty years of age always walked barefooted. One day I went to the presentatives and her bishops, never ceases to Ghetto, and purchased a stout pair of slippers, and presented them to Maria. There was a perfect torrent of thanks; she promised to pray for the young Frenchman' all her life. Some days afterwards I met Maria. She was baretooted again, and I made some

"' Come with me,' she said. "She conducted me to her hut. I entered. Maria radiant, pointed to the chimney. What did I see statesman, whom I have not the honor to know, My pair of slippers deposited in state under a glass. but to whom, were it in my power, I would All I could induce her to do was to consent to wear them one day in every year, the day of her festa.— When I finally quitted Longara, to enter the Franco-Belges, a woman came up to me; she was crying she slipped into my hand a good pair of knitted stockings, and then ran away. It was Maria.

In this easy, unpretending way the Count jots down the little daily incidents of his campaign. Here is another little characteristic scene :-

"Once I was in the Cafe Nuova swallowing by myself a cup of thin coffee; it was a luxury that every honest inhabitant of the Eternal City could procure for the sum of two bajocchi. I had on my Croise's dress. Two tables away from mine, s French sergeant-major, as solitary as myself, was imbibing the same liquid. I saw him suddenly turn round; make a gesture of impatience, rise up and walk across to me.

"I beg your pardon,' said he, 'but you are a soldier?

"And French." " Yes.'

"Would you wish to do me a service?"

" Yes.' "Be my second in an affair of honor?"

" No. " Why ?"

"Because in this country it isn't like as in France, both duellists and seconds are liable to be condemned to twenty years in the galleys.'

"Diable! But-who will know that you have been my seconds?

"Your adversary and his friend."

"They don't know you."

"They may meet me again."

"Then you refuse?"

" No; I accept, on condition of your allowing me to arrange the affair. "You won't be able."

"Then all the worse for me.'

We jumped into a coach, passed by the Coliseum, sent away our vehicle, and arrived opposite au old month, or 375 each day. The four littles of wall placed there as a kind of screen. A moment these emigrants are from the age of fifteen to after two great big fellows arrived, shaped like Hercules, with bearded faces, insolent air, and speaking Italian.

"There they are,' said the serjeant major. "Do you know what the biggest of these animals

is saying?' said I to him
"No, I don't understand Italian."

"He says he was in Rome in '40, and that you will not be the first Frenchman he has demolished.' The sergeant made a gesture of vengeance. I took three steps towards our opponents and said to

the principal, "You, doubtless, don't know the officer with whom you are about to fight. I know him very well; and you will be the sixth man he has killed. Come, let us arrange the conditions of the fight.'

At this little fib, my worthy bandit grew pale, and swore that he was only come there to entreat the sergeant to accept his excuses. I translated these

words to the sergeant.
"No, no,' he cried, 'he has killed some Frenchmen, and I will kill him.' The other comprehended his menace and nearly

"Signor moi, save me!" His face was as pale as a spectre, he WAS SCArcely able to articulate a syllable.

"Leave these cowards,' said I to the sergeant. And taking his arm, and uttering a very sonorous

epithet I drew him away from them.

He thus philosophizes of republics and republicans, of the gallant generals under whom he served, and of those who abuse him :-

"It has been said that Lamoriciere was guilty of tergiversation. And who has said it? Cameleons, whose charges have lost the privilege of even astonishing. If Lamorioiere was a republican, he may be jet;— but does being a republican forbid being a Catholic? If so, let us thank the accusers for their frankness; the tip of the ear shows itself too plainly in their accusations; it is at religion itself they aim and not the republicans. In truth, there have only been republics in order to make monarchies worshipped .-The phrase is Voltaire's. The moral of this history is that the republic would be more loved if there were no republicans. Amongst the public accusers of Lamoriciere, amongst those who insult him, I know some who bear proudly titles and crosses which have come from Pius the Ninth. At least, when a valet abandons his master he puts off his livery. If I were asked why I dared to call my general simply Lamoriciere, I would answer as did

the soldier of Villars -One does not say Monsieur Casar.'

Here is a sketch from the life. Most persons who read with interest the details of Castelfidardo, will remember the spirited defence of the farmhouse held by the Franco-Belgians-

"Twenty-two wounded lay on the tiles of the chamber, amongst others Lieutenants de Parcevaux, de Moncuit, and de Goesbriand, Sergeant St. Sernin, &c. There was a window of the chamber through which could be seen burning close by the piles of straw and firewood. It grew hot with a vengeance. The bullets rained like hail. Our ten brave fellows answered with effect. Every shot-a man down .-The Piedmontese laid themselves out for a regular siege. A thousand bersaglieri were echeloned around the Crociette. Dhont, brave Dhont, dropped twenty-" Do you see that fellow below there?"

" Well?

" Boum ! " And he was down. The others also did their best. They had no more cartouches, their muskets burned their hands. Oh, for cartridges. The wounded cast theirs in a heap into the middle of the chamber, and each ran to draw from this new source. The muskets, were so hot, that in charging the arm was held at the longest distance possible from the body; the nowder might explode while dropping into the barrel. Around the farm only corpses could be seen. All goes well. Courage ! Charles de la Vieuville was there, but he did not fire; he charged the muskets for the others. The cartridges were precious, and he distrusted his own skill. Honor to this noble selfdeniall

"I have said that the balls fell like hail, but nothing could give an idea of that hail. Some poor pigeons which remained on the roof of the farm, innocent spectators of the horrible scene, were killed by the Sardinian bullets. Two balls carried away half the roof. One fell upon the ceiling, and produced a cloud of dust and a terrific racket. There and self-acting rules alone that the safety of the

"It can safely be said that such an abuse is as friends who had not been seen for an age; the was also a grand clatter when the bullets danced child can be assured in this matter, not by any ocamongst the crockery ranged upon a shelf. Pata-tras! How much laughter there was, and death so

busy there! "All of a sudden the tiles of the roof began to leap; they cracked, they exploded; the wall gaped with fissures, the flames darted through the windows. The Piedmontese, at the end of their courage, had got to the rere, and set the farm-house on fire be-

"" What is to be done?"

" 'Surrender.'

"' No, die.' " 'Surrender,' cried a voice.

"'No, no sooner death a hundred times,' answered Perrodii and Marcel.

" Death sooner!' repeated Le Camus and Tres-" 'Yes, let us die.'

" And already the flames invaded the interior of the chamber; already the smoke caught you by the throat. Then was heard the plaint of the wounded. Humanity speaks, and a white handkerchief is put The little stairs we descended, and we dart out .-The twenty-two wounded are saved, despite the clouds of flame and smoke, and of the look which

has become of the pontifical army. Alas! all was

lost save bonor. But, though conquered, could our cnemies say as much as we?"

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

REFORMATORIES IN IRELAND-ST. PATRICK REFOR-NATORY SCHOOL, UPTON. Co. CORK .- The happy results consequent upon Reformatory Schools' during the few years in England, Ireland, and Scotland, prove that measure to be one of the wisest devised by the Legislature for the benefit of society at large; not less than for that unfortunate class of children, whom neglect and vice have harried into the path way of ruin, temporal and eternal. The Fathers of the Orders of Charity having been requested to devote their labours to this eminently charitable work in England did not hesitate to accede to such a request; and their humble efforts have been signally blessed in the success of their Reformatory School Market Weighton, Yorkshire - one of the largest in England. The success witnessed at Market Weighton induced the Most Rev. Dr. Delaney, Lord Bishop of Cork, and the Cork Reformatory Committee, to urge the Fathers to undertake the management of a similar one in that county, and thus to bring their experience to bear upon the reformation of juvenile offenders in Ireland. Though greatly pressed by various calls upon their services, they cheerfully embraced the opportunity of realising a long-standing desire in behalf of Ireland, which they have loved to serve ever since she had welcomed the labours, and cherished within her bosom the mortal remains of one of her best missioners, the lamented Father Gentili. They desired to bestow more permanent services than they had been able to render by the occasional missions preached by them during the last fourteen years, in various parts of the country. Hence, they were most happy to establish their first house in Ireland, for a work of such excellent charity, and of such public utility; hoping thereby to return to their friends and to society many an erring youth now changed into a good Christian, well-instructed in his religion, and well qualified to earn an honest livelibood by the trades taught, and the industrious habits acquired in ...e Institution. The City and County of Cork (be it said to their honour!) have contributed more than one-half of the estimated costs of this great undertaking: a most liberal spirit characterising Protestants as well as Catholics. Thus a considerable extent of land has been secured, and a plain substantial building erected and partly furnished within a short distance of Cork. The Fathers, however, regret that only eight boys can be accomodated-a number which would not only contract the usefulness of the good work, but prevent the establishment becoming self-supporting. The work then must either full or be left a permanent tax on the benevolence of the County. The Fathers, therefore, are anxious to extend the present accomodation to 200 boys at least, as this would expand the usefulness of the Institution, and render it relf-sup-porting, independent of further appeals. Acting under the provisions made by the Legislature this Reformatory, like that of Glencree, is for the benefit of all parts of Ireland. Thus it may be stated that the greater number of the boys now there are from Dublin. For this reason the Fathers think that after the exertions so nobly made by Cork they are justified in appealing to the country at large, for raising the sum of £3,000, still required to complete the additional buildings. They hope that, not only their numerous personal friends in Dublin and throughout country will come to their assistance in this emergency, but also that they shall experience the cordisympathy and practical co-operation of all the friends of religion, charity and humanity. They would indeed be pained at the thought of being compelied to abandon, or of seeing seriously checked, a work which has already cost so much money, and after so auspicious a beginning. This, they submit, would be a deplorable calamity, in a national as well as'a Catholic point of view-a calamity however, which, they feel assured, the warm and generous heart of Ireland will never suffer. To that multitude of Irishmen also, who, though absent in body in many countries, have still a heart warm with love for the land of their birth and of their kindred, the Fathers eagerly commend this great and boly cause. Good Christians, then, help this good work, for love of Jesus and Mary! Signed by the following Fathers of the Order:-A. M. RINOLFI, Provincial. MOSES FURLONG, Director of the Reformatory.

LAURENCE GASTALDI. WILLIAM LOCKHART FORTUNATUS SIGNINI.

VINCENT VILAS. An important letter addressed by 19 Irish Catholie members of Parliament to the Chief Secretary in August last, is now issued in compliance with an order of the House of Commons, dated the 22d of April. It was designed to press on the Government the views of the Roman Catholic prelates in reference to the system of Irish national education. The letter states that the changes gradually made in the system have in their cumulative effect acquired a gravity not anticipated when each of them was successively made. That through them the system has been affected in its fundamental principles and its essential characteristics is a fact not merely conceded, but willingly and warmly asserted in their pamphlets and public speeches by various Protestant clergymen, and especially by Archdeacon Stopford. These gentlemen affirm that but for the changes in question they could not conscientiously have joined that system; but that, owing to them, they now enjoy opportunities of inculcating on children in their schools not of their own faith those religious doctrines which they hold specially precious - opportunities even more favourable than those formerly accorded to them by the Kildare-place Society. They refer to the essential principles of the system as laid down in Lord Stanley's letter to the Duke of Leinster, and as Mr. Cardwell had referred to the same authority in his reply to the Bishops, the members say :- " Are we right in inferring that you are prepared on the one hand to enforce the right of pastors as originally guaranteed, and on the other band to' provide that no child be henceforth allowed to attend (at the hours of separate instruction) the religious teaching given by teachers not of their own faith, except when an express permission in writing to the effect, positive, not negative, distinctly conceded, not deduced by inference, has been previously accorded by his parent. Let it be remembered that it is by universal

casional success which may attend extraordinary exmodel schools, used also as additional training schools, in which youths of different religions are educated under a common roof, free from all domestic control. This, they assert, has given rise to grave apprehension, "and threatens to spread over the land a net-work of Government education at present scarcely known in any other part of the world." 2. The class-books are invariably composed by Protestants, and, though in many respects good, they are, in reference to their religious spirit, and their indirect religious influence, commonly regarded with dissatisfaction by Catholics. 3. They regard the distribution of patronage as unfair, -and they ask is it just and expedient that there should be an immense majority of Protestant inspectors in those districts where Catholics most need protection. They also complain (this ground of complaint is removed) that, the vast majority of schools being Catholic on the end of a ramrod, and it is thrust through a they should be represented by a Catholic minority window. Little by little the bullets cease to hiss. on the Board. 4. Whereas Presbyterians have their worship, prayer, Psalmody, and preaching in non-vested schools, the Catholic worship is excluded under the plea of excluding sacraments, as are also the one would feel inclined to cast to ascertain what sign of the cross and religious emblems. 5. Building grants are restricted to schools vested in the Board, and they wish the Government to revert to the original condition of such grants. 6. They want to have the schools of the Christian Brothers and of Nuns treated as favourably as other schools, but they do not state wherein they are not so treated. The letter is signed by "Castlerosse, R. More O'Ferrall, John Francis Maguire, W. H. F. Cogan, Laurence Waldron, John Esmonde, O'Connor Don, John Lanigan, D. O'Connell, Edward MacEvoy, O'Donoghue, W. Monsell, G. Gavin, James M'Cann, John A. Blake, George Bowyer, John Brady, John Dalberg Acton, and J. Pope Hennessy."

Dublin, May 15th. - This great Catholic city, which is already blessed by the presence of almost every religions order of men and women known to the Church, has found room for another. "Within the last few days five Sisters of the Order of "Les Sours de pon Secours" have arrived here, and have established a convent in Grenville-street, near Mountjoy-square. These good Sisters are better known as the Order of Nurses, or as it is called here Nursetenders, and they are likely to confer the most signal blessings on the upper classes of society .-Their object is to attend on the sick, not in the manner of the Sisters of Charity or Mercy, Lut strictly in the capacity of nursetenders. Hence one of the Sisters becomes domiciled in the house of the sick per son, does not shrink from her post by day or by night, until she either closes his eyes in death, or sees him so far restored as to stand in no need of her ministrations. I have had the pleasure of being introduced to two of these holy Sisters, and have received from them most interesting details of the duties which their Order imposes upon them. They charge themselves with carrying out with the most scrupulous exactitude the directions of the attending physician. With their own hands they administer the remedies to the patient. If necessary they watch through the night at his bedside. Their rule requires them to take their meals alone, and the execting propensities unfortunately so characteristic of nursetenders as a class, will never be experienced from them. Of course the especial blessing is in the spiritual consolution and instruction. One of these-Sisters has already been engaged, and is at present attending in the house of one of our most respectable Catholic families. The Catholic physicians have taken them up most warmly, and I have no doubt that even Protestant doctors will very soon discover that it will be their own interests and the interests of their patients to call their services into requisi-

A most novel and singular case of fraud has been before our police-courts here within the last few The parties concerned in it, concocted a will and afterwards went through the ceremony of waking and burying the supposed testatrix. A very handsome coffin was purchased, and a plate with the name and age of the lamented deceased incribed was placed upon it. Hearse, and mourning coach, and mourners were brought into requisition, and the solemn cortege wended its way to our beautiful cemetery at Glasuevin, where the last rites were performed, and the coffin was deposited in the earth. From information, however, subsequently received by the police, it became necessary for them, in the discharge of their duty, to open the grave for the pur-pose of exhuming the remains, when they found, indeed, that askes had been consigned to askes, and dust to dust, but not in the usual form of a mouldering corpse, but in the novel form of a number of bags filled with sand and clay stowed into the coffin. The death, as well as the funeral and its accompaniments, was a hoax and a swindle. Mrs. Hiogins, the supposed testatrix, was in rude health, and enjoyed the rare pleasure of following her own funeral and of seeing her will proved, in due form of law, in the Irish Court of Probate, and is still living to share in the benefit of her own bequest of £500, which her administrator, with scrupulous fidelity to the expressed intentions of her will, caused to be drawn out of the English Court of Chancery. This is probably one of the most audacious and scientific frauds that has ever been perpetrated.

The principle of the reformation of juvenile offenders has happily taken deep root in this country, and has succeeded far beyond the expectations of its most sanguine advocates. There are already two reformatories established for males, one at Glencree, ten miles from this city, the other at Upton, in the County Cork. Both are now full to the largest extent of their capabilities, and the result already produced are wonderful illustrations of the reforming influences of the Catholic religion. Cases that proved themselves totally intractable and irreclaimable, under ordinary prison discipline have succumbed to the mild and gentle discipline brought to hear on them by religion. There are four female reforma-tories, one at Golden Bridge, a suburb of Dublin, another at High Park, Drumcondra, and a third in Monaghan. Each of these is managed by a religious community, and the results already achieved in each have been surprising.

Thanks be to God, Catholic Cathedrals and Churches of great magnificence are rearing their heads in all parts of this country. On a lofty hill overtowering the City of Armagh, and immediately facing the ancient Cathedral now in the hands of the Protestants, stands forth in glorious proportions our primatial and National Cathedral of St. Patrick, a noble pile worthy of the science of architecture in its palmiest days. Again, even in the Orange stronghold of Orangeism, and in the midst of the 'Prentice Boys of Derry, the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly has had the boldness to plant a splendid Church .-In Monaghan, the Venerable Dr. McNally is erecting a Cathedral Church; and in Longford, Dr. Kildeyf is bringing to completion a large and handsome structure commenced by his predecessor; but I do believe that the small and unpretending town of Wexford can fairly claim to bear away the palm from the rest of Ireland, as there, within a stone's throw of each other, are to be seen two beautiful Gothic Churches, standing forth as monuments of the zeal and energy of one humble Priest, for both were erected by the active and persevering exertions of the Parish Priest, Rev. James Roche, who travelthat the cost of each exceeded £8,000.

As I stated in my last communication the Protestant bigots here are making a tremendous fight against what they call "Sabbath Desecration," by the proposed opening of one of the Botanical Gardens, for the recreation of the working classes .-Nothing daunted by the discouraging reply returned by the Lord Lieutenant, to a deputation from their causes are assigned for the proposed change.

body they have called to their aid the Protestant Alliance and other bodies composed of the most ertions on the part of the local clergy." They object furious and persecuting fanatics in the empire. They formally to the following points in the system as it evidently calculated on overawing Lord Palmerston. stands at present :- 1. The "innovation" of literary but I sincerely trust that the noble premier will have the moral courage to resist their attempts at dictation, and that with the manliness of our Irish Vice. roy, he will rebuke their mean and miserable fana. ticism .- Dublin Corr. of Weeky Register.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES HEALY, P .P., BOVERN. -We deeply regret to record the death of this truly zealous, excellent, and faithful Pastor, who for 18 years was parish priest of Boveen, in the Diocess of Killaloe, King's county. The deceased was respected and esteemed by his brethren in the ministry, and beloved and regarded by the people among whom he ministered. He died after a long illness on Thurs. day, the 9th inst .- R.I.P .- Limerick Reporter.

REPEAL OF THE UNION. - The O'Donoghue has given the following notice of motion in the House of Com. mons .- "That, as the great majority of the Irish people desire the restoration to Ireland of her native parliament, and as the desire is founded on reason and justice, and is fortified by experience, it is the duty of this house to do everything in its power to facilitate the restoration of Irish Legislative Independence."

THE MARRIAGE LAWS. - The law of marriage in Ireland, especially as regard Catholics and Protestants, is likely to be placed on a more reliable basis than it has hitherto been. The penal features which disgraced the enactment will be swept away altoge-ther—no longer to disfigure the statue book with pains and penalties only adapted to the times when penal enactments against Catholic liberties of every kind were the order of the day. It is gratifying to find that all parties seem to be agreed on this point. We trust, however, that in the course of legislation nothing will be done to interfere materially with the law as it now stands, in reference to marriages between Ostholics, as there appears a tendency to impose restrictions in this respect, which may prove vexatious to the Catholic clergy. It is stated that greater preliminary publicity should be given of the intention to celebrate such marriages, and that in the celebration of them everything should be done in the most open and public manner. To all these necessary precautions we feel persuaded the Catholic clergy will not have the slightest objection, as they are in all cases most scrupulous on such points. The Yelverton case, however painful and unfortunate it may have been to one of the parties immediatelylinterested, and disgraceful to the other, has been the means of bringing about a salutary and necessary change in the law. Sir Hugh Cairns, it is true, stated in the House the other night that his motion on this question had not been in any way determined by the Yelverton case. There can, however, be no doubt that the Legislature will be induced to settle the question far more speedily now than if that case had never occurred. Mr. Cardwell entered fully into the subject, and is evidently determined to do all he can to have the question settled as soon as possible. He therefore rejected the proposal to enter on what would, in all likelihood, prove an interminable investigation by a Royal Commission of the marriage laws of the United Kingdom .- Dub-

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND .- A motion on the "State of Ireland" was once a thing of ugly import. Everbody knew what to expect from the announcement. A long recital of outrages, fends, conflicts, and crimes was followed by a demand for fresh powers for coercion, and an "Arms Bill, or some similar measure, was proposed, in order that new strength and more formidable terrors might be added to the law. This state of things had been of long standing; indeed, no other had ever been known. Ireland is no longer the Ireland of oiden time. On Tuesday night Lord Clapricarde introduced an Irish question of a perfectly novel aspect. Never had the state of Ireland" suggested such a proposal as was then brought forward. Instead of asking for new Acts or more sanguinary statutes, his Lordship observed that the judicial establishments of Ireland had become unnecessarily large, and that the Courts of Law had been left in overgrown dimensions by the diminution of their work. Crime had so decreased and litigation had so declined that the staff of legal functionaries was extravagantly strong, and retrenchment both practical and expedient. think this strange case was really made out. It is not only that the Irish establishments are our of all proportion to the English establishments, for that might have been a necessary consequence of the state of the country, but it was shown that the actual business of the Courts has been rapidly declining. That such a question as this should be actually entertained is an event extremely gratifying. The country has paid a heavy penalty for the misrule of Ireland. Misrule there was beyond a doubt, but Irish history shows how the ills of Ireland preceded not only all misrule but all rule of any kind. There was always an element in the muschief for which no British Government was answerable, and yet the British Government bore the discredit of all. Every evil was set down to Saxon oppression, whereas many an evil had no Saxon origin. Though the Legislature was constantly occupied with measures for the benefit of Ireland. Irishmen and their sympathizers looked rather to past wrongs than present amends. The oppression of former days was thrown in our teeth, long after it had ceased, and we could never get the credit of good intent however much we strove to deserve it. There is no blame to be thrown on Ireland for this. It was no more than natural. Our generation suffered for the faults of former generations, but there is an end, we trust, of the penalty now. Lord Clanricarde's motion will stand out like a landmark in Irish affairs. It is satisfactory to hear that the expenditure may be retrenched and money saved, but that is the least part of the business. The real cause for congratulation lies in the facts themselves-in the announcement that Irish prosperity has proved a check to Irish litigation and limited the resort to law.

THE CENSUS OF 1861 .- We are favoured with the following returns relating to the census just taken of the population of Ballina (Mayo side):-Males, 2, 164; females, 2,477; total, 4,641. Number of families, 844. Number of inhabited houses, 782. Average number of persons in each family - 54 (nearly) Children attending schools in the town of Ballina -. males, 341; females, 494; total, 835. If we allow 1,200 as the population of Arduaree, as we are not at present in a position to give a return, then we should have the population of the town numbering 5,841 or about 6,000, including the inmates of the workhouse. The population of the town by the census of 1851 was 5,500, including, as we presume, the 1,318 paupers then gathered into the workhouse and auxiliaries from the present Ballina, Killala, Belmullet and Dromore West Unions .- Tyrawley Herald.

IMMIGRATION PROM AMERICA. - Owing to the disturbances in America, several Irish people are leaving that country. The City of Glasgow, which arrived here on Thursday from New York, brought a large number of immigrants. With one or two exceptions, none of them appeared to have benefited by their exile, many of them being very poorly clad, and having an anxious, dejected apprarance. Notwithstanding this immigration, there is no diminution in the amount of emigration On the contrary, it appears on the increase; but this is probably owing to the emigrants being ignorant of the actual of the Parish Priest, Nev. James Roche, who liavel-led far and wide, and was appalled by no difficulties state of America. Last week a large number of in-in collecting the necessary funds, and I have heard tending emigrants went to Queenstown, but out of this a hundred withdrew their names from the agents' books, as soon as they were told of the condition of the country to which they were about committing their fortunes .- Cork Examiner.

THREATENED TRANSFER OF THE GALWAY LINE TO Fornes. The rumour is again current that Galway will, ere long lose her packet station. Various