

POOR LAW RELIEF IN IRELAND.—In our article last week on the revolving nature of the relief provided by the Poor-law to the feelings of the Catholic poor of Ireland, whose indignance it professes to succour, we expressed our regret that we had not statistical information as to the numbers of Catholic and Protestant children respectively in the Poor-houses, and the respective numbers of Catholic and Protestant schoolmasters and school-mistresses provided for them.

We are indebted to a distinguished champion of the Irish poor for the desired information, in so far as Protestant Ulster is concerned.

It appears from the Parliamentary Report of the Irish Poor Relief Committee that, on the 1st of May, 1861, there were in the workhouses of Ulster:— 1,953 male Protestant paupers, and 2,675 female— 4,528 Protestants in all.

Male Catholic ditto, 3,959; female, 2,879; in all 6,838.

The Catholic inmates, thus, of these would-be homes of the poor, creatures whom dire poverty has driven there for existence, are some 300 more than half the entire number.

According to all ordinary notions of common fairness, we should expect the officials, with whom the poor creatures are brought into close and constant connection to be in something like the same proportion as to their respective religious creeds.

How is this done in the union-houses of Protestant Ulster? Of clerks of the union there are—Protestants 401 Catholics, 51

Of masters of workhouses there are—Protestants, 401 Catholics, 41

Of matrons of ditto, there are—Protestants, 41 Catholics, 31

And the crowning of the whole iniquity is the disproportion of Catholic school-masters and mistresses to the number of Catholic children.

The number of Catholic boys in Ulster workhouses under 15 years of age is— 577 Of Protestant boys, 911

For the instruction of these there are 20 Protestant schoolmasters, and only one Catholic!

The number of Catholic girls is 876 The number of Protestant girls is 921

For the instruction of these are 33 Protestant schoolmistresses, and only 5 Catholic.

It appears, from returns just issued by the Landed Estates Court, that its business is not diminishing. In 1855 there were 62 petitions for sale by encumbrancers; in 1860 there were 67, and 80 in 1861.

wish to treat both parties according to their merits. Secondly, while one faction is becoming more hostile, it would be bad policy to continue to play into its hands against those who seem inclined to act more justly towards this country.

Resolved.—That to the defection of the Irish National party of Independent Opposition may be deservedly traced the chief troubles of the Pontificate as well as the starvation of the Irish people.

Such is the policy for Ireland, and were it adopted honestly by twenty Irish members for two sessions, there is not a single grievance, which might not be redressed.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—Every week, we might say every day, is adding its sad testimony to the cruel truth of Sir Robert Peel's heartless denial of the existence of terrible distress in Ireland.

The sums collected in this town for its relief, first through the instrumentality of the lectures organised by the Young Men's Societies, and subsequently of a public meeting, which together cannot be far short of £200, will go but a little way towards providing for the deep distress that prevails in many quarters.

There is at present in Liverpool a brother of the Third Order of The B. V. M. of Mount Carmel, soliciting assistance for the fearful distress existing in the district where he resides.

The following letter of the P.P. of the parish, to the Dublin News, will give our readers an idea of the distress prevailing:—

My dear Sir,—My house is surrounded by scores of starving poor every day. I have no means to relieve them. I cannot even employ to complete some works connected with the new Parish Church, some tradesmen and labourers who are totally destitute.

The case which this gentleman is here to collect alms for has been strongly urged on us by those in Dublin whose opinion is entitled to every weight; and we hope we may be allowed to recommend it specially to the charity of our readers.

THE INQUEST ON MR. THIEBAULT.—An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday.

The jury having been sworn, they coroner said that they were empanelled to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Thiebault.

Woodlock was again brought up for examination, and said that when he passed the deceased and the man whom he said he thought was Connors, he was convinced in his mind that the man was Tom Halloran who had been dispossessed; there was no other person passed the road between that time and when he heard the shot fired.

Thomas Halloran as the man whom he saw speaking to the deceased on the road.

John Hennessey deposed that he was sitting out on Monday; he heard the shot fired, and saw the smoke near where the deceased was subsequently found; he also saw the dog jumping and barking, and saw a man as if beating something on the road; he thought it was some one who had killed a hare; he saw a man afterwards going towards Boyton-rath.

Michael Connors proved that the deceased evicted the Hallorans, and that Mrs. Thiebault had received a threatening notice before that, to the effect that, if any one was evicted, Mr. Thiebault would be shot.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Thomas Halloran, who was then committed to Gashel bridewell on the warrant of the coroner.—Free Press.

Thomas Halloran was conveyed, manacled, to the goal of Clonmel, guarded by a party of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, with drawn sabres, and 60 of the constabulary, with fixed bayonets.

Not creed, nor class, nor country can save a marked victim of agrarian vengeance in Tipperary! Another, a daring and awful murder, before Mr. Thiebault's mutilated remains have well been laid in their final resting-place, ere the solemn tones of the Catholic requiem for the repose of the landlord Frenchman's soul had died away or his reported murderer, Halloran, has been more than familiarised with his cell in the jail of Clonmel.

CANNON-ON-SUR, May 6th.—Again has Tipperary been stained with blood, and again I am sorry to say land is the undeniable cause. This time, however, it is not the landlord who has been assassinated.

To-day I record the cowardly and bloody murder of a respectable tenant farmer named Maguire. The alleged and believed cause of this foul outrage was that he recently became the tenant of a farm from which the previous tenants were evicted.

A gentleman of this neighborhood sends us (Kilkenny Journal) the following extract, from a private letter received yesterday from Cashel:—"This sad tragedy is the result of the land code in Ireland.

The London Times commenting on the late sad agrarian outrages in Ireland—which it attributes to secret societies—is less rabid than usual against the Catholic Clergy. It says:—"We think, however, that we can discern in the spirit of the people, and especially in the exemplary activity of the clergy, indications that the new Ribbonmen have miscalculated their chances, and that the day for these atrocities has passed.

The exodus of the people must be solely attributed to the very great depression among the farming classes, and the low scale of prices obtained in the labour market for the last twelve months.

The Irish Hierarchy now consists of four Archbishops, 24 Bishops, and two auxiliary Bishops, all of whom, with the exception of the venerated Bishop of Limerick, Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, are now in Dublin, assembled in general meeting, which commenced on Tuesday morning, and may not close until to-morrow.

THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.—It is a great historical fact which will influence the history of the world for centuries to come, that France having been selected by the Powers of Evil as their home and instrument for the perversion of mankind and the overthrow of religion and society, has also been selected by Divine Providence as the receptacle of its greatest graces, and as the theatre of the most marvellous achievements of Grace and Charity.

The Propagation of the Faith still remains and flourishes. The income of the Association from all sources for the last five years has amounted to an average of £136,700 per annum, of which France alone has contributed £122,000 per annum.

The total amount of the contributions from England in the last five years has been £2,056 or about £1,611 per annum. The total amount sent by the Institution of the Propagation of the Faith during the same period of five years to the English Bishops has been £42,448 or about £9,300 per annum.

The Bill abolishing Church rates had been defeated in the Commons by one of a majority against Ministers

ers from attending in future in any Model School under the National Board, under pain of being denied employment by Catholic patrons; Catholic patrons are requested to withdraw from the Training Schools such of their teachers as are at present in training, and to found Catholic Training Schools. They have also adopted and signed a petition to Parliament, condemning the National System, and praying for the extension to Ireland of the Denominational System.

The Catholic University also occupied the attention of the meeting, and never since its foundation have the Prelates before met with such hopes of complete success as are now foreshadowed in the general circumstances of the University. In addition to the list of cities, boroughs, and corporate towns; the municipal bodies of which have agreed to memorial the Government to grant a charter to the University, Youghal and Queenstown have since declared, as well as Ennis, Tralee, and Kingstown.

Next to his Grace in the field of Irish literature comes the Rev. U. J. Burke, professor of St. Jarlath's. This pious and talented clergyman is known to have distinguished himself and to have displayed his talent when but a student in Maynooth, and during the most critical part of his studies, by writing the "College Irish Grammar," which has been since the class-book in that house, and in every other house that the language is taught.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, editor and proprietor of the Nation, has brought an action for libel against the editor and proprietor of the Irishman, the alleged libel having been published in connection with the Nation's disclosures of the malpractices of the Phoenix secret society, agents of which society have accused the Nation of having set the Government on the scent of the illegal confederacy. The case will be tried at the ensuing term.

A SHAM PRIEST IN DUBLIN.—A man named Thomas Connor was brought up in custody of Police-constables 59 F and 27 G, charged with having stolen £70, the property of Mr. Duggan, of 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Duggan, that he met the prisoner, who represented himself to be a poor Catholic curate, (Father Brennan) at the railway station in Bray.

The report of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners for the present year is out; I shall give you an outline of it next week.—Dublin Cor. of the Weekly Register.

SIR CULLING EARDLEY AND THE PAPACY.—To the Editor of the Hull Advertiser.

Sir,—I have just read in the Herald of this morning a passage in a speech delivered by Sir Culling Eardley at an Evangelical Alliance breakfast, at the Station Hotel, on Saturday last, which convinces me that you are right in opposing the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope.

Those who belonged to the Papacy had the impression that when the Pope shall be deprived of his sovereignty, his spiritual influence would still remain. He (the speaker) had a strong conviction that it would not. He felt persuaded that when that infamous system, the papacy, was destroyed, its influence would vanish, because from the very moment the Pope (even if another were elected) ceased to be a sovereign, he must of necessity become a subject of one Government as distinguished from another.

You are not so likely to agree with Sir Culling Eardley as I am; but I take it he is about right this time; and the Emperor of the French means to annex the Pope (even if another were elected) ceased to be a sovereign, he must of necessity become a subject of one Government as distinguished from another.

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THE MAYNORTH-DENYAL.—We have the courage of the cowardice to-day to avow our undiminished reverence for a great man, a rising man, a true genius, to whom some day the world will do justice, though the House of Commons refuses it at present. It is with great grief of heart that we learn how utterly incapable are the representatives of the nation to recognise his great merit.

It seems that the assembled Commons on Tuesday night received Mr. Whalley with ironical cheers, when he rose in his place to move for the suppression of Maynooth. The reception was neither courteous, nor deserved, unless the House believed that he was in earnest, and that he is trading on the question as the present Lord Russell used to trade on reform.

Mr. Whalley is the representative of the Orangemen, the chief leader of that gang; but the House of Commons treats him as if he were an impostor, insincere in his public life; and a nuisance in the house he adorns. His constituents send him to Parliament for the express purpose of propagating the Orange religion; that is his work, and the House of Commons receives him with ironical cheers.

Mr. Whalley has devoted himself, body and soul, to make war upon the Christian religion, and tells the House of Commons that the Christian priests are taught "lying, perjury, thieving and homicide." He told the House plainly that the doctrines taught at Maynooth, and all Romish Seminaries were theft, homicide, murder and sedition. The House heard him, but culpably neglected the teachings of this great man, for it broke out into laughter and ironical cheering.

The country pays a sum of £30,000 annually to men who teach and learn these enormous sins; but the House of Commons is so utterly indifferent, so criminally negligent, that it laughs at the illustrious Whalley, who warns it of the danger into which it has fallen. That great man having a mission to accomplish, pursues his work amid discouragements and difficulties, and the House of Commons cheers him ironically, as if it regarded him as a simpleton or a harmless lunatic playing his pranks for the delation of the lookers-on.

The Commons of England do not sympathise with the heroism displayed by Mr. Whalley; they do not appreciate his labors, and apparently do not respect his person. That self-denying Patriot is out of his proper sphere when he appears in the House; and the men who listen to him do not hear with willing ears. They have no belief in the preacher, they doubt his earnestness, and are indifferent to his doctrine. It is very much to be regretted, but so it is; a great man, and moreover, a man determined on being great in spite of all natural incapacities, receives no encouragement from the House, and is even laughed at without disguise, as if he was not worth the trouble of being courteously dismissed.

He bears it with great patience and shows his greatness; his nobleness and elevation of character, contrast painfully with the rude merriment of the House, and the biting impertinence of the ironical cheers. But Mr. Whalley is not an ordinary man, and we are confident that he will persevere in his work so long as Peterborough shall return him to the House, or failing that, some other constituency, reverencing genius, make up for the probable remissness of his present constituents. We shall miss him, if he does not return after the next dissolution, for there is a man in the House whom the country can less afford to lose.—London Tablet.

A most interesting debate unexpectedly arose on Thursday night, apropos of Mr. Gladstone's late speech at Manchester, on the general policy of the Government. We have only room at present to mention the salient points of the angry and powerful speech of Mr. Disraeli. The right honorable gentleman carefully reaffirmed the policy of the Conservative party in the affairs of Italy; and in particular emphatically repeated his opinion that it was the duty of a British statesman to look carefully to the preservation of the independence of the Pope.

Lord Palmerston, in reply, began by distinctly laying down that absolute difference between his foreign policy and Lord Melbourne's, which Catholic Whigs both in Ireland and England were once so eager to deny, and are still so reluctant to admit, and when he spoke of the independence of the Pope, for want of words to express his contempt, he made, "a gesture," says the reporter of the Times, "so expressive as to call forth loud and prolonged cheering!"—London Tablet.

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