THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

REMITTANCES OF IRISH EMIGRANTS .- The last Australian and American mails brought large remittances from Irish' emigrants to their friends in this part of Ireland. A man named Lyster, who recently emi-grated from the Claddagh to New Orleans, sent a re-mittance to the Rev. Mr. Folan, O. P., of £11 14s., to bring out his wife and children. After searching about the town for the poor woman, he found them in the town gaol, to which they had been committed for begging in the streets.-Galway paper.

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A sale in the cause of Cinnamond v. Mooney, of the lands of Artlone, situate near Tombe Bridge, in the county of Antrim, and containing 25 statute acres, valued by the Poor-law valuation £21, and after a deduction of fee-farm rent and rent-charge, of value £14 12s. 10d., were on Tuesday sold in Master Litton's office, for the sum of £510, being upwards of 37 years' purchase.-Dublin paper.

SIXMILEBRIDE AGAIN .- An action of "slander" is to be tried at the Limerick assizes now holding, in which Mr. John Delmege, the magistrate whose name was so much mixed up in the proceedings, seeks to recover damages from Mr. David John Wilson, of Belvoir (another of the celebrities upon the same occasion), for calling him (Mr. Delmege) "a murderer." It is a special jury case, and will come off on the 22d.

On Saturday afternoon informations were taken by Mr. Bell, R. M., Castleconnell, from John Lennon, the young man who was shot by Mr. Browne, inn., when returning from Tulla, at the late election. A warrant was issued, and, in the course of the afternoon, Mr. Browne was lodged in the gaol of the county of Limerick. Meanwhile, Lennon remains in Barrington's Hospital, and us yet it is impossible to pronounce him out of danger.

CORONER'S INQUEST-THE CONVICT KIRWAN .- An inquest was held on Friday, before Henry L. Haity, Esq., one of the county coroners, on view of the body of Anne Downes Boyer. It will be remembered that deceased was the widow of the late Mr. Downes Boyer, the artist whom the convict Kirwan succeeded in depriving of so much valuable property, and that it was at her instigation the police authorities took so much trouble in endeavoring to establish a second charge of murder against the convict. The information of Ellen Lumley, of Tubberburr, in the county of Dublin, was received, who stated that the deceased was her sister, and that she was the wife of the gentleman who was supposed to have been inurdered by the convict Kirwan; she had the sum of £40 a year to live upon; it was paid to her by a Mr. Vincent up to last November; since then Mr. Boud, who is tenant to the property owned by her husband, had, to witness's knowledge, paid her £8; she was in the habit of coming on a visit to the witness every summer; she came to her on the 25th May last; since she had come to visit witness she was constantly speaking of her property that was first taken from her husband by Kirwan, and since his conviction for the murder of his wife it appeared to have a very great effect on her mind ; she was in the habit of taking walks when the weather was fine; she breakiasted with witness, her husband, and children on Thursday morning; witness went to town, and on her return she found that deceased had been drowned in the quarry hole; the deceased was about fifty-eight years of age. The jury found that deceased was found in a quarry hole, near where she was residing with her sister, Mrs. Lumley, in Tubberburr, on the 7th ult. The notorious criminal Kirwan is at Spike Island depot. He is subject to hard labor like the other convicts, and he never speaks to any person unless when he has to reply to some of the authorities .- Limerick Chronicle.

HOMICIDE OF MR. THOMAS FORD .- On Thursday Doctor Kirwan, the city coroner, proceeded to Glasnevin Cemetery and caused the body of Mr. Thomas Ford, lately in the employment of Messis. Cannock and Whiro, to be disinterred. The deceased had died from the effects of a blow in the head from a bottle which he received from a female in No. 2, Reddy'scourt, on last Monday morning. The body was exhumed in consequence of the arrest, by Sergeants Ryar and Malone of the G Division, of a female named Bridget Walsh, and her mother, since the inquest held by Doctor Kirwan on Tuesday. Subsequently Dr. Kirwan examined several witnesses in Sackville-lane Station-house, whose testimony was to the effect, that about twelve o'clock on Sunday night the deceased went with the prisoner to No. 2, Reddy's court; that he remained there all night, and that on attempting to go away about six o'clock in the morning a squabble took place between him and the prisoner, in the course of which she struck him a blow on the forehead with a half pint bottle, from the effects of which he died. The prisoner admitted having struck the blow, but said that she did not intend to kill deceased, and that he had previously struck her. She also said she was ready to hang herself. It was stated by Constables Ryan and Malone that the prisoner had said in the station-house-" I did it, and more power to my hand. He's dead, and the D-1 die along with him." She was committed for trial for the murder of the deceased .- Dublin Paper.

We understand that Mr. Carleton Crow, and more than twenty other persons, are to be put on trial at the assizes at Enniskillen, on a charge of conspiracy to murder Mr. Hill, the uncle and agent of Mr. Jones, of Moneyglass. Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, Q.C., goes down as special counsel for the prisoners, and will join his circuit at Armagh again on Monday morning. -Newry Examiner.

In the west of the county Limerick laborers are so carce that it is impossible to find them to do the ordinary agricultural business--whilst road-makers, &c., find it out of their power to produce men to do their work. Notwithstanding this, those that are employed complain loudly that the rate of wages continues without much alteration, which affords another stimulus to the emigration drain.—Limerick Reporter.

LUSUS NATURE.- A lusus nature of a minor but very singular character was discovered at Dummore East a few days ago. A family named Galgy were dining off that homely but excellent fish called a hake, when one of them discovered a bit of the flesh with the letters "Gospe" printed on it. He dropped the morsel in dismay, and it has been since carefully preserved. It is now in the possession of a respectable citizen of Waterford, at whose house it has been inspected and wondered at by many persons. The letters would appear to have been the fragment of a printed book-probably a prayer book-for the trace of a very small bit of paper, decomposed, is discen-ible by its paleness around the letters. The word was Gospel, there can be little doubt. It was in the centre of a block or solid junk of the flesh, not between flakes.

PAUPERISM .--- IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland informs us that the persons now requiring out-door relief in Ireland-who were heretofore many hundred thousands, and whose sad condition erewhile excited universal commisseration. though it has now almost passed out of remembrance -does not exceed 4,000 weekly, including heads of families and their dependents. "In one week only, during the 20 months that have elapsed since September, 1851, has the number exceeded 4,000." At the same time, the number of able-bolied poor in the workhouses had decreased from 60,759 in May, 1852, to 43,626 in April 23, 1853; and the total number of persons in the workhouses had decreased from 186,879 to 146,141, or about 22 per cent., in the year. The expenditure, too, had decreased from £1,141,647 in 1851 to £883,267 in 1852, or also at the rate of 22 per cent. The following are the figures in a tabular form :---

IN WORKHOUSES. Able-bodied All other Classes

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Males, Fem. Total.	including the Sick. Totals.
May 1, 185216,76043,999 60,759	198 190 186 879
Apr. 3, 1953 11,81831,808 43,626	
Decrease 4,942 12,191 17,13	3 23,605 40,738
EXPENDITURE and NUMBER RELIEVED in Year ending Sept. 29.	
Expenditure.	No. Refieved
ند	In-door. Out-door.
1851 1,141,647	707.443 47.914
1852 883,267	008,864 14,911

Decrease..... 258,380 33,003 198,579The reduction in 1853 is, therefore, a great reduction on a previously large reduction both of the number of paupers and of their cost ; and we may suppose that the greatest change that has occurred in any population in modern times, accompanied by great misery and great loss of life, is now terminated, and that a new prosperity dawns on the Irish both in their

own country and abroad. At present, rather contrary to what happened in former years, when the greatest amount of destitution was experienced in the summer as the polatoes came to an end, the maximum of claimants for relief occurs in the early parts of the year. The number, therefore, is now declining week after week, and has been since February; so that by October next it is probable the total number of persons receiving relief in Ireland will not exceed 80,000, or not more than 1 in 80 of the population-a very small proportion compared to the pauperism of England, even in its present reduced state.

The gradual reduction in the number of the juvenile inmates of workhouses is the consequence of the young persons having the means of subsistence provided for them outside by their parents and friends, or the means being provided for the inmates to join their relations in America or in England or Scotland. In the last year there was remitted £2,15S to enable 877 inmates of workhouses to join their friends in America, £136 to send 489 to England and Scotland, and £221 to help 31 out to Australia. The remittance are increasing and are expected to increase. A sum of £14,041 also was applied by the Poor Law guardians to the same objects in the year ending September last ; and from that time to March they have assisted 3,825 persons to emigrate. The most effectual cause, however, for the depletion of the workhouses is the growing demand for labor, while emigration has reduced the number of hands. As yet, the rate of wages has not risen much, and is only in a few cases higher in 1853 than in 1845; but there is more general and continuous em-ployment for the people. They are able to earn more money if the rate be not much advanced. Those who remain in Ireland are better off as well as those who remove, and the improvement, as, perhaps, might be expected, is the greatest in the districts that were most necessitous. The actual reduction of pauperism in Connaught since 1851, say the Commissioners, has been beyond all expectation. Since April, 1851, the inmates of the workhouses in that province have fallen off from 42,286 to 17,389, or 60 per cent.; the number of able-bodied females having declined from 12,257 to 3,587, or 70 per cent., and of children under 15 from 18,620 to 8,569, or 55 per cent. In particular unions distinguished for their poverty the rate of reduction has been still greater-" In Belmullet, from 1,790 in 1851 to 387 in 1853, or S0 per cent. ; in Newport, from 1,344 to 320, or 75 per cent. ; in Clifden, from 2,771 to 557, or 80 per cent.; and, in Westport, from 2,757 to 539, or 80 per cent." That the young and the females escape from pauperism in the poorest districts, is an evidence that the evil is drying up at its source, and that pauperism will be even more diminished than the Commissioners contemplate.

Soldiers in barracks, to whom the greatest attention is paid, as well as the inmates of workhouses, are a prey to disease and a high rate of mortality; and it may be suspected that all such close and artificial packing of large numbers of persons is inimical to health. It is a satisfaction, therefore, to think that workhouses are likely in a great measure to be emptied. At present they assume the character of hospitals for the reception of the destitute sick, and the Commissioners, it may be hoped, will be spared the trouble of divising plans for educating and employing a "large number of children deserted or made orphans by the famine." They seem, indeed, inclined to agree with those who deprecate the introduction of arrangements tending to retain pappers in the workhouse, and of making pauperism, as it were, an institution of the State, by providing for it and making it self-supporting. With such a small proportion of the people reduced to pauperism, as seems likely hereafter to be the case in Ireland, the object should be to distribute the few paupers as much as possible throughout society, and not congregate them into diseased and festering masses.

We regret to see that England is not doing as well with regard to pauperism as Ireland. A return issued on Thursday of the amount of money expended for in-maintenance and for out-door relief in 608 unions and parishes in England and Wales, during the halfyears ended Lady-day 1852 and 1853 respectively, shows an increase on the last half-year of £23,478. No doubt this increase is amply accounted for by the rise in the price of all the necessaries of life; but we hoped, from the isolated cases of diminution published that the decrease in the number of paupers would compensate for the rise in the price of their maintenance, and rather lessen than increase the expenditure. The winter has been unusually protracted, and a great diminution has probably ensued of field labor. At the same time hands have been scarce. We have heard of great diminutions of pauperism at Birmingham, for example; at the same time, the increase o expense in Warwick is 3.3 per cent. The agricultural population, therefore, rather than the town population, swell the expenditure for pauperism. In the following counties there is a decrease of expenditure, and at the following rates per cent:-Chester, 2.4 Cornwall, 4.2; Derby, 3.2; Dorham, 0.2; Lancaster, 9.2; Leicester, 3.0; Northumberland, 7.6; Salop, 0.8 Westmoreland, 4.6; York, East Riding, 4.6; York, North Riding, 0.2; York, West Riding, 6.9. In all the others there is an increase varying from 10.5 per cent. in Norfolk to 0.4 per cent. in Worcester. The deep-seated and long-continued pauperism of England seems not susceptible of decrease from the generous motives which are clearing out the Irish workhouses; and the generations habituated here, through a long period of unwise restrictions and paternal care, to be fed by poor rates, must die out before the pauperised people of England can recover their independence.-London Economist.

ESCAPE OF MR. O'DONOGHUE.

We glean from the American journals the following details respecting the escape of Mr. O'Donoghue from Van Dieman's Land.

It was impossible for Mr. O'Donoghue to obtain passage direct to America from any port in Van Dieman's Land: he was therefore obliged to go in the first instance to Melbourne, where arrangements had been made with the master of an American vessel to convey him to Callao. Mr. O'Donoghue disguised himself, and managed to secrete himself on board the steamer which plies between Launceston and Melbourne, across Bass' straits. His subsequent adventures we will allow him to describe in his own words:—

O'N, placed me in his berth, where I lay until 4 o'clock, and was then removed to the engine-room, and at 7½ o'clock, O'N. led me through the furnaceroom to the receptacle used for holding the coals consumed by the furnaces. It was adjoining the furnaces but partitioned off with sheet iron. In the centre of this was an aperature, or trap-door, underneath. The cavity, surrounded every where with burning flames, lected as the anartment that I was to occupy. I pushed forward into the first chamber on hands and feet. O'N. having forced the-door, he launched me into the cavern beneath it. He then closed the trapdoor, and directly filled the entire with coals. I was thus esconced in a compartment about seven feet in length, three in width, and two in height; and by its formation I was obliged to lie in a recumbent rosture. It being lined on all sides with sheet iron, when the furnaces came to blaze in full strength, the heat and want of air became insupportable. I dreaded instant death by suffocation or apoplexy. The ordeal too, was terribly tedious. After about an hour, O'N. dreading fatal consequences, caused water to be pumped into my dungeon, by means of an opening in the ship's keel. I was then placed between the two great elements, fire and water, saturated from head to foot with water, while fire raged all around me. The police search occupied two hours, after which O'N. opened the trap-door, and helped me into the coal recess, from whence he brought me to the engine-room. I was greatly exhausted, but soon rallied. Thus ended the police search at Launceston; but on reaching the George's Town Heads, being 40 miles down the river, O'N, informed me that I should again conceal myself in the same place that I had just been in, as the search in George's Town for prisoners was even more rigorous than at Launceston. The anticipation of the second life or death ordeal made me very uncomfortable, and I looked forward to it with much anxiety. Having arrived at George's Town, I was again removed to the fiery dungeon, where I was kept three hours, while search was made, and my escape was indeed very narrow, for the place set apart for coals over my head was searched closely by the police constables. On releasing me from this purgatorial recess a se cond time, I was considerably weakened. On put-ting my head through the trap-door, it closed half way upon me, and in a hurried effort of poor O'N. to disentangle me, I narrowly escaped. "I was now again placed in O'N's berth, where 1 remained from Monday evening until Wednesday at noon, when we reached Melbourne wharf. On arthere was a strict police search ; but I lay undiscovered in my berth. Immediately on casting anchor at Melbourne, on Wednesday, the 22d December, Messrs. | San Francisco in the American barque Otracto.

determined I should walk ashore just as I was, dressed in old blue trousers and check shirt, black and greasy, and haggard as any fireman could look. The quay was crowded with people, and among them a large sprinkling of police and detectives horse and foot. My friends stepped ashore, and carelessly walked on. I followed in their steps, and in a few minutes they entered a friend's house, where I also enlered.

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It was 2 o'clock in the day, very hot, the thermometer being 102 in the shade. My friends returned to Melbourne, and I remained at Mr. L.'s during Wednesday night; and on Friday morning, the 24th of December, Mr. P. C. and Mr. Fiz of Melbourne, having visited and consulted with me on the previous evening, it was deemed advisable, for my better security, to remove a long distance from Melbourne, to a secluded and remote part of the forest bordering on the sea-shore; and that I should remain their until a vessel was procured to convey me to America. A part of Port Philip headland, on one of the solitary beaches of Hobson's Bay, was therefore selected as my rendezvous for the present.

Mr. Donohue then relates the particular of his journey to the said solitary beach. Here he was taken seriously ill, and, he continues-

On Thursday morning, the 30th December, I was very bad indeed, when a man arrived at six o'clock, after travelling from Melbourne. He handed me it leuer. It was from my Melbourne friends, who required my immediate presence in that city. The let-ter informed me that Mr. D. had arrived from Launceston, and that he had arranged with the captain ot the Earl of Lincoln for my embarkation at three o'clock on the morning of the 31st, and that the vessel would sail for South America in an hour afterward. I crawled out of my bed, and scarcely able to stand. I dressed myself, mounted on a horse, and proceeded on my journey with my new ecquaintance. Connor Killeen was the name of my guide. The distance was 90 miles, the heat was intense, and I was scarcely able to sit in the saddle.

We never tasted food except a leg and a wing of a wild duck; nor drink, except muddy hot water from the creek, during onr journey, which we accomplished by two o'clock, on the morning of Friday, the 31st. We only stopped fifteen minutes during the entire journey, and did not interchange ten words.

I took a farewell adieu of Mrs. Fitz-and D. L. C. G. and myself mounted a vehicle and drove to a beach opposite Williamstown harbor, and about three miles from Melbourne. We there procured a boar, and pulled away for the "Earl of Lincoln," which lay a long way out in the harbor. It blew a gale of hot wind quite distressing. We reached the ship at 4 o'clock in the morning-the captain was absent, no one could tell where. Mr. D. and Charles G. returned to Melbourne .- Mr. John L. and another gentleman remained four hours with me-they then went ashore in search of the captain. I was then alone in a state of great anxiety and continued illness. The first and second mates and the doctor seemed disagreeable fellows, and the entire crew were in confusion and disorder. At 6 o'clock in the evening the captain came on board-- he was quite drunk. He immediately asked me if I had my "police clearance?" I answered in the negative, and inquired of him if the ship's agents had not received forty pounds for my passage to Callao, and if he had not received himself one hundred and fifty pounds for procuring my " clearance" or stowing me away? He replied in the atfirmative, but stated his inability to obtain a clearance.

I was now placed in a sad position, for the rumor had spread that I had escaped from Van Dieman's Land, and the police were on the alert in pursuit of me, and if betrayed, they might have readily arrested me on board. It was the last day of the year 1852, and the captain and his officers being all Welchmen, they finished the old year and ushered in the new, with drunkenness, singing, swearing, blackguarding. I slept none, and in the morning, being New Year's day 1853, requested the captain to go to Melbourne: and carry a letter to my friend O'S, telling him of my dilemma. He undertook the commission, and proceeded in his own gig boat. While he was away, G. D. came on board to bid me good bye, thinking all was then arranged for my sailing. He presented me

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARIES .- By the accounts which reached this morning from Antrim and Down it appears that the " 12th" has passed over without any infringement of the peace, the Orange party having listened to the advice of their leaders, and abstained from all outward displays calculated to offend the Catholics. The Northern Whig of the 12th thus reports of Belfast and the adjacent district :-

"The appearances which present themselves up to 'the present (1 o'clock a.m.) indicate that the Orangemen, taking the advice of those whom they look up to as superiors and guides, will permit the unniversary to pass over without any manifestations which the law forbids, and which reason and sound sense cannot but condemn. The Roman Catholics have also been addressed publicly, and recommended to practise forbearance. The magistrates had a conference yesterday, at which arrangements were made for preserving the peace, should any attempts be made to violate it during the day. We are not aware that any addition has been made to the constabulary force of this station; and we believe that, in case of a riot, the military will be promptly called upon to come out. It is stated that the constabulary at the outpost stations, where disturbances were apprehended, have been strengthened by the draughting of a few constables to each station. On Salurday night there were drums and fifes heard in the locality of Sandy-row; some cries also were raised ; but the principal actors were children. Last night some shots, it is said, were fired. It is to be hoped, however, that the precautions taken will be sufficient to preserve the tranquillity which prevails."

The public may rejoice at that, for with the utmost care workhouse life is fatal alike to moral and physical health. The sad picture we borrowed a fortnight ago from Dr. Forbes's work on Ireland, of the pre-valence of opthalmia in the workhouses, is proved by the Commissioners' Report not to be too highly colored. The following is their statement of opthalmia in the workhouses :---

with a purse of one hundred sovereigns, which he told me he was authorised to hand me by my Melbourne friends. On telling him of my unfortunate predicament, he went ashore in pursuit of the captain.

Two hours afterwards the captain returned in his boat, accompanied by D. in another boat.-The cap-tain was again half drunk, and had never delivered my letter, not made any further progress in the maiter. Mr. D. considered it imprudent for me to remain longer on board, whereupon I demanded of the cap-tain to deliver up the one hundred and fifty pounds paid to him, which after slight hesitation, he gave up, but declared the other forty pounds forfeited—and D. entered his boat. But an awkward occurrence arose -the boatman wanted to call to a Melbourne steamer which lay alongside the Great Britain steamer, discharging into the latter passengers and baggage. All remonstrance and entreaty were useless; they pulled across the harbor, and we got on board the Melbourne steamer. It was crowded with policemen, searching every crevice. I wore a blue monkey jacket and son'wester, and passed unnoticed. We were detained two hours in this situation, when the Melbourne steamer got under way, and we returned to the city. We arrived at the city wharf at 5 o'clock, and proceeded through the public streets on foot to the H--. The hazard of arrest which I had undergone during the last thirty-six hours was great indeed, and all present prospect of escape seemed frustrated.

Mr. O'Donoghue made another attempt to induce the Welsh captain to take him on board as "an able seaman," but the captain finally refused .- Mr. O'D. then went to the house of Mr. P., 18 miles from Melbourne, where he remained from the 4th until the Sth of January. On the 10th he took passage in a sailing packet from Melbourne to Port Jackson, where he arrived on the 21st. He was here kindly harbored by his friends until the 8th of February, when he succeeded in procuring a passage to Tahiti in the cutter Oberon for £400--"a bribe extorled by two sordid Englishmen," and his friends, "with generous munificence, paid the exorbitant demand." The Oberon reached Tahiti on the 3rd of April, and Mr. O'Donoghue, now voyaging under the assumed name of John Thompson, was very kindly received by Capt. Kelly, the American consul, who procured him a passage to