## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

We inderssant that Mr. Carreton Crow, and more Than twenty other persions, are to be put on trial ay
the assizes at Eniskilleu, on a charge of conspiracy 10 murder Mr. Hill, the uncle and agent of Mr. Jones, of Moneyglass. Mr. Thomas ${ }^{0}$ 'Hagan, Q.C., goes
down as special counsel for the prisoners, and will oin his circuit at A.

- Newry Examiner.

In the west of the county Limerick laborers are so carce that it is impossible to find them to do the or nd it ult of their power to produce men to do the work. Notwithstanding this, those that are employed
complain loudly that the rate of wages contimues withcomplain loudly that the rate of wanges continues without much alteration, which afforils another
the emigration drain.-Limerich Reporter.
 Lusus Natura.-A lusus nature of a minor but East a few days ago. A family named Galgy were
dining of that foomely but excellent fish calleif a hake, when one of them discovered a bit of the flesh with the letters "Gospe" prinied on it. He dropped
the morsel in dismay, and it has been since carefully preserved. It is now in the possession of a respeciible citizen of Waterfrrd, at whose house it has been inspected and wondered at by many persons. The
letters would appear to have been the fragment of a letters would appear to have been the fragment of a
printed book-probably a prayer book-for the trice printed book-probably a prayer book-for the trace
of a very small bit of paper, decomposell, is discernible by its paleness around the letters. The word
was fiospel, there can be little donbt. it was in the was rospe, there can be lithe donbt. It was in the
centre of a block or solid junk of the flesh, not bel ween
fantes. flakes.
PAUPERISM.-IRELAND AND ENGLAND The Sixth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners ior Ireland informs us that the persons now requiring out-donr relief in Ireland- who were here-
tofore many hundred thoustuds, and whose sad conhough it has now amost universal commisseration, though it has now almost passed out of remembrance families and their dependents.
uring the 20 months that have elapsed since Septem-
ber, 1851 , has the number exceeded 4,000 ." At the same time, the number of able-bolied finor in the to 43,626 in April 23 , 1853 ; and hie totial number o persans in the workhouses had decreased from 186,879 expenditure, to , had decreased from $£ 1,141,647$ in
I55l to $£ 88,2677$ in 1852, or also al the rate of 22 per



The reduction in 1853 is, therefore, a great reduc-
ion 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 pothat he greatest change that bas occurred in any po-
pulation in modern times, accompanied by great hat a new prosperiby da
wa country and abroad
own country and abroad. At present, rather contrary to what happened in former years, when the greatest amount of destilution
was experienced in the summer as the polatoes came to an end, the inaximum of claimants for relief occurs in the carly parts of the year. The number, there-
fore, is now declining week after week, and has been fore, is now declining week after week, and has been
since February; so that by October next it is probable the total number of parsons receiving relief in lreland
will not exceed 80,000 , or not more than 1 in 80 of the population-a very small proportion compared to the
paupetism of England, even in its present reduced patap.
The gradual reduction in the number of the jurenile
inmates of workhouses is the consequence of the inmates of workhouses is the consequence of the or the means beiug provided for the inmates 10 jorn heir relations in America or in England or Scotland. In the las year there was remitted $£ 2,155$ to enable
877 inmates of workhouses to join their friends in merica, $£ 136$ to send 489 to England and Scotland 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 prsons to emigrate.
The most effectual cause, however, for the deple abor, while emigration has reduced the number $n$ bands. As yet, the rate of wages has nol risen much,
and is only in a few cases higher in 1853 than in S45; but there is more general and continuous emponey if the rate be not much advanced. Those who
remain in Ireland are belter off as well as those who remain in Ireland are better off as well as those who
remove, and the improvement, as, perhaps, might be remove, and the improvement, as, perhaps, misht be
expected, is the greatest. in the districts that were most necessitous. The actual reduction of pauperism been beyond all expectation. Since April, 1851, the inmates of the workhouses in that province have fal-
len off frum 42,286 to 17,389 or 60 per cent. ; the number of able-bodied females having decelined from 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 leelmullet, from reduction has beer still greater-" In Se mullet, from
1,790 in 1851 to 387 in 1853 , or S0 per cent. ; in New-
port, from 1,344 to 320 , or 75 per cent. ; in Clifiden, port, from 1,344 to 320 , or 75 per cent. ; in Clifiden,
from 2,771 to 557, or 80 per cent.; and, in Westport,
from 2,757 to 539 , or 80 per cent. 9 That the young 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 districts, is an evidence that the evil is drying up at
its source, and that pauperism will be eyen more diminisled than the Commissioners contemplate. The public may rejoice at hat, for with the utmost
care workhouse life is fatal alike to moral and physicall health. The sad, picture we borrowed a forthight ago from Dr. Forbes's work on rejand, of the pre-
valence of opthalmia in the workhouses, is proved by the Commissioners' Report not to be too highly color-
ed. The following is their statement of opthalmia in ed. The following

Soldiers in barracks, to whom the greatest attention is pail, as well as the inmates of workhouses, are a
prey to disease and a high rate of mortality; and prey to disease and a high rate of mortality; and it
may be suspected that all such close and artificial
packing of targe numbers ot packing of large numbers of persons is inimical
health. It is a satisfaction, therefore, to think that workhouses are likely in a great measure to be emptied. At present lhey assume the claracter of hospi-
tals for the reception of the destitute sick, and the Commissioners, it may be hopel, will be spared the a " large number pof children deserteding and employing by the famine." They seem, indeed, inclined awree with those who deprecate the introduction arrangements tending to retain paupers in the work house, and of making pauperisum, az it were, an in-
stitution of the State, by providing for in nud making it seli-supporting. With such a small proportion of the people rednced to pauperism, as seems likely
hereafter to be the case in lreland, the obyect shoutd be to distribute the few paupers as much as possibl eased and festeriur masses.
We regret to see that Eli
With regard to pauperism as Ireland. A return issurd on Thinsday of the amount of money expended tor
in-maintenatuce and for out-door relief in 60 S unions and parishes in England and Wales, during the half
years ended Lady-day 1852 and 1853 respectivel shows an increase on the last halt-year of $\pm 23,478$. No sloubt this increase is amply accuated 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 ance, and rather lessen than increase the expenditure
The winter has been unusually protracted, and great diminution lazas probably ensued of field labor At the sume time hands have heen scarce. We have expense in Warwick is 3.3 per cent. The agricul tural population, therefore, rather than the town po-
pulation, swell the expenditure for pauplerisin. In lice following counties there is a decrease of expendilure,
and at the following rates per cent:-Chester, 2.4,
Cornwall, $4.2 ;$ Derby, 3.2 , Dorlam, $0.2 ;$ Lancaster Cornwall, 4.2; Derby, 3.2 ; Dorham, 0.2 ; Lancaste:
9.2 ; Leicester, $3.0 ;$ Northumberland, 7.0 ; Salop, 0.8 Westmoreland, 4.6; York, Fast Riding, 4.6; York,
Norh Riding, 0.2 ; York, West Rilling, 6.9 In all the others there is ant increase varying fom 10.5 pel
cent. in Norfolk to 0.4 per cent. in Woreester. The
deep-seated and long.continued pauperism. of Fngr-derp-seated and long-continued pauperism of E.lis-
land sems not susceptible of decense from rie
generous motives which are clearing ont the Irish workhouses; and the generatinus hatituated here,
lirough a long periol of unwise restrictions and patterna care, to be fed by puor rates, mins
fore the pauperisel people of England
thenerdence.-Lordon Econumist.

ESCAPE OF MR. O'DONOGHUE.
We glean from the American journals the followfrom Van Dieman's Land.

It was inpossible for Mr. O'Donoghue to obtain
Dieman's Land: he was therefore obliged to go in the first inslance to Melbourne, where arrangements had been made with the master of an American vessel to consey him to Callao. Mr. O'Donoghue disgused bimself, and managed to secrete hmsen on
board the steamer which plies between Launceston board the steamer which phes between Launcestont
and Mellourne, across Bass' straits. His subsequent adventures we will allow him to describe in his own
O'N. placed me in his berth, where I lay until 4 $0^{\prime}$ 'clock, and was then removed th the elrgine-room
and at 7 o'clock, $0^{\prime}$ N. .ed me through the furnaceroom tumed by the furnaces. It was adjoininge the furnace
sur but paritioned ofl with sheet ion. In llie centre of cavily, surraunded every where with burning flames, I pushed forward into the first chamber on hands atial feet. O'N. having forced the-door, he launched me
into the cavern beneath it. He then closed the trapinto the cavern beneath it. He then closed the trap-
dour, and directly filled the entire with ceals. I was thus esconced in a compartment ahout seven feet in
length, three in width, and two in height; and by it length, three in with, and
formation 1 was obliged to lie in a a recumbent rosture. It being lined on all sides with slieet iton, when the funaces came 10 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 ledious. After asont an hour, 0 . ed into my dungeon, by means of an opening in the ship's keel. I was then placed bet ween the two
great elements, fire and water, saturated from head to foot with water, while fire raged all around me.
The police search occupjed two hours, atier ON opened the trap-door and helped me inta the coal recess, from whence he brought me to the en-
oine-roum. I was greally exhausted, but soon rallied gine-room. I was greatiy exhaustod, but soon rallied.
Thus ended the police search at Launceston ; but on reaching the Gieorge's Town Heads, being 40 mile cnnceal myself in the same place that I had just been in, as the search in Georye's 'Town for prisoners was
even more rigorous than at Launceston. The anticipation of the second life or death ordeal made me very ancomfortable, and I looked forward to it with much removed to the fiery dungeon, where I was kept three hours, while rearch was made, and my escape
was indeed very narrow, for the place set apart for conals over my
lice constables.
On releasing me from this purgatorial recess a se ling my head through the trap -door, it clused half way upon me, and in a furried effort of poor O'N. to disen-
tangle me, I narrowly escaped. tangle me, I narrowly escaped.
1 remained from Monday evening until Wednesday iving, when we reached Melbourne whart. On ar there was a strict police search; but' $i$ lay undiscov-
ered in ered in my berth. Immediately on casting anchor at
Melbourne, on Wednesday, the 22 di December, Mifessrs.
J. L. B. and D.-three gentiemen who were a avare of
 ed in id blue trousers and check haint, lack



 ${ }^{1} 1$ was 20 or lock in the day, very hot, the thermome. Meloume, and 1 remained at Mr. Lhes suring Wed

 curiy, i, remore a longs distance tron Melbourne, to to Sel luded and remote part of the forest boryering on he sear-siore ; and luat 1 should remain their until :
 my rendervous for hine present.




 Nesion, and that he hat ananger with the caphning of


 miles, the heat was
to sit in the saldile.
We never inseif food excenta a leo nund a wing of

 I. tok n farevell adieu of Mrs. Fitur and D. I.




















 Two liours altervarrst she captain returned in his tain, was angain laif drunk, and hall neverer delivereal My leter, nor made any further propeses in the man-



 Mhich lay alonsside the Grent Britiain steamer, dis.

 every crevice. I wore a blue monkey jacket and son'wester, and passed unnoticed. We were detained
wo hours in this situalion, when the Melbourne steamer got under way, and we returned to the city
We arrived at the city wharf at 5 oclock, and pro ceded through the public streets on fool to the H -
$\mathrm{H}-$ The hazard of arrest which I had undergone during the last thirty-six hours was great indeed, ans
all present prospect of escape seemed frustrated. Mr. O'Donoghue made another altempt to juduce seaman, ${ }^{\prime}$ 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 10 th he tonk passage in a sailing packet from Melbourne to Poit Jackson, where he ar rived on the 2lst. He was here kindly harbored by
his friends until the 8 th of Febrary, when he succeded in procuring a passage to Tahiti in the cutter Oberon for $5400-. "$ a bribe extorled by two sordid Ning-
lishmen," and his rriends, "wilh generons 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, San American consul, who procured him a passage

