there were 100. persons more in it last year than the previous one. That would show that there was a considerable amount of destitution in Newry. Besides this, there were a large number receiving outdoor relief: that were; not in the receipt of at before. They had fully 160 or 170 more in the poorhouse now than they had two years ago.

Baron Von Steiglitz seconded the motion:

The committee was then appointed, with power to

add to their numbers. A subscription list was handed round the meeting, and names were put down for upwards of £60 in a few minutes. This sum will undoubtedly be increased considerably, when the members of the committee collect in their respective districts.

The meeting then broke up. Abridged from Newry Examiner.

The Munster News says :- " We understand that the distress existing in Ballyneety and its neight-orhood, amongst the laboring classes is very great. They are chiefly subsisting on turnips, and cannot even ger these in sufficient quantity. They will gladly engage themselves to work for wages as low

as 4d per day." THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND .- The special correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, writing from Oustlebar, county Mayo, gives a sad picture of the condition of the people there. He says: - It is a fact beyond question that Castlebar, 'the county town of Maye, has for the last fifteen years been gradually declining in extent, in trade, and in popuintion; and now, in 1863, you have here, in truth, more the rains of a town than an existing town worthy to stand as the capital of the wide and important county of Mayo. The signs of decay, slow but certain, are visible and striking on every side. The long main street of the town is silent and deserted, and there seems to be no business of any kind doing. At the north eastern end of the town there is a whole depopulated section - a melancholy aggregate of roofless houses, cottages, and cabins-which fa times past were thickly inhabited by honest, industrious people, of whom some are now in America, others in Australia, and a few, perhaps, in the workhouse. The population of the town has dwindled down since the famine years, '47, '48, and '49, from 5,000 to 3,000 -a startling fact; but at once accounted for when it is remembered that the numerons villages and hamlets which formerly surrounded the town were swept away, as the leases fell out, that their sites might be used as grazing lands for the breeding and rearing of cattle and sheep for the English markets."

MORE STATISTICS OF RUIN .- Another of Mr. Donnelly's returns of "Agricultural Statistics" has just been published. It purports to report on the emigration from Ireland and on the agriculture of the country up to the end of 1862; and the tale it tells is just faintest idea of the condition of the country. As compared with 1861, there has been a considerable reduction in the population; the area of land under crops has diminished by 138,841 acres; a decrease of 221,292 in the number of cattle, of 100,163 in the number of sheep, of 9,789 in the number of horses. Pigs have increased in number by 49,743, very nearly the number by which the population has been reduced, and the exchange will, undoubtedly, be gratifying to our rulers. The total loss in the value of live stock between 1861 and 1862 is stated - and the computation is moderate - at £1,564.710. These are. indeed, statistics of ruin, frightful facts, which would drive any people on earth but ourselves into madness. Countries have been invaded and made the theatres of war with less of loss and suffering to the people than is implied in these figures, which we take so coolly, and which are made by our heartless rulers the text from which to mock us with assurances of our progress and prosperity .- Nation.

TAXATION OF IRELAND - THE DROGHEDA GRAND Juny .- At twelve o'clock Francis Brodigan, Esq, High Sheriff for the county of the town of Drogheda, attended by E. Verdon, Esq, Sub-sheriff, took his seat upon the bench, and the gentlemen summoned to attend as grand jurors assemblad in their box immediately after.

P. J. Byrne, Esq, Clerk of the Crown, went through the duties of his office with his usual effi-

ciepcy and courtesy.

The long panel was called over by Mr. Byine, when the following gentlemen, answering, to their names, were duly sworn: -Thomas Carey, foreman; J. Chadwick, T. Hammond, P. M'Evoy, P. Boylan, E. M. Verdon, P. Casey, G. Knaggs, W. Morton, M. Dillon, R. H. Skelly, R. B. Daley, C.B. Powell, J. Deane G. O. Davis, J. Parsons, P. J. Grey, P. Byrne, Weststreet; P. Byrne, Dyer-street; H. Hull, J. Murphy, J. Carroll, H. Hamilton.

Mr. Knaggs - I beg to bring under the notice of the grand jury, a subject of local and general interest to Irishmen, I mean the excessive taxation for imperial purposes to which Ireland subjected. Mr. Fisher had demonstrated that fact. I think it is between 1840 and 1845, he has ishown that our taxation for those purposes was four millions; it is now in round numbers seven millions. I see that the Waterford board of guardians have unanimously resolved to petition parliament on this subject. I have no doubt our board will do likewise. Mr. Fisher shows that while the average taxation per head in England is 4s., in Ireland it is 6s. 6d. I beg to move that a similar petition to that passed in Waterford be sent forward

to parliament from this grand jury.
Dr. Grey said Mr. Knaggs had anticipated him in bring this subject before the grand jury. The subject was one of great national importance, and Mr. Fisher deseared well of the country for the ability with which he had placed it before the public. If Ireland be taxed two millions annually more than she should contribute for imperial purposes, surely it was a sub-There was this adject worthy of serious attention. ditional reason why the Drogbeda Grand Jury should pronounce on the subject. They were the earliest jury that had as yet been called together and they would thus set an example which he trusted others would follow. He held in his hand the petition to which Mr. Knaggs had referred, and felt great pleasure in seconding the resolution that their secretary be requested to prepare a similar one, praying inquiry into the subject of the taxation of Ireland, with a

view to its equitable adjustment. The Foreman put the resolution, which was passed

edanimeusly. F. Brodigan, Esq., High Sheriff, said he had been favoured with a communication from Mr. Fisher. His letter he had placed at the disposal of the foreman. (Mr. B.) fully coincided in the views expressed on this important question .- Drogheda Ar-

OUR DARK SIDE .- The National Party in this country has not done, is not doing, its duty The Catholic element is untrue to its traditions, and nnworthy of the position in which the labours of the great O'Connell placed it. Proofs of these facts are so plain as to scarcely require repetition. They are seen on all sides staring us out of contenance. A thorough National Party can exist only as it acts on on the virtues of the people, and these not the mere natural virtues of prudence and social decency, but the loftier virtues which are possible to human nature elevated by grace. This is a fact which practical Catholics will not venture to dispute. Have our leaders acted according to this rule? No -we repeat no. We have, in reality, no social bond -we have no true sterling patriotism - none of that self-denial and loyalty of soul which is absolutely necessary to bind man to man. Each is too much for himself to stand fast by his brother. There is a universal scramble in one department for the crumbs at the disposal of the alien -in another, for the selfish ends of preeminence. Even in matters of education, we are neither Catholic nor national. In this regard Ireland is a phenomenon. Her population is Catholic-her fessed by himself-for, of course, his agent and he 16 a phenomenon. Her population is Catholic her lessed by indiscretizing the archive action of the aim is to instruct, not must be trented as one in this matter—that there those memorable affairs in the history of our country, Prussia.—Tablet.

in Arthurize and have a convert

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persons more in it than at this time last year, and educate. Our youth can have no moral training, for was no ground for that cruel accusation. What the Byrne Memoirs supply a most interesting and vamorality rests on theology and theology on faith. But amends, then, is he prepared to make for the dreat-faith is expelled from our so-called National Schools, ful wrong and the fearful sufferings he inflicted upon leat it might offend the rival sects that claim an equal footing there. Therefore there is no moral cultureno true religious training in the country. We give our youth a little instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and perhaps classics and send them out to the world to form their morals and pick up theology as best they may. What can we expect to reap from such sowing? Is it any wonder we have pledge-breakers. Catholic violators of oaths and solemn pledges? Is it any wonder, with such training, that we have place-beggars where we should have sterling patriots and independent Nationalists? In this we see the impossibility of a thorough co-operation in the national camp. The personal interest of the higher circles of society is, in some measure, interwoven with the will of the government, either through friends or relatives holding or expecting places. Thus, through the nature of the education given, the various ranks are completely stripped of that bold independence which characterise all who aspire to the name of freemen. This is the dark side of our picture and it is well to glance occasionally at it. With such an ill-trained populaoccasionally at it. lation and vitiated aristocracy, it is not in the nature of things to expect a vigorous effort in the cause of country. We must begin at the beginning in he re-construction of the National Party. Unless the foundation be properly laid, the whole tabric will fall to pieces, as did the Tenant League and Parliamentary Party. We may be wrong, but our conviction is, that with our present system of education true patriotism cannot exist. - Mayo Telegraph.

The Skibbereen Engle says : -- On Friday week (Feb 6), the Rev. Heary Leader left here for Cork, with twenty-four emigrants bound for Canada. They were from the islands of Sherkin and Cape Clear, and their passages and a supply of clothing were provided by Miss Bordett Coutts. We understand that a similar number are to follow next week under the same auspices. To Father Leader these poor islanders will ever owe a debt of gratitude for his kind and indefatigable interposition on their behalf, and to Miss Coutts, who has, in all probability, by her considerate liberality, rescued, these twenty four individuals from the workhouse.

Bad as Lord Plunket's conduct has been as an opiscopal landlord, its faults are thrown completely into shade by his proceedings as a land-owner. -Who will ever hear of Partry without thinking of the ruthless evictions and prosely ising persecutions of Lord Planket - and when will Lord and Bishop Plunket's name be mentioned without at once recalling to mind the horrible scene of sectarian persecution and landlord cruelty of which Partry, since it came into Lord Planket's hands, has been the theatre? It is, indeed, a fearful drama—that history of Lord Plunket's career as proprietor of Partry .what might be expected by any one possessing the | Throughout, the unities of purpose, plan, action, and place have been admirably preserved. Even time in Partry brings no change. Years roll on, and still the same ruthless rule of persecution of Catholic pensants by a Protestant Peer and Bishop, because they will not apostatise from the Faith of their forefathers, prevails in Partry with all the vigour and freshness of new-born zen! There is not a Court of Justice in Mayo, Galway, and Dublic, from the lowest to the highest, the archives of which do not afford evidence of the unceasing torture of Lord Plunket's unhappy tenants in Partry. Nor has it been considered enough to evict them by scores from their wretched holdings and to turn them into the highways in the most inclement weather, without shelter and without food, although they made no default in the payment of their rent, as has been established beyond all question in the courts of law; there was something more iniquitous still to be done to their prejudice; their character was to be defamed and vilified lest, we suppose, public sympathy should be aroused and should rush to the aid of Bishop Plunket's victims. We can discover no other mo tive for the infamous calumnies that have been heaped upon the poor people of Partry by Lord Plunket's instruments for the last four years-the worst and most unscrupulous of whom were his agent, a Mayo Parson, and the local Orange organ, the Mayo Constitution. By the agency of these instruments it was industriously spread abroad that in ejecting his tenauts, amid all the dismal horrors that surrounded that scene of landlord oppression, Lord Plunket was only executing retributive justice upon a gang of conspirators and assassins, whose extermination would be a blessing to society, and whose eviction became a moral obligation upon a landlord who combined in his own person the twofold character of Peer of the Realm and a Bishop of the Established Church. It was felt that something must be done to avert public indignation from the landlord, and that the most effectual mode of doing this would be to hold up the tenants to public execration. And as our contemporary, the Times, had denounced the landlord's conduct as 'a hideous scandal,' the Times was selected as the medium for circulating through out the world the landlord's apology in the shape of a letter from Lord Plunket's land agent, a Mr. W. R. Falkiner, who boldly asserted that the evicted tenants were identified with a system of lawlessness and outrage. That letter bears date the 30th November, 1860. It accomplished its purpose at the time, and it is still the clouk for many an outrage, according to law, upon the tenuntry on Lord Plunker's estate in Partry. In England, where the Catholic religion is unpopular, such a letter was, of course, enough to whitewash the Protestant episcopal landlord and to blacken the Catholic and peasant tenantry; and even the Times - which, to do it justice, often deals trenchant blows at oppressive Protestant landlords, even in defence of Cathelic tenants who are wrongfully treated,-though it did not exactly recant its condemnation of Lord Plunket, withdrew its support from his victims. It is now confessed that Mr. Falsiner's letter was a tissue of foul falsehood and calumny; and the confession is made in the following letter, just published by Mr. Falkiner himself :- "Mr William R Falkiner desires to express his regret for the letter published in the Times newspaper, dated 30th Nov., 1860, in which the tenants evicted from Lord Planker's estate at Partry, in that month, are spoken of as identified with a system of lawlessness and outrage. Mr. Falkiner, on reflection, and especially from what transpired at the late trial, feels that the accusation which that letter contained was not warranted, and ought not to have been made. -The letter was written at a time when the proceedings which had taken place at Partry occasioned much warmth of feeling in the neighbourhood, and Mr Falkiner feels that in using the language which bus been made the subject of complaint, he was, in fact, misled and acted with unduo precipitation. This, though late, would have been still a graceful apology for, and retractation of, one of the most malignant libels upon the character of innocent men that ever emanated from malice, if it had been voluntary. But it has been extorted by the pressure of legal process, and while it vindicates the victims of Lord Plunket's license as a landlord from the infamous slanders of Lord Plunket's agent, it reflects little credit upon the author of the libel. The maligned tenants, or their energetic protector and Parish Priest, Father Lavelle, on their behalf, brought an action against the libeller, and, after all the law's proverbial delays, the matter has at last been set-tled by Mr. Falkiner's confessing his grievous wrong upon the unhappy creatures whom his employer evicted, and undertaking to publish his retractation in the Times and in the local organ of his patron,as well as to pay a heavy sum of money for damages and costs to the plaintiffs. What course will Lord

Plunket now take? The tenants were turned out of

their holdings, not because they were in arrear of

rent-for they owed nothing-but because-so his agent pleaded in the Times-they were identified with

a system of lawlessness and outrage. It is now con-

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ful wrong and the fearful sufferings he inflicted upon those unoffending victims? Surely, the Times, which was made the vehicle of the shocking slander upon the poor pessants of Partry by Lord Plunker's agent, will ask the same question. It is one which Lord Plunket, as a Peer of Parliament and a Bishop of the Established Church, must answer .- Weekly Register.

The contest at Lisburn between the Whig Barbour and the Tory Verner has been a hard tought one. Every known electioneering dodge, and device has been put into operation by Verner's that is the Orange-party. Bogus placards were posted up, and circulars issued, announcing the resignation of Baroour, and making other false statement of a character likely to influence the election. Orangeism out forth its whole strength and did its very best on the occasion. Barbour talked of his connection with the linen trade, he pointed out how de sirable it was that it should be represented in the House of Commons, where at present it has no representation. Verner, on the other hand, had nothing to say for himself except appeals to the passions of the Orange faction, and allusions to Derry and the Boyre. The polling took place to-day. The figures at the close of the poll have not yet been teegraphed to Dublin, but judging from the state of the lists at an advanced hour of the day, when nearly the whole constituency had been polled, it seems almost certain that Barbour has been elected.

SHOCKING SUICIDES IN THE COUNTY MONAGRAN. Two suicides of a very painful nature have taken place in the above county within the last few days The first was that of a respectable man, a farmer named Thomas Morrow, a tenant on the Bath estate, residing at a place called Bloomfield. It is said that the unfortunate man was the victim of a conspiracy concocted for the purpose of driving him off his farm His persecutor had recourse to standering the fair Some of Morrow's wife, in the first instance, and followed it up by other insults. Morrow becoming exasperated, waited on the agent in the hope that something could be done to enable him to leave the locality where he and his family were so much annoyed. No arrangement, however, it appears, could be made, and Morrow's mind becoming affected, he cut his throat with a razor. The second inquest was that of a man named Thomas Foliand, who was also a farmer residing at a place called Lattennity, on the Shirley estate. The unfortunate man had the misfortune to go bail for the sum of £20, and the borrower having failed to pay it, Holland was processed and decreed for the amount at the last quarter sessions. The matter preyed so heavily on his mind, that he hung himself in one of his out-offices. He was well able to discharge the decree, for on searching his pockets after his death, £18 or £19 were found therein.

FIRING AT MR. CUSSIN, IN THE COUNTY OF LI-MERICK. - On last Tuesday night as Mr. John Cussin, of Rockhill, near Bruree, in the county Limerick, was at dinner with his family, he was fired at through the parlour window; four heavy slugs lodged in . his right shoulder, and one entered the right side of his mouth, breaking one of his teeth in the lower jaw, and shattering the remainder. Dr. O'Sullivan, of Charleville, was immediately in attendance, and extracted four of the slugs from his shoulder, and remained with him until an early hour this morning, when he pronounced the wound not fatal. Sub-Inspector Curtis, of Charleville, with Head-Constable O'Neill and a party of police, arrived at Rockbill a little after ten o'clock, when they were joined by the police of Garryfine, who continued to make inquiry and search up to a late hour this morning, but as yet found no clue to the perpetrators of this desperate outrage. Mr. Cussin was not an agent or landlord. He was a gentleman well liked in the neighborhood, which leaves the motive of this outrage a perfect mystery. His life was insured by several parties .-

Cor. of Cork Examiner. THE ROCKWELL MURDER. - The Tipperary Free Press states that on Wednesday evening two men, named Grogan and Ryan, were proceeding home-ward near Cashel, and had a dispute about the murder of M. Thiebault, when Grogan pulled out a pistol and fired at Ryan, who was saved by two flannel vests knotted in front, the ball having struck the knots. Grogan was arrested and brought before the Hou Mr. Firench, who remanded him for further examination. The same journal has the following:-A few days since a poor woman who had been forwarded from Cashel Bridewell on a charge of stealing four stones of potatoes at Dogstown, near the scene of assassination of the late M. Charles Thiebault, statement before Alderman Keni J P., to the effect that she was present and saw the above named gentleman murdered. Her statement bore the semblance of veracity, from the manner in which she detailed some facts already made public in evidence. She was sent back to Cashel, and we understand her deposition has been taken down by the Hon. Martin Ffrench, R.M., and forwarded to the Government nathorities.

THE MEMOIRS OF COLONEL BYRNE -We (Nation) are honored by the following interesting letter from John Martin, Esq. We trust to see the volume to which he refers soon in the Dublin hookshops. That they will command an extensive sale we regard as

To the Editor of the Nation. Kilbroney, Rosstrevor, Feb. 11, 1863.

Dear Sir-Last night I received from Paris a copy of a book in which your renders and all the people of reland ought to take a very deep interest. This book (just published by M. Bossang, 25 Quai Vol-taire) is written in English, and is entitled "Memoirs of Miles Byrne, Chef de Batailton in the service of France, Officer of the Legion of Honor.'

Colonel Byrne died at his residence in Paris on the 24th of January, 1862. For some years, up till the time of his death, I enjoyed the happiness of his friendship; and upon several occasions I was admitted to the privilege of reading from his manuscript portions of the memoirs now given to the public -Last night and this morning I have examined those volumes sufficiently to satisfy myself that they form the most valuable contribution to Irish history which has appeared since the publication of the "Memoirs of Wolfe Tone," as well as that no book of the class possesses greater general interest. Early in his career Colonel Byrne had acquired the habit of making notes of such events as passed under his personal observation, and this habit has enabled him to furnish a personal narrative of the Wexford insurrection of 1798, of the attempt of the noble and unfortunate Robert Emmet in 1803, of the formation of the Irish Legion in the service of France, and of its campaigns in France, Belgium, Spain, Germany, till its disbandment after the fall of Napoleon in 1815.— Besides the campaigns of the Legion, Colonel Byrne served in Greece from 1828 to 1830, and in La Vendee, at the time when the Duchess of Berri attempted to excite a counter-revolution in 1832; and he has left a brief account of the Greek war of independence. He has left also a multitude of short biographical notices of Irish political exiles and other remarkable persons with whom he was acquainted.

Miles Byrne was born at Monasced on the northern border of the county of Wexford, on the 20th March, 1780. When, in 1798, the people of his native county were driven into rebellion by the cruelties exercised against them, he eagerly took up arms, and, at the age of eighteen, was a combatant all through that gallant struggle, in which the peasantry of one of the thirty-two Irish counties for a time resisted the power of England. Upon the final defeat of the Wexford insurgents, he passed into Wicklow, where he remained in arms with Holt and the Wicklow bands to the last, by Glenmalure and the fastnesses of Lugnaquilla. Afterwards, while in hiding in Dublin, he became the bosom friend and confident of

luable account. The first of the three volumes is entirely occupied with his personal narrative of the rebellion, and the subsequent attempt of Robert Emmet. t is the narrative of a man of high intelligence, of the purest honor, an actor in the deeds he chronicles, as modest as he was brave, as generous and kind-hearted as he was carnest and determined. Indeed, now that he is dead, I may declare that Miles Byrne was the most amiable man I ever knew, the most beautiful example of the Irishman-tender and brave, gay and steadfast, proud and modest, the fundest of sons, and brothers, and husbands, the ruest of friends, the most devoted of patriots. A book by such a man is worth whole libraries of books by artists in book-making, and this book is upon Ireland and the exiled sons of Ireland.

I need not say more to recommend it to Irishmen. Sincerely yours,

RENEWAL OF THE GALWAY CONTRACT. - Justice is done at last to Ireland, and the policy of Lard Derby's Government fully vindicated by the promise, officially made, that the Galway contract is to be restored. Lord Palmerston stated, in the House of Commons on Monday night, that 'communication has recently been made from the Treasury to the Galway Company, in accordance with previous intimations to the effect that if the Admiralty shall report that the company are in a condition, as to vessels, to perform the duty which they propose to undertake, her Majesty's Government will be prepared to recommend to this house the renewal of the contract, the details of the arrangements being reserved for settlement between the company and the government.' have no desire to deal harshly with repentant politicians, or we might reproduce some of their bitter denunciations of the absurdity of allowing mails to be conveyed to America from the west-coast of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, in particular, contended that ministers ought not, for the future, to grant mail contracts without first submitting the service to competition, and inviting, by advertisement, tenders for the performance of the same. We believe this course has not been pursued in the present instance. It is evident the contract has been restored in order to gain the favor of the Irish people, now that the time for a general election draws near. It is one of several devices practised by the Whige to regain the ground they have recently lost in the Sister Kingdom. And even if the Irish members are hereby pronitiated, what will the Scotch representatives, terested in another line, say to the restoration of the subsidy? We rejoice, however that Galway, selected by Mr. Lever, M.P., the founder of the line, is once more to enjoy the advantages of steam communication with America, and have only one piece of advice to offer to the Irish people and all persons interested in the success of the line. The restoration of the contract has been wrong from a reluctant Cabinet, but have the Post-office authorities been conciliated? Every official of this department once stood pledged in deadly animosity to the Galway An order was issued that no letters but those specially directed 'via Galway,' should be forwarded by these mail steamers. Let this matter be duly investigated, or the Galway vessels will perform rapid passages but carry no letters. The Galway steamers ought to convey all letters lying at the Post-office at the time of their departure for the American Continent not specially directed to go by another route. Those who desire their correspondence to form the exception must be required to give the necessary instructions.-Press.

EARLY POTATOES. - We have this week been shown a large quantity of ash-leaf kidney potatoes, of this season's growth, quite fit for table. They were grown in the open sir, in the garden of Thomas Turpin, Esq. -Leinster Express.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Guardians of the North Dublin Union, held on Wednesday, Captain Lindsay brought before the board the frequent irregularities that occurred in drawing out the warrants for the removal of Irish poor from England, and the hardships to which the paupers removed and the port unions were subjected to in consequence. and he moved a resolution to the effect-" That the Poor Law Commissioners in London should have their attention called to the matter, and that they should see that the guardians of the various unions he more explicit in their instructions as to the destination of the poor who were removed, and more careful as to how they sent them." A long discussion followed, in the course of which Mr Martin and others protested against the removal of the poor from England. Captain Lindsay's resolution, with an addition, was passed, and it was also resolved to send a copy of the resolution to Sir Robert Peel, Sir Geo. Grey, and each of the Irish members of parliament.

Although the ownership of a great portion of the country has, through the operation of the Landed Estates Court, passed into the hands of Irishmen, it has, I am sorry to say, brought no relief to their poor countrymen. They have proved as hard taskmasters as the 'aliens in blood, in language, and in creed." They are as rapacious, as exacting, and, I may add, as unfeeling in their dealings with the poor, as their more noble predecessors. In the reign of the old aristocracy there was some softness, as the poor tenant expresses it, to be had. There was something which they deemed beneath their notice, and which might be of use to the poor cottier. There was a bit of bottom land, a small patch of bog or mountain, on which they placed little value; but how every sod is vigilantly guarded, and its probable value calculated with as much exactness as a vender of small wares would exercise in reviewing each article of his little stock. The tenant, pinched up on every side, paying double its value, perhaps, for his stripe, and holding it at the pleasure of his master, at whose caprice he is liable to be deprived of it and turned out to starve, has not even the poor consolation of being subservient to a lord or a right honorable baronet, but, hat in hand, must be waiting the behests of one who, perhaps, but a few years ago was much inferior to himself in worldly circumstances .- Cor. Dublin

A Good Example.-We learn from a correspondent that Charles Bianconi, Esq., J.P., of Longfield, on being made aware that destitution to a great extent prevailed in Cashel, gave instructions to his agent, Mr. Butler, to employ a number of laborers at drainage works on his property adjacent to that city. This is an example worthily set by Mr. Bianconi to the other landlords of Ireland, and well deserving of being followed .- Tipperary Free Press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Catholics have purchased St. Margaret's College, Crieff, for £1,420, and intend making it an educational establishment for young ladies. - Guardian.

It is stated that formal proceedings for heresy have been instituted against Professor Jowett, in the Obancellor's Court, Oxford, the prosecutors being the Rev Dr Heurtley, Margaret professor of divinity; and the Rev Dr. Ogilvie, professor of Pastoral Theology. The hearing is expected to take place in the course of the present term.

The Standard says the exact state of parties in the House of Commons has been carefully reckoned over and leaves the Earl of Derby with 314 supporters out of 655 members. Lord Palmerston has but 288, and the remainder are Independent Liberals and Irish members.

Mr. Hennessy, is about to move an address to the forward; and we rejoice that Austria the great Catholic and Conservative Power, has not on'y not imitated the conduct of Prussia, but has even provoked the remonstrances of the Russian Government in the attempt for which he was preparing. Of all present crisis contrast with the course adopted by in a free remarks of the second was also as a successful of the contract of the second of the contract of the

The following is the address which Mr. Pope Hennessy intends to propose in the House of Commons on the subject of Poland. It is to be moved on going into committee of supply on Friday, 27th Feb-

ruary: -Humbly to present to Her Majesty that certain treaty obligations have been incurred by England and other Powers with Russia with respect to Poland, and that these treaty obligations have not been fulfilled by Russia, but were (in the words of Her Majesty's present First Minister) broken almost as soon as concluded :--

That for many years past not one of these engage ments and conditions have been fulfilled :

That it appears from the diplomatic documents which from time to time have been Inid before Parliament, that these external engagements of Russia in respect to Poland were avowedly intended by the contracting parties, on the one hand, as a compensation for the loss of her independence by the dismemberment, and, on the other hand, as guarantees for the peace and security of Europe :

That the breach of the solemn engagements thus incurred between England and Russia has recently been described (July 2, 1861) by Her Majesty's First Minister in his place in this house, in the following words:-

The course which the Government of Russia adopted towards Poland was a complete and decided violation of the treaties of Vienna. The stipulations of the treaty of Vienna were broken also as soon as concluded. Perhaps the greatest violation of a treaty that has ever taken place in the history of the world was that which occurred in the case of Polanc :"

That for years past the Poles have borne with exemplary patience this deliberate violation of their national rights:

That whilst their passive endurance has attracted the admiration of Europe, it seems to have aroused the worst passions of the Russian authorities:

That the patriotic solf-restraint of the unanimous prople of Poland has at length given way under an accommutation of outrages unparalleled in these

That the kingdom of Poland is now the scene of a desolating conflict between the troops of Russia and the people thus driven to desperation :

Humbly to submit to Her Majesty that these facts outly demand the interposition of England in viadication of her own public faith and solemn capagements.

We understand the Address will be seconded by Sir De Lacy Evans.

CARDINAL ANTONRLIES DESPATCH. - A few days go there appeared in the columns of a Conservative contemporary an amusing piece of satire, purporting to be a despatch from Cardinal Antonelli, and desaired to throw ridicale upon the recent offers of our Government to the Pope. As the document professed to be inclosed in a note from a Deputy Legate of the Pope-residing in Leicester square, one might have thought that the jocose character of the despatch was made sufficiently conspicuous. But it has been positively taken au grand scrienz by several Parisian papers, and published as a genuine document of vast colitical value. Nay more, it has been expected with equal faith by more than one influential Irish news paper, and made the subject of long and solemn leading articles, congratulating the Roman Datholic world on Cardinal Antonelli's conclusive manifesto! Morning Star.

HEART RENDING PICTURE OF CATHOLICITY IN SOUTH WALES. To the Catholics. - Among the wild mountains of the mineral districts in South Wales, about twenty miles north of Newport, are situated Brynmaws Mantygio, and Blains, three large places connected by extensive iron works, and numbering an agregate Catholic population of nearly one thousand, all Irish labourers who work like slaves to get a scanty living I have ministered to these poor people for about ten years without chapel, school room, or Priest-house. White our Catholic children had no other alternative than to be left in the hands of proselytising teachers, or to be deprived of all secular instruction, I was myself reduced to assemble my people in a long room of a public house, where they were so crowded that they could not kneel at the moment of Consecration and all this to the great delight of the Welsh Dissenters, who always rejoice in our abjection. It is remarkable that there is more hospility in Wales against the Catholics than in any other part of the Kingdom; a public house, in their opinion, is even too good for the mere Irish and the exercise of their detested religion. Moreover, such place has not always been secured to us; bigotry has often taken umbrage, and often interfered, the consequence being that we been driven many times from public-house to publichouse; thus becoming pitiable objects of laughter, derision, and sarcasm at the hands of our born enemies. At last, by an honourable exception, Mr. Crawshay Bailey, M.P., although a non-Catholic, was moved with compassion upon our abject position, and grantep us a piece of ground whereupon to build a chapel and a school. With the help of the good Catholics of Ireland, our school is begun, and our chapel is nearly completed. The latter is a plain building, large, capacioes, well adapted by the strength of its walls to a cough climate of our mountains, and noble-looking in its simplicity. The whole has cost already £800, and it will probably require £400 more before school and chapel are finished. I have, in this undertaking, no other resources than the charity of the Faithful, to which I trust entirely in my burnble but carnest appeal.

Dear fellow Catholics, you and your Priests can be ually proud of numerous schools, well kept and well attended, of peautiful churches which you have contributed to erect to the glory of God; but in the middle of your many temporal advantages and spiritunl comforts, rember the destitution of your distant brethern, and the hard trials of an humble Missioner surrounded by inveterate enemies, among the coid, barren, and smoky mountains of Wales; the sad contrast cannot fail to arouse your Christian feelings and incline your hearts to an act of laudable and meritorious charity.

Outholics of Eugland and Ireland, members of one and the same Communion with the Catholics of Wales, by supporting us, you support the body to which you belong. Your charity is not solicited for strangers, for we are also a fraction of the Universal Church, whose members are all bound together by ties of sodality and brotherhood. Prove to the world that the old religion of the Irish, as well as their national character, are at least as respectable as the new inventions and the loose morals of the Welsh Dissenters.

Then, in the name of God and Religion, help to rescuesus from such degradation, and your poor frish brethern from the way of perdition. Save a Cathoic Priest from shame, and our common religion from insult and mockery, by helping us, with your charitable contributions, to finish what we have so happily begun.

A. PERCY, Missionary Priest.

Penliwyn. Blackwood, Monmouthshire, January 29, 1863.

DISCOVERY OF SEKLETONS .- A sensation has been created at Guildford, and for several miles round, in consequence of the discovery of no less than five skeletons on a piece of land called Upland, which is situated on the Merron road, about a mile from Guildford. The ground in question is the property of Mr. Savage, bair-dresser, High-street, Guildford, and who Mr. Hennessy, is about to move an address to the bas two men working for him for several months Crown, on Friday, Feb. 27, in which the treaty stipast, their occupation being trenching the ground pulations of 1815 in favor of Poland will be brought discovered five skeletons, each lying in a hole, or sort of rough vault dug out of the chalk. On the breast of one was a dagger or knife. The bones were much decayed, but one of the skulls was in a re-Robert Emmet, who employed him as his Lieutenant for the marked manner in which its behavior at the markagle state of preservation, as were the whole of the teeth. The bodies were lying east and west. London Telegruph.