

Irish News.

[From the Irish and American papers.]

THE steamer *Tangier*, bound for Philadelphia, recently ran ashore near Limerick on a dangerous rock, known as "Crawford's Rock."

Walter Phelan, who was tried for the murder of young Mr. Boyd near New Ross and acquitted, was recently sent to a lunatic asylum. His health was entirely broken down from the treatment received whilst in prison, and presumably innocent, too.

A Baltinglass correspondent says the emigration from Wicklow is not much higher than in former years. But the reason he assigns for this is that those who desire to leave the country cannot get away.

Mr. Harrington, the proprietor of the *Tralee Sentinel*, and M.P. for Westmeath has been released from gaol. But it is said another Government prosecution is hanging over his head.

John Dwyer, of 6 Chatham street, one of the alleged "Invincibles," was discharged from Kilmalsham Gaol. Dwyer was in a very weak state of health when arrested, and his health has continued to fail.

Rev. Charles Flynn, C.C., of Kiltyclougher, writes to the *Freeman's Journal* stating that his people are in a pitiable condition, and that there are no immediate signs of their improvement.

A land-thief near Carrick-on-Shannon is reported to have in contemplation the scheme of supplying seed potatoes to any of his tenants who are loyal to the Government.—Charitable man that!

At the Derry fair, prices of ponies varied from £10 to £12, and asses went at from £20 to £65. There was a large attendance of both buyers and sellers.

It is proposed to build a Catholic church as a national memorial to O'Connell in his native parish of Cahirciveen, on a site very near the spot where he was born; and the Bishop of Kerry has sent to America the Rev. James E. Fitzgerald to receive contributions.

London, April 20.—Mr. Harrington, member of Parliament for Westmeath, who has just completed a term of imprisonment in Ireland, made his appearance in the House of Commons this afternoon, and was introduced by Parnell and Arthur O'Connor. Mr. Harrington took his seat amid cheers from the Irish members.

In reference to the Emigration Workhouse proposal of the Government, the prelates of the West have unanimously adopted resolutions, the first of which reads:—"That we deplore the refusal of the Government to come to the relief of our destitute flocks by loans for the improvement of their holdings; and that, in common with laymen of the highest intelligence and largest experience, we still consider the system of relief eminently practicable and most conducive to the permanent improvement of the destitute landholders." The system of relief referred to was public works.

Sir R. J. Jackson, Commissioner of Emigration, attended at the boardroom of the workhouse at Westport, for the purpose of inspecting the persons who had made application to emigrate, and inquiring into the circumstances and suitability of the applicants. About 800 persons attended, and at least 600 of this number were small farmers. In many instances young and unmarried persons, who failed to produce letters from some friend in America promising employment or support on their arrival in that country, were rejected. Out of the large number that attended only about 100 were accepted as suitable for emigration, and the remaining number left.

A Newry letter says:—"Late at night, while the sentry placed at the powder magazine in the military barracks in this town was pacing up and down at his post, he observed a man leaning over the wall, whom he at once challenged. The man hurriedly replied by warning the sentry to take care of himself, as he would be attacked that night, and suddenly disappeared without saying anything further. The sentry at once gave the alarm, and a strong force turned out with fixed bayonets and loaded carbines, and proceeded to the spot where the man had appeared. Here they found a ladder placed against the wall, but no person was to be seen. The constabulary were then apprised of the affair, and they also made a minute search about the precincts of the barrack, but nothing of a suspicious nature was to be observed. The guards were then doubled, and a patrol of the military paraded all night up and down the lane which runs alongside the magazine. There was great excitement.

In the alien House of Commons Mr. Sexton asked whether the Irish Government had, during the Easter recess, as promised, considered whether, in view of the fact exhibited by official returns for the month of February last—namely, that no agrarian crime against the person, against property, or against the public peace, had been reported during the month from any district in the Co. Sligo—no further charge in respect of extra police would be made upon any district of that county; whether the propriety of withdrawing from the Co. Sligo the special resident magistrate and his expensive staff would be taken into consideration; and whether the Irish Government would consider the propriety of withdrawing from Sligo and other counties similarly free from any grave exceptional crime the proclamations under the Crime Prevention Act which render the ratepayers of those counties, or of any district therein, liable to extra police. Mr. Trevelyan, in reply, said, in accordance with the advice given, the position of the Co. of Sligo as regards additional constabulary was carefully inquired into during the recess, and the decision arrived at was that the number of police could not be safely reduced at the present time. The position of the special resident magistrate and his staff is under consideration and practical re-arrangement.

The Parnell Vindication Fund begins to grow rapidly. A little over a week ago the average daily contributions only reached ten or twelve pounds, while the amounts acknowledged on Saturday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, were £77, £124, and £114 respectively. The increased receipts are chiefly due to the fact that parish collec-

tions are now being made throughout the country. The priests of the deanery of Kilrush, for instance, have sent £87; the priests and people of Anghrim sent £50 as a first instalment, on Monday; and on the same day the parish of Gouran, county Kilkenny, and the parish of Louth, sent £40 and £29 to the fund. The acknowledgments of the moneys which came to hand on Tuesday showed £33 17s 5d from the priests and people of Slane, and £33 9s 5d from the priests and people of Knockridge, Dundalk. This latter sum was exceeded by just one penny by the contribution of the Ballor and Rathoe branch of the National League, which was also received on Tuesday. Limerick, ever to the front when good work has to be done for the National cause, forwarded £100 as a first instalment on Wednesday. The first meeting of the national committee formed to promote the success of the testimonial, was held on Saturday, when Mr. Cox, the acting secretary, announced that letters had been received up to that day from eight bishops, twelve members of Parliament, and from upwards of 120 other representative Irishmen, authorising the Lord Mayor to place their names on the committee. In addition to all this a large number of meetings have been held throughout the country, and local subscription lists have been opened.—*Nation*, April 14.

The man McBride, several times examined in reference to the suspicion that a secret society had a branch in Derry, has been released, there being no evidence to justify his further detention.

The Swinford Local Board have passed a resolution, for transmission to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Premier, directing attention to the daily increase of fever in the Swinford union, and calling for immediate Imperial relief. Fifty cases of fever now exist in the union, and most of these are stated to have been generated by dire poverty.

The Irish police authorities profess to have discovered another provincial secret society—this time in Clare. Acting as they allege, on the information of a man now undergoing penal servitude, the Ennis police proceeded in force to the Crusheen district at an early hour on Saturday morning last, and arrested several men.—*Nation*, April 14.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., addressing a meeting of Irishmen at Manchester on Saturday in aid of a Galway orphanage, condemned the policy of the Government relative to the existing distress in Ireland. He protested against emigration being forced upon a starving population, and advocated the provision of relief works. Since 1847 Ireland had been denuded of three millions of her people, and surely that was enough.

O'Donovan Rossa received two threatening letters on Saturday. We trust Minister Lowell will lose no time in requesting the British Government to amend its extradition laws, so that any parties in that country plotting against the life of an American sovereign may be promptly rendered for punishment here. It is true that Mr. Rossa is engaged in coercive measures towards certain turbulent persons in England, but as England denies that she is at war with Mr. Rossa she cannot consistently refuse to punish any of her subjects concerned in hostile operations against him. It is true that the threatening letters were mailed in this country, but nobody imagines for a moment that any American citizen sent them, and it is obvious that an English subject must have done so. One of the letters was mailed at Boston, and it is a coincidence, to say the least, that the daughter of the English ruler and her husband were both in Boston during that week. Those persons may be entirely innocent of any conspiracy against the life of Mr. Rossa, but their sentiments towards him are notoriously hostile, and it behoves them to furnish proofs of their innocence. It is evident, to quote the fine metaphor of the *London Standard*, "that the shield of American freedom is being prostituted to cover the arm of the assassin!"—*Pilot*.

Mr. Michael Davitt, writing to the Glasgow Young Ireland Society from Richmond Prison, Dublin, says that dynamite can only destroy public buildings, and thereby exasperate the English democracy. It would be better to work patiently, but perseveringly, for twenty more years if need be than to play against into the hands of Ireland's enemies, and destroy all chance of social and national reform in this generation by giving way to despair and revenge.

The Killarney correspondent of the *Cork Herald*, writing on April 4, says:—"At the weekly meeting of the Killarney board of guardians to-day, the chairman read a list of the evictions which had taken place in the union district during the year. The total number was 321 during the past twelve months. Foremost among the names and numbers were—Lord Kenmare, 123 evictions; Sir B. Blennerhasset, 26; Miss L. A. Thompson, 16; Archdeacon Bland, 15; Maurice Leonard (Mr. Hussey's head clerk), 10; Thomas M. Osborne, 7; Lord Ventry, 7; C. O. Stokes, 5; F. H. Downing, 4; Captain Fagan, 4; R. Meredith, 4, etc. The reading of the list by the chairman elicited from some of the *eo-officio* guardians whose names figured in it, expressions of denial, but they were cut short by the chairman and some of the rural guardians saying that the list was an official one drawn up by their own officer, the clerk.

The correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing from Loughrea on Tuesday, April 10, says:—"Mr. Wall, Emigration Commissioner, yesterday attended at the workhouse here for the purpose of inspecting those about emigrating by Government aid from this district. Over two hundred applicants attended, but Mr. Wall declined to pass the majority of these consequent on their not producing the required guarantees from their friends in America. Many of the poor people produced letters from their relatives in America, but, as Mr. Wall remarked, those letters only detailed distress in that country. All the writers stated that hundreds were out of employment, and "green hands" could get none. Many wished they could emigrate home. "How could I send you out to such a country, with such bad prospects," asked Mr. Wall, "with such long families? I would be subjecting myself to a penalty. Any distressed emigrants landing in America will be sent back to the union from which they were shipped at our expense." Mr. Wall told the poor people they could go unconditionally. Many of them exclaimed, "Send us to any place, sir, from here; we'll go. We are starving, and have no employment." A large number declined to emigrate to Canada,