

St. Kevin's Reformatory.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held in the Music Hall on the 26th ult., to promote the interests of the male Reformatory lately established at Glencree, County Wicklow. Sir E. McDonnell presided. It was stated that upwards of £7,000 already subscribed had been nearly expended in purchase and repair of the building, and that upwards of £700 already subscribed had been wanted to complete the establishment before the government could legally contribute to its maintenance. Some able speeches were delivered by Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., Sergeant Deary, Rev. Dr. Spratt, More O'Farrell, M.P., and others. A subscription list was opened, and various sums subscribed.—Irishman.

Catholic Young Men's Society.—The general conference of gentlemen connected with each of the Catholic Young Men's Societies in Ireland, and which has been announced for some time past, was held in Limerick, on Thursday, the 10th inst., in the rooms of the Mechanic Society. The proceedings were public, and the attendance was numerous and influential from nearly all parts of Ireland. Amongst the objects proposed for the consideration of the conference were the establishment of a general communication and co-operation amongst the several societies in the three kingdoms, the extension of the influence of existing societies and the formation of new ones, the promoting religious morality and education, together with temperance and industry, as widely as possible by the agency of the societies and the means at their command. Previous to the general public meeting sub-committees were appointed to prepare reports upon the different subjects to be dealt with, and to bring those reports before the conference. In the important deliberations which took place there were evinced great experience, ability, and judgment, and there is no doubt that the usefulness of the societies will be vastly increased by the results of the conference. The general conference was opened with prayer at twelve o'clock when the chair was taken by the indefatigable and distinguished founder of the societies, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien. Mr. John Conolly, secretary of the St. Michael's Society, was requested to act as Secretary. The Very Rev. Chairman explained at length the objects and general principles of the society. The conference then proceeded to the discussion of reports brought up by sub-committees on the various subjects referred to them. The following report was read by Mr. Bradley on the subject of "Solidarity"—"Your sub-committee, having deliberated upon the matter entrusted to their consideration, are of opinion that it is most desirable that some arrangements should be made by the central councils, by which a more intimate recognition of membership between the societies of England and Ireland should be effected. That any member of the society in Ireland on leaving in full membership here shall, on showing his card in any society in Ireland, England, or Scotland, be at once received as a brother, and vice versa. With regard to England and Scotland, your committee further consider that it is most desirable that the closest intercommunication should be established between the central council of Ireland and England, and that no measures affecting the interests of the society at large shall be agreed upon until the sentiments of the two councils have been ascertained thereon. Your committee are further of opinion that it is most advisable that full reports of the operations and progress of all the societies in England and Ireland should be quarterly exchanged.—Rev. M. Kenny, J. E. Bradley, J. Kavanagh." After considerable discussion the principle of the report was unanimously adopted. Mr. O'Carthy, Mr. Kavanagh, and Mr. Allen, of Liverpool, were amongst the speakers. At the close of the proceedings, the Chairman congratulated them upon the happy results of that day's meeting. They had come to their conclusions with singular unanimity. Wisdom had characterized their deliberations and success under God would, as heretofore, bless their efforts. In the evening upwards of sixty of the clergy and members from the various societies in Ireland were entertained at a splendid dinner in Moore's Hotel by the Saint Mungret's Society.—Freeman.

Dublin Retreat for Young Men's Society.—We have to record the most gratifying termination of this retreat, which took place on last Sunday morning.—At the hour of half past seven o'clock the members assembled at the Society's rooms, in Lower Abbey street, and proceeded in a body, numbering upwards of one thousand, to the cathedral, where they filled entirely the spacious nave and large portions of the aisles, and at eight o'clock Mass received Holy Communion at the hands of the Very Rev. Canon Pope, one of their spiritual guardians, assisted by the Rev. T. J. Power, Rev. T. Butler, and Rev. P. O'Neill. The spectacle was one of the most grateful and edifying to the Catholic eye that has ever been witnessed in Dublin, and afforded the best proof of the truly successful progress made by the Catholic Young Men's Society. The members owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Rev. Father Gaffney, S.J., to whose eloquent and efficacious instructions throughout the week this most gratifying termination of their retreat must be in a great measure attributable. The spiritual guardians of this society are the Very Rev. John Spratt, D.D., and the Rev. Canon Pope.

The Dublin Evening News announces that Mr. C. G. Duffy has resigned his place in the Australian Ministry, owing to some difference with his colleagues, and particularly with his friend Mr. O'Shanassy. The Melbourne Argus says—"The circumstances which have led to Mr. Duffy's resignation are of a personal and not of a political character. They appear to be of the nature usually described by the phrase 'incompatibility of temper.'"

Messrs. Daniel Robert Alcock, of Eccles street, Dublin, and Patrick Walter Stafford, Dublin, have been admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

Hardy Eustace, of Castlemore, has been appointed a magistrate of the county of Carlow, on the recommendation of the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

We understand that a petition will be presented at the assembling of the new Parliament against the return of Sir John Acton for Carlow borough.—Curfew paper.

The Inquest at Limerick.—The inquest on the bodies of the men shot down by the police in the streets of Limerick concluded on Wednesday evening, when a verdict of manslaughter was returned against Mr. Bell, R.M., who commanded, and the police who fired on that occasion. We have only to repeat what we said last week. We do not believe that any one of them will come to harm for the act, and we believe that further proceedings in the case will only make a farce of what is in truth a sad and serious matter. We know what the six-mile-bridge affair came to, and what such affairs have always come to in Ireland.—Nation.

Patrick McNamara, the third victim of the late election in Limerick, died on the 14th ult., of his wounds. He was a day laborer, and has left a widow and three children. By a fortunate coincidence a vacancy had occurred in the Corporation Widows' Alms-house. The nomination to the vacancy is vested in the Mayor, who most judiciously filled it up by appointing the widow of McNamara. The Mayor's intention to thus provide for the children and widow of McNamara was communicated to the dying man, and produced a most soothing effect upon his last moments.

On the 10th ult. a man named John Roe, a servant in the employment of Mr. Francis J. McDonnell, of Cemetery Avenue, Dublin, was engaged in grooming a horse, the property of his master, when the animal turned on him and gave him a severe bite on the hand, inflicting a lacerated wound. The hand was dressed at the hospital; but on the following day lock-jaw set in, and the man died in convulsions.

The Phoenix Prosecutions.—The Attorney-General having granted his fiat to the writ of error in the case of Daniel O'Sullivan (Agreem) the prisoner's agent has sued out the writ, and the necessary order for the return of the record accordingly made. On the record being lodged error will be at once assigned, though upwards of a fortnight will probably elapse before the case can come on for argument in the Court of Queen's Bench.—Nation.

In consequence of a communication from Mr. M. Carthy Downing, the Lord Lieutenant has directed J. F. Davy, R.M., to proceed to Cork, to bail Daniel M. Carthy, Morty Downing, and Denis Sullivan, three of the prisoners confined in the Cork county jail on a charge of treasonable conspiracy in connexion with the Phoenix Society. The prisoners in whose favor no order has been made are Morty Moynihan, Jeremiah O'Donovan, (Rossa), and William O'Shea.

While the workmen of Mr. Ryan were engaged in the work of the erection of the monumental window of the Cathedral, Limerick, to the memory of the late Augustus Stafford, M.P., they found imbedded in the wall of the venerable building a large ball—24-pounder and a small gold coin.

A most painful sensation was caused in Callan, County Kilkenny, in the midst of the election excitement on Tuesday, by a private soldier of the 3d Light Dragoons, named Boland, having, in a rash moment of mortified feeling, put a period to his existence. It appears that the deceased, who was a native of Dublin, and a young man of respectable family, was one of an escort sent to Coughlan, to bring in voters to the poll; and whilst engaged in this duty, his horse became restive and broke the curb. The sergeant-major accused Boland of not treating the horse fairly, alleging that he was spurring the animal in a way which he ought not, and threatened him with punishment. Boland was annoyed and told him "he did not care the devil what he would do to him," whereupon he was ordered to alight and walk into Callan. It would seem that this degradation preyed on the mind of the unfortunate man, for on their arrival in Callan, upon going to the stable of the house in which he and a comrade were billeted, he lighted his pipe, and remarked to his comrade that that would be the last smoke he would ever enjoy, as he could not live and be disgraced. He then went to his room upstairs, and the report of his carbine was heard shortly after, and upon his room being opened he was found lying there quite dead. He had deliberately loaded the carbine with two bullets, and having placed the muzzle to his body, pulled the trigger.—The balls entered at the pit of the stomach, and passing out between the shoulder blades, went through the roof of the house. Dr. G. Cronyn was promptly in attendance, but found that medical aid was useless. An inquest was held on Wednesday morning by T. Toad, Esq., county coroner, when the sergeant-major, a corporal, and Dr. Cronyn having been examined, a verdict was found of suicide committed while laboring under temporary insanity.

At Rathronan, the residence of his father, George Gough, Esq., an accident of a painful nature occurred on Friday to Major Gough, whose bravery in the Indian campaign raised him from the rank of a subaltern officer to his majority ere he had attained the early age of twenty-six years. Major Gough, who had recently returned from India on sick leave, having been bitten in the arm severely by a horse while he was on duty, was riding through the fields adjoining the demesne, when the animal stumbled at a ditch, and he was thrown from the saddle. The gallant gentleman sustained a compound fracture of the left arm, which had been previously injured. Under the medical and surgical care of Wm. D. Hemphill, Esq., M.D., Major Gough is now progressing favorably.

A melancholy accident, by which five persons lost their lives, occurred in Ballinskelligs Bay, County Kerry, last week. The unfortunate deceased and a man named Denis Shea, who has been providentially saved, were returning across the bay with a load of seaweeds, when the weather becoming unexpectedly rough, they attempted to throw the seaweeds overboard, but having stood up suddenly to do so the boat was upset, and five of the poor fellows perished in the waves. The sixth clung to an oar, and was picked up there by a boat passing at the time. The names of the parties drowned are—Wm. Casey, Denis Sullivan, Down: Martin Murphy, Mary Murphy, Martin's daughter; and Michael Casey. The three first named were married, and leave families to deplore their untimely fate.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, lately, M. Frederic De Burgha, the French Consul for Dublin, who resides at Hamilton Lodge, near Blackrock, obtained a verdict of £25 damages, and 6d costs, against Mr. Wm. Butler, of Mountmerion, for having illegally shot two dogs, his property, on the 27th of November last. The defendant pleaded that the dogs were hunting and worrying, and had killed some of his sheep, and that he was, therefore, justified in shooting them. The jury, however, decided against him.

In the Court of Exchequer, on the 13th ult., Patk. Mangan, a respectable farmer in the county Cork, obtained a verdict of £100 damages against another farmer named Collins, residing at Curraheen, for the seduction of plaintiff's sister-in-law, Margaret Donovan, under promise of marriage.

Friday Mr. George C. Hyndman set up for sale at his mart, Castle place, Belfast, a parcel of land in the townland of Drumbooth, in the parish of Dro-more, known as Bankhead's-hill, containing, by estimation, 84 a. 0 n. 37 r. statute measure, held under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland in fee, at the yearly rent of £29 7s 6d, and £2 8s 3d of tithes rent, and producing a profit rent of £73 14s 7d. It was knocked down to Dr. Knox at £1,580.

The Cork Reporter says—"The port of Cork has never, perhaps, been so bare of shipping as it is at this moment, there being not more than two or three trading vessels in Passage and Queenstown. The docks are idle now for several months, and all the ship carpenters of Passage, with the exception of a few hands, are gone to the government docks at Devonport, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Woolwich. This would be a very proper occasion for the harbor commissioners, the committee of merchants, and the corporation, to memorialize the Admiralty, or appeal to it through our city and county representatives, to send us a portion of the fleet. Half a dozen of our men-of-war could nowhere be better posted than in Cork harbor."

It is stated, says the Democrat, on the authority of an able Irish lawyer, that the return of Mr. Bowyer for Dundalk has been illegal. Sir John Macneill having been proposed, and not subsequently withdrawn, Mr. Bowyer should have polled some votes. This he neglected doing, and hence the illegality of his return. But a petition must be presented to the House of Commons in order to have him unseated.

Insurrection in Foreign Service.—A curious illustration has just been afforded of the correctness of the remarks we made a few posts back upon the indifference with which Irishmen viewed the combatants in Italy. The first act of dash performed by the Austrians was a feat to seize an island and construct a pontoon bridge across the Po, whereby the Franco-Sardinian fire was drawn, and their attention fixed upon the wrong place, whilst a real pontoon was thrown across lower down, by which the Austrians passed over. The feat was planned and conducted by Captain Dwyer, who is described as "an Irish officer of engineers." On the other hand, the officer to whom the task has been allotted of leading the attack of the French army upon the Austrians is General MacMahon, whose name is no less suggestive of his nationality than is that of the Tipperary Dwyer.—Tipperary Examiner.

Waste of Irish Lives.—Of the 7,000 and upwards of Irish emigrants who have sailed from Liverpool for the United States this season, the wreck of the Pomona alone has consigned nearly 400, or about 5 1/2 per cent of the whole, to a watery grave. This is waste, with vengeance! and all the more reckless and inexcusable that we have wildernesses of waste land howling for labor to reclaim them. And, when we state that this is not an exceptional instance of such waste, it appears only the more aggravating. In April 1847, the Exmouth left Derry with 480 passengers, every soul of whom was lost on the west coast of the island of Islay, and two large mounds on a green slope, among the frowning rocks of Sannaig, now mark where all that could be landed of the dead, we believe about a-half of them now rest. For days the inhabitants watched and worked to give the lost strangers a quiet resting place than the troubled waters of the Atlantic could afford; and they communicated with the London-derry authorities to ascertain the wishes of the friends of the drowned. But from the answers received, the only conclusion that could be deduced was, that, so completely had the particular clearance taken effect, that of the families and parts of families who had entrusted their lives and fortunes to the rotten timbers of the Exmouth, not a member remained in or around Derry to lament them, or to do them the honors of sepulture. In 1852 nearly 300 paupers were shipped in the Ben Nevis for Aspinwall to work at the Panama Railroad. Harper's New York Magazine of October, 1854, gave a horrible description of the wretched fate of these unfortunate paupers; and it is stated for a fact, that the lives of 10,000 Irish were sacrificed in the making of that line. There is a reason, and an object even in the slave trade that cannot be discovered in this. Slaves are imported for the purpose of performing work which their owners expect to turn to their own profit. But Irishmen are sent out of a land, and it their own, which wants their bone and muscle to make it what it was designed to be. The land lies waste without them, the money is wasted in exporting them; their lives are wasted in the transport, and of those who escape the many dangers of the deep, a vast proportion are wasted in performing for others what is still undone at home. The energy which is expended in performing the pioneer work of the Western world, if applied to the purpose of improving their own lands and houses at home, would yield a very different result—grateful to the people themselves, more pleasing to every right-thinking man, and, surely, more in harmony with the benign philosophy of "good will to man," which is so often on our lips. Ye who send the people, by a path which is little better than a succession of pit-falls, to seek misfortunes in strange lands, rather put a little more skill in their heads, spades in their hands, and plant them securely on the land from which they sprang, and to which they cling as to a living part of themselves; and around the many humble hearths which will soon spring into being, as if by magic, on the now inhospitable bogs and hillsides of many parts of Ireland, will ascend the blessings and praises of those whom you have virtually rescued from destruction, and placed in a position to help themselves. Strong arms, too, and stout hearts will be found there, in the time of need, to guard you and yours from danger. These are the bulwarks, behind which a country can afford to smile upon the war-storm of human passion and witness the wreck of dynasties without concern for her own fate!—Agriculture Review.

GRAVE BRITAIN.—Within the last few days some sensation has been created in Norwich by its getting known that one or more of the Misses Stanley, daughters of the Anglican Bishop of Norwich, who died in 1843, had embraced the Catholic faith. These ladies went out to the Crimea with Miss Nightingale, to aid her in attending on the sick and wounded.—The fact of their conversion to the church has been more than once alluded to in certain public journals; but so distasteful to the Protestant world is all such information, that journalists generally ignore it altogether. However, as these ladies established certain charitable institutions here, and these are reduced now to a very inefficient and precarious state from want of funds, and the aid of the Stanley family, the fact of this conversion comes out from time to time in order to account for their languishing condition. Such was recently the case; and it was surprising to observe the amount of virtuous indignation which John Bull, in Norwich, expressed on hearing the well-attested news that some of the family of the late popular Bishop Stanley had forsaken the Anglican creed of their father, for that, especially, of dread Catholicism. Had they turned to any other, as a matter of course the circumstances would have been passed by, at least without any unfriendly comment.—Weekly Register.

DIOCESE OF LIVERPOOL.—The progress of religion in the northern division of this diocese is very striking. At Lancaster, the county town, there is rising one of the most magnificent churches which the Gothic revival has yet produced, together with a priest's house of suitable character. These new buildings are roofed, and will be completed in the course of the summer. With the pretty convent, excellent schools, and well-ordered cemetery, they will form a religious establishment second to none in the kingdom. At Turfham and Yealand, fine churches have been erected within a short period, while at Garstang, the pious pastor and his willing people have lately built a good church, presbytery, and schools. At Cottam, not far distant, the Rev. Dr. Curless has raised a pretty school and large teacher's house, and his example is about to be followed by the Rev. Mr. Gillow, of Newsham. The bishop has sanctioned the erection of churches at Westby and Scorton.—Weekly Register.

The Globe remarks that the whole subject of commercial relations during war demands revision, and for want of a due comprehension of the subject on the part of the Foreign Secretary, it is feared the commerce of the country will suffer. Already merchants are abandoning the British shipowner, for the American and British shipowners are seeking an alien ownership as better than a British.

The Cunard Company have sold four of the screw steamers to the Spanish Government, as they were intended to be replaced by steamers of greater power and size.

A circular has been issued from the War-office, explaining the objects which volunteers should have in view, also the peculiar duties expected from them, and containing various practical directions as to the best means of qualifying.

Orders were issued from the Horse Guards, on Saturday, that men were to be enlisted up to 40 years of age at the reduced height of 5 feet 4 inches, and between 20 and 30 years of age at 5 feet 4 inches.—Growing lads of 15, standing 5 feet, are also to be enlisted.

Government has determined upon arming the forts at the mouth of the Tyne with the heaviest guns in use, which will enfilade the entire mouth of the harbour.

Nearly the whole of the extra men required for the Devonport Dockyard have been entered. The ropemakers are to work until 6 p.m., and sixty additional men and twenty boys have been entered to keep up the supply of rope yarn necessary in consequence of so many ships being commissioned.

The out-pensioners of the Plymouth district have been inspected and classified at Millbay Barracks.—The men, about 1,200, were divided into four classes—viz., sea service, harbour or coast duty, harbour duty only, and totally unfit. They were provided with cards, which entitle them to certain emoluments every day they are called out on duty.

Notwithstanding the official proclamation of neutrality, some towns are still holding meetings to express the desirability of a neutral policy. Manchester held one last week, as have Nottingham and various other places, but no very important speakers took part in the proceedings. At a meeting of Rochdale the proceedings took the form of a petition expressing satisfaction at the proclamation.

The Post announces that diplomatic relations with Naples are to be resumed, and that Sir James Hudson is to represent England. Austria and France are also to send Ambassadors.

Friday's Gazette notifies the appointment of Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour to be Knight of the Grand Cross, and five officers of the Royal Navy and three of the Royal Marines to be Companions of the Order. R. Montgomery, Esq., late Commander in Oude, and H. B. Freere, Esq., the President of Seinde, are to be the Knights Commanders of the Bath.

It is announced that, in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe, the jury of English artists have resolved not to send pictures to Paris this year. Another result of the war is, the abandonment of the proposed Great Exhibition of 1861. The promoters appear to be of opinion that the state of affairs on the Continent will not warrant the prosecution of a scheme towards which the co-operation of other nations is indispensable.

The Liverpool Corporation have decided to erect new baths and wash-houses, at a cost of £2,200, in Everton, now one of the most populous suburbs of Liverpool.

SACRILEGE AT CHATHAM.—Three soldiers were charged before the county magistrates at Rochester with having broken into the Roman Catholic Chapel at Brompton, and stolen a quantity of silver articles used in the celebration of High Mass. The articles were deposited in a large iron safe, highly ornamented, on the altar, but notwithstanding its great weight, the sacrilegists carried it off, and broke it open on Chatham Lines, where they abstracted its contents. On offering some of the silver articles for sale, they were given into custody. The magistrates committed all of them for trial.—Morning Star.

A RAT-SKIN SUIT.—An ingenious individual of Liskeard, Cornwall, has, for some time past, been exhibiting himself in a dress composed from top to toe of rat-skins, which he has been collecting for three years and a-half. The dress was made entirely by himself; it consists of hat, neckerchief, coat, waistcoat, trousers, tippet, gaiters, and shoes. The number of rats required to complete the suit was six hundred and seventy; and the individual, when thus dressed, appears exactly like one of the Esquimaux described in the travels of Parry and Ross. The tippet or bon is composed of the pieces of skin immediately round the tail of the rats, and is a very curious part of the dress, containing about six hundred tails—and those none of the shortest.

A WOMAN WITH FOUR HUSBANDS.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Wednesday, a man named Lightbody, described as the captain of a merchant vessel, was charged with attempting to shoot his wife with a pistol. When apprehended, the pistol was found in the prisoner's pocket loaded. For the defence it was stated that the husband had discovered his wife to have been married three previous times, which led to the quarrel between them. The certificates of two previous marriages were produced, and a remand was granted for the production of the third.

At Leeds, a shoemaker, named Rendle, is committed for trial on a charge of horribly ill-using his child, an infant five months old, with a view to causing its death, and obtaining the £5 for which he had insured its life.—Atlas.

UNITED STATES. The Jesuits' new church in Washington will be dedicated on Sunday, the 19th inst., and will thereafter be known as St. Aloysius' Church. The Right Rev. Bishop McGill of Richmond is to preach on the occasion.

We learn, says the Wisconsin State Journal of the 31st ult., that the Roman Catholics of Beaver Dam design purchasing the stone building in the Third Ward, which was commenced for the O. S. Presbyterian Church, and that they will finish it off for their own purposes.

ARRIVAL OF SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD IN ST. LOUIS.—Four Sisters for the Convent of the Good Shepherd in St. Louis, have arrived in the city within the past fortnight. We wish the good ladies every success in their noble object—the reformation of unfortunate females.—Western Banner, June 4.

CONVERSION.—Mrs. Blount, a daughter of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," has become a Catholic in Georgetown, D. C. Mrs. B. is also a niece of Chief Justice Taney.—Catholic Mirror.

BEWARE OF AN IMPOSTOR.—The public are hereby warned against an impostor who calls himself Francis Vale, and who represents himself as a teacher of languages, and an ex-teacher of the College at Georgetown.—Id.

EMIGRATION.—The prospect of a great emigration this year—for surpassing that of 1858, and at least equal to that of '57—is beginning to be realized.—The number of emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending the 18th ult., was 7,128, making a total of 22,329 since the commencement of the year. The arrival of 1,000 persons a day is something that has not often been seen since the best months of the year before last. The rush of the past week may be partly attributed to the recent favorable weather, but all our foreign advices warrant the belief that it is the beginning of a general stampede to this country like that which occurred in the flush times previous to the great revulsion. The European war will contribute largely to swell the tide of emigration hitherward.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

IMPORTANT TO FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS.—The Secretary of State, Hon. Lewis Cass, has addressed a letter to a gentleman in Memphis, Tenn., in which he says "it is understood that the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction.—Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim if you should voluntarily repeat 'thither.'"

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce learns that orders were brought out by the last steamer from England, for the immediate construction of large quantities of Machinery for the manufacture of the most improved steamers, and that the same have been put in hand for execution, both at Chicopee and other large works offering the new facilities.