

MISSIONS IN THE WEST.

(To the Editor of the Dublin Telegraph.)

Glidden, Connemara, Feb. 4, 1862. Sir—Since the Missions commenced in Connemara, some thirteen or fourteen years ago, all that has been added to the Church of England is only a few paid converts.

And although such is the naked truth, still the mission-men are unceasingly crying out for money to enable them to carry on "the work" vigorously.

Many are the appellations that are applied to the Missions in the West. The mission-men of Glidden and Roundstone call it "the work," while a Tuam clergyman (looking for money through the medium of a Dublin paper) compares the Connemara Missions to a "building half finished; but he continued to say that if the subscribers would enlarge their contributions they would be enabled to complete it."

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After showing the increase of Protestants in Connemara since 1839, Mr. Flunkett mentions the names of eminent men in England who assisted the mission, and then made use of his controversial insult—namely, that the "unwisely scaffolding would soon be removed; but he did not mention a word about the means that has been taken by the conductors of the missions to remove what he calls "unwisely" during the last fourteen years.

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A PROTESTANT.

MAYNOUTH COLLEGE.—The "concursum" for the chair of Belles lettres and French, began, as we already announced, on last Friday and closed on yesterday. There were only three candidates, the Rev. Messrs. Mathew, Lawlor, and O'Rourke.

The Court of Chancery was occupied part of yesterday and to-day with the estates of Mr. Smith O'Brien. The Lord Chancellor dismissed the petition of the trustees, set aside the trust deeds of 1848, and confirmed the deed of 1861, by which the eldest son becomes possessed of the property, paying his father £2,000 a year during his life, as well as charges for the support of the younger children.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT QUESTION.—Mr. Wm. Malcolmson, of Portlaw, Waterford, has written a very sensible letter to Sir Robert Peel on the land question. He complains of an evil which greatly retards the prosperity of the country, and, in the nature of things, must do so as long as it remains.

FINDING OF A "CROCK OF GOLD" —Last week Mr. Michael Feehan, a respectable farmer, residing at Gurtanagap, on the borders of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, had eight labourers engaged in digging up a stubble field on his neighboring farm of Williamstown. The locality was one in which "dreamers" had from time immemorial declared a "crock of gold" was buried; and as the orders received by the workmen were that they should dig pretty deep, and leave no stone under the surface which a plough might be likely to come in contact with, speculations in half jest, half earnest, were freely indulged in amongst them as to their chance of "making their fortune" by lighting on the treasure supposed to be somewhere there under the charge of the fairies.

more than will support him—collecting off his farm very little more than nature produces for him in the way of grass crops—employing little manure and less labour—can the results to Ireland be anything but depressing? Is there any wonder that our population is decreasing by emigration, with abundance of employment at home if our land was properly leased and tilled?

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—We (Dublin Telegraph) have been favored with a visit by Mr. Charlton, who has been commissioned by the government of Canada to forward emigration from this island to that thriving Province, the condition and resources of which have not hitherto been sufficiently made known to the people of Great Britain and Ireland.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—On Sunday last the Rev. Jas. Campbell, C.C., Armagh, denounced the abominable system of Ribbonism from the altar of St. Patrick's Church. The congregation, as usual at third mass, was very large. He said the primate and clergy were grieved to hear that agents of this society were trying to extend it to Armagh, having signally failed in other parishes.

RAISING THE WIND.—DORK, Saturday Evening.

A great deal of gossip has been occasioned here for some days by transactions which have come to light and which have occasioned much annoyance to many respectable families in this county and city. Last June a rector of a parish not far from this city applied to the Bishop to be allowed to go abroad for some time for the benefit of his health, proposing to pay a superannuation during his absence.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning a farmer named John Kennedy, residing at Kilmacmin, near Shirone, in the King's County, left his residence on horseback, and proceeded to attend a fair held at Borrisokane, for the purpose of purchasing cows and pigs.

golden store, which was, no doubt to burst upon their enraptured vision on the removal of the flag. To work they then went again, and this time the flag was entirely lifted away. The crock there was no doubt, of the size of a large augur bowl, carefully placed in a little chamber formed by four flags set upon their edges, and having another flag for the bottom, and on which the earthenware vessel stood. But lo! great was the disappointment of all in finding that although the "crock" was full, it was not of shining ore, but merely of small bones, partially burned, a quantity of which were also found beneath the bottom flag, which, notwithstanding their first disappointment, they did not fail to lift, in further search of the expected treasure.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The extreme earnestness—we had almost said vehemence—with which the Times, for two or three days after the death of the Prince Consort, appealed to the Prince of Wales to decide instantly and finally on a life of usefulness and against a life of frivolity and folly, has induced many persons to suppose that His Royal Highness was hesitating as to the choice he should make, and that his tastes and habits are not such as his royal mother could wish, or the nation approve of.

DISTRESS IN LANCASTER.—The relief returns from Oldham show that the distress is increasing there.

This week out-door relief was administered to 2,105, against 1,823 for the previous week. Still if it is any consolation, affairs were much worse in Oldham in 1857 and 1858. In the latter year, relief was administered in the third week of January to 2,716 persons, while 454 were in the workhouse; the same week this year there were 523 persons in the workhouse, and 1,823 relieved outside. In Rochdale the comparison between this year and last year stands as follows:—1861, 1,725 persons relieved; 1862, 3,231. Owing to the number in Rochdale, who it is said, will not accept relief on poor law terms, an impression prevails that the Board should rescind its regulations.

and had a dispute, which resulted in a conflict, and the injuries were inflicted on his head which caused his death. A third report is that he was drunk, and having fallen from his horse was killed. A despatch has been forwarded to Nough requiring the attendance of the coroner.—Saunders.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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for the despatch of troops and stores across Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of the devotion with which those exertions were seconded by the colonial military authorities. A still more gratifying fact is the cordiality with which they were received and helped forward on their adventurous journey by the settlers themselves. The lumberers of New Brunswick submitted cheerfully to deprivations on their snuff-keeps, and did their best to keep the road clear; the villagers of Lower Canada, headed by their curés, opened their houses to them, provided cooked provisions for them, and volunteered to take care of any disabled soldiers. So marked was the hospitality of the French habitants to the troops which landed at Bic under the command of Colonel Peacocke and marched thence to Riviere du Loup, that the Governor-General has thought it right to thank them in the name of the Government through a letter to the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of Quebec.—London Times.

HAD THE AMERICANS ALWAYS shown ordinary consideration for the difficulties of other States, they would be entitled to it now, in this their terrible crisis, perhaps the supreme hour of their Democratic institutions. The greatest difficulty of all is that every American thinks it his duty to co-operate everywhere with treason for the overthrow of monarchical Governments, and the American Government has always protected its citizens in the exercise of that duty, and even vindicated it with the demand of damages and amends.

CRIMINAL IN A COUNTY COURT.—A singular case has been tried at the Southwark County Court.

A tradesman in Kent street was the plaintiff, and the defendant was described in the report as "a shrewdly dressed young woman." It appears that the lady was enveloped in a capacious crinoline, and she permitted a hoop to become entangled with a ladder placed against the shop front for window-cleaning purposes, and broken glass to the tune of £1 1s was the result. The tradesman sought to recover that amount. The defendant said she was only an infant, and that her Pa should have been summoned, not her. She admitted, however, that she was 19. His Honor decided that she was liable, and ordered her to pay the amount claimed. The complainant applied for costs His Honor: "No, not in this case; I think the crinoline will entail quite enough punishment on its wearer." On hearing this the defendant flounced out of Court, declaring she would never pay; her Pa must.

UNITED STATES.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Republic, dated Cairo, the 3rd instant, says that Columbus has been evacuated and burned by the rebels.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—A special despatch to the Times of this city, dated Clarksville, Feb. 23, gives the following glowing account of the state of feeling among the people there. It says that there is but one man in the town and he is sixty years old, or he would have been killed long ago. The Hon. Cave Johnson was a prominent advocate of the Union until the war commenced, is now as powerful an advocate on the other side. He says that the only effect of our success would be to drive the people of Tennessee into the mountains and render them desperate. There is not a spot of Union feeling here, and no one pretends to disguise the fact. The people of Clarksville glory in Secession, but at the same time trembling lest the town should be burned.

The war has commenced in earnest, and the South is just beginning to develop those qualities which will be its chief glory in after ages. Let the work go on. Let the southern heart be thoroughly fired. If other defeats are necessary to complete the work, we may regret the necessity, but must welcome the chastisement. God helps those who help themselves. All the nations of the earth cannot subjugate a people such as ours when they are determined to be free. "Sweet are the uses of adversity," and we have already seen how good may come of evil. Soon the South will be bristling with the bayonets of those who had no thought of joining the ranks until the death of Zollicoffer and the defeat at Hogen's Cross Roads taught them their duty. The clouds that are passing over us are fleet and shadowy, obscuring the sun but for a moment, while they distil gentle showers, whose influences upon the southern heart will be as those of the rains of April upon the earth, giving new life and infusing new energies into it. "The enemy has gained advantage over us. We have met reverses. Flushed with success and full of arrogance, the government at Washington will press forward the movement which has been so promisingly initiated. Soon our generals will turn upon their forces, as did Washington upon the enemy who had followed his broken and dispirited army through the Jerseys, and soon the nation will rejoice in brilliant victories wrested from superior numbers by southern valor, and soon the premature rejoicings of the North will be turned into weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. New soldiers by tens of thousands will gather around the banner of liberty; a new spirit will animate the hearts of these who are in arms for the defence of homes, lives and independence; and the historian may nib his pen for the record of deeds of glory that will cast the achievements of our fathers in the shade."—Doulton Green Courier.

The negroes within the Federal lines at Beaufort do not appear to have profited by the advent of the Northern liberating army. The correspondent of the New York Tribune thus speaks of their treatment:—Sufficient care has not been taken to protect the negroes in camp from oppression, and those on the plantations from outrage and robbery. The former, while in immediate charge of their superintendent or his assistants, are kindly treated and moderately worked. But a large number are daily distributed through the camp in temporary or permanent detail by the Quartermaster, and are for the time under the orders of commissioned officers, warrant officers, civilians, and even privates. The rooted contempt of the Anglo-Saxon for the African race, especially strong in inferior specimens of the former, shows itself in hourly acts of fraudulent oppression. The manner in which a portion of this Northern army allows itself to speak and act toward the negroes with whom it is brought in contact is a disgrace to the civilization which it assumes to represent and defend. No guards were stationed however to ensure protection to this property, or to the negroes from the lawless visits of soldiers. I am reluctant to write on this latter subject in detail, and regret that I am obliged to refer to it at all. Everyone knows what use will be made of such statements, but I do not think they ought to be wholly restrained. If no military authority can be evoked to prevent such abuses, I see no other remedy than to give facts, dates and names. If anybody thinks it a creditable business to insult and oppress a quiet-liberated slave, whose services he uses, and whose future character and capacity largely depend on his discretion and humanity, it is just to award him the full benefit of a public disclosure. The difficulty in both these cases is that sufficient pains are not taken to inquire into the condition of affairs in camp and on the plantations, and then to apply the remedy. Other correspondents are not so fearful of declaring the truth; let the Northern character submit itself to the disclosure, and we learn from them that the negro population has been mercilessly plundered of everything which could tempt the avarice or appetite of the soldiers; the women violated; and the men subjected to constant cruelty and violence. And the result is that the liberators are regarded with as much horror and detestation by the blacks as by the Southern white population.