IRISH "PROSPERITY"-At the meeting of the Statistical Society on Tuesday Mr. D. C. Heron, Q. C., read an able paper. "A progressive decrease in po-pulation and in the production of wealth is a sign that something is not right, in the legal, and social conditions of a country." In 1841 the population of Ireland amounted to 8175,124. It was then something less than one third of the population of the United Kingdom. Between the years 1841 and 1861 the population of Ireland decreased from 8,175,124 to 5,764,543; being:a total decrease of 2,751,381. Population is everywhere proportioned to the means of subsistence; and the decrease in the cultivation of land, and the decrease in the number of domestic animals in Ireland, accompanied the decrease in population. Men decay, but wealth does not accumu-late. The total diminution in the cereal crops from 1860 to 1861 is 15,701 acres. The total decrease on green crops in 1861 is 36,974 acres. Decrease in meadow and clover, 47,969 acres. Total, 100,644 acres. Increase in flax, 19,271 acres. Total decrease in the extent of land under crops in 1861, 81,373 acres. Total number of live stock in Ireland from 1855 to 1861: -- Horses, 1855, 556,287; 1860, 619,811; 1861, 613,818. Difference between 1855 and 1861increase, 57,531; do. decrease between 1860 and 1861, 5,993. Gattle, 1855, 3,564,400; 1860, 3,606,374; 1861, 3,468,058. Difference between 1855 and 1861 decrease, 96,342; do decreaso between 1860 and 1861, 138,316. Sheep - 1855, 3,602,342; 1860, 3,542,380; 1861, 3,543,919 Difference between 1855 and 1861-Decrease, 58,423; do increase between 1860 and 1861 — Increase, 1,839. Pigs — 1855, 1,177,605; 1860, 1,271,072; 1861, 1,097,976. Difference between 1855 and 1861-Decrease 79,629; do decrease between 1860 and 1861-173,096. The annual production of Ireland is almost exclusively agricultural. The manufacturing industry is of litthe consequence. The population that has remained in Ireland is deteriorated. The best educated, the most energetic of the peasants have emigrated during the last fifteen years. Population is not the sole test of prosperity—it is one of the tests. Production of wealth is not the sole test of prosperity - it is one of the tests. The diminution of population, the diminution of cultivation, the diminution of domestic animals in Ireland, all show that in the present struggle for existence, which all nations as well as all individuals undergo, Ireland is beaten. The legal conditions under which the peasantry live extract almost all the produce of the land from them, leaving only potatoe and turf to cultivators. The law of landlord and tenant is only a complicated machine to collect rent. The consequences of the peasantry always, in their times of so-called prosperity, being unable to retain and use for themselves more of the produce of the land than potatoes and turf is, that on the slightest climatal change there is nothing for them to fall back upon, and whenever turf and potatoe fail, famine, eviction, and assassination again become the normal conditions belonging to the tenure of the land in Ireland. If the rent of Ireland were paid over the whole of Ireland at the same acreable rate as the rent is paid in the tenant right district of Ulster, the rental of Ireland would amount to twenty seven millions per annum. The actual sum of rent collected is not excessive. considering the natural capabilities of the country and its population. And from the statistics of the acreable rate of rent in the tenant right districts, from what has occurred in France, Prussia, and Switzerland since the peasantry obtained possession of the land, the inference is inevitable that under just legal conditions, merely providing that the tenant of land should possess the property in improvements made by him, a rental of thirty millions per annum could be easily paid by Ireland. One of the causes of the decrease of production is, the best of the peasantry under the present system emigrate. But the working of the poor law in Ireland has had a serious effect in degrading large numbers of the peasantry unable to emigrate. The system of administering relief in workhouses, in my opinion, has been one of the prominent causes in late years for the degradation of the peasantry. Can one of us imagine the feelings of an evicted tenant, with the prospect of the workhouse before him for his wife and family? If he enter and keep them there his sons are doomed for the remainder of their lives to be dishonest beggars. His daughters, after living a few years of squalid misery in the poorhouse, will leave the place and become prostitutes. They will lead the lives of prostitutes and die the deaths of prostitutes; they will drown their wretchedness in drunkenness; they will wake the echoes of our streets with their midnight shricks of despair; they classes; and many of the gentry of the neighborhood will die of unnamed disease in some splendid hos- were present to testify their respect for the dead and pital-and such has been the fate of almost all the female children reared in Irish poorhouses. The amount of human misery represented by the statistics of Ireland for the last fifteen years. I trust, will ever retain a melancholy pre-eminence in European history. I trust no other nation will suffer the same. The emigration from May 1, 1851, to December 31 1860, was 1,163,418. Great distress was suffered before the host left this desolated land-The desolate shore where the emigrant stands,

For a moment to gaze ere he flies from his hearth, Tears fall on his chain though it drops from his hands, For the dungeon he quits is the place of his birth.

The statistics of poverty are equally wonderful. In 1848 the extraordinary number of 2.043,585 persons received poor law relief in Ireland; in 1849, 2,142,766 persons received poor law relief in Ireland. These last figures of themselves account for the decline in the numbers of the population. But whilst the peasantry have declined in numbers, have the upper classes in consequence been prosperous? Have even the cattle increased in numbers? The Incumbered Estates Court has sold by auction a vast quantity of property. This court has been a most useful court; but I never have been able to understand the exultation manifested at the enormous amount of ruin amongst the aristocracy and gentry of Ireland which these figures demonstrate. I regret that there are so many Irish gentlemen annihilated off the soil of Ireland.— The property sold represents about one-thirtieth of the rental of Ireland. A vast quantity of English capital has been expended in the purchase of the property of insolvent Irish landowners; but I have yet to learn that sheriffs' sales and bankruptcy sales of the personal property of traders are the signs of a flourishing trade. If our great Dublin shops were sold of by the Sheriff of the city of Dublin, and their goods purchased by strangers at a low valuation, no one would say that that was a sign of prosperity.

INQUEST ON MAGUIRE. - The inquest on the body of Magnire has lasted two days, and been adjourned to Monday. From the evidence it appears that the body was found within 100 perches of where Maguire's two men were working in the field, and the constabulary on patrol passed along the bye-road close to the spot of the murder (which was inside the field) about the time it was committed. It was besides within half a mile of the police barrack. A knife was selected, lest the police should hear the shot of a pistol or gun. Several witnesses proved that Kennedy had threatened the deceased, had complained that he only owed a year's rent, and that he would die on the road, to be revenged of any one who would take his farm. Soon after the murder and consoling recollection of the kindness and symwas committed Kennedy went into the neighboring smith's forge. The smith had heard of the murder and had mentioned it to another man, but neither of them said a word about it to Kennedy lest they should hurt his feelings, as he had been put out of The Coroner said to David Murphy, the blacksmith | deration.

-And you did not say a word about the murder? Witness-I did not.

Coroner-There is not a man in the room who believes you, nor do I.

The Clonnel Chronicle gives the evidence taken before the coroner on Saturday last. It will be seen that no verdict is as yet reported :-

The first witness sworn was Edmond Phelan. He said :- I live at Nine Mile House. I knew the de-

in April, at the fair of Carrick-on-Suir, about the farm. I advised him to give some money to Michael Kennedy, £20 or £30, to enable him to go out of the country, and he said he would not. I cannot say why I said that to Maguire. It is usual in the country, when a person is put out of his farm, to get some compensation from the person who took it. I also considered that Michael Kennedy might have angry feelings towards Maguire. If another person took the land from which I had been ejected, I am sure I would have angry feelings against that person. I heard many people speaking about Maguire taking the land, and they considered it an ugly turn. I spoke to the wife of the decrused about influencing her husband to give Konnedy some compensation. I came to the house about it, when Maguire said he would not give Kennedy anything. I reasoned with him, and he replied that he had laid out too much money on the land already, and that he was sorry he had anything to do with it. I was afraid that there might some bad end come of Maguire for taking the land Kennedy had been put out of. I also thought that it would be more creditable for the deceased to give Kennedy something. I think any man of honest feeling would speak to Maguire about it. I am married to the niece of the deceased. There was a great deal of talk in the country about his taking Kennedy's farm.

To Mr. Hanna-I never heard a rumor that Kennedy used threats to Maguiro.

Sub-Constable John McCormack examined-I am stationed at Glenbower. On Tuesday last about eleven o'clock, I was called upon by Patrick Smith. He said that "Maguire was shot upon the land." Smith led towards Raheen, but I got there before him, and was first up to where the deceased was lying. He was stretched on his back, his throat cut, and a hole in his cheek just above the teeth. His trowsers and shirt were covered with blood. He was quite dead. I searched for any weapon that might have caused his death. I found none. James Maguire was there walking about, a short distance from his father. He had a stick in his hand beating the ground. He was bawling. I searched the person of the deceased, but found nothing on him but two bits of scorched paper in his trowsers pockets. THE BULLET AGAIN-A JUROR SHOT AT .- We reyesterday. Will we never see the land question settled so as to secure the lives of landlords and tenants, and establish plenty and peace in Ireland?-Tipperary Advocate.

THE GLENBOWER TRAGEDY-CLONMEL, May 13, 1862.-It is currently rumored that a Special Commission will be sent down early next month for the trial of the prisoners charged with the late frightful murders in Tipperary. The Crown Solicitor, Mr. Kemmis, and his assistants, have been in Clonmel for some days past, examining into the evidence given with respect to the murders at Glenbower and Rockwell. In the event of a Special Commission, the brothers Bohan, who have been fully committed to Nenagh Jail, on the charge of attempting to shoot Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, near Templemore, will be removed for trial to Clonmel.—Irish Times Corresnondent.

FUNERAL OF M. THIBBAULT.-CASHEL, May 2nd, 1862 .- After the close of the inquest yesterday, it was determined that the funeral of the unfortunate victim of assassination. Mr. Gustave Thiebault, should take place to-day. Fourteen or fifteen Catnolic Clergymen, from the surrounding districts, arrived at Rockwell this morning, all of whom celebrated Mass during the forencon, in the private chapel, where the coffin was placed. At eleven o'clock a solemn office and high mass was celebrated, the chapel-house and grounds outside being thronged by the multitude of people who had assembled from every part of the surrounding district. The scene was deeply impressive, and, under the awful circumstances, one not easily to be forgotten. At one o'clock, the funeral procession left the mansion of Rockwell for the village of New Inn. where the Parish Church is situated, commanding a magnificent view for many miles around. The clergy were first in the procession, then came the hearse, closely followed by the eldest son of the deceased and his bro-ther, Mr. Charles Thiebault. The father-in-law and other relations of this bereaved family were next. two and two. The tenantry with their sons numbering over one hundred, and headed by Mr. J. B. Kennedy, the agent of the estate, walked two and two. There were besides a large concourse of the people of all their sympathy for his family. The Rev. Nicholas Herbert, J. P., Protestant Rector of New Inn; the foreman of the coroner's jury, M. M'Carthy, and several other gentlemen who served on it, also attended A vault was prepared in the chapel-yard, into which, at three o'clock the coffin was lowered. It was a solemn and imposing scene. A requisition has been forwarded to Lord Lismore, the Lieutenant of the county to convene a meeting of the magistrates at Cashel on an early day, for the purpose of expressing their abhorrence of this diabolical murder, to offer their sympathy to the family, and to devise means to guard against such crime in future. I should mention that his Grace the Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev: Dr. Leahy, was unavoidably absent from the funeral, but, with that true Christian charity for which he is distinguished, he wrote to Mrs. Thiebault, offering, in the most feeling language, all the consolations that religion could afford. The widow and children of the murdered gentleman leave this country for ever in a few days. E. Post.

MADAME THIEBAULT. - Madame Thiebault and her youthful family arrived in town on Thursday after-noon, and proceeded to the house of Mr. J. B. Kennedy, in Mountjoy-square, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Charles Delame, and Mr. Charles Thiebault, brother to the much lamented Gustave Thiebault, of Rockwell. Shortly after her arrival the address of Mr. Wm. Levinge and his tenants, was, by desire of Madame Thiebault, presented by Mr. Levinge him-self, who, having been introduced by Mr. Kennedy, briefly stated how truly be and all his tenants sympathised with her in her hour of affliction, and assured her that this sympathy was generally shared in by the whole country.

The following is Madame Thiebault's reply :-To WILLIAM LEVINGE, Esq.

Sir-We are desired by Madame Thiebault to express to you, and through you to your Tipperary tenantry, how deeply she is affected by the beautiful and touching address which you have presented to her in this her hour of deep and unavailing sorrow, and to convey to you, if it were possible for language to do so, her grateful sense and appreciation of the kindness which dictated a movement entirely unexpected on her part. It is impossible that she can ever forget the fearful scenes of the past week, when, by the commission of a most diabolical murder, she has been deprived, in a moment, of the fondest of husbands, and her children of a most tender and loving father : but she desires us to say that with this deep affliction she will bear with her to her own country a lasting pathy which, under her most painful circumstances. have been so freely accorded to her, and that she will ever preserve amongst her most treasured mementoes of Ireland the address which you and your tenantry have presented to her. We pray you to accept on our own parts the expression of our highest consi-

CHARLES THIEBAULT, Dundee.

withdrew, and in a few short hours the vessel had wafted this amiable and gentle lady, who is a native of France, towards her own country. Fortunately, however, by an interposition of Providence, she takes bimself in behalf of the motion, the house divided, grants were just the same as those we have already 15,296 paupers, against 11,062 on the last day of with her a document which, in the beautiful and when there appeared for it, 111, and against it, 193. so often described, and the preponderance was in April, 1858.—Times. k van it die eine twee in tieken ook om daar kal dask as tij ook het in teel beteel dit dit palvesm jaster sandeeller Dit ook in die twee en en dit bijd ook siemsk soot op het steple toem op we alle in spektingt in vestain te salamen sassaks

ceased. Was speaking to him on the last Thursday touching language of her reply, she says, take will ever preserve amongst her most treasured mementoes of Ireland.' This expression alone, independently of her awful bereavement, is sufficient to warm the hearts of every true Irishman towards her. - Dublin Telegraph.

The authorities of Cashel are still pursuing inquiries into the circumstances attendant upon the late tragedy and an amount of additional evidence has been procured since the holding of the inquest. There were rumors in town to-day of further arrests having been made of certain other parties implicated in the affair. Maher, the drayman, who passed while the body of Mr. Thiebault was lying on the road, has been taken into custody. We learn that some of the crown officials have arrived in Cashel, and are having a map made of the fatal spot where the unfortunate deceased met his doom, besides making other inquiries in order to perfect the evidence taken at the inquest, and upon which the prisoner has been committed for trial. Rumors of a special commission being sent down by government are in circulation, and it is said that Halloran, the man arrested for the murder of Mr. Thiebault, and the brothers Behan, who are in custody, charged with the at-tempted assassination of Golonel Knox, near Templemore, will be arraigned before that tribunal. These reports, as far as we can learn, are based upon no definite foundation. We understand that the prisoner, Halloran has retained the professional services of Mr. Prendergast, solicitor, Clonmel, to conduct his defence in the serious charge preferred against him. It is said that a requisition has been forwarded to the Right Hon. Viscount Lismore, lord lieutenant of the county, to summon a meeting of the magistrates of the county, to deliberate concerning the late awful tragedy, and the steps necessary to be taken to prevent the recurrence of any similar event in Tipperary. -Free Press.

Murder-broad, noonday murder -has once again bared its red hand in Tipperary! What demon of fury has suddenly burst over our land, but yester-day the praised of all tongues! But a few weeks ago and, from North to South empty docks and idle courts proclaimed a reign of virtue such as no other country but our own could exhibit. To day we count our sixth deed of blood, fearful and fatal, withgret to learn, as we are going to press, that one of in the short reckoning of a mouth! This is bad the jurors on the Rockwell inquest was shot at on work. It might do in England, where the frequency and impunity of such terrible crimes seem to have rendered them neither startling nor appalling. But this sudden burst of British 'civilisation' will cause a shudder throughout this island. True friends of Ireland will, at a moment so mournful, be active to repel the shocking idea of palliating assassination by any plea of 'provocation' while they will equally defeat the attempts that doubtless, will be made to hide the fruitful cause that underlies these agrarian murders. A talse and vitiated 'public opinion' amongst the peasantry - entirely and absolutely the result of their atter want of confidence in law, justice, or government in this country—is one cause of these crimes. There are certain broad, clear, strong, and well-defined principles of common justice, which the people see disregarded by the law, when one of the justest Judges of the land has publicly declared he has been 'compelled to administer injustice from the bench." Then, the ignorant and the passionate reason their way, after their own fashion, regarding law and its clients as hateful and unjust. Revenge whispers its hellish temptations as arguments of justice' denied by law; and the devil presents himself in the guise of the spirit of equity. Men brood over and judge their own grievances; hugging the most horrible delusions and setting up the most fatal doctrines of right and wrong. One authority, and one alone there is, which could save them, control them, and guide them in such peril. One authority, whose impartiality they never doubted; whose justice they never questioned; whose paternal love for them they have felt and owned from the cradle. One authority, whose laws have never outraged equity, or compelled injustice to be administered. One authority, whose voice has ever been raised to arrest the ready hand of private vengeauce, while denouncing the tyranny of unjust laws. But, alas, all the power of the Government of this country is exerted to crush, weaken, and destroy the influence of that authority with our people; and the laws that should gratefully recognise in it and its ministers the strongest barriers of society, pursue them as things to be put down .- Morning News.

> The eighth report of the directors of convict prisons comes opportunely to reassure the public mind and abate the alarm caused by the revival of agrarian crime in Tipperary. The number of convicts in Irish prisons in 1853 was more than 3,000. In January, 1861, it was reduced to 1,492, and at the beginning of this year it was only 1,314. The report states that at the present time Parliament is asked to vote 60, 000l. per annum less than was required six years ago though the cost per head is now more than it was then, because there is the same staff of officers over a smaller number. Even now the cost is only 24l. 10s. per head, while in England it is 351. In the five years preceeding 1853 convicts were transported beyoud the seas from Ireland at the rate of 1,000 a-year. Since that time no person has been transported. In the meantime 6.121 convicts have been liberated in this country, and since the establishment of intermediate prisons, six years ago, only ten per cent of the iberated have returned to prison, the great majority having been steadily pursuing courses of honest industry. This gratifying fact is ascribed to three causes-the convicts are trained in small numbers. their labour and training are conducted on plans more natural and better calculated to establish good habits while the appliances for the detection and police supervision of persons who have been once convicted render the pursuit of crime so hazardous that few venture to resume it if they can manage to live otherwise, and the public confidence is so far secured by the reformatory system that employers assist in having the reclaimed convicts absorbed in the labouring population.

> The Roman Catholic prelates have been sitting in conclave in this city for the last four days. The pro-ceedings are not yet made public, but the Morning News states that "immediate and important action with reference to the National system of education was resolved upon." It has reason to think that the clerical patrons of those schools will be inhibited from sending teachers to be trained at the model schools, or taking into employment in future any tenchers who may be so trained; but it does not state that they will be inhibited from taking the money. We have had many threats of this kind hanging over the National system. If it be so dangerous to faith and morals as the Ultramontane prelates allege, it is strange that the children have been left exposed to the danger for 30 years, and that the new generation that has grown up under the system are said to be the most virtuous people in the world, and the most devoted to their church .- Times Dublin Cor.

> THE GALWAY SUBSIDY .- An influential deputation from Ireland waited on Lord Palmerston on Monday, to present a memorial on the subject of the Galway subsidy. It bore the signatures of 76 members of Parliament and several public bodies. Lord Palmerston received the deputation graciously, and promised that the subject should receive full consideration. He was pressed by Lord Dunkellin to say that it would be favorably considered, but replied that he was only an individual member of the Government, and could only say that it would be considered.

> Mr. Whalley has made his annual appearance in the House of Commons with a pertinacity of pur-House of Commons to abolish the Maynooth grant-

lebrated African traveller, Mons. du Chaillu, was delivered last evening in the Metropolitan Hall, to tion, on the subject of "Western Equatorial Africa." The Hali was densely crowded, the interest of the subject, as well as the celebrity of the lecturer, combining to attract a very numerous audience. The chair was occupied by the Rev. C. S. Stanford, D D., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. Of the in-terior of Africa M. du Chaillu said he had penetrated into the interior, and met, to his great surprise, with a trice of cannibuls. He did not see them kill any persons, but he saw the flesh of their victims in their buts, and their bones and skulls lying about the village. He remained two months with that tribe, so that he was perfectly satisfied of the existence of this horrible custom. He discovered those singular people in this way. He was one day watching a monkey which he meant to kill, as he telt very hungry, having travelled a considerable distance without eating. Suddenly on looking round he saw a most magnificent savage with two of his wives. The savages were even more astonished to see him than he was to see them, and testified their surprise and alarm by trembling violently. The man neighbourhood on its erection that their influence had a number of spears in his hands, and was fur- was used with the inspector to have it pulled down; ther armed with a bow and poisoned arrows At first but, as the nuns were resolute in retaining the symhe (M. du Chailla) was afraid lest the savage might | bol of redemption, the Protestant ire bad to go off in take into his head to make him a mark for some of his poisoned arrows, but fortunately no hostile demonstration was made; and finally, on seeing him eat, the savage lost his fears and received him in a friendly spirit. He went with them to their village, where the inhabitants were greatly astonished by his appearance. He was the first white man they had ever seen, and amongst other things they were much surprised at his straight hair, which he allowed to grow long on purpose to astonish them. They had no objection to eat the flesh of any member of their own family, and when a relative died they handed over the body to the members of a different tribe, who returned the compliment at the first opportunity. This fact showed that the people had a civilisation, however low, of their own. They ate their prisoners, but they did not kill men for the pleasure of eating them, as bullocks were slaughtered in this country. In fact, man's flesh was considered by them as a bonne bouche not to be had every day. They were the best blacksmiths of which Africa could boast. They had the curious custom of filing their teeth to a sharp point. This was practised both by men and women and he might remark that in that part of Africa to which he referred the ladies were not as handsome as the gentlemen. They scarcely were any clothing except sometimes a scanty covering made of the skins of wild animals; as to their religious views it was exceedingly difficult to arrive at an accurate idea of their opinions. They had no written language, and superstition had run wild amongst them. In the first place, he did not think they believed in the immortality either of the soul or body, but they had a superstitious belief in the existence of two spirits, one of good and the other of evil. He could not ascertain, however, that they had an idea of the existence of a Supreme Being. Whenever a man became ill they attributed it to the influence of the evil spirit; and thought they should do something to oblige the good spirit to talk with the bad one, in order that the disease might be cured. He said he did not exaggerate when he said he heard the gorilla three miles off, and the beating of his chest a mile. The gorilla was a most terrific picture, and if there was anything to remind them of hell, he did not know any monster so calculated to make the blood run cold in their veins as the gorilla. He could not shoot the animal as he could a lion, but the lion had nothing of the human face, and its eyes were at the sides. One animal came at him beating his chest; he shot him, but after doing so he could not belp shaking for a length of time afterwards, though it would not do to let the natives see it was from fear. The number of bones in a gorilla was the same as the number in man, but when they came to the brain they found that the cranium was very small. The largest capacity was 341 cubic inches, and the medium was about 28 cubic inches, whereas the average of a man was 58 cubic He could not discover the slightest power of speech in him, nor could he ever tame, the gorilla .-The male was brutish and not to be tamed. Their mode of attack was standing erect, and the specimen which he had in the British Museum opened a man with a blow of his hand.

IRISH MANUFACTURE. - The Times, in a notice of the textile fabric exhibited at the International Exhibition, says:-" Nottingham and Limerick show the most exquisite lace. As a whole, however, the Irish collections carry off the palm both for fineness of work and richness of design, and, judging from the progress made within the last few years, Ireland bids fair to gain a greater reputation for its lacework than even Valenciennes or Brussels."

EMIGRATION. - The amount of emigration by Queenstown to America is so great as to attact considerable attention at the present moment. Having regard to the condition of America, divided and torn by civil war as it is, it does seem very extraordinary that so many people should be leaving our shores to seek their fortunes in it. Doubtless, it would not reach to so large an amount, especially amongst the very superior class who pass through our port, but for the prevailing depression amongst our farming classes. But we must be cautious before we assume that emigration generally has increased in proportion to the vastness of the numbers leaving Queenstown. We are rather inclined to look upon the increase as local, that is to say that the natural advantages of Queenstown, as a port of departure, and the facilities afforded by the steamers now weekly leaving it, have attracted to our harbor numbers of those who before would have gone to Liverpool. For while the records of the Inman line show an increase at Cork, for the last month, the returns from Liverpool shew a great falling off. A letter in the Daily News gives the total departures under the act from Liverpool to the United States for the month of April, as 6,800 steerage passengers and 171 cabin; and these went in 18 ships. In 4 ships leaving Cork during the same period there were 2,000 cabin and steerage passengers. The truth is, the large numbers leaving Queens land are to us a subject of congratulation, opposed as we are to emigration, for they are persons who would in any case emigrate, and from that port they sail with every possible comfort and advantage that the emigrant can find .- Cork Examiner.

The Cork Examiner of the 2nd of May, speaking of the emigration to America, further says :- " I would require scarcely any variation of phraseology, and but a more comprehensive and extended detail of facts, to chronicle the still flowing tide of emigration from our shores to the American Continent. The horrors and ravages of war in that distracted and disunited country seem to have not the shadow of an effect in checking the desire for, and the accomplishment of, that almost mysterious self-exile of a people, whose inborn love of their native land is perhaps more strongly testified to in history than that of the people of any country on the face of the globe To the observant eye-witness of the scene which the embarkation wharf at Queenstown presented on Thursday, there was more than sufficient for a discourse on these principles of political economy, which it is now our province to enter upon. Between eight and nine hundred of the best classes of our people-agriculturalists, artisans and laborers-were rushing in densely thronged and surging masses, each with his or her green ticket uplifted to get it stamped at the office of the agent, Captain W. D. Seymour, and to go thro' pose and a perseverance remarkable. He moved the the ordeal of passing the doctor and emigration Mr. Levinge, having received the written reply at that is, to repeal the act of 1845. On this occasion from an early hour in the morning, long before the the hands of Mr. C. Thiebault and M. Delame, then he found a seconder in Mr. Somers, the member for skip had a second in the morning of the people was so great, that the hands of Mr. C. Thiebault and M. Delame, then he found a seconder in Mr. Somers, the member for skip had a single property of the people was so great, that

M. Du CHAILLU IN DUBLIN. - A lecture by the ce- favor of young women, well and comfortably dressed and of prepossessing appearance, the natches of delivered last evening in the Metropolitan Hall, to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association of their nearest male relatives or friends. To particularise what parts of the country they were from, would be but to repeat the names of the thirtytwo counties of Ireland; but entering into an analysis of their respective localities on the registry, we should say the great bulk of them came from-in the order we place them-Kerry, Tipperary, Meath, Westmeath, Cork, Louth, Down, Antrim, and Wexford .-There were, of course, many from other counties, but these may be classed as the principal contributaries to the exodus of yesterday."

RECEPTION AT THE PRESENTATION CONVENT OF LISTOWEL .- There are few prettier towns in Ireland than Listowel in North Kerry. The Presentation Convent is a little outside Listowel, to the west, in the direction of the Atlantic, which is about ten miles distant. The National School (female) is under the charge of the ladies of this community, and forms a wing of the convent. Three hundred children are daily receiving instruction there. There is a cross over the entrance of the schoolhouse which so much excited the ire of the Protestants of the was used with the inspector to have it pulled down; vapour. Thursday, the 5th of the present month, was the 18th anniversary of the founding of this convent, and was a fete day. It was further solemnised by the admittance of two postulants to the novitiate. These were Miss Hope, of Kilbeggan, county Westmeath; and Miss Rearden, daughter of Mr. John Rearden, of Cork. The convent chapel, which forms the second wing of the house, was thrown open to the townspeople. This is a pretty and tastefully decorated little building; it is separated from the convent by a grating, as is the general custom. Inside the grating places were reserved amongst the nuns for the female relatives of the postulants. The cele-brant was the parish priest of Listowel, the Rev. Mr M'Donnell, who was assisted by his curate, the Rev. Mr. Barrett. Amongst the other clergymen in the sanctuary were the Very Rev. E. Hogan, of Cork, exprovincial of the Franciscan order; the Rev. Mr. Murphy, C.O; Rev. Mr. Hope, brother of the postulant; and Rev. Mr. Roche, P.P. - Cork Examiner.

Died, on the 4th ult., at his residence, Syddan, Co. Meath, Mr. James Bashford, at the almost incredible age of 114 years. Up to the moment of his death he was in full possession of all his faculties. He was born in the year 1748, and from that time up to the period of his demise he enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health.

A woman named Tracy died near Templemore, co. Tipperary, on the 30th April, at the advanced age of 112 years.

A Mayo paper announces the death at Carramore, lately, of Thomas Hanahoo, aged 105 years. His faculties remained perfect to the last. He was never known to take a dose of medicine, never complained of a toothoche, and never wore a night cap. He had been employed by one family for the last 40 years, as herd.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND. - From a return of the nquests held upon children under two years of age in London during the past year, we have the fellowing numbers and classification : -

" m oet	a and chassineation;—		
erdic	ts of Wilful Murder	66	
41	Manslaughter	5	
**	Found dend	141	
**	Suffocation (without evidence		
	as to the cause)	131	
**	Accidental Suffocation	147	
"	Deaths from neglect, want, cold, exposure, and natural		
	disease	614	

Total number of deaths

Eleven hundred and four infant lives sacrificed either by murder outright, cruelty, neglect, or other means only less criminal by a shade or two. And this in one city, the one moreover in which there exist far greater facilities for preventing, detecting, and pun-ishing crime than in any other. This fearful amount of preventible deaths, however, by no means includes the real total of infant lives secretly destroyed without the knowledge of any one save of the perpetrators themselves. Or the deaths which are stated in the returns to have been the result of accident, naturai causes, and the like four-liths may be set down as having been designedly brought about. This fearful lurid spot on the civilization and enlightenment of our day is sufficient to make us wish for the return of what are so erroneously called the 'Dark Ages.' The unnatural destruction of their offspring by women is a piece of Pagan savagery becoming more frequent daily in England and elsewhere. In some instances it may be attributed to the Malthusian doctrines which have made more progress, and obtained more secret followers than most people imagine. The returns which we have quoted refer to the British metropolis only, but the crime of infanticide in varions forms exists to a greater or less extent in the provinces, and in all the European countries, whilst n some parts of America it has assumed trightful and alarming proportions .- Dublin Telegraph.

No man, woman, or child need die of starvation in England. There are houses open, there is bread to be eaten. Yet two-thirds of the population of England would rather die of starvation than enter oue of those houses or ent of that bread. May it never be otherwise! But we must remember this strength of the English workman's pride of independence before we can fully appreciate the fact that during the months of March and April the number of paupers weekly relieved in the distressed Unions of Lancashire and Cheshire has been no less than 104,508 | 14 is true that Lancashire alone has a population of 2,. 456,000; but in that part of the kingdom, where labour was remunerative and the spirit of independence was high, the presure must be very severe to have produced such a mass of pauperism as this Between the last year and the present the difference is very marked. A return has just been printed of the number of paupers in every Union throughout the cotton districts, and, on looking over the figures, it becomes distressingly manifest that month after month in the present year hundreds after hundreds bave been pushed by their necessities out of their independence and over the pauper precipice. Up to this time the distress is rather of a moral than of a material kind. Let us not be misunderstood. Moral distress, in the sense in which we now use the word, exceeds in positive suffering, perhaps, any physical suffering that can be endured. To part with cherished objects, to lose the dignity of independency are misfortunes which to an honest man are more poignant than the sharp physical pang. But these are turns in the wheel of destiny against which neither the State, nor the local substitute of the State, can guarantee any man. It is only against absolute cold and hunger that society can undertake to preserve any of its members, and, looking at the figures before us, it does not appear that up to this time the resources of Lancashire have in any respect failed to meet that exigency. Up to the end of last December the expenditure within all these distressed districts was only one per cent. more than it was in 1860, and very considerably less than it was in 1858. In many of these Unions we still find that the number of paupers in April, 1862, does not reach the numbers of panpers in April, 1858. Thus far the destitution has not spread over the whole district. While Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Preston, and Stockport he found a seconder in Mr. Somers, the member for ship had arrived in the harbor from Liverpool, that show an alaiming increase in the number of paupers Kingston-upon-Hull. Sir Robert Peel held that it they forced their way through gates and broke in relieved, most of the other towns do not show much was impossible for the government to take any part in its withdrawal. Mr. Newdegate, having delivered they would not be left behind. The class of emi- Even Manchester itself shows only a present relief of