and several other extensive works have been since executed, under the superintendence of Mr. M'Carthy, at a cost exceeding 3000/. The three alters recently erected, the crown and completion of all, may be considered for beauty of design and excellence of execution, unrivalled in this country, and are noticeable no less for their artistic merits than for the striking effects produced with the simple materials and at an easy cost. They consist of high altar, and the altars of the Sacred Heart and the Blessed Virgin Mary, with their richly sculptured-reredoses. The materials used are Caen stone, alabaster, and colored Irish marbles. The high altar rests on a moulded plinth of highly polished alabaster; the table-top is is moulded and richly carved with the symbolic grapes and vine, and rests on four columns of highlypolished Galway and Cork marble, with moulded cases and floriated capitals. Receding a short distance behind these colums is the frontal of the altar containing in one large center panel the institution of the blessed sacrifice of the altar by our Blessed Lord at His last supper, and two smaller panels containing figures of adoring angels. The tabernacle of the high alter consists of a strong wrought safe, the doors of which being covered with plates of engraved and colored enamelled brass, from the doors of the tabernacle. This safe is set in a framework of alabaster, elaborately carved with symbols of the blessed sacrament figures of angels. The canopy covering the space reserved for exposition of the blessed sacrament rises in diminishing stages to a considerable height, crocketted and pin-nacled after the manner of the purest types of medieval architecture, and crowned by a delicately flowing finial. A simple and ingenious arrangement is made for enthroning the blessed sacrament for the usual benediction rice, which consist of a slide of brass moving horizontally in a space of limited dimensions between the tabernacle and its grand canopy .- The reredos stands against the end wall of the church, with an ample space between it and the altar. It rests on a plinth of Caen stone, over which rises an arcade formed of highly polished marble shafts, and moulded bases and carved caps. The tympana of the arches contain busts of the Redeemer, St. Joseph, the Blessed Virgin, St. Celestine, from whom St. Patrick received his mission, St. Bridget, and St. Mary Magdalen, and the spaces under them and between the shafts, are filled with life-size paintings, representing St. Peter and St. Paul, the patrons of the Church and parish, and St. Flannan, first bishop of the diocese, and St. Senan, abbot a native and patron of Clare county. Over the doors, formed in the Reredos leading to the sacristy are full sized busts of St. John, the beloved disciple, St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland. The reredos is crowned by an elaborately moulded cornice, and perforated and cusped cresting. Attention should be directed to the decoration in brilliant colours and gold on the walls of the chancel and side chapels, consisting of numberless religious devices and symbols. The ceiling over the chancel is richly decorated the pannels containing various well executed monograms and the ribs; being highly ornamented. The side altars correspond as to size, general arrange-ment, and architectural character, but the details of the carving and the subjects of the various sculptured groups are different, and correspond with the respective dedications of the altars. That on the gospel side is dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Our Lord. Its frontal contains symbols and monograms

Stign.- New Church at Ballymote.- It will be seen by the following correspondence that already a generous response has been given to our appeal on behalf of the new church of Ballymote. The initiative has been taken by a gentleman whose benevolence and practical patriotism are proverbial, and we are sure that it will be followed by other good men:

painted in rich colours. The reredos contains a

central figure to Our Lord, of colossal dimensions,

exposing his Sacred Heart, treated in a manner at

once reverential and explanatory of the devotion.

At the sides are panels painted with floristed orna-

ment. Above these are in arch shaped panels two

exquisitely carved groups, representing our Lord's

sermon on the Mount and His transfiguration. . Casts

of these very exquisite works form an attractive

feature in the Art Union Exhibition of the Royal

Dublin Society for this year. The reredos of the alter at the epistle side contains a centre figure of

our Blessed Lady seated and holding her divine son.

The panels at the sides contain groups representing

her death and coronation in heaven by her divine

son, surrounded by hosts of angels. The artists and

art workmen engaged in this meritorious work de-

serve notice. It is already stated that the arrange-

ment and direction of the works are under the

management and direct control of Mr. J. J. M'Carthy

R. M. A., to whom much credit is due for his suc-

cessful exertions in having all the improvements so

effectively executed. Mr. M'Carthy has been ably

due the drawings and designs for the various sta-

tues and sculptured groups, and by Mr. John Early, who has painted the reredos of the high altar. The

stone works and other decorations are from the

workshops of Messrs, Hardman and Co., of Dublin.

It is gratifying to record that all the works were

executed in Ireland, and for the most part by Irish

hands, at an expense showing that great results can

be produced under the direction of one controlling

mind, at a cost less than is often lavished on the in-

ferior productions of foreign schools and countries.

To the Editor of the Sligo Champion.

"BALLYMOTE, July 5, 1861.
"Dear Sir.—The accompanying letter from John W.
Flanagan, Esq., D.L. and J.P., enclosing £2 towards
the roofing of our new Church has reached me. Will you kindly give it in to-morrow's Champion, and convey to the generous donor my ever grateful thanks. —I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant, "D. Tighe."

"DEAR REV. Sin-Having just read in the Sligo Champion Mr. Goldie's letter, in which he points out the urgent necessity of roofing the new Catholic church of Ballymote before the winter sets in, I beg to enclose £2 as a small contribution towards the sum necessary for that purpose .- I remain, Rev. Dear

Sir, most faithfully yours,

"John Woolfe Flanagan. " To the Very Rev. Denis Tighe,

P.P., Ballymote." Just in the nick of time, too, aid has come from patriotic Irishmen and women in America. Very Rev. Canon Tighe begs to acknowledge with grateful thanks the munificent sum of £25 1s 5d, from Mr. Charles Kerrins, St. Catherine's, Canada West, America, towards the funds of his new church at Ballymote now in progress.

DANIEL O'CONNELL AND HIS BRIDE-Rejoicings at Cahirciveen.-Daniel O'Connell, Esq, grandson of the Liberator, and his young bride, having completed their matrimonial tour, pussed through Cabirciveen lately on their way to Derrynane. They put up at Fitzgerald's Hotel, outside which an enthusiastic crowd assembled to bid them welcome. A tradesman of the town, Mr. John Gleeson, addressed some observations from the crowd, to which Mr. O'Connell briefly replied. After a short stay at the hotel, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell departed for their home at Derrynane, amid the hearty cheers and kind wishes of all present .- Kerry Star.

ORIME IN IRELAND .- At the assizes for the county of Sligo there are only six criminal cases for trial At Longford assizes there are only three. A brother and sister, named Griffin, of Cullen, in the county of Tipperary, have been fully committed on the charge of having poisoned their brother.

THE GEASHILL CASE. -Mr. Pope Hennessy has moved for and obtained a return of the total number of evictions of all kinds which have taken place in the barony of Geashill, King's Co., for the last three

years.

THE BRIGADE MEDALS.

(To the Editor of the News.)
Killodin, Drumconrath, Ardee, June 28, 1861. Dear Sir, I beg to enclose a copy of a letter from the gallant Major O'Rielly, of the Irish Brigade in reference to the company of Irishmen who fought at Castelfidardo. PRIER CAHILL. "Knock Abbey, June 21st 1861.

"Peter Cahill, —I have received your letter, and think, it right to explain how it is that the services of No. 4 Company at Castelfidardo have not as yet been more noticed. I made it my duty to obtain from the officer a detailed report, with the names of the men who most distinguished themselves, and forwarded to Rome. No reply to these recommendations has yet been received. You mention that none of the men of your company that you know of have yet received the campaign medals; I am sorry to say that large numbers of the men of other com-panies are equally unfortunate; and as I do not know who have or who have not received them, I have no means of remedying the evil. I saw stated in the Tablet newspaper that Mr. Pope Hennessy, M. P., was intrusted by the Roman Minister of Arms with the distribution of the medals; but have not since seen any statement of what medals he received or what he did with them. You are at liberty to make this letter public in any way you wish, as it may be a satisfaction to the other men of your company to know the fact. "I remain, yours truly.

"MYLES O'RIELLY."

COURT-MARTIAL IN MONAGHAN .- On Tuesday Inst a court-martial, composed of the officers of the Monaghan Regiment, sat to try the militia soldiers who were identified as having been engaged in an attack on the police barracks in this town on Thursday, the 20th June. All the prisoners were convicted, and received the following punishment : James M'Gorman (breaking picquet), seven days' imprisonment and hard labor; Bernard Kelly (riotous conduct), same; James Murphy, same ; Michael M'Ardle, same ; Richard Wright, same ; Patrick Griffen, same ; John Finnegan (striking a civilian) same; Patrick Sherry (riotous conduct), same; Jas. Boylan (same), twenty one days' imprisonment and hard labor. Arthur Kelly (disobeying orders), forty-two days' hard labor, every second week in solitary confinement; Bernard M'Nanley (drunk and riotous), same; Robert Scarlett (riotous conduct), same ; Partrick M'Ardle (drunk and riotous), same ; Patrick M'Manus (riotous conduct), same. We understand that proceedings will be instituted against these same men at the ensuing assizes for riot and assault on the police. - Northern Standard of Saturday, June 29.

REPRIMAND TO THE MONAGHAN MILITIA. - The Monaghan Regiment of Militia was inspected, on Thursday ast, by General Doyle in the barrack square. All the officers of the regiment were present except Major Coote and Captain Bond, who are on a leave of into a square, and addressed them. He said that he was satisfied with their general appearance but be regretted to be obliged to say that the conduct of regiment; that they were the only regiment in Ireand who had to be reprimended for misconduct, and had the disgrace of being reviewed without their arms, which in conquence of their riotous and insubordinate conduct, had to be taken from them. They appeared not to understand that it was the duty of every soldier to preserve the peace, and in every way to aid the civil force in the maintenance of peace. Instead of that, they had lately attacked the police in a most wanton and cowardly manner, and it was but by the clemency of the Lord Lieutenant that are as a regiment, now stood before him. He trusted that for the future they would obey their officers, who were most anxious for their comfort, welfare, and respectability, and avoid any act by which the peace might be broken; if not, the consequences to them would be very serious .- Northern Standard.

The Dublin Evening Mail has been attacking the various parties who have presented addresses to his Royal Highness as impertinently intruding upon him and giving him illustrations of the force of "Irish impudence." The Ultramontane organs follow the example of their Conservative contemporary and revile the "flunkeys." The Morning News, irritated by the addresses to the Prince representing the country as prosperous and happy under the Queen's rule, says,-" We protest against such courses. Ireland is not happy; Ireland is not prosperous; Ireland is by Mr. John Powell, to whose pencil are not liberally ruled. Behind the presence of corporadrayings and designs for the various stations—behind the shadows of Town Commissioners there are scattered over our land the decimated hosts of the Irish people. There is sorrow in Partry. There is desolation in Derryveagh. There are the hutted outcasts on our Irish hills whose voices of wail had no echoes in the Castle. There are the starving artisans in the miserable dwelling of Dublin, or Cork, or Belfast, whose wants were all untold to him who most should know them. Have these men reason to be attached to Brithish rule !"-Cor. of Iimes.

> AN IRISH HEROINE. - The following account of the heroic conduct of a woman, in saving the life of a girl on the Irish coast, has been forwarded for the consideration of the National Life-boat Institution by its Wicklow branch, where that society has an exexcellent life-boat establishment. Mrs. Brownrigg, wife of the rector, whose daughter witnessed the woman's noble services, states that on Monday, the 1st inst., the girl, who was bathing, suddenly disappeared. E. Byrne, who was at that time at some listance from the scene of danger, without a moment's hesitation rushed to the spot, tied a rope round her waist, the end of which she gave to another woman to hold by, and with all her clothes on, dashed in, and diving, found the body of the girl at the bottom of the sea. Seizing her by the hair of her head, Byrne providentially succeeded in bringing her to land be-fore the vital spark bad fled. This is the third life that this brave woman has saved, but whose services have never been previously made public.

> A ROYAL EXAMPLE. - On Sunday last the Prince of Wales honoured Colonel and Mrs. White, of Woodlands, county Dublin, with a visit, and "planted a tree in the beautifully situated demesue." What will our Sabbatarians say to this? Yet the identical number of the Daily Express containing this announcement publishes a leading article "preaching" against the opening of the Dublin Botanic Gardens on Sunday! We read that the Prince's mamma won't allow any more provisions to be brought into the palace on a Sunday. What will the royal lady say when she reads of her promising boy's arboricultural abomination? If the Prince does not look sharp his cigar money will be cut short .- Tipperary Advo-

> There was a debate about the chaplaincy question in the General Assembly yesterday. A motion was made to "loose" the Rev. J. B. Wilson from the charge of his congregation in Belfast, in consequence of his having been appointed to a military chaplaincy in Dublin. This was met by an amendment that he should not be loosed, as he did not get the appointment through the regular channel. This amendment was rejected, when the following was

> proposed :-"That the Assembly disapprove Mr. Wilson's conduct in the matter, but owing to the peculiar cir-cumstances of the case they should instruct the

Presbytery to loose him from his charge." This motion was carried by a majority of 167 to 74. The Rev. Dr. Cooke, for many years the leading minister in the Assembly, protested against this judgment as unjust. He put it to them to say honestly which of them would have refused the chaplaincy if it had been offered to them. Any of them would have accepted it. He was interrupted by cries of "No, no!"—when the venerable doctor exclaimed, "Oh dear! oh dear! the Puritans! No taste for getting it!"

THE FIRST OF JULY .- The "brethren," it appears, have been pretty quiet in Ulster on the first instant the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, so glorious for Irish bravers, which kept the well equipped army of the Dutchman at bay for many hours, and after a noble fight, retired only when nearly surrounded by superior numbers. But we fear the Orangeman were quiet, not in obedience to the feelings of of common decency, but in consequence of orders from their leaders. We believe that these orders directed the "brethren" to keep quiet, as the Prince of Wales is in Ireland, and will, very likely, visit the Cautle Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland in Belfast. The Prince repelled the Orangemen of Canada, and would not bend to their will; and it is not to be supposed that he would tolerate them in Ireland. We believe this to be the secret of the quiet which prevailed on the 1st, in Ulster, for as yet the Orangemen are not civilised.

Enniskillen. July 2.—Four Orange flags were hoisted on the church in Ballinamullard, on the 29th ult., and are still flying, no attempt having been made to remove them. Orange flags were also placed on the towers of Lisbellew and Derryvaller churches on the 1st inst. With those exceptions have not heard of any other demonstration throughout the country.

COUNTY MONAGHAN. - CLONES, July 2. - On yesterday several hundred Orangemen assembled in the fields adjoining Clones, Newbliss, Drum, and Scottishouse, and burned tar barrels; they were armed and had drums and files. They continued until after one o'clock, a. m., firing shots and playing party tunes. I believe some of the parties have been identified by the police.

Four "camps" have been erected about a mile from Enniskillen, but not for military purposes. They are for holding revival meetings on the American plan. They commenced last week, and are to be continued for some time. Those who are engaged in this campaign against Satan and his works expect that this renewed Ulster Revival will be as great as the first. -Cor of Times.

THE ENNISHILLEN CAMP MEETINGS .- A Parishioner has written from Enniskillen to the Editor of the Irish Times to state that " no minister of the Established Church of this (Enniskillen) or any of the adjoining parishes was present; nor (as far as I can ascertain) has any Church of England clergyman identified himself with this movement."

THE DERRYMACASH OUTRAGE.—The government appear determined to grapple with the Orange faction in the north, nothing dannted by the defiant attitude it assumed after the convictions obtained at last spring assizes at Armagh, the law officers of the crown have had the proper notices served on all those held to bail since that time to appear at the ensuing assizes to take their trial. It will be remembered that two men named William and Thomas Humphreys were charged with the murder of Murabsence. After inspecting the men, and putting them phy, and being of the party who wounded M'Cann, through their evolutions, the General formed them and some sixteen other persons at Derrymacash, on and some sixteen other persons at Derrymacash, on 12th July, 1860. The Humphreys were admitted to bail, as were also about twenty five others of lesser crimes. The time of the court was so completely some of them lately had cast disgrace on the entire | taken up at the last assizes with this party outrage, that it was deemed advisable to hold over the present cases, to which one or two new ones have been added, and, accordingly, they will have an opportunity of establishing their innocence, or receiving the just punishment of guilt if it be proved. Among all liberal minded men in Ulster there is but one opinion of the Attorney General in reference to this melancholy affair, and that is, that he has done his duty to society firmly, but without any feeling of vindictiveness, his object being to protect the peaceably disposed from a repetition of such disgraceful scenes. To his firmness we owe the tranquillity of Ulster and the absence of insulting party emblems. -Cor. Munster News.

> Mr. Adair's pets have done him little credit, but one of Mr. Trench's imported Protestants has just afforded a signal example of the peculiar enlightenment and morals such apostles teach. This man, whose name is Wellwood, got gloriously drunk in a public-house, at some distance from his home on the festival of Corpus Christi, and going home in this state of inebriety, whooping and hurraing through the country, fell off his horse, receiving some slight hurts. Having come to his recollection, the fellow took it into his head to swear that he had been beaten by the people of the district, and accordingly lodged informations to that effect. Here was another grand case against the peasantry of the King's County-a Protestant waylaid and savagely beater cause but that he was a Protestant. What feelings would not such a story excite in the breasts of Protestant Englishmen, and what indignation against the savage Irish Papists who could wantonly per-petrate so brutal an outrage? The affair, indeed, seemed to have happened just in the nick of time, as it was actually telegraphed over to Lord Digby and Mr. Trench, as they sat under the gallery of the House of Commons listening to the debate on the Geashill burning case. Nothing could be more opportune. The tale of outrage soon spread through the House, and quickly counteracted any feeling Mr M'Mahon's exposure might have raised in the breasts of the English members. Were not eviction and taxation only too good for such savages, who could wreak their barbarous vengeance on the single helpless Englishmen? Can we wonder that such were the sentiments of English members, when this story, the truth of which was not doubted for a moment came as a commentary upon all they had just been listening to? But the King's County police had had some experience of fabricated outrages; they made inquiries, scoured the country, traced Wellwood from the public-house where he got drunk, to the spot where he fell from his horse, obtained full proof that his sworn informations were a tissue of falsehoods, and arrested him next morning in his bed on a charge of perjury. This was turning the tables with a vengeance, and as the active and impartial Resident Magistrate, Mr. Rogers, insisted that the law should take its course, it seemed as if a complete exposure of the "persecution of slander" was about to be made. The Quarter Sessions Grand Jury, however, intervened, and having obtained from the presiding Barrister an opinion that if they thought the man had sworn the false informations while under the delusion of the drunkenness, they would be justified in ignoring the bills against him, they accordingly interposed their "ignoramus" to prevent the case going to trial. It might be supposed that the question whether Wellwood was or was not compos mentis at the time he swore the false informations was one which should have been left to a Petty Jury to decide, but then a trial in open court would have defeated the design to hush up the case and to prevent an inconvenient exposure. The police, however, did not wish that an attempt to fix the stigma of outrage to the district should pass off with impunity, and, accordingly, Wellwood has been summoned on the minor but still serious charge of indecent exposure, alleged to have been committed on the occasion, while riding through the country in a state of drunkenness. Such is the latest sample of that infamous system of fabricated outrages, by which the lives of our people have so often been placed at the mercy of their oppressors. Here we have a peaceable district of King's County greatly libelled, and its cause damaged in the judgment of the Legislature, because a drunken fellow takes up a delusion, if he did not designedly concoct the mischievous story of brutal outrage. Again, in Derryveagh we had a perjured ruffian coming forward to swear away the lives of innocent men, and on his information twenty-five persons were dragged from their homes and lodged in Lifford gaol, on a charge of murder. But so patent and outrageous was the falseheod of this fellow's swearing, that the Bench of Magistrates who investigated the case ordered the accused to be liberated, and the law officers of the

in recollecting that the prosecution of this scoundrel was first suggested by us, and was demanded from the authorities as an act of justice to a maligned and outraged people. Well, the fellow was found guilty of perjury and sentenced to transportation, and thus almost for the first time in the history of the administration of justice in Ireland, a perjured informer got his deserts, and a blow was dealt to the infamous slander system by which the lives and properties of the people have so often been victimised. Still the "persecution of slander" goes on, and that champion of Catholicism, Mr. Pope Hennessy, lends his talents and the influence of his position, as the representative of a Catholic constituency, to support and abet the slanderers. A day of reckoning will, however, come for him and for others, perhaps much sooner than they expect. We understand that Lord Digby has resolved to visit his Geashill estates, from which he has been an absentee for years, and that he proposes to investigate on the spot the matters concerning his tenantry which has caused so much controversy. We are glad that his Lordship has formed this wise resolution, and we trust that he will not allow anything or any one to divert him from his purpose. The occasion of his visit may also fitly be seized for holding an inquiry, on oath, into the facts relative to the Geashill burning case, reported by the constabulary, and which are so important to the character of the people and of the district. Enough has been told to prove the absolute necessity of a strict and searching investigation on oath, and we sincerely trust that Lord Digby, for his own honour, and for the credit of his tenantry, will insist that such investigation shall be duly and strictly made. - Dublin News.

The following agricultural report for Ulster copied from the Northern Whig, might be taken as representing the harvest prospects throughout the other provinces :- " Our agricultural reports this week are universally satisfactory. From every district our correspondent write in terms of the high hope and expectation of a bountiful and an early barvest. The season has been wonderfully favourable for vegetation, and the rain has been so well alternated with heat and sunshine as to stimulate and foster growing crops of every description to an extent which is quite unsual at this period of the year. The general result of the numerous reports we have received may be summarized thus .- Potatoes over the whole north of Ireland promise by far the finest crop that we have had for many years. Not a trace of disease has appeared, and the croaking voice of the alarmist, which was usually raised about this period of the season, is not to be heard. Flax, which has been sown in a largely increased breadth, is flourishing, and generally coming into flower over the country. The straw is long and free from branching, and a very large increase of fibre from Irish soil may be expected this year-a matter of the greatest importance to every branch of our staple manufacture in the north. Wheat has been reported light in some districts, but has rapidly improved everywhre during the past fortnight; and, if it escape being laid by overweighty rain, or slacken by high winds when ripening, a full average yield may be expected. From all quarters oats are well spoken of, and the return of straw will be much larger than was expected early in the season, and will compensate for any deficiency of hay, which in some places is reputed as light.

THE IRISH POOR LAW INQUIRY. - The following are the resolutions of the Committee of Inquiry into the operation of the Irish Poor Law :-

1. That the powers given by the statute (10 Vic. c. 31) to Poor Law Guardians in Ireland, of affording relief, both in-door and out-door are sufficient; and that no alteration of that statute in that respect is necessary or desirable.

2. That in the administration of the law, the guardians appear to have made such provision in respect of the management of the workhouses, the education of children, medical aid, and all other matters relating to the effectual relief of the poor, as to justify the powers conferred on them by Parliament; and that it was not expedient to give to the Poor Law Commissioners, or any other authority compulsory powers to control the discretion of the

3. That time has not admitted of detailed inquiry into the working of the Medical Charities Act, but that this evidence shows that great benefits have been derived from that statute. The committee are of opinion that it is desirable to take further evi-

dence on this subject next session. 4. That several of the witnesses have recommended the substitution of union for divisional ratng: but that it is not desirable to alter the prese law in that respect.

5. That an extension from three to five years (with a minimum residence of two years in some one division) of the time which suffices to make the pauper chargeable to the electoral division, instead of to the union at large, would tend to remove any undue pressure imposed on town unions from any sudden increase occasioned by the gravitation of

pauperism towards the more populous districts.
6. That, in the opinion of this committee, power ought to be given to Boards of Guardians to recover from the putative fathers the cost of the maintenance of illegitimate children during the time that they are inmates of a poor-house, and while under the age of 14; and that such cost of relief should be recoverable by process, in the name of the guardians, before the barrister at quarter sessions.

That it is expedient to extend the cases of sickness or accident the powers which the guardians now possess in regard to fever cases, under the 15th and 16th sections of 6 and 7 Vic., c. 92.

8. To regulate the mode in which the religious education of children, the religion of whose parents is not known, shall be determined, by giving to the person who brings the child to the workhouse the legal position of the parent or guardian for that

purpose. To give to Boards of Guardians the authority of the parent, up to the age of 15 years, in case of

deserted children. 10. To authorize Boards of Guardians to place orphan and deserted children out to nurse, up to the age of 12 years, when they shall think it right todo so.

11. To repeal the Quarter-acre Clause. 12. To amend the law relating to the election of guardians, by requiring a more accurate description of property in respect of which claims to vote are made by limiting the duration of property and proxy claims, and by limiting the number of proxy claims to be held by one person; also, by removing doubts which have existed as to the rights of owners or immediate lessors of certain classes of property to vote; and by limiting the number of votes to be

given in respect of rent received. 13. That a system of superannuation should be given to worn-out union officers giving up the whole of their time to the service of the union, on the scale of the Civil Service Superannuation Acts, and subject to the like restrictions as are contained in the said act; and that it is desirable to provide such superannuation, but that it is not expedient to make any provision for such superannuation in any bill to amend the present Poor Law.

14. That a separate place for religious worship to which the inmates should, subject to the regulations as to classification, have access during the day ought to be provided in every workhouse.

15. That the moral classification of inmates, especially in the larger workhouses, is a subject to which particular attention should be paid by the Poor Law authorities.

16. That compulsory powers should be given to the Poor Law Commissioners, upon requisition from Boards of Guardians, to take land for burial grounds. 17. Some conflicting decisions, as to the charge-ability of charitable institutions, having been given by the Assistant Barristers of two different counties in Ireland, it is desirable that the law in this respect should be settled, and that the principle of Crown resolved to indict the would-be informer for exemptions from poor rates is objectionable and gross and wilful perjury. We feel some satisfaction ought not to form part of the law.

SOMETHING ABOUT "ILLIBERALITY." - We find the following in the Dublin Morning News, and it is so curious a piece of intelligence that we transfer it to our columns. We don't care about knowing the name of the party to whom it refers. He may be a worthless creature for aught we know but we pass no judgment upon him. We only wish that he may become a more liberal man, and somewhat more tolerant than he seems to be. The Newry Telegraph should express its opinion on the subject, and say whether it is right or wrong to dismiss a man from his home for giving lodging to two poor Sisters of Charity — "An Extraordinary Eviction—A correspondent writing from Drogheda on Saturday says: -An eviction has lately taken place in this neigh-borhood which, for the study of the advocates of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, deserves to be recorded. That the case may be properly understood, it is necessary to mention that the Order of the French Sisters of Charity has been for several years established in Drogheda. The good that is lone here by these self-sacrificing ladies is incalculable. By them the sick poor are visited and consoled, and females of humble circumstances receive religious and secular instruction at their hands. Their abour, at all times severe, were particularly so last winter, in consequence of the sickness and misery which then prevailed among the poor of this town to lamentable extent. The health of two of the Sisters broke down under the excessive fatigue which they had to endure. Some time ago, by special permission, they retired to a quiet bathing place not many miles hence. They selected a secluded spot near the sea shore as the place of their temporary abode, and deemed themselves fortunate in being so comfortably located. The man who kindly strove to accomodate them with a lodging was caretaker to gentleman who is well known in this locality for is anti-Catholic prejudices. He is caretaker no longer. The Sisters were not more than one day in the house of the caretaker when he was summarily dismissed from the master's service. Fortunately the eviction will not end so fatally as those of the Donegal peasants or the bride of Coolaghmore. The caretaker an Englishman and a Protestant, is at present out of a situation, but will soon be provided for. The Sisters are now comfortably settled in more commodious lodgings, and are almost idelised by the people among whom they are sojourning. They are every day getting valuable presents from the warm hearted peasantry, and wherever they go they receive these respectful attentions which virtue is always sure to command from the native Irish. [The facts stated by our correspondent certainly have the appearance of great illiberality, but the proprietor was only exercising his legal right however ungracious is act may have been.—Ed. N."]

Pleasure trips by steamer are now of frequent occurrence between Cork, Youghal and Cappoquin.

THE LATE SULTAN .- There is one circumstance which should be mentioned with regard to the late monarch When fever and famine were ravaging the homesteads of Ireland, and Christian charity doled out with a reluctant hand-when men who professed to follow the Saviour of mankind saw at their feet a people starving and miserable, and yet sympathised with them in their distress, the heart of the heathen monarch was touched with the mere relation of their condition, and the munificent gift of £10,000 was offered for their relief. There was a wise monitor at his side who reminded him that her Majesty, the ruler of this starving Nation, had given but one-fifth of that sum, and that "it would not look respectful to her to give a larger amount."-The remonstrance had the effect of limiting this well-timed charity, and the Sultan's subscription was reduced to £1,000. If the enumes of Ireland say that her sons never forgive an injury, her friends know that they never forget a kindness, and the Sultan has, no doubt, been named in the prayer of many a heart .- Northern Press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversion of CLERGYMEN. - We are glad to observe that several Protestant clergymen have intely embraced the Catholic Church: but the movement is likely to become more general in a short time. The following in the latest announcement, making upwards of 400 convert parsons within a few years :- The Rev. J. White, B. A., Magdalene College, Cambridge, and late editor of the Union newspaper, was received into the Catholic Church on Sunday last, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm-street, Berkely-square.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was received into the church by Father Faber at the Orntory on the 27th ult., and has been seen by my informant (together with the Duchess of Buccleugh, another convert), attending the morning mass there .- Kerry Star.

English newspapers and English public men adrocate Irish claims, where they are well founded, as warmly as Irisbmen could do, and speak out as emphatically upon Partry eviction and Glenvesch exterminations as the truest Hibernian could express his feelings. Something, perhaps, remains ret to be done both by legislation and by public opinion: The perfect and practical equality of Roman Catholics has yet to be established. We have yet to recognise more distinctly and actually that Ireland is a Roman Catholic country .- Morning Star.

House of commons -July 11. - The Irish Educational Grant. Mr. Cardwell in a long spee :h; moved the vote for National Education, and desended the mixed system, which he said was successful and

popular. Mr. Longfield stated that the Irish members were placed under great disadvantages, that the debate on the English system had insted 7 hours, and now when the house was exhausted it was called on to l'sten to a debate on the Irish system conducted on principles wholly at variance with the English system (hear, hear). He could not agree with the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Cardwell) either that the Irish system was a "success," or had " a hold on the affections of the people of Ireland." The Protestants were dissatisfied with it, the Roman Catholic Prelates condemned it, and he thought with justice; necessity alone compelled them to adopt, for they could not reject the State aid; the people of Ireland were as anxious for a religious education as those of England and yet they were denied their wishes, and while only compelled to adopt the system, were required by the right hon, member to say it was a "success" (hear, hear). Mr. Longfield quoted the remonstrance of the Roman Catholic Prelates, and said he coincided with their opinion. The lateness of the hour was a great disadvantage to the Irish members; the question could not be fairly discussed, but he could not let the vote pass without recording his opinion that the system had neither been a success nor dear to the people of Ireland. (cheers).

Mr. Hennessy moved the adjournment of the debate. At that hour in the morning (half-past twelve) it would be impossible for the Irish members to express their opinions on this important subject as fully as the great interests at stake required (hear , hear).

Lord Palmerston hoped the member for the King's County would not press his motion for adjournment, as an interesting debate had actually taken place.

Lord John Manners thought it very hard in the Irish members to have the discussion proceed at that ate hour, and he would support his hon. friend in the motion for adjournment. As to the interesting debate, it had mainly consisted of a dismal dissertation from the Chief Secretary, which had been folowed only by one speech (cheers.)

Mr. Butt also urged the hon. member opposite (Mr. Hennessy) to persist in the adjournment (hear) Mr. Cardwell, seeing that hon gentlemen opposite were anxious for full discussion, would consent to the adjournment (hear.) Motion for reporting progress agreed to. ignative based for jew