

persons more in it than at this time last year, and there were 100 persons more in it last year than there were in the previous one.

A subscription list was handed round the meeting, and names were put down for upwards of £60 in a few minutes.

The meeting then broke up. Abridged from *Nevry Examiner*.

The *Munster News* says:—"We understand that the distress existing in Ballyneety and its neighbourhood, amongst the laboring classes is very great.

The *Distress in Ireland*.—The special correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, writing from Castlebar, county Mayo, gives a sad picture of the condition of the people there.

More statistics of ruin.—Another of Mr. Donnelly's returns of "Agricultural Statistics" has just been published.

Taxation of Ireland.—The Drogheda Grand Jury. 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 assembled in their box immediately after.

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 is subjected.

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 is subjected.

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 is subjected.

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 is subjected.

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 is subjected.

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 unworthy of the position in which the labours of the great O'Connell placed it.

educate. Our youth can have no moral training, for morality rests on theology and theology on faith. But faith is expelled from our so-called National Schools, lest it might offend the rival sects that claim an equal footing there.

The Skibbereen Eagle says:—"On Friday week (Feb 6), the Rev. Henry Leader left here for Cork, with twenty-four emigrants bound for Canada.

Bad as Lord Plunket's conduct has been as an episcopal landlord, its faults are thrown completely into shade by his proceedings as a land-owner.

THE ROCKWELL MURDER.—The Tipperary Free Press states that on Wednesday evening two men, named Grogan and Ryan, were proceeding homeward 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.

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 bookshops.

Dear Sir.—Last night I received from Paris a copy of a book in which your readers and all the people of Ireland ought to take a very deep interest.

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.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We learn from a correspondent that Charles Blaneoni, Esq., J.P., of Longfield, on being made aware that destination 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.

was no ground for that cruel accusation. What amends, then, is he prepared to make for the dreadful 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 persecutors of Partry by Lord Plunket's agent, will ask the same question.

The contest at Lisburn between the Whig Barbour and the Tory Verner has been a hard fought one. Every known electioneering dodge and device has been put into operation by Verner's—that is the Orange—party.

SHOCKING SCENES IN THE COUNTY MONAGHAN.—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.

FIRING AT MR. CUSSIN, IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—On last Tuesday night, as Mr. John Cussin, of Rockhill, near Bruce, 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.

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 air, 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 be more explicit in their instructions as to the destination of the poor who were removed, and more careful as to how they sent them."

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 bookshops.

Dear Sir.—Last night I received from Paris a copy of a book in which your readers and all the people of Ireland ought to take a very deep interest.

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.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We learn from a correspondent that Charles Blaneoni, Esq., J.P., of Longfield, on being made aware that destination 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.

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

Mr. Hennessey, is about to move an address to the Crown, on Friday, Feb. 27, in which the treaty stipulations of 1815 in favor of Poland will be brought forward; and we rejoice that Austria the great Catholic and Conservative Power, has not only not initiated the conduct of Prussia, but has even provoked the remonstrances of the Russian Government for the marked manner in which its behavior at the present crisis contrast with the course adopted by Prussia.

the Byrre Memoirs supply a most interesting and valuable account. The first of the three volumes is entirely occupied with his personal narrative of the rebellion, and the subsequent attempt of Robert Emmet. It 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 earnest and determined.

RENEWAL OF THE GALWAY CONTRACT.—Justice is done at last to Ireland, and the policy of Lord Derby's Government fully vindicated by the promise, officially made, that the Galway contract is to be restored.

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 air, 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 be more explicit in their instructions as to the destination of the poor who were removed, and more careful as to how they sent them."

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 bookshops.

Dear Sir.—Last night I received from Paris a copy of a book in which your readers and all the people of Ireland ought to take a very deep interest.

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.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We learn from a correspondent that Charles Blaneoni, Esq., J.P., of Longfield, on being made aware that destination 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.

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

Mr. Hennessey, is about to move an address to the Crown, on Friday, Feb. 27, in which the treaty stipulations of 1815 in favor of Poland will be brought forward; and we rejoice that Austria the great Catholic and Conservative Power, has not only not initiated the conduct of Prussia, but has even provoked the remonstrances of the Russian Government for the marked manner in which its behavior at the present crisis contrast with the course adopted by Prussia.

Mr. Hennessey, is about to move an address to the Crown, on Friday, Feb. 27, in which the treaty stipulations of 1815 in favor of Poland will be brought forward; and we rejoice that Austria the great Catholic and Conservative Power, has not only not initiated the conduct of Prussia, but has even provoked the remonstrances of the Russian Government for the marked manner in which its behavior at the present crisis contrast with the course adopted by Prussia.

Mr. Hennessey, is about to move an address to the Crown, on Friday, Feb. 27, in which the treaty stipulations of 1815 in favor of Poland will be brought forward; and we rejoice that Austria the great Catholic and Conservative Power, has not only not initiated the conduct of Prussia, but has even provoked the remonstrances of the Russian Government for the marked manner in which its behavior at the present crisis contrast with the course adopted by Prussia.

The following is the address which Mr. Pope Hennessey 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 February.

Humily to present to Her Majesty that certain treaty obligations have been incurred by England and other Powers 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 engagements and conditions have been fulfilled:— That it appears from the diplomatic documents which from time to time have been laid before Parliament, that these external engagements of Russia in respect to Poland were avowedly incurred 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 Poland."

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 self-restraint of the unanimous people of Poland has at length given way under an accumulation of outrages unparalleled in these times:—

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 loudly demand the interposition of England in vindication of her own public faith and solemn engagements:—

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

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S DESPATCH.—A few days ago there appeared in the columns of a Conservative contemporary an amusing piece of satire, purporting to be a despatch from Cardinal Antonelli, and designed to throw ridicule upon the recent offers of our Government to the Pope.

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 Brynmawr, Mynydd, and Blaenau, three large places connected by extensive iron works, and numbering an aggregate Catholic population of nearly one thousand, all Irish laborers who work like slaves to get a scanty living.

Dear fellow-Catholics, you and your Priests can be justly proud of numerous schools, well kept and well attended, of beautiful churches which you have contributed to erect to the glory of God; but in the middle of your many temporal advantages and spiritual comforts, remember the destination of your distant brethren, and the hard trials of an humble Missioner surrounded by inveterate enemies, among the cold, 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.

Catholics of England 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 rescue us from such degradation, and your poor Irish brethren from the way of perdition. Save a Catholic 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. FERRY, Missionary Priest. Penllwyn, Blackwood, Monmouthshire, January 29, 1863.

DISCOVERY OF SKELETONS.—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, hair-dresser, High-street, Guildford, and who has two men working for him for several months past, their occupation being trenching the ground and gutting flints. A few days since one of them 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 remarkable state of preservation, as were the whole of the teeth. The bodies were lying east and west.—*London Telegraph*.