

EMIGRATION.—Notwithstanding the numbers which have already left our shores for a more promising land still the emigrant crowd is daily increasing. Not a day passes by but whole families are on the move, from the poor pauper, rescued from poverty by the first earnings of former emigrant relations to the farmer, who, by sale of cattle and furniture, and desertion of land, scrapes up a few pounds—there seems a general desire to escape from this country. It is frightful to look around at the blackness of desolation which stares us in the face in several districts of this county, and a visit to our fairs will make us witnesses of the chief vendors of cattle being intending emigrants; and our streets on market days turned into marts for the sale of furniture of every description and construction. When or how, we ask, will this end? We fear sadly for our poor country.—*Mayo Constitution.*

CONVICTION UNDER THE PASSENGERS' ACT.—At the petty sessions on Friday, Henry Willett was prosecuted by Captain Wm. Kerr, government emigration agent, for acting as a passage broker for America without license. He was convicted and fined in a mitigated penalty of 20l. or 10 days' imprisonment. He was committed to gaol on Saturday, not having paid the penalty.—*Waterford Mail.*

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—BANTRY, MAY 9.—At about five o'clock this morning, during a sudden and violent hurricane from the N.W., the Swansea brig, Jolly Tar, laden with coals and pollard for the Castletown workhouse, was driven from her moorings; and before effective aid could be rendered, went to pieces on the Pumper Rock. Melancholy to relate, the master, Captain J. Lambrish, and part of the crew perished. The mate, Wm. Kilmon was rescued apparently lifeless, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SUICIDE.—A man named John Edwards, who was employed as coast guard at Cooly Point, near Carlingford, committed suicide on yesterday, by shooting himself with his own pistol in the head. The deplorable circumstance took place in his own house. The cause assigned for his having committed the rash act is that his officer, Captain Sibbold, threatened to have him removed from the service or put on the superannuated list. The unfortunate man has left a widow and five children to deplore his melancholy death.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

MURDER OF MR. NORTH.—The constabulary have arrested a man named Daly concerned in this murder. The brother of this man has absconded to America.—*Athlone Independent.*

On the 6th of April last, a man named David Carey received at a hurling match at Carrigreeva a blow of a hurl which fractured his skull, for which he was placed in the Cashel infirmary. On Monday last he died, and next day a coroner's jury inquired into the circumstances of his death. The blow was given by a man named Tom Dwyer, but not designedly.—*Verdict accordingly.*

EJECTION OF TENANTS IN THE COUNTY ANTRIM.—On Saturday, the 3d instant, the sub-sheriff, Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick, escorted by a large constabulary force, and accompanied by two bailiffs, proceeded to the parish of Layd, in the lower half-baronry of Glenarm, for the purpose of ejecting three families on the property of Edmund Cynpage, Esq., of Coolock, near Dublin. The names of the tenants ejected are—Daniel McAnlay, Charles Magee, and Patrick McGloughlin. No resistance whatever was offered by these poor people, and the display of such a force by the sub-sheriff seemed altogether uncalled for. On the 22d ult. a dwelling-house and barn were burned at Ballyboy, in the barony of Carey, on the property of John McGildowney, Esq., supposed to be done maliciously, as the landlord has offered a reward of fifty pounds for the discovery of the perpetrators of it.—*Best's Financier.*

A part of Killamey known as Boherdale was on Tuesday morning the scene of a ferocious, and it is to be feared, a fatal affray. A spirit dealer named Foley, in a state of intoxication, entered the house of a man named Lynch, and addressed some improper observations to the wife of the latter. A quarrel then ensued, blows were given on both sides, and Foley, catching up a carving knife, cut Lynch in a shocking manner on the back and shoulders, inflicting wounds of the most dangerous character. On seeing her husband attacked, Lynch's wife got a hammer and struck Foley on the back of the head, fracturing his skull in a frightful manner. Foley and Lynch are both in a dangerous position at present.—*Cork Examiner.*

THE SHORTSTONE TRAGEDY.—On Thursday a meeting of magistrates was held in the gaol of Dundalk with regard to the murder of Mr. Samuel Coulter. The proceedings were strictly private. There are already well-grounded hopes that the assassins will be brought to justice. Evidence of a very strong nature has been developed by the police, who, in a neighborhood where Mr. Coulter was murdered, have found a hammer covered with blood and hair, and also the stock of a gun into which the lock fits that was discovered on the road near where the unfortunate man was murdered.—*Newry Examiner.*

DEATH FROM GLANDERS.—We regret this week to announce the death of a very respectable inhabitant of this town, Mr. Patrick Kelly, merchant, from the effects of glanders. It appears that some time back Mr. Kelly bought a horse in the fair of Clones, knowing him to be glandered. Having purchased the horse, which was a very good one, at a low price, he hoped to cure him, but unfortunately he caught the infection, and after much suffering he died at his house in Market-street, on Saturday last. We are informed, on the best authority, that a young countryman in the neighborhood of Monaghan is also suffering from the same disease, and not likely to recover. Lately this disease has become frightfully prevalent, and it would be greatly to the benefit of society if the police were empowered to destroy all glandered horses—it could be very easily made an *addenda* to the new police act.—*Monaghan Standard.*

THE CENSUS.—DIMINUTION OF THE POPULATION.—The *Carlton Sentinel* says:—"We give the following particulars relative to the census in reference to the barony of Slievemarague, Queen's county, which, although not official, will be found nearly correct. In 1841 the population amounted to 17,014, in 1851 the number is about 11,500, exhibiting a decrease in this barony alone of about 5,514 persons, or more than one third of the population of 1841. The above district became fearfully impoverished after the potato failure in 1846, and was necessarily thinned by famine, disease and emigration. This is the first statement respecting the Irish census given on anything like authority and certainly the decrease is very considerable for a district in a midland county."

NEWLY DISCOVERED MINE.—A vein of rich mine has been accidentally discovered in Glenafoca, near Curraghmore, in this county.—*Waterford News.*

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—The *Globe* states, for the information of parties interested in the renewal of the Commission for the sale of Irish encumbered estates, and in the proposed legislation with respect to the advance of loans on the security of landed property in Ireland; that the Master of the Rolls only waits a favorable opportunity for applying for leave to introduce two distinct Bills on those subjects. It was originally intended to embody both objects in one bill, but upon a more mature consideration of the distinctions which exist between the two cases, separate legislation for each has been decided upon as more advisable.

EXECUTION OF THE CONVICT CATHERINE CONNELLY.—The execution of this unhappy female, convicted for murder at the last assizes, took place in front of the County Gaol on Saturday. From an early hour of the day every spot from which a glimpse at the hideous spectacle might be obtained was filled with spectators. Order was preserved by a body of police, two troops of hussars, and a party of the 90th Regiment of Foot. During the few days preceding the execution, the unfortunate woman seemed deeply penitent. She was attended by the Very Rev. Dr. Barry, the Rev. P. Begley, and by the Sisters of Mercy, and she invariably joined in the prayers which they offered up with every semblance of fervor. All through she declared that she was innocent. On Saturday morning the Rev. gentleman already named were with her at ten o'clock, and prayed with her until about one. She was then conducted into the press-room, where she remained until half-past one, still engaged in prayer. She was then led out with the rope around her neck, being supported by the Rev. Mr. Begley, and the nurse, and followed by the Rev. Dr. Barry, &c. When on the drop, which she ascended with firmness, the Rev. Mr. Begley, read the prayers for the dead, in which she joined with great earnestness. She then addressed a few words to the crowd in Irish, the purport of which was to reiterate the declaration of her innocence. The executioner then attached the rope to the beam, the prisoner was left alone on the drop, and in a few seconds the bolt was withdrawn. The unfortunate woman struggled but for a moment. The crowd soon after dispersed.—*Cork Examiner.*

DEATHS FROM STARVATION IN LIMERICK.—On Saturday last W. C. Murphy, Esq., coroner, held an inquest at Ballylanders on the body of a man named John Hayes. From the evidence adduced, the jury were led to return a verdict of "Died from desitution." On the same day, Dr. Murphy held an inquest at Herbertstown, on the body of a man named John Morony.—The jury returned a verdict of "Died from desitution."—*Limerick Examiner.*

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—On Sunday morning the neighborhood of the quays in the vicinity of Bachelor's-walk, presented a scene of most painful excitement, in consequence of its being rumored that two young lads had been just unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a small boat on the river. This report was found unhappily correct. The facts of the sad occurrence were as follows:—It appeared that the two lads, Denis White, 13 years of age, and James Gannon, aged 17 years—the latter resident in Jervis-street, and the former in Strand-street—both having been up during Saturday night at a wake, got into a small boat which was moored at the Bachelor's walk quay, for the purpose of rowing about for amusement. They sent a third party who was with them to fetch the boat's paddles, and in the interim the two unfortunate boys entered the boat and commenced to loosen the moorings. By some awkwardness or giddiness on their part, the boat upset, and both the ill-fated lads perished. The accident occurred at the early hour of four in the morning, and no one was by to render assistance. On the alarm being given by some persons who happened to be passing Carlisle-bridge, Police constables 98 C and 172 C, were promptly on the spot, but the two young men had sunk, not to rise again with life. As soon as possible, the above-named men of the police force, procured ropes and drags, and succeeded in raising the bodies, which were conveyed to Jervis-street Hospital; but it was evident that all hopes of restoring animation were vain.—*Freeman.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 2.

SYNOD OF EXETER.

A question from Mr. Childers led to some remarks from Lord J. Russell concerning the Diocesan Synod contemplated by the Bishop of Exeter. His lordship said, that whatever purpose the Bishop had in view, he did not intend to contravene the Act of Henry VIII., or, as it was called, the Act of Submission. The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General did not think such an assembly of clergymen would be unlawful.

The Attorney-General said that canon applied more particularly to provincial synods. The Act which it was thought the Bishop had offended against was the 24th and 25th Henry VIII. The canon was either invalid or insufficient. He should say the latter, for it was clearly evident, that unless an Act was passed for enforcing it more strongly it would be quite incapable for effecting any alteration in the Bishop of Exeter's movements.—(cheers).

MAY 6.

THE IRISH POLITICAL CONVICTS.—In answer to Mr. Anstey, Mr. Hawes stated that the Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land had thought it his duty to withdraw the tickets of leave which had been granted to the three prisoners, M'Manus, O'Doherty, and O'Donohue, in consequence of their misconduct, in acting in direct disobedience to the regulations, by deliberately leaving their districts without leave, and that he had sentenced them to certain terms of imprisonment. Mr. Anstey said that on the first day on which the House went into Committee of Supply he would move a vote of censure upon the Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land.—(hear, hear, from the Irish Members.)

HOME-MADE SPIRITS IN BOND.—ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord Nans moved that the House should immediately resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the present mode of levying the duty on home-made spirits in bond. Lord J. Russell said he considered this a motion to reduce the duty on Scotch and Irish spirits, and regarding it as a question of revenue, this was not a tax he was prepared to reduce, nor did he think it fair to give an advantage to Irish and Scotch spirits over English. The House having divided, the numbers were equal

—159 on either side; whereupon the Speaker, according to usage, to afford an opportunity for another division in the Committee, gave the casting vote in favour of the motion. Whereupon the reporters state, there was "tremendous cheering."

On their return to the gallery, the reporters found Mr. Roebuck appealing to Lord John Russell whether he ought, or was fit, to carry on the affairs of the country with the Government so completely in the hands of the House of Commons, as four recent divisions had proved it to be? He declared that any Minister who regarded his personal character, or the interests of his country, would not lend himself to such a condition of things as now existed. "Why, the noble lord lives on minorities, (cheers and laughter).—Ard I say it is contrary to the interests of England, it is contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, that any Administration should sustain itself by the mere difficulties of its position, and by mere sufferance, and be insulted every day by being conquered, and be unable to advance any one of the principles on which the Government was founded.—(hear).

Lord John Russell spoke amidst profound silence—"Sir, the honorable member for Sheffield has asked me whether I mean to retain office under the present circumstances. He has stated that he thought it unjust to the country for me to do so, and that the commercial interests especially would suffer by that retention of power. The hon. member has a perfect right to put a question of this kind, with a view to the interests of the country; but he has given me certain advice with regard to my own personal character (loud cheers from the Ministerial benches,) which I most respectfully decline to act upon (continued cheering.) Thanking him for his good intentions, I will take care of my own character myself"—(loud and repeated cheers.) His lordship then contrasted the recommendations Mr. Roebuck had given him that night, with the warning he had uttered that "Free-trade was in his (Lord John's) hands," when the Government was last in abeyance. He had never hesitated, as to the resignation of office, when principle demanded it; but he conceived that not only had he a right, but he owed it to his colleagues, to consider with them the fitting time for giving up his office. He referred to the four defeats which Mr. Roebuck had said the Ministry had sustained this session; and he refused to recognise any of them as defeats of such a character as necessarily compelled a Government to resign. He therefore declined to tell Mr. Roebuck what future course he might intend to take:—

"All I can say is, that I trust that those honorable members who have generally supported us, and who adopt our views with regard to public policy, will give us credit for weighing, upon every occasion, what is required by the situation in which we are placed—will feel that we are not disposed, on the one hand, to allow the character of the Government to be impaired and worn away in our hands; and on the other hand, that it is from no sense of affront—from no feeling of pique—that we should propose to make so important a decision as that of resigning our offices, with a view to a change of the Government of the country (cheers.) It is not a question really to be discussed and bandied about in debate; but it is a question for the decision of responsible men (cheers). I must ask them to leave it to us to make that decision, and making it, as I shall do, with the view to the welfare of the country, I shall not have to reproach my own conscience with having deserted those interests which I consider myself bound to maintain" (loud cheers.)

The House then went into committee; but after an attempt to take another division upon the resolution, the Chairman was ordered to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

MAY 12.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

On the order of the day that the Speaker do leave the chair on going into Committee upon this Bill, Mr. Moore interposed an objection of form, that the Bill had been introduced without a compliance with the standing order, which requires that no Bill relating to religion, or for altering the laws concerning religion, shall be brought into the House until the proposition shall have been first considered in a Committee of the whole House, and agreed to by the House. He argued that the Bill applied not only to temporal incidents, but to vital and essential points of religion, and therefore fell within the purview of the standing order.

Sir G. Grey said, the question had not come by surprise upon her Majesty's Government, who, after mature consideration of the subject, and taking the opinion of the chair, had come to the conclusion, from the nature of the Bill, which did not interfere with religion, and from precedents, that the preliminary form of a Committee was unnecessary. Mr. Roebuck sustained the objection.

The Speaker said the question was one of some difficulty, there being no direct authority for the interpretation of the terms "relating to religion;" and "the laws concerning religion;" he was inclined to think that it was not necessary for any Bill to originate in a Committee of the whole House, unless it related not merely to the legal incidents, but to the spiritualities of religion; this the present Bill did not.

Mr. Milner Gibson, thinking that considerable doubt existed, suggested that a Select Committee should examine precedents and report their opinion.

Mr. Reynolds moved that the debate be adjourned. Mr. Keogh insisted that the Bill came within the standing order.

The Solicitor-General said that the faith and doctrine referred to in the standing order were those of the established religion of the country.

The adjournment of the debate was negatived by 179 to 53, and, upon a further division, by 145 to 36.

MAY 14.

THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES BILL.

On the order of the day being read for the second reading of the Religious Houses Bill,

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey presented several petitions, from different parts of the country, and from the relatives of ladies resident in the houses which are the subject of the proposed legislation, against the Bill. The petitions expressed the opinions that were universally felt through the Catholic body in England with respect to such legislation, and were from Norwich, Chatham, St. Asaph, Bath, and other places.

Sir J. Graham and other hon. Members presented similar petitions.

Mr. Lacy, in moving the second reading of the Bill, said its object was, that all religious houses (Protestant included) in which ladies resided bound by monastic or religious vows, should be registered, and that, in all counties in which houses of this kind should be regis-

tered, six magistrates should be appointed, at quarter sessions, to visit such houses without notice, with power, if they found any lady there who wished to come out, to take her out. He had ascertained that there were fifty-three such houses in England and Wales, and that they were vastly on the increase, nineteen having been added within the last four years. If he showed that there was an occasional escape from such houses, he thought he might assume that there were persons within them who wanted to come out; and Mr. Lacy detailed, amongst other incidents connected with these houses, the circumstances attending the alleged escape of two females from convents in England. He drew a similar inference from the necessary irksomeness of conventual restraints, and, admitting the inconvenience that might accompany the unexpected visits of magistrates, he still maintained that it was slight in comparison with the evil of allowing a person to pine unwillingly within the walls of a convent.

Mr. Hume considered that the Bill was likely to irritate a large section of the religious community of the country, and hoped that it would not be passed.

Sir G. Grey also believed that the Bill was open to serious objections, and would, besides, fail to accomplish the object in view. He should support an amendment for postponing the second reading to that day six months.

Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Plimpton, and Lord Bernard supported the Bill.

Mr. R. Palmer and Mr. Grafton hoped that it would be withdrawn.

Lord Ashley thought the subject should be left in the hands of the Government, which he trusted was impressed with the fact that there was a growing feeling in the minds of the public that some supervision should be instituted over houses of this nature.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, refusing to discuss a case which had so completely broken down.

The Solicitor-General thought that, for the House to agree to this Bill would be nothing less than to prefer a very grave indictment against a large body of our countrymen—to brand, in fact, the whole Catholic community, without any case being established to give the slightest warrant for doing so. To bring in a Bill to prevent what did not exist was not in accordance with the usual mode in which the Legislature proceeded. Forcibly to detain any person was a crime of a very grave nature, and a conspiracy to effect duress would render all the parties liable to a very heavy punishment. In any real case of forcible detention, the writ of *habeas corpus* afforded an effectual remedy.

Mr. S. Murphy and Mr. G. Berkeley, opposed the Bill.

Mr. S. Herbert intended also to vote against the Bill of the hon. gentleman; but in doing so, he wished to say that he thought the State had a right to exercise full power of supervision and control Monastic institutions, with perpetual vows, he looked upon as not only unnecessary, but hostile to the spirit of our existing institutions. On public grounds, and as a matter of State policy, he considered that Government had a right to regulate these establishments. Nay, more, we should afford no encouragement to establishments which necessarily must have a tendency to withdraw citizens from their duties and from the service of the State.

On a division, the House rejected the Bill by a majority of 123 to 91.

The writer of the letter in defence of the nunneries of the United Kingdom, is not the wife of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, as at first supposed, but the wife of Baron Arundel, of Wardour Wilts, fourth daughter to Lord Sturton, and third wife of Lord Arundel, whose first wife was a daughter of Lord Clifford, all Catholics.

MEDIAEVAL CUSTOMS IN BURGUNDY.—The dim shadows of a good many mediæval customs still linger in Southern Burgundy. Marriage is celebrated with peculiar popular rites. In some districts the bridegroom, when going to claim his fiancée, is not allowed to enter until either he or some of his friends, whom he is careful to bring with him, have solved certain enigmas propounded to them through the keyhole. A common usage is, after the ceremony, to empty a bag of grain over the young couple—a whimsical fashion, called "*semer les époux*." In one or two arrondissements inter-marriages prevail to a great extent—the people having as great objections to the young men or women "marrying out," as if they were Quakers. Sometimes a village will raise a subscription and provide a damsel with a dowry, rather than that she should be obliged to take up with a stranger swain. The superstitions still lingering in remote localities are a belief in witchcraft and incantations, an aversion to begin any undertaking on a Friday, and a curious horror of the number 13. A custom by no means devoid of a fanciful grace, still exists among the cottagers of this part of Burgundy. A mother with a sickly child, goes into the fields, kneels, and prays for her offspring under the clustering flowers of the Hawthorn tree, the feeling being "that her prayer-laden breath will ascend sweeter to Heaven perfumed with the natural incense of the bursting buds of spring."

PROTESTANT NOTIONS OF WHAT A CHURCH SHOULD BE.—"The perfection to be aimed at, as it seems to me, and as I have said before, would be a Church with a very simple creed, a very grand ritual, and a useful and devoted priesthood. But these combinations are only in Utopians, Blessed Islands, and other fabulous places: no vessel enters their ports, for they are as yet only in the minds of thoughtful men. In forming such an imaginary church, there certainly are some things that might be adopted from the Catholics. The other day I was at Rouen; I went to see the grand old cathedral; the great western doors were thrown wide open right upon the market-place filled with flowers, and, in the centre aisle, not before any image, a poor woman and her child were praying. I was only there a few minutes, and these two figures remain impressed upon my mind. It is surely very good that the poor should have some place free from the restraints, the interruptions, the familiarity, and the squalidness of home, where they may think a great thought, utter a lonely sigh, a fervent prayer, an inward wail. And the rich need the same thing too. Protestantism, when it shuts up its churches, or allows discreditable twopences to be paid at the door, cannot be said to show well in these matters. In becoming so nice and near, it seems to have brushed away a great deal of meaning and usefulness with the dirt and irregularity."