she would at once earn the respectand, perhaps, she would at once earn the respectand, perhaps, the admiration of the world. The overthrow of Napoleon, with the contemporaneons guardians ship of France, Naples, Spain, Portugal and Belgium have on one side inflamed her national wride into an unendurable subsequent intermedding in the affairs of other countries, while the successful confiscation of Church property, and the proscription of the Catholic Church at home, emboldened her to attempt ever since the same plunder and sacrilege abroad. And these national feelings, like two national ulcers, have diseased her entire social, political and religious frame, have become endemic in the constitution of every Englishman, and can only be eradicated by a treatment the very opposite of the causes which originally engendered these maladies,namely, the humiliation of her imperial sway, and the extinction (I will not say of her creed) of her unjust Church Establishment. The telegrams from India during the next three months may tell a tale in English history such as has not been to such dishonourable tricks. The simple fact is heard since the surprise at Bunker's Hill and that fencing, draining, erection of farm buildings, New Orleans. England most certainly is at this and all similar improvements in the land are in Enmoment in the power of her deadly enemies; and if she escape from the present impending ruin, it will be owing more to the humble concessions of ther political agents in India than to the power of

her military resources. The year 1858 is likely to be a remarkable epoch in English politics. The Cabinet is now an admitted cabal: the Parliament is divided into parties of personal conflict: the press is one continued satire on the surrounding dynasties: France is selected in the columns of daily journals for an object, a target of marked vitupera- something that might fairly be called revolution. tion: Naples is challenged to fight for the small Every solitary and individual instance of any outsum of £4,000, to be given to Watt and Park: the national debt is increasing: the national blood is pouring out in large streams on the of the channel; and it is impossible that what would banks of the Ganges: and it seems to be forgotten that unless these numerous drains on the national frame be soon staunched, the imperial strength must ultimately be exhausted. This was precisely the temper of England in and out of Parliament for some time preceding the separation of America. The nation appears to have lost all her former prudence. If Ireland complains she is chained, and imprisoned, and mocked: if the Celtic tenant dare ask for justice, he is supplied with an English Bible; if his children cry for bread, they are told to read the last tract on the doctrine of Purgatory, published by the Evangelical Society in London. The entire population are at this moment placed in a large amphitheatre, to look on at the prize fight carried on by opposing leaders, in the national Legislature: all things seem at a stand still, till this imperial conflict shall have been decided .-In the mean time the Sikhs are stepping into our shoes in India; nine millions are added to our national debt: the armies and navy of France are increasing their strength beyond all former example; while England is compelled to employ enemics in India, and doubtful friends in Canada, to defend her interests. It all these various items of folly, mismanagement, and injustice, do not portend some approaching catastrophe, then mankind have read the history of past fallen nations in vain.

D. W. C. Bangor, June 8.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Owing to the unremitting exertions and unflagging zeal of the Rev. M. B. Kelly, the revered pastor of Ballybobill, the parisbioners of this populous and able temple for the celebration of the sacred rites of their holy religion.

Messrs, Leonard and Matthews, of Bristol, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £10 through the Rev. M. A. Muldoon, of Kilkonny, as a sum received in the Confessional to be transmitted to them. The Station Master of the Great Southern and Western Railway, at Kilkenny, acknowledges the receipt of £1 restitution money to the company, through the same rov gentleman.—Kükenny Journal.

DUBLIN, JUNE 11TH .- DEATH OF SIE PHILIP CRAMPros.—After a long and painful illness Sir Philip Crampton expired this forenoon at his house in Merrion-square. For half a century the lamented baronet was at the head of the profession, and at the time of his death had reached his 85th or 86th year. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Sir John F. Crampton, K.C.B., British Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. There will be no successor appointed to the office of Surgeon-General of the Porces, as the place, in fact, was abolished many years since, the title being only retained by Sir Philip Crampton as a matter of form.

THE LATE EDWARD WALSH .- A few sympathisers with unrequited genius are making an effort to raise a memorial to the late Edward Walsh, whose valuable translations from the Irish did so much to reveal the treasures of poetry which lay hidden in our ancient tongue. It is not intended to make an absurd contrast between what was done for him in life and after death by any splendid mockery; a modest testimonial to his worth and his genius is all that would be suitable to his career, and is all that is designed by those who have originated the project. We be-lieve it is one that will be sympathised in and aided by every true Irishman. We shall be most happy to be the medium of transmitting to the committee any subscriptions that may be sent to us .- Cork

Hogan.-Genius has its triumph even in the vain shallow city of Dublin, and the funeral car of Hogan, the great sculptor, who died as poor as he had lived, was yet followed to grave by a file of private carriages long enough to cover two of the Boulevards of and the clergy were between them and the Rev. Mr. Paris. Hogan studied in Rome. He was a member of the Society of St. Luke, and the worthy rival of Thorwalsden. He has left a long list of noble works, many of them worthy of the antique, as ' The Drunken Faun' Had he lived, no doubt the statue of treated by the awe stricken multitude. There can Goldsmith, soon to be creeted in Dublin, would have been confided to him; but why did not Dublin also entrust to him the statue of Thomas Moore? undeserved omission of his claims wounded him deeply, it is said, and hastened his premature death, and can we wonder! Has not his legitimate pride our fullest sympathy? Hogan has left eleven childron, and his wife is a foreigner; but no fears can be entertained for their future welfare. The wealthy the kneeling myriads, that a frightful scene was and generous citizens who assisted spontaneously at averted. We strongly urge upon the authorities to his funeral and stood by his weeping children at the grave will not suffer them to want, and already measures have been taken to ensure a large and liberal subscription for their benefit. The students of the University, robed in their academies, walked in pro-.. cession before Hogan's funeral car, and the proprietors of Glasnevin Cemetery testified their respect by offering gratuitously a piece of ground, near to the splendid tomb of O'Connell, for the remains of the illustrious sculptor.— Lurope Artiste.

TENANT RIGHT.—The Tenant-right debates are singularly provoking to any man, who cares about Ireland. They show, not only that the question is wholly misunderstood here but that there is little reason to hope it will be understood for many a year; and then the Timer follows; them up with article treating the whole sudject as a trick upon the credulity of the Irish people, and assuming that those who advise the measure do not really wish to see it carried. That there has been some foundation for this, we are fain to admit. Mr. Napier, in the name of the Derby government of 1852; brought forward proposals which it was impossible to suppose he really intended to carry through the conclude that he intended the English members in the Commons and the House of Lords to take the unpopularity on themselves. But we must not for a moment imagine that such men as Mr. Munsell would lend themselves gland as a rule carried out at the expense of the landlord: in Ireland universally by the tenant, or not at all. To argue that the same law must necessarily be applied to two countries, where the whole custom is so opposite, is mere bigutry. In Ireland, we sincerely believe that it has been, not the exception, but the rule that a tenant who has raised the value of his holding by his own capital and industry has immediately been required to pay for the value he has added to it, or to give place to some one else who will. This is the simple fact, and it is utterly unjust and indefencible. Were anything of the sort common in England, it would at once be set right by legislation, or the refusal of redress would lead to lord, has most justly set the whole country in a flame. Human nature, after all, is the same on the two sides be robbery here can be just and fair in Ireland. Even if it were the custom of England that the tenant should make improvements at his own charge, he has here securities against abuse which do not exist in Ireland, and which we cannot hope to see there for many a day. The landlurd and the tenant are of one blood, of one language, and of one religion; they live on the same spot, their fathers before them, often for many generations have been bound by the closest social ties; they are attached to each other, and are proud of each other-any act of injustice or cruelty to a deserving tenant, would make a landlord a black sheep, not only with the class of tenants, but with his own equals and companions. His unpopularity with them would be greater than with any one else, because they would feel that the disgrace of his offence fell upon the whole class to which they belonged. Of the tenant class only one might suffer; but every landlord would be a serious loser. Ireland is in all respects the contrary of all this; the misery of the country is, that the landlords and tenants, with few exceptions, belong to hostile races and opposite religions. The whole tradition of the country is of wrongs and injuries inflicted by the richer upon the poorer, and of ' wild justice" in crimes of violence on the part of the poorer against the richer. Travellers are shown the spot where the grandfather of such a nobleman shot a Priest in 1798, where such a country gentleman set up a triangle to flog his poor neighbours; or, on the other side, where such a landlord was assassinated, no one would let out by whom. To go further back, the peasantry preserve the recollections of wholesale confiscations; and there is hardly an estate of which it is not believed that, if every man had his own, it would be theirs, and not the landlord's. In most cases, too, these landlords live in another country, and are unknown even by sight, and only represented by agents who have an interest wholly distinct from theirs as well as from that of their tenants. That railroads and steamers have greatly diminished this evil, we must thankfully acknowledge. Above all, the transfer of property by the Encumbered Estates Court has done much. But much remains to be done, and of that, while a great deal is beyond the power even of Parliament (for we cannot merely because we wish it undo the ill effects of centuries of violence and misrule), there is one thing which Parliament can do, and ought to do. It ought to make industry and prodence in a tenant causes, not of loss, but of gain; not of punishment, but of reward; by giving him security that he, and

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A PROTESTANT CLER-GYMAN.—The ceremonies of the great festival of Corous Christi were carried on in the Cathedral on Thursday, with the usual splendor and solempity.-It was admitted by all who were present that the crowd of devout worshippers in attendance was the argest ever witnessed within and around the Church. Solemn High Mass was celebrated at twelve o'clock by the Rev. Patrick Corcoran, R.C.C., assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Covne and Heany, as deacon and sub-deacon. The Very Rev. P. O'Brien, President St. Jarlath's, officiated both at high mass and in the procession as master of cerewonies. His Grace the Archbishop was present on the throne, in full pontificials. Immediately after Mass the procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place in the usual form, along the eastern aisle, through the grand entrance, and around the Cathedral. His Grace carried the Host, under a splendidly decorated canopy, accompanied and preceded by the clergy, in rich vestments and the st dents of the college, in soutanes and surplices. Several hundreds of the female children of the town, dressed in white and wearing garlands of flowers, moved before the procession. In the midst of the solemnity of the procession, whilst the people were kneeling in prostrate and pious adoration, an incident occurred of so grossly indecent and insulting a character that, in pity for the folly and the fanaticism of the actor in it, we should fain pass it over without notice. As his Grace, bearing the blessed Sacrament, was moving along the principal gate, and, of course, within the area of the Cathedral, the Rev. Mr. Seymour, advanced towards him addressed him, and began in a loud voice, to dogmatise against the doctrine of the Real Presence. This unprovoked insult came like a thunderbolt upon the congregated thousands. Most fortunately, the people were kneeling in such a position, that his Grace Seymour. Even as it was, the selemnity of the moment and the unbounded influence possessed by his Grace over the people, alone saved the rev. gentlemau, else he would have been perhaps seriously malbe no second opinion about the fearful results which would have ensued, only for the exertions of the Archbishop and clergy. The indignation of the Catholics of the town and neighborhood, and even of every Protestant, who has heard of the shameful transaction, is unbounded. The matter cannot be allowed to rest here. It was only by the mere coincidence of the relative position of his Grace and take measures whereby such outrageous conduct will be in future avoided. The people have already borne too much from the funtastic exhibitions emanating from the same quarter, and we now warn the authorities that unless care is taken to prevent any further escapades of this rev. gentleman, on their heads will be the guilt of what may ensue, It is the opinion of many that the people acred with a passiveness and a tameness unworthy of Catholics. Let the authorities look to the future. — Dublin Nation:

no one else, will enjoy the fruits of them .- Weekly

Register.

The Government have decided on not risking an other decided on not risking an other defeated production of the interest of the proceedings of the defeated production of the interest of the proceedings of Catholics and " clodding" stones through the windows of their houses. This is so far well, and though there is every reason to believe this excellent advice was tendered with an eye to the probable conse-quence of a breach of the law while Belfast is occupied by a large military force, yet we declare it is. not a bad thing in its way. For we would have the Orangemen to understand that we are not much concerned about their internal demonstrations. The Grand members may get as grandly drunk as they please not only on the 12th but before and after for is long a period as their heads can stand the strain, they may stagger and biccup and swear about their rooms every night of the year till they get hoarse and full asleep—with all this we have nothing to do; it is only when their grandeurs issue out of doors and fall to wounding and slaying their neighbours that we are forced to remonstrate. The Grand Lodge have, however, issued a second address, a lumns . It is a shameful production. One feels a thrill of awe and disgust as he reads those blasphemous familiarities with the name of Gud, those ex traordinary affectations of piety and loyalty coming from a set of fellows who are best known to human government by their continual connexion with riots and disturbances, house-breaking, assaults and batteries, and murder, and who show their obedience to Divine Government by bloodthirstiness, hatred, and uncharitableness towards their neighbours. From the Address one would be led to suppose that the Orangemen still retained some shred of power or influence in their hands, whereas they have sunk so completely into the void of political nonentity, that even Tory Governments pass them over with contempt; and with all their swagger they are unable to influence a cabinet in even the election of a magistrate. Outside their own skulls their importance has no existence whatever. In short, the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland (not to mention the smaller satellites) has become a sort of political Free-and-Easy, where the illustrious members, among whom the greatest unanimity prevails as to their own importance, discuss the merits of their institution, until the waiters, who have become wearied administoring the ordinary stimulus to the piety and patriotism of the Grand Brethren, carry them home or put them into conveyances late in the night. Their present Address, which was never composed under six bot-tles or more, may be duller, but certainly as absurd. as anything that can be found in "Joe Miller." thing can be better than the contrast between their language and conduct. Guardians of the public peace, they are the only party in Ireland who indulge in riot. Their political ascendancy is illustrated by the fact of their being despised by all English Governments, and forgotten by the Irish people, except when the brethren distinguish themselves by breaking the windows of Catholics, and pelting women and children. Orange piety, with its psalm-singing and stabbing, is too petty a joke to need any further allusion. Taking this address generally, we find amid much extraneous matter two leading ideas, which are—that the Grand Orange Lodge is 'the final cause of the universe, and—that God is a Protestant." No less grotesquely ridiculous is the assertion that their organisation is necessary for the protection of the persons and property of Orangemen The Protestants of Cork live in safety and security among an overwhelming population of Catholics; whereas in Ulster, where the Orangemen are enormously in the majority, they pretend it is necessary to sustain an armed organisation for protesting against the Ca-tholic minority. But perhaps the most ludicrous article in this creed is that in which they declare their existence necessary to repeal the power of Rome, and check the progress of Catholicism. It is almost a degradation of the faculty of reason to argue with such a gang of mountebanks and savages; but allowing their numerical importance in the North, their determined spirit of bigorry, their ferocious animus against anything like religious toleration, in what way, we ask, have they ever made their power felt? But happily of late years they have become so contemptible, that every English Government has snubbed and despised them on all possible occasions. Ignorant and mischievious as they may be, they have been unable to buttress a single penal enactment of the past, and are themselves now matly sacrificed to the enlightened spirit of the age Their power in Ireland, of which they have been so long the disgrace, is no longer seen beyond the circle of a street row. The Brethren are now only formidable during the drunkness of July, and it is only in the absence of the police that their political or religious influence has a temporary effect, in the conury. They are despised in Ireland and laughed at in England; the common sense of both countries, the press of both countries, with the exception of the few hired voices that still hiccup the cry of ascendancy in Ulster, are against them, and in the natural course of things they must die out, or be crushed out

of existence.-Nation. THE BELFAST RIOTS .- The Northern Whig thus lescribes the state of the town on the fifth night of the campaign :- "If a stranger had entered Belfast yesterday evening, about five o'clock, he might have come to the very accurate conclusion that the town was in a state both of civil and religious war. The proceedings of the previous night, it was believed, would give additional energy to the combatants last evening, and, at an unusually early hour, the magistrates thought it advisable to call out the military and police. If our readers at a distance can imagine some 800 or 900 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, 200 constabulary, and a large body of the local force, marshalled for the protection of the peace of Belfast at five o'clock yesterday evening, they may be able to arrive at a conception of the state of this part of the north of Ireland."

THE RECENT RIOTS IN BELFAST .- We are happy to be able to announce that the late rioting which so disgraced this town has entirely ceased. Yesterday evening all was perfectly quiet, and during the night no disturbance occurred. Parties of constabulary were placed at an early hou, in the evening in the different districts into which the magistrates felt it necessary to divide the town, but their services were not required throughout the evening, for the greatest order prevailed in every part of the town. There can be no doubt but the rioting has passed over, and we trust that all parties will see that it is fur their advantage, and the well-being of the community at large, that such scenes should not be renewed.—

Belfast News-Letter. The Belfast riots have ceased for the present at least, and it is to be devoutly wished that the measures of repression promptly adopted by Government, aided by the efforts of the respectable inhabitants Protestant, Presbyterian, and Catholic, will prevent their ronewal during the approaching Orange anniversaries. The Grand Orange Lodge has issued a short address earnestly warning the brethren against illegal acts and displays, and recommending pence and good will towards all their countrymen. This is all very well, and may have for the time a good effect; but if, instead of issuing an address, the Grand Lodge simply announced that they had dissolved, or were about to dissolve, their illegal and unnational confederacy, the good effect on the peace and welfare of the community would be still more satisfactory and far more permanent. It is really wonderful how any men, having so large a stake in the country as many of these Orange noblemen and Caulfield was stabled by one of the men with a gentlemen possess, can be so blinded by secturian and bayonet, which he had concented under his coat, and

perties, seems to be an Irish bull of the worst and stupidest sort. The Government will deserve credit by acting promptly and declaively for the repression of these disgraceful closs, and also for placing the police of Belfast on such a footing as will secure impartiality as well as efficiency in these guardians of the public peace; but for our part, we are convinced that nothing but the suppression, or, what would be better, the voluntary dissolution of all secret and sectarian societies, Orange as well as Ribbon, will ever restore permanent peace to this Could not Lord Derby prevail on his Irish country. friends to take the lead in such a movement of real patriotism? The time is ripe for it, and it would make his Government, not only strong now, but memorable hereafter. There may be some individuals who have an interest in keeping up Orangeism for the sake of the personal influence it gives them, but the bulk of the noblemen and gentlemen who document which would fill at least three of our co- support the institution have no such interest; on the contrary, all their interests lie on the side of peace and order, and are inextricably bound up with the improvement and welfare of the country. Surely it is time for these gentlemen to reflect on the absurd and anomalous position they voluntarily occupy in the country—they, the owners, of the soil and the natural guardians of the peace and prosperity of the country, actual conspirators against social order, industrial improvement, and civilisation itself. In no other country of Europe can such an absurd spectacle be witnessed, and we trust it may prove that we are shortly about to get rid for ever of this genuine relic of barbarism. - Tablet.

COST OF THE BELFAST RIOTS.—The Belfast Mercury supplies some instructive information in regard to the extra amount of taxation which will have to be borne by certain townlands in consequence of the late discraceful party riots. One of the heaviest items in the bill will be the charge for the large additional body of police stationed there during the disturbances :- "Since the riots have been renewed the Government has sent to Belfast about 350 additional policemen, each of whom will cost us about 2s 6d. per day from the moment they leave their respective districts in coming here, till they go back again to their homes, supposing them all to belong to the grade of sub-constable; whereas they do not, as they contain the usual proportion of acting constables, constables, and head constables of the first and second classes, whose pay is, of course, greater than that of the sub-constables. The pay of a sub-constable is 1s 6d; an acting-constable, 1s 7d; a constable, 2s; and a head-constable from 2s 9d to 3s 6d. The sub-constable and acting-constable receive each Is a day extra to meet their expenses when out of their own county, and the constable and head-constable is 6d per day each. In this calculation we say nothing about the pay of sub-inspectors and stipendiary magistrates, who must also be maintained as long as they are here on duty; so that, if this large police force is to remain in Belfast till after the 12th of July, their maintenance will cost us a considerable sum. The county cess, which is now being collected, is nearly one-half greater than it was for the spring assizes of the present year, and this is the bardship which presses heavily upon the respectable ratepayers who are obliged to pay dearly for the ruffians who indulge in rioting."

FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS. - The infamous practice of mock brokers, persons who neither own ships or charter ships, does not begin and end in the town of It is not unusual for them to appoint agents in the county—the more distant from seaports the better; and to issue bills and circulars setting forth that the undersigned is owner of or representative of, as the case may be, 'The Illuminated Golden Morning and Blue Dragon, Line of Packets, sailing regularly to all parts of the world.' To carry out the scheme with success they attach the name of one or two of the most favourite and well known clipper ships, belonging to the most eminent firms in the trade, along with a few second class or third class ships, or two belonging to the inferior houses, perhaps partners in the juggle. The intended emiposit, and ties himself to the broker. He comes to Liverpool, intending to sail by the Red Jacket; but on waiting on the broker he finds the ship has been despatched, or it was a mistake to put her up for the day named, as she requires repairs, &c., and cannot possibly be ready for three or four months to come; however, the passenger can suffer no disappointment -he will take care of that—as a still more famous clipper, the finest ship in England, is about to sail; the passage is paid for, and the emigrant shipped off by whatever ship best serves the purpose of the broker. In fact, the emigrant has been sold to the highest bidder, and from first to last it was a scheme to make money at his expense, regardless of his comfort and safety. Now, the law affords no remedy for this offence, by which the broker and emigrant are both defrauded. But the schemes of the mock broker, or officer under the Emigration Act, does not terminate with one plan. They can procure passages on still easier terms. They can metamorphose a clod-hopper into a steward, or procure him a passage, say to Australia, for £10 and the discharge of merely nominal duties, sweeping the decks, and helping the cook. Should this plan be acceptable, the supernumerary steward is dressed as a seaman and passed on the Covernment clearing officer as such. The mock broker receives, it is said, £5 4s on such transactions; and the sailor for a day discovers his duties to be to sweep and keep clean between decks, help the cook, and wash the water closets .-The mock broker has sometimes a turn for benevolence. He sails temperance ships, each with an experienced surgeon and full band of music on board. Such parties establish 'Legally Licensed and Associated Protective Auxiliary Emigration Associations.' They take care, in all their publications, to warn the unwary against persons known as man-catchers, and, by way of protecting the in-terests of the emigrant, will take care of half-notes or drafts, which they should always send in advance, as, by that means, he will arrange that the notes will be exchanged for gold, or the coin current in the country to which the emigrant intends. Such disinterested persons are generally lodging-house keepers or publicans. On receipt of the half-notes the emigrant is usually called over to Liverpool, although the vessel may not be ready to sail for a considerable period. This, however is no fault of his; he was so informed. As a matter of course the emigrant is accommodated in his house-the bill is swelled to the utmost, and when the hour of sailing has arrived the emigrant awakens from his fancied security to find himself ruined and a dupe; a little knowledge would remove this danger. -- Nation.

The Borrisokane guardians have refused to set apart a room in the workhouse to be used as a Catholic chapel.

THE PIKE.—It is rumoured in military circles that, in further compliment to the Irish nation, the lances, now in use by the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, are to be withdrawn immediately, and a most formidable weapon, on the principle of the old Irish pilce, is to be issued to that distinguished corps. The pike will be furnished with a pennon of our own immortal green, similar to a lance flag.—Freeman.

The Limerick Chronicle states that when the Roscommon Militia was being disembodied Captain political bigotry to their truest interests, as well as to has, it is said, since died of the wound.

where is inevitable in the long run, as falsehood is sure to fall against truth. It has been growing small by degrees and heautifully less in Ballingarry, and the day, we are sure cannot be far distant, when the zealous, kind-hearted, and reverend parish priest will see the last withered root of the poison plant cast out from the district. Subjoined are the names of the parties who have made their peace with the church :-

Mrs. Leshy and her two sons, Wm. Nunan, Edmund Nunan, John Nunan, Margaret Nunan, Catherine Nuran, Mary Nunan, Mary Lynch, Wm. Lynch, (child of Mary Lynch,) Mary Grady, Mary Shaughnessy, Mary Leo.

The foregoing parties were received back by the Rev. Mr. Enright, parish priest, into the Catholic Church within the last fortnight. Within the last month or five weeks the following were also received: Patrick Hanzahan, Johanna Kelly, Cathorine Kelly.

And the following were antecedently reconciled to the church from which they temporarily withdrew during the famine visitation, declaring, as those above mentioned generally and publicly did, that they apostatised outwardly in consequence of want, and never doubted the truth of their own faith while they were formally professing another. Two of the abovenamed are young girls whose mother would not even return with them, but who felt they were acting against the dictates of their conscience, and never enjoyed a day's peace whilst they were acting as un-

willing hypocrites :--Thomas Roche, Mrs. Roche, James Storan, Mrs. Storan and children, Patrick Leo, Mrs. Leo, Thomas Cronin, Mrs. Leary, Michael Hogan, Mrs. Grady, William Grady, Margaret Grady, James Grady, Pat Grady.

Of the foregoing parties one, a son of Mrs. Leahy, had been spirited away on Sunday before the dispute (which led to the session case) by the children of Guiry, the souper ag nt, and detained in a houseindeed in several houses—having been removed from one to another-until direct and positive demand was made for his release by his elder brother, John Leahy, the young man named in the Petty Sessions report; and it is believed that the prosecution was instituted against him, and an attack on him subscquently made with a sword by the younger Guiry, because he firmly persisted and succeeded in recovering his young brother from the souper kidnappers.

DESTITUTION IN DONEGAL. The committee appointed to inquire into the destitution existing in Gweedore and Cloughnaheely, in the county of Donegal, met on Tuesday, 1st June, for the first time; Mr. Bagwell in the chair. The chairman expressed a hope that the press would not comment upon the proceedings until the inquiry had terminated.

Hugh M'Bride was examined. He stated that he was cess collector for the parish of Tulloyhalagley; he refused to collect the cess as the people were so poor, and he resigned his situation. In consequence of that he was dismissed from the situation which he held under Lord George Hill, as bailiff. In the western portion of the parish there were about 850 families who were in great poverty, and they were in that state last year. They had to borrow money to pay the police and other rates. He thought the distress was principally caused by taking from them the right of grazing cattle, which was done two or three years ago. The rent and taxes were raised on the land that was left to them. They were obliged to use sen-weed as an addition to their two scanty meals aday-the sea-weed being mixed with the potatoes. Their bedding consisted of straw placed on the floor with a single sheet. They had no blankets, but used a sort of cotton wrapper. He had known as many as nine persons to sleep in one bed at a time. Many of the women were clothed in rags, and their dress was not sufficient for the purposes of decency. The people had not now one-half of the cattle or sheep which they had three years ago; they were obliged to part with them to support themselves and to pay rent and taxes. In several townlands, the food, clothing, and bedding of the people were very bad. in these townlands he had seen the people using sea-weed "to prolong the potato," and women through modesty shrank from being seen by any strange person, as their clothing was not sufficient to cover them. These townlands were on the estate of Lord George Hill. The average rate of wages was in summer 10d a day, and 8d in winter. In the harvest time it was from 10d, to 1s. In the time of turfcutting the wages were about 1s 6d, but that only lasted a fortnight in the year. The laborers did not get any food whatever with the wages, except during the harvest and turf-cutting season.

The witness having given some further evidence. the committee adjourned.

On Thursday the Committee ro-assembled, when Mr. Brown, reporter on the Londonderry Journal, was examined, and stated that he visited Gweedore by direction of the proprietor of that journal, in December, 1857, and May 1858. He found the people in a very destitute condition; they were very badly off as regarded food, clothing, and bedding. The women were not sufficiently clad for the purposes of decency. He saw them eating sea-weed, and they seemed thankful for that, as a restriction had been put on taking sea-weed. He attributed the distress to the high rate of taxation, and taking away the

free mountain grazing.

Mr. Williams said he had been sent from Dublin by the proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post to Gweedore on the 8th of March last. He visited a gres: many cottages, and found the people in a miserably destitute condition. It was his conviction that it was the determination of Lord George Hill to exterminate the whole race. He attributed the distress to the taking away of the free mountain pasture

and the great increase of rents. Rev. J. Doherty said he had been connected with Gweedore as Parish Priest from 1846 to September, 1857. There were 405,011 acres of land in Gweedore and Cloughnabeely belonging to eight landlords. Of that, 20 279 acres were taken from the people—that is, they were deprived of free grazing for their cattle to that extent. No compensation whatever was given to the people for depriving them of that free grazing. Witness sent a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant in 1857 for aid to relieve the distress. The Lord Lieutenant sent down a gentleman from the Poor-Law Board, who reported that there was not extreme distress, as there was not many applications for relief at the workhouse; bu: the people had the greatest reluctance to go to the workhouse. Failing to obtain relief from the Irish Government, the witness and his brother Priest raised about £1,500, and distributed the value in Indian corn and other necessaries among the people. had since been repaid by the people, with the exception of £40. In one townland, consisting of seventy families, there were not twenty families who were independent of sen-weed as food. There was not a lease in all the district. He believed a lease would now be valueless; but before the mountain grazing was taken away, and the rents raised, a lease would have been a great encouragement to industry. Notice to quit was served every year upon the tonants, and whether that notice was carried out or not, he

believed it paralysed the industry of the people. In reply to a question by Sir J. Y. Buller, witness said he did not mean to give the committee to understand that the only subsistence of the people was sea-weed; they mixed the sen-weed with potatoes, and that was their food.

The committee adjourned at four o'clock.