AMERICA.

FIGHTING AT GETTYSBURGH. TWO FEDERAL GENERALS KILLED—REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES.

New York, July 3 (Morning).—At [illegible] on Wednesday morning the 1st corps of Reynolds's, followed by the 11th corps, under Howard, entered Gettysburgh on the east side, and passing on the west side was met by General Hill's corps advancing from Chambersburg Turnpike, in line of battle, towards the town. An engagement commenced immediately. During the first portion of the fight, Reynolds by a skilful movement captured the Confederate General Archer, and one thousand men. Reynolds was engaged two hours before Howard came up, and at that time the Confederates had partially succeeded in turning Reynolds's right flank. General Reynolds held a position on a wooded ridge, and on the right was another range of hills which Howard directed Schurz to occupy with the second division. Owing, however, to the flank of the Confederates on Reynold's right, Schurz was unable to accomplish this object. At this time General Ewell came up with twenty-five thousand men and planted batteries, exposing the Federals to a destructive cross fire. The Federals' right flank was turned, and their left flank at the same time, so superior were the Confederates in number. Reynolds's corps giving way, Howard found it impossible to maintain his position, and at four o'clock in the afternoon both corps fell back to a position south of Gettysburg, when they were joined by the other corps of Meade's army. At the termination of the engagement the Confederates occupied Gettysburg. The Federals are reported to number 20,000; the Confederates 50,000. Howard's corps is said to have lost 3,000 men and Reynolds's corps 5,000, including Reynolds, General Paul, and an immense number of officers killed. Fighting was resumed on Thursday, and it is supposed the battle between the main armies took place yesterday and to-day. The Federals are reported to have captured 6,000 prisoners in Pennsylvania, 2,000 of whom arrived at Baltimore.

General FitzHugh, with 3,000 men, demanded the surrender of Carlisle on Wednesday, which was refused. General Lee then shelled the town, burning the barracks and numerous buildings, and retired on Thursday towards Shippensburg.

The defences of Baltimore are manned by 10,000 citizens, and all arms have been taken from private persons. General French has abandoned Maryland Heights, destroying all the fortifications, and has moved to co-operate with General Meade. The Governor of Pennsylvania has telegraphed to the Governors of New York and New Jersey, that there is pressing need of troops. General Couch was going to move down through Cumberland Valley against the Confederates.

New York, July 3 (Evening).—Fighting is reported to have been resumed yesterday to the right of Gettysburg, towards Bendersville, with greater energy and larger forces. General Sedgwick's corps passed through York yesterday, and is said to be in the rear of the Confederates. There are no railroads or telegraphs nearer than forty miles from Gettysburg, so that it is impossible to say what has really been the result of the conflict. News from Vicksburg to the 25th ultimo states that the Confederates continued in active resistance. Johnston is said to have received reinforcements from Bragg, and to be perfecting arrangements to attack Grant. The Confederate Generals Marmaduke, Price, and Kirby Smith, have got possession of several points along the banks of the Mississippi, and would probably attempt to seize Milliken's Bend and obstruct the navigation. General Rosencrans reports that he occupied Tullahoma on the 1st inst., the Confederates retiring demoralised to Winchester, leaving their fortifications, provisions, and three siege arms.

REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES.

GENERAL MEADE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

New York, July 4, (Morning).—General Meade officially reported as follows:—"On the 2nd inst., the enemy attacked me about four o'clock in the afternoon, and after one of the severest contests of the war was repulsed at all points. We have suffered considerably in killed and wounded. General Zook is killed, and Generals Sickles, Barlow, Graham, and Warren, wounded slightly. We have taken large numbers of prisoners." General Meade further reports—"At eight o'clock on the morning of the 3rd, the action recommenced at early daylight, upon various parts of the line. He says, thus far the enemy have made no impression on my position. All accounts agree in placing their whole army there. Prisoners report that Longstreet's and Hill's forces were much injured yesterday, and that many generals and officers were killed. General Barksdale, of Mississippi, is dead. His body is within our lines. We have, thus far, about 1,600 prisoners."

New York, July 4 (Noon).—General Meade's report at eight o'clock on the evening of the 3rd is as follows:—"The enemy opened fire at one o'clock with 150 guns on my left and centre, continuing three hours without interruption. He then assaulted my left and centre twice, being handsomely repulsed each time with serious loss, and leaving in our hands nearly 3,000 prisoners, including Brigadier-General Armistead, several colonels, with General Hancock and Gibbon, wounded. After repelling the assault, there being indications that the enemy might be withdrawing, I pushed an armed reconnaissance from the left, and found the enemy to be in force. All quiet now. My cavalry have been engaged all day in harrassing both flanks of the enemy, and vigorously attacking him with great success, notwithstanding they met superior numbers of cavalry and infantry."

President Lincoln has issued a message that he has news from General Meade's army to ten o'clock at night of the 3rd, which is said to cover that army with the highest honour, and to promise great success for the Union cause. The President claims the condolence of all for the many gallant men who have fallen, and for this, especially, desires that on this day He whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered and reverenced with the profoundest gratitude.

HOGAN'S
AUSTRALASIAN, EUROPEAN, AND AMERICAN GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, AND UNIVERSAL *NEWS-ROOMS.*

MR. EDWARD O'FARRELL, Proprietor of the "SLIGO CHAMPION," is hereby Appointed my authorised Agent. Inquiries for Missing Friends and other information sought through the Advertising Columns of this Journal, will have immediate attention. Newspapers and Periodicals received from all Towns and Cities (and regularly filed at my News Rooms) in Australia, Europe, America, &c.

JOHN HOGAN, Sole Proprietor.

Address—*Tasmanian Hotel, Portland, Colony of Victoria, Australia.*

Mr. JAMES M'GINN, News Agent, and Catholic Book Publisher, Corner of Market and Third-street, San Francisco, is Agent for the sale of the SLIGO CHAMPION *in the State of California.*

The Sligo Champion.

"Truth Conquers."

SLIGO: SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

THE ASSIZES.

TRANQUILLITY OF THE COUNTRY.

Notwithstanding the deep distress of thousands of the inhabitants of this county, since the holding of the Spring Assizes, Judge Ball was enabled, by the state of the calendar, to congratulate the Grand Jury on the tranquillity of the county. And so well he might—with the exception of one charge for manslaughter, on which the jury disagreed, there was nothing to occupy the Crown Court. Under all the circumstances, it is a matter to be proud of, that on the very day when the *loyal* Orangemen of the North were engaged in riotous proceedings, and, in Belfast, wrecking the houses of inoffensive inhabitants, the Judge of Assizes in Sligo was offering congratulations on the peaceable state of this Catholic Country.

We give elsewhere full reports of the trial for manslaughter, and the important Record in which the Right Hon. John Wynne was plaintiff, and Mr. W. A. Woods defendant. Some portions of the evidence in the latter is so very suggestive, that we shall take an opportunity of referring to it at length.

EMIGRATION.

For the last few weeks there had been a falling off in the number of Emigrants leaving this part of the country for America; but again, on last week and this, a considerable number was booked in the office of Mr. Thomas O'Donovan, of Ratcliffe-street, our respected townsman, and energetic emigration agent.

It is really surprising to see those people leaving this country now, in the face of a most bountiful harvest, and the destructive war raging at present at the other side of the Atlantic.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.

We have had another fine week—no potato disease to speak of—and great progress in the crops of all descriptions.

The Sligo Poor Law Board did not meet this week, in consequence of the Assizes.

THE DISTRESS.

No thanks to the Government, but eternal thanks and gratitude to the Central Relief Committee, the Society of Friends, the Catholic Clergy and Liberal Protestants, and—though last not least—our benevolent friends in America and Australia, the people are, so far, secured from the horrors of famine. The great space occupied by our Assizes news, precludes our offering any extended remarks of our own on the reports which have reached us this week—and which we subjoin—beyond this, that they are more hopeful than any that have as yet appeared in our columns:—

DISTRESS IN KILMACTIGUE.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SLIGO CHAMPION.

"Tubbercurry, July 15th, 1863.

"Dear Sir—You would much oblige by inserting the following:—

"Rev. Patrick Roddy, Adm., of Kilmactigue, begs to acknowledge with deep and heartfelt gratitude the following subscriptions for the relief of the poor:—

Society of Friends, per Jonathan Pim	...	£10	0	0
Rev. A. K. Huston, Kilmactigue Rectory	...	2	2	0
John M'Hugh, Esq., Inniscrone	...	2	0	0
Thomas M'Manus, Esq., Ballisodare	...	2	0	0

"Dear Sir—In my last, I promised a word about the *kindness* at present exercised towards the tenants of Mr. Taaffe in this parish.

"The following facts which I have carefully ascertained, illustrate at once the nature of that *kindness*.

"The tenants of John Taaffe, Esq. (who have, in the opinion of every man in the parish and the county at large, an exorbitant rent put upon them), owed one year's rent on the 24th ultimo, and were then called upon to pay a half-year's rent. Such of them as had cattle, were obliged *nolens volens*, to do so, by an immediate sale at a sacrifice.

"Some of these starving tenants had no cattle of their own at May last, being obliged to part with them, in order either to meet preceding gales, or surely to purchase some Indian meal for their emaciated bodies; potatoes, they had none, since the January previous—on account of the natural unproductiveness of these barren "Rocky Mountains," where the blight, of course, had a withering influence.

"These tenants, without cattle of their own, had to take in, for a mere trifle, on their little holdings (uninviting, indeed, as places of pasturage, but *famous* if you will, as the haunts of the grouse and the hare), cattle of other parties, not tenants at all on the property.

"These non tenants had their cattle impounded on the 1st of July, and driven to-day to Tubbercurry for auction; and although the owners offered to pay the grazing—due only at November to come—the landlord or agent (it makes little difference) refused, till he got the full amount of one half-year's rent from parties not tenants!

"The intense poverty of these non-tenants, and their inability to meet the required half-year's rent, may be inferred from the fact, that parties representing them and their families, have travelled six Irish miles to-day, to our Local Relief Committee, in order to obtain, each—one stone of Indian meal.

"Such is the nature of the *kindness* done at present towards the tenants of Mr. Taaffe—such Sir, are the undeniable facts which I am painfully obliged to bring before the bar of public opinion; I say *painfully obliged*, because of the regard I have in other respects, for John Taaffe, Esq., who, I believe, would be an indulgent and liberal landlord, if humanely advised.—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

"PATRICK RODDY, Adm., Kilmactigue.

"P.S.—Dear Sir, please add to the above list of subscriptions the honored name of The O'Conor Don, M.P., whose £5 0s. 3d. for the relief of the poor, (per his humane and excellent agent, Thomas M'Dermott, Esq.) I have just this moment received.

"This is only one of the very many acts of charity for which The O'Conor Don is distinguished, not merely within the precincts of his extensive property, but ever outside.—I have to cordially thank him, on the part of the poor. Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

"PATRICK RODDY, Adm., Kilmactigue.

"Edward O'Farrell, Esq., Sligo."

DISTRESS IN TUBBERCURRY.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SLIGO CHAMPION.

"Tubbercurry, July 16th 1863.

"Dear Sir—Please allow me to acknowledge in the next Champion, the receipt of £20, from the Committee of the Society of Friends, Dublin, through Jonathan Pim, Esq., towards the Funds of the Tubbercurry Relief Committee.

"Our Committee desire to express their unfeigned gratitude to this most humane and benevolent society, for their seasonable and munificent grant (2nd remittance), to our funds, which will enable us to continue the usual quantity of relief on next week to the 560 families on our relief list. Please accept our warmest thanks for your kind support, and believe me to be, dear sir, your's very faithfully,

"NICHOLAS H. DEVINE, Hon. Sec."

DISTRESS IN KILLORAN.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SLIGO CHAMPION.

"Rockfield, Coolaney, 15th July, 1863.

"Sir—I respectfully request, on behalf of the Killoran Relief Committee, to acknowledge in the Champion the receipt of £20 from the Central Relief Committee, per their esteemed and efficient Hon. Secretary, R. J. Devitt, Esq. This sum, the third remittance of a like amount, was received by our excellent chairman, Rev. Luke Hannan, P.P., on Saturday, 11th inst. I am happy to state that this liberal contribution reached us at a time, when, from the exhaustion of our funds, we should otherwise be obliged to cease giving our usual weekly aid to the poor; indeed, additional applicants had to be put on our relief list this week, and I am sure others will be asking for assistance on our next day of meeting.

"I feel much pleasure in returning the benevolent Central Committee the grateful thanks of our good chairman and committee.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"MAT M. DOYLE, Hon. Sec."

THE DISTRESS IN KEASH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SLIGO CHAMPION.

Keash, Ballymote, July 11, 1863.

Dear Sir—We have just received a remittance of £15, from the Society of Friends, and beg your kind permission to acknowledge it.—Dear Sir, very truly yours,

Constantine Cosgrave, P.P., Chairman.

Thomas L. Little, Hon. Sec., Keash and Drumrath Relief Committee.

DISTRESS IN BUNNENADDEN.

We are requested by Rev. James Henery, P.P., Bunnenadden, to acknowledge and return his sincere thanks to Lord Palmerston, for the munificent donation of £10, through Messrs. Steward and Kincaid, towards the Relief Funds of the Bunnenadden Committee. This is a noble example to other landlords who hold larger estates and a larger number in actual destitution on these estates, calling to and receiving relief from the Bunnenadden Relief Committee. The liberal donation of Lord Palmerston enables them now to relieve, in some manner, the paupers, of those landlords who have not up to this contributed one penny of their own towards the Relief Funds in that distressed locality.

DISTRESS IN SKREEN.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SLIGO CHAMPION.

"Skreen, 16th July, 1863.

"Dear Sir—You will much oblige me by acknowledging in the next issue of your truly valuable journal, the receipt of the following subscriptions for the relief of the destitute poor of this district:—

James Hale, Esq., Portavad,	...	£3	0	0
Captain Olpherts, Carrowmore,	...	2	0	0
Richard Gorman, Esq., Liverpool,	...	1	0	0
Mr. Thomas Gilgan, Skreen,	...	0	10	0
Mr. John M'Garry, Skreen,	...	0	5	0

"To those kind friends of the poor I beg to return my most sincere thanks, and to assure them that the fervent prayers of those poor people for the happiness of their benefactors shall long continue to mark their sincere gratitude to those who came to their relief in the time of need.—I am, dear sir, very sincerely your's,

"HUGH CONWAY, P.P."

DISTRESS IN EASKY.

"Easky, July 16, 1863.

"Dear Sir—The joy which you testify at the general sympathy shown throughout the Island, to the poor, gives me every reason to believe that you will be pleased to hear the great success with which the exertions of this committee have been attended. During the past fortnight these large subscriptions were received:—

The Society of Friends,	...	£15	0	0
G. S. Fenton, J.P., Donegal,	...	1	0	0
Mrs. Ormsby Gore,	...	2	0	0
Wm. R. Rainsford, Esq., Dublin,	...	2	0	0
James Hale, Esq., London,	...	5	0	0

"To all those we feel humbly grateful, and for special reasons, doubly so, to the last named subscriber, Mr. James Hale. This truly generous and highly-educated Irishman, though at a distance from us, acts, and that unsolicited, as if he witnessed and heard the cries of his suffering fellow-countrymen, while some landed proprietors treated with silent contempt our applications. Others, followers of the Chief Secretary, questioned the existence of distress. However, with the local supplies received, together with what the public fountains—the Central Relief Committee and Society of Friends, have been liberal and generous in granting, we hope, to be able to alleviate and narrow the destitution, until kind Providence gives the universal relief.—I am, dear sir, your's very faithfully,

"P. P. KEANE, C.C., Secretary."

TESTIMONIAL TO R. DEVITT, ESQ., T.C.

We learn from our Dublin contemporaries, that a movement has been set on foot to present a Testimonial to Richard Devitt, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Central Relief Committee, in recognition of "the zeal, ability, and unremitting attention with which he has discharged the heavy and responsible duties of his office." If ever a man deserved well of his fellow-countrymen, for great public services, for almost total self-abnegation—we unhesitatingly assert that Mr. Richard Devitt is that man. A respectable merchant, and member of the Corporation of Dublin, he devoted himself heart and soul to the cause of the poor, regardless of his own private business—day-by-day, morning, noon, and night, he was to be found poring over the voluminous correspondence from all parts of the country, and placing it in order for the Committee; not to speak of the time occupied in replying to those communications. The Central Relief Committee admirably performed their duty, and we are satisfied that every active member will bear us out in saying that the toil, the drudgery, the daily labour, fell to the task of the clever, clear-headed, and indefatigable Honorary Secretary. A Testimonial to such a man should be the work of all Ireland, as we have no doubt it will be. For our own part, it will be to us a labour of love to give the movement any aid in our power.

EXHIBITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE URSULINE CONVENT, SLIGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SLIGO CHAMPION.

July 16th, 1863.

Dear Sir—You will permit me, in the interest of Catholic education, to describe, as well as my feeble words can, one of those delightful exhibitions, so deeply gratifying to the Christian philosopher who desires to see ignorance dispelled, science diffused, religion cultivated, and God adored and served; and God's image in man made more and more like the Great Original, in knowledge, wisdom, and sanctity. The education by which these ends are accomplished, by which man attains the greatest amount of happiness in this life and is enabled to secure the end of his creation in the next, must be the best for the individual and for humanity at large. From what I have seen, and what I am about to describe, the highest and most perfect education which young ladies can attain, both as to the cultivation of the head, the cultivation of the heart, and the cultivation of manners—for, according to a high authority, "reason should be the guide of man's actions, charity their source, and good manners should be the combined product and personification of both"—is to be had in convent schools intended for the higher classes, particularly in convents of the Ursuline Order. This Order, as Dr. Husenbeth, in his life of Dr. Milner, observes, "has been celebrated all over the Continent for their method and success in giving a moral, religious, and genteel education to young females of the higher class." We have in Ireland, I believe, but four convents of this celebrated Order, and it was at one of the four, namely, St. Joseph's, Sligo, that I had the happiness, on last Tuesday, of witnessing the exhibition, a hurried outline of which I give your Catholic readers, believing it will interest them not a little. The Ursuline Convent, Finisklin, Sligo, is one of the most attractive and one of the nearest objects that meet the eye as one stands at the Railway Terminus. Some five minutes walk from the terminus, and the same distance from the sea in an opposite direction, it stands at the east of the town, and commands a full view of the mountain of Knocknarea, (on which Queen Maud is said to have been crowned, on the one side, and of the Benbulbin and Calry mountains on the other. The new and expensive buildings which have been added to the convent, not only add to its outward architectural beauty, but greatly to the health, comfort, and convenience of the pupils, as a glance at the new dormitories, study, and class-rooms, library and chapel, makes manifest. From half-past ten o'clock, the friends of the pupils of St. Joseph's Sligo, might be seen on Tuesday, the 14th inst., walking or driving up the convent avenue, all anxious to enjoy a treat which that asylum of sanctity and science annually affords to the friends of its fair pupils. A little before eleven o'clock, his Lordship, Dr. Gillooly, accompanied by Dr. Murray, of Maynooth College, and Monsignor M'Tucker, of Boyle, arrived. After glancing around the interior of the new and magnificent class hall, so beautifully hung and ornamented with the clever and tastefully executed works of the young ladies, his lordship occupied the raised *dais* prepared for him, and near him sat Dr. Murray and Monsignor M'Tucker, while the clergy of the town and neighbourhood, as also two students from Maynooth College, occupied seats near them while in front of them sat the friends of the pupils and the ladies and gentlemen invited. Before I speak of the literary exercises, so instructive and entertaining, which were gone through by the young ladies, I must say a few words about the works exhibited, and which were so admired by all. There were exhibited beautiful vases of flowers, and other groups of flowers—summer and autumn flowers—painted in water colours by Miss Hutch, Miss M'Gloin, and other young ladies who distinguished themselves in this refined and delicate art. The large and beautiful vase of flowers painted by Miss Hutch—in which lilies, geraniums, fuschias, roses, and pansies vied with the flowers of nature in beauty of form and delicacy of tint, deserved great praise. There were also several views of Killarney, and landscape views of some of the charming scenery about Sligo, and of some bright scenery in the County Cork, and other parts of Ireland, executed in crayons and coloured chalk, by Miss Potts, Miss Acheson, Miss Lyons, Miss M'Gloin, and Miss Hutch. The exhibition was equally rich in choice specimens of embroidery and ornamental work. There were two beautiful figures of our Lady—one of the Immaculate Conception, as painted by Murillo, and another of the Virgin and Child, which were delightful to look upon. Birds, too, of beauteous forms and brilliant plumage, looked composedly from their gilded frames. Tastefully executed bracket-stalls, sanctuary cushions, groups of flowers, pole screens, fender, and piano stools, hand screens, and hearth rugs, &c., the works of Miss Potts, Miss Connolly, Miss Dunnigan, the Misses Lyons, Miss M'Gloin, the Misses Acheson, Miss Power, Miss Moran, and Miss M'Veagh, and several others claimed their due share of attention, and received their meed of praise. There were, besides, very choice specimens of paper flowers and wax flowers, by Miss Acheson, Miss Dunnigan, and Miss Lyons, and beautiful and chaste medallions of St. Joseph and the Holy Family, modelled in wax, by Miss Power and Miss Potts; while a large group of shells, by Miss Dunnigan, was so perfect in form and colour as to deceive the most practised eye. The variety of plain work exhibited, showed that the domestics of those young ladies in after life will, like those of the valiant women mentioned in Ecclesiasticus, "be clothed with double garments." There were many other objects deserving of notice, and the young ladies by whom they were worked may hope to excel in future exhibitions. All the varied works shown prove that the cultivation of the esthetic feelings in their pupils have not been neglected by the good religious of St. Joseph's, while their moral and religious feelings have been so successfully awakened and developed. It is time, however, that I should speak of the literary exercises, which were so highly creditable to all concerned. The first exercise was a French piece entitled *The Muses* (*le Muses*), in which ten young ladies—nine represent ing the Muses and one the attendant upon them, took part.

The young ladies who, speaking French with great accuracy and fluency, acted the part of the Muses were, Miss Lyons, Miss Potts, Miss M'Veagh, Miss M'Gloin, Miss Lyster, Miss Dunnigan, Miss C. Lyons, Miss Hutch, Miss Acheson, and Miss Conry, who acted well and gracefully the part of attendant on the Muses, speaking French with great fluency as she introduced the Muses. All in turn advocated the several branches of knowledge to which their respective clients were devoted, and over which themselves, aiding by their light and inspiriation, presided; and almost all of them gave beautiful recitations from some of the English poets. Miss Lyons, as the muse of heroic poetry, recited a beautiful passage from Milton; Miss Hutch, as the muse of lyric poetry, "Collins's Ode to the Passions;" Miss M'Veagh, with great skill and judgment, recited the "Sicilian Captive," by Mrs. Hemans; Miss Lyster, "David's Lament over Absalom;" while Miss M'Gloin recited, with instructive humour, "My Lady's Pie; or, Know Thyself," by Hannah More; Miss Acheson and Miss Dunnigan, as the muses presiding over astronomy and dancing, descanted in eloquent terms—the one upon the beauty and harmony of the starry heavens; the other upon the graceful movements of the light fantastic toe. After this exercise, the young ladies having laid aside the character of muses, and resuming their character as children of St. Joseph's, one of the few whose days in the Convent closed with the exhibition, came forward and recited, with real feeling and pathos, some farewell stanzas, written for the occasion. The beautiful utterance, and religious feeling, with which she delivered the following stanzas, was a convincing proof to all present of the superiority of the education and instruction imparted by the Ursuline Nuns:

> Oh, would that at School we could lengthen our stay,
> But the ocean of life bears us swiftly away;
> More than e'er we must look to the star of the sea,
> While St. Joseph's sweet convent our Light-house shall be;
> And tho' winds may arise, and the surges may foam,
> Still hopeful we'll sail for our heavenly home:
> If our Saviour should sleep, we will keep by his side,
> And, like Peter, we'll wake Him to make them subside.

The next literary exercise—after an interval of sweet music, vocal and instrumental, in which the Misses Lyons particularly distinguished themselves—was an Italian dialogue—scenes from Metastasio's "Isacco." The characters of Abramo, Angelo, Sara, and Isacco, were respectively sustained by Miss Lyster, Miss Lyons, Miss Hutch, and Miss M'Veagh. In the Italian exercise, as in the French, the young ladies gave proof of high talent and successful application. The reward of that application they reap in their knowledge of the most rich and musical of modern languages. The last literary exercise of the day, in which the young ladies performed their part so well, was—"The mystery of St. Ursula," a sacred drama, by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. The scene is laid in Cologne, where St. Ursula and her companions are supposed to be passing on a pilgrimage to Rome. The *dramatis personæ* are Ursula, Bertha, Warburga, Etheldreda, Margaret, which characters were admirably sustained by Miss Dunnigan, Miss Conry, Miss Moran, Miss C. Lyons, and Miss Power; while the prologue was effectively delivered by Miss K. Acheson.

Time and space prevent my dwelling in detail upon the merits of the young ladies in their several characters in this as well as in the former exercises. Their ease, grace, and fluency of delivery, while the memory of none faltered for a moment—their true conception and just appreciation of the parts assigned them—their genteel, Christian, and dignified deportment, were such as to make us pronounce happy, those who have received the grace and the happiness of such high intellectual culture and religious training, as those gifted and pious religious impart. They, indeed, thoroughly understand the spirit and scope of education, which is to raise fallen humanity to what it ought to be, to make the human soul the image of God, as like as possible the Great Being, who is essential truth and charity; "to procure," in the words of the learned Dr. Stapf, "for the Supreme Being, a worthy abode in the soul, and for the soul a worthy abode in the body;" to regard knowledge without charity, as sounding brass, to carry out the injunction of our Divine Lord, "Be you perfect, as my Heavenly Father is perfect." This is the spirit of the education of the Ursuline Nuns, who give young ladies' talents the highest possible intellectual development, while they direct those talents to the glory of the Giver, and the good, temporal and eternal, of the receiver. The young ladies educated by them never forget the early lessons they receive—never forget the words of the Scripture—"favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain, but a woman fearing God she shall be praised." From what I have witnessed at the Exhibition on last Tuesday, I am more and more impressed with the truth so well expressed by the poet:—

> The seed of science ill requites our toil,
> Unless religion sanctifies the soil;
> But if religion gives it vital heat,
> Its growth is goodly and its fragrance sweet,
> Nor will it wither, but beyond the tomb,
> It will grow and flourish in immortal bloom.

At the close of the exercises, and before proceeding to distribute the rich and well earned prizes, his Lordship, Dr. Gillooly, expressed himself highly gratified at that day's exhibition; at the proofs the young ladies had given their teachers and friends of successful application to all those studies and accomplishments that exalt, refine, and adorn young ladies, fitting them for society and for Heaven. He expressed himself much gratified at hearing from their mistresses and superiors that their advancement in knowledge kept pace with their advancement in piety during the past year; and he was happy to say that there were many young ladies who took no part in the proceedings of that day who were, nevertheless, high on the list of prizes which he was about to distribute. At the close, the young ladies solicited his Lordship's Benediction, and we all retired delighted and edified at what we had seen.

Clio.

Postponements.—Owing to the length of the reports of the important cases tried at the Assizes, we are obliged to hold over several matters which had been prepared for this day's publication.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On Tuesday night, in the House of Commons, the cabinet sustained another defeat. Mr. Sheridan having proposed that the rates of policy on fire insurances was excessive, and should be reduced, the Chancellor of the Exchequer tartly opposed. A debate, followed by a division, took place, the result being that in a house of 170 members the government was left in a minority of thirty-six.

In the House of Lords on Monday the following bills received the Royal assent.—

The Sale of Mill Sites, &c. (Ireland) Bill, and the Vaccination (Ireland) Bill.

In the House of Lords on Thursday the Irish Fisheries Bill was read a second time. The Growing Crops Seizure (Ireland) Bill passed through committee. The Drainage and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons on Thursday there was no business of importance.

LATEST MARKETS.

SLIGO CORN MARKET—July 18.

Oats, from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per cwt.; barley, none in market; wheat, none in market; oatmeal, 12s. per cwt.; Indian meal, 7s. 9d. per cwt.; potatoes (new), from 6d. to 7d. per stone; wheat straw, none in market; oat straw, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per cwt.; new hay, 32s. to 35s. per ton; wool, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per pound

Butter.—Firsts, 85s.; seconds, 82s.; thirds, 78s.; fourths, 70s.; fifths, 56s.

Dublin Cattle Market, July 16.—Very little change from this day week; cattle, 50s. to 60s. and 63s.; sheep, 6½d. to 7d. and 7½d. per lb.; lambs, 20s. to 35s. each; calves, 5d. to 7d. per lb.; pigs, nil; wool—mountain, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; other kinds, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d.

London Produce Market, July 16.—Sugar, demand good; prices fully as high for all sorts; fair business in refined. Coffee dull and easier. Tea, transactions to a fair extent at former quotations. Rice, business limited; value unaltered. Tallow, demand moderate; P.Y.C., 42s.

Glasgow Cattle Market, July 16.—(Tiernan's Report.)—The supply of cattle about the same as last week. Sales extremely dull, except for the finest quality, which maintained its value. There was also a full supply of sheep and lambs, for which there was a good demand at about last week's prices. At the close, a good many middling beasts left unsold. Top oxen, 66s. per cwt.; secondary, 60s. to 63s.; middling and inferior, 50s. to 58s.; mutton, 6d. to 7d. per lb.; lambs, 26s. to 30s.; for tops, 18s. to 21s.; secondary, 12s. to 16s.

WESTMEATH TENANT-RIGHT COUNTY COMMITTEE.

A highly influential meeting of this body was held in their rooms on Thursday, the 9th instant. In the absence of the permanent Chairman, the Rev. John Duncan, the newly-appointed parish priest of Castletown-Geoghegan, was unanimously called to the chair. The Chairman having thanked the members for this manifestation of their kind feeling in placing him in such a position, called upon the meeting to proceed with the business.

The Rev. L. Barton, one of the Hon. Secretaries, said—Before entering on the special business of this meeting, permit me to call your attention to a matter in which I, as one of your secretaries, feel specially interested. It is not to be wondered at that a body, constituted as you have been, evoked into existence by the potent voice of a county meeting to bring before a discriminating public the grievances of an oppressed people—'tis no wonder that you should encounter calumny, that your objects and motives should be misrepresented by that portion of the press which ventures to uphold injustice when it is practised by landlords—(hear, hear)—which has a stereotyped phraseology of vituperation for all priests who make any movement to save the people from unjust oppression. 'Tis no wonder the *Mail* and its kindred should hold us up as anarchists, communists, and abettors of outrage. You can afford to pass unnoticed their strictures, to count their censures praise, and to measure the amount of good which you have already effected, and are capable of effecting, by the howl of impotent malice which they raise against you (applause). You have the approval of all whose approval is worth having (hear, hear)—the approval of all honest men, of all humane men (hear), of all who are anxious to see the present anomalous system of land tenure in Ireland changed, so as to have the industry of the unfortunate tenants of Ireland saved from confiscation (hear, hear). You are a peaceful, legally-constituted body (hear), seeking only for a change in law, a change such as the highest legal authority in the land would desiderate when he declared that the law as it stood obliged him to decide against justice and equity (hear). You seek a change which will abolish oppressive privileges on the part of the landlords and sanction right obligations—or, in other words, teach landlords to be just (hear, hear). I wish, gentlemen, to read for you the following letter addressed to us by B. W. Smyth, Esq., of Barbavilla. [The rev. gentleman then read the letter from Mr. Smyth.] This letter, gentlemen scarcely deserves notice from the committee. The writer is an exception to the landlords of this country, who to do them justice, have never taken any part in those manifestations of rabid bigotry which are as discreditable to those who take part in them as they are offensive to their Catholic countrymen (hear, hear). The landlords, the Protestant landlords of this county, are gentlemen who in this enlightened age would not allow themselves to be influenced by any fanatical feeling—so far as to deny to an expiring pauper the privilege of professing at his dying hour the faith which he believed in (hear, hear) As was the case in Castledowndelvin Union in this county within the last month, when Mr. B. W. Smyth occupied the chair (hear, hear). Mr. Smith, or Smyth, appears very anxious to court notoriety, and it would appear to me that the vanity which induced him to change his name still possesses him when he crowds English, Latin, and French into a few lines (hear, hear). I am sure this meeting will not be influenced by Mr. Smith's ideas of propriety as to clerical appointments—(hear, hear)—and I am still more convinced that neither the landlords of this county nor the public at large will adopt his ideas of propriety in either temporal or spiritual matters (hear, hear). My advice, in reply to this letter of Mr. Smyth, is not to presume to speak for the landlords of this county, none of whom ever join him in his Souper meetings. I would further advise him to elevate his pauperised tenantry, by making them abatements, not of 7½ per cent., as he has done, but of fifty per cent., which his rack-rents require. Mr. Smyth's are the poorest tenantry in this county (hear). Gentlemen, I have done with Mr. Smith or Smyth (laughter and cheers).

The Rev. Mr. Hope, of Kilbeggan, said—In reference to the rents on Mr. Smyth's property, it would be most desirable to have the Poor Law or Griffith's valuation of the holdings on that estate, in order that the Committee might judge correctly as to the facts stated by Rev. Mr. Barton in reference to the *rack-rents* and the pauperised tenantry (hear, hear).

The Rev. Mr. Colgan, Killucan, stated that Griffith's valuation might serve as a standard, and, if possible, it would be most useful to have it for every property in the county, so as to compare the actual letting with it. It would remain for the committee to determine the mode and time when it can be procured. Perhaps the most feasible way would be to appoint a sub-committee, authorised to communicate with the parish priests and curates throughout the county, so as to enlist their agency in making the document as accurate and perfect as possible (hear).

The further consideration was deferred to next meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Hope brought under the notice of the committee three cases of eviction which took place in Mountrath, in the barony of Moycashel, on the property of Mr John M'Crossan, of Omagh. The landlord raised the former rents considerably, at a time when many other landlords were making abatements. One man named O'Brien, having a family of nine, owed some few pounds over the rent due and receivable. The landlord seized on him in October, seized the grazing cattle, sold them, and pocketed the money. He then proceeded against him in the superior courts—there was no defence—the ejectment was held over until the crops were all put in—the landlord seizes on these now, and thus is the unfortunate O'Brien completely pauperised. The other cases are James Whelaghan and five children, Hugh Coffey and four children.

The Rev. Mr. Callary, as a contrast to the foregoing cases, as put forward by the Rev. Mr. Hope, stated the very pleasing fact that a landlord in the parish of Miltown (Mr. Fallon), having his lands let at a fair value, yet gave very considerable abatements to all the tenants requiring such (applause).

The Rev. Robert Mullen, P.P., begged leave to bring under the consideration of the meeting a pamphlet published by M'Glashan and Gill and purporting to have been written by Mr. Naper, of Loughcrew, in the county Meath. (Voices—"This is Westmeath.") Gentlemen—I understand the object of these remarks. I feel we are constituted to consider the tenant grievances in Westmeath and not in Meath. But when we find a gentleman of Mr. Naper's position—a gentleman whose character stands in bright contrast with that of W. B. Smyth (hear, hear)—a gentleman holding, I might say, a principality in a sister county—a gentleman having a reputation before the kingdom, certainly not for inhumanity or rack-rents—and, I must add, a gentleman, as far as my knowledge extends, favourably spoken of by the Catholic clergymen (hear, hear). Well, sir, this gentleman publishes a pamphlet in which he travels out of his way to attack in the most unbecoming manner the venerated Bishop of this vast diocese, who, to my own knowledge, never by act or word gave offence to Mr. Naper, but who, on the contrary, always spoke of him in terms of kindness and praise. He travels beyond the borders of his own county to attack the county meeting held in Mullingar. He takes up the resolutions *seriatim*, and becomes personally offensive to some who moved the resolutions (hear, hear). Now, gentlemen, when he comes here to invade us—to insult us—are we not free—nay, are we not bound to meet him face to face—(hear, hear)—to tell him the truth no matter how unpalatable (hear), and to show him to the world in his true colours—a vain, pedantic, pretentious, scribbler (cheers)? I tell Mr. Naper he will not be allowed thus covertly to attack us—

> "There's a chiel amang us taking notes,
> A' faith he'll prent them."

Here is the pamphlet having the ostentatious heading. "Papers on Ireland for the consideration of Lords Derby, Russell, and Palmerston," by J. L. W. Naper, Esq. Verily, the heading is grand; the dedication could not have been to more important personages. But, when Mr. Naper has done with Ireland, and writes, for, I presume he will, "Papers on the heavens and the earth," he ought to address them to "Paul, Napoleon, and her most gracious Bobola Queen of Madagascar" (great laughter). But, gentlemen, let us be serious, out with your pencils, and note these important State papers of the Lord of Loughcrew (laughter). First, he tells us he belongs "to that class of country gentlemen who in Ireland are voted a nuisance" (great laughter). Now, gentlemen, I quote Mr. Naper's own words, and I will not venture to ask your opinion, but I will presume to give my own, and it is that the noble lords to whom the papers are addressed have long since concurred in the voting as in the words quoted; and further, that they would have had a much higher opinion of Mr. Naper had he never penned such nonsense. He says the Irish cannot place their sons at the bar nor in the Church—"for, without individual patronage, they have much less prospect of rising than in the army and navy." He then, after allusion to the property of absentees, writes—"Justice will only be done to Ireland by establishing a social union between all the officers of public boards, and the lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants of counties." I presume all the masters and matrons of the workhouses, &c., in Meath will be now invited to Loughcrew to hobnob with the family, and we shall have the golden era so much desiderated—*justice to Ireland* (great laughter). The Protestant Church Education Society is next handled by J. L. W., J.P., D.L., author of "Papers on Ireland!" He tells them the Endowed School in Oldcastle, of which Mr. Naper is trustee, was the origin of the present National system. Shade of Stanley! This self-glorification about the Oldcastle school, this vain egotistical claim to be the founder of the National system, is so revolting that we cannot stomach it, so we now come to the Westmeath meeting, as reviewed by Mr. Naper, in his State papers. "The first resolution," writes Mr. N., "proposed by Rev. Mr. Mullen, P.P., was to the effect that the present system of land tenure in Ireland is at variance with justice, and without any parallel in the civilized world." Now, Mr. Naper, I will not tire this meeting by arguments a thousand times told (hear, hear). You have the Devon Commission. You have the papers of the Law and Life Society in England. You have the highest authority in those who have written on political economy—Mill, &c. You have the declaration of the Master of the Rolls and of others or the judges, who prove my proposition, that the system is at "variance with justice." Mr. Naper continued:—"It is singular that the same Roman Catholic priest who moved this resolution should have endeavoured to excite the Ribbon spirit of the day against my conduct in 1851. * * * He there observes:—'Is it not a notorious fact that you have hunted off your property hundreds of cottiers and small farmers?'" Here Mr. Naper makes a deliberate charge against me as a priest—a charge so unchristian, so unfounded—a charge so hideous, that I can be excused for using strong language, when, hurling back with all the contempt and scorn which it deserves, a written falsehood, so foul, so filthy—as unworthy of the heart that entertained as of the lips that uttered, or the poison-stained pen that wrote it (great cheers). No, Mr. Naper, I never held you up to a Ribbon spirit. My whole missionary life has been spent in antagonism to all illegal and secret combinations (hear). In season and out of season I have publicly, from the altar and privately elsewhere, denounced secret societies. Ribbonism!—No, no, Mr. Naper; nor any priest of the Church of God would so far forget his sacred office as to be guilty of what you so unblushingly impute to me (cheers). And, I tell you more, if it had not been for the exertions of the priests in Ireland, thousands of your class, whose acts have been cruel and heartless, would have fallen victims to the excited passions of a persecuted people. No—had it not been for us and our teachings, the land would, as in Russia, be reddened by the butcheries committed by those who are treated worse than serfs. I did not hold you up to Ribbonism, but here is what I did. In 1851, as in 1863, you were the same scribbler. You wrote and spoke much. You were then to be found presiding at agricultural dinners—prominent at cattle shows—peacock-like at poultry exhibitions. In your speeches it was the *I, I*, yes, I, Mr. Naper, do so and so. On one occasion you put prominently forward your charity, in having killed your deer to feed the famishing poor with venison. A few weeks after the publication of that remarkable statement, I saw a famished crowd passing through the streets of Clonmellon—some tottering on their limbs from hunger—the old—the young—the father, mother, and children, were there and specimens of dire want. I inquired from them who they were, or where they were journeying to. They were poor people put out by J. L. W. Naper, of Loughcrew, who had been put in a vessel to be shipped to Canada or the States, far, far away from the hills of Loughcrew—far away from Mr. Naper's venison—far away from the sunny slopes where the young scions of Loughcrew gambolled.

> "Rattle his bones over the stones,
> He's only a pauper that nobody owns."

The vessel proved unseaworthy—the wretched people were cast on the Wexford coast; came back, not to eat Mr. Naper's venison, but to perish on the roadside, or draw out a lingering existence in the bastile or poorhouse of Oldcastle. I wrote, then, the words you have quoted, "that you have turned off your property hundreds of cottiers and small farmers. I wrote it then; I repeat it now as you have reproduced it, and I assert you did so; and I ask you, as a man of honour and a gentleman, was it not a fact? and I further ask you, have you not sent off many others of the thousands of broad acres stretching from Oldcastle to Kells. One word on the will case, and I have done. It is not illegal for a person having no lease, or having a lease which expires with himself, to will away *the possession* of the property. Let me put this case. Suppose the *father* of a family has a lease which expires with his own life. He knows this, and yet he does not break up his land like his neighbours; he does not impoverish it. He knows the landlord is humane and just. Instead of putting money in a bank, the tenant puts it in the land, and dies, but he wills the possession to his wife, or his child, or his nephew. If the landlord pocketed that man's industry or its fruits in the increased value which is put into the land, would Mr. Naper say he was a just man? Many landlords in this county admit tenant right as interpreted by Sharman Crawford. In the North, if a man dies, and there is no lease, is not the possession a valuable marketable commodity? Would any landlord in the North say it was his and not the party's to whom it was willed? Mr. Naper would take it, if we are to believe in the inferences deducible from his words, and I have no hesitation in declaring that it would be flagrant violation of tenant-right as existing in the North, and for which we are seeking. Furthermore, I say it would be an act of legalised plunder (hear, hear). Gentlemen, I will inflict no more of this unconnected, illogical—I may add, raving pamphlet on your consideration. I regret much that Mr. Naper has assumed an attitude which does not become him—a position offensive to the bishop of this diocese—a position extremely offensive to its priesthood—a position in which he undertakes the championship of a state of things which is not to be found elsewhere, and to be an upholder of "a system of land tenure at variance with justice, and without any parallel in the civilized world" (great cheers).

The Rev. Mr. Colgan observed that the committee ought to feel grateful to their efficient secretaries for the able manner in which they had replied both to Mr. Smyth and Mr. Naper, and that Mr. Naper would not in future, like the Federals, travel South to invade a free territory (laughter and cheers). He supposed it would be unnecessary for Mr. Mullen to adopt the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit" (laughter).

The Rev. Mr. Nulty observed that the committee, whilst they had every reason to complain of the unfair hostility of a bigoted press, ought not to separate without passing a vote of thanks to the Liberal press of all shades for the publicity which they gave their proceedings. He concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the Liberal press, in Dublin and the provinces, which had published their proceedings. The vote was unanimously adopted, and the meeting, after the usual insertion of minutes, separated.

ORANGE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

To those who, from the tranquillity of Sunday, augured a peaceful termination of the July celebrations, the unfortunate events of yesterday (Monday), will bring painful disappointment. The Sunday lull was but the prelude of a Monday storm, and whether we are to attribute the displays which took place on yesterday to the "special" discourses delivered on the Sabbath, or to a predetermination of the Orangemen to show their contempt for the law, certain it is that, from an early hour on Monday morning, the lodges were active, and excursionists on cars and on foot, and with the usual insignia of July celebrations, were wending their way out of town. They proceeded, for the most part, in the direction of Lisburn, and what they did there is told elsewhere. At seven o'clock in the evening, they began to return somewhat exhilarated with their day's amusement. Orange handkerchiefs and orange flowers were ostentatiously displayed, and the abominable epithets with which the Pope, &c., are condemned to perdition were freely indulged in. The police, it must be confessed, did their utmost to prevent mischief. Wherever they met the Orangemen they divested them of their lilies, but this was in insufficient precaution, particularly when these misguided men went through Catholic districts of the town, flaunting their colours, and uttering their party cries. Matters, however, might have passed off tranquilly, were it not for the audacious and criminal folly of a party of "respectables" who drove through Donegall-place and Castle-street in a bus with four horses, displaying all the while the Orange colours, and cheering and huzzaing for King William as they passed along the streets. This exhibition produced its natural results. In Durham-street a crowd gathered round the bus, stopped it, and a fight ensued for the "offensive emblems." In this melee the anti-Orange party were the victors—the flags and handkerchiefs were torn into shreds, and the bus made its escape minus its passengers. This, as far as we could learn, was the origin of the disturbance and rioting that ensued. The report of the "bus conflict" spread rapidly through the rival districts, and whenever the opposite parties met they measured their respective strength. A mob attacked Mr. Watt's house in Hamill-street, and did it serious injury. Another party attacked Mr. Frith's house, in King-street, and, as usually happens, the innocent and unoffending were thus made victims of mob vengeance. In College-street, where the Orange Hall is situated, a regular conflict took place; and, as we are credibly informed, several pistol shots were exchanged. Brown street was also the scene of some hand-to-hand encounters.

Twelve o'Clock, Night.—The riot is still raging in the neighbourhood of Brown-square. The Orange party are literally furious. Showers of stones are being hurled into Mill-field, and several persons have been severely injured. One woman has had her skull fractured, and is in a precarious condition. The Orangemen are in possession of Brown-street and Wilson-street, and from this quarter they are making their attacks. The midnight air is resounding with the foul blasphemies of "To h—— with the Pope," answered by a corresponding malediction on King William. It is sad to think that on this beautiful summer night, and in this prosperous town, such scenes should be enacted.—*Ulster Observer.*

Belfast, Wednesday Morning.—Yesterday evening, as was generally apprehended, another of the disgraceful scenes, for which Belfast is now notorious, took place in the districts noted for disorders arising out of party feeling. From seven o'clock, p.m., the disturbed districts were crowded with people, but the smashing of windows did not commence until about nine o'clock. A great number of houses suffered severely. In Wilson-street a disturbance took place shortly after 10 o'clock. The Protestant and Catholics mobs having made a sally at each other, stones were thrown on both sides, but a strong body of police interfered and separated the combatants. Several arrests were made. Messrs. Orme, R.M.; and D. Taylor, J.P., were both struck, the former with a stone, and the latter, it is believed, with a bludgeon. The police were also struck. The mob also attacked the house of the Roman Catholic Bishop, and sent volley after volley into his his house. During this proceeding it would seem the mob had taken advantage of the absence of the police, as there was no force near at the time. About half-past eleven the streets were almost cleared of the mob.

The houses of the proprietor *Northern Whig* and that lately occupied by the Consul, were also attacked by the mob, and several windows broken.

LEITRIM ASSIZES.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Carrick-on-Shannon, July 14.—The Honourable J. T. Massey, High Sheriff of the county of Leitrim, attended by Arthur Harrison, Sub-sheriff, went into the Crown Court about two o'clock, when the grand panel was called over by Thomas Kiernan, Esq., Clerk of the Crown. The following gentlemen attended and were sworn:—H. Lyons Montgomery (foreman), Wm. Johnston, Francis La Touche, Arthur Loftus Tottenham, Hugh O'Beirne, Colonel J. J. White, Pierce Simpson, William Lawder, John Reynolds Dickson, Edward Maguire, Captain A. J. V. L. Birchall, Charles R. Barton, Archibald Godley, Joshua Kell, William Peyton, George H. L'Estrange, John Kane, Francis M. Olpherts, Randal Thomas Slack, Myles G. O'Reilly, George R. Peyton, Manly M. Palmer, and Cæsar H. Otway, Esqrs.

The jury retired, and proceeded with the fiscal business of the county

Malicious injury cases were fixed for three o'clock the following day.

WEDNESDAY.

The Grand Jury at three o'clock proceeded with the malicious injuries.

BARONY OF MOHILL.

The application of M. M'Cashan, for the burning of his house at Dromod, on the night of the 7th or the morning of the 8th of April; he was allowed £30 at the Presentment Sessions.

Mr. M'Dermott, attorney, appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Wm. Palmer, attorney, appeared to oppose on the part of the cess-payers.

Mr. Palmer objected to the manner in which the churchwardens of the parish were served with the notice requisite under the statute; he said that correctly speaking there was only one of the churchwardens served; and that it was the brother of one of them that was served, who lived two miles from each other.

Mr. M'Dermott contended that the notices were proved to the satisfaction of the cess-payers, and that it ought not to be opened up now.

Mr. Wm. Lawder, jun., moved that it be put to the vote of the jury whether they would require the notices to be proved before them.

On the foreman putting the question, it was unanimously decided that they would not require the notices to be proved again.

The applicant was then examined and proved the malicious injury.

Sub-constable Tierny proved that he and his men did all in their power to extinguish the fire, and were assisted by the neighbours; he also stated that he heard there was a bad feeling existing against applicant.

The jury found the full sum, to be levied off the townland of Clooncolry.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The next malicious injury claim was the case of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company, to recover the sum of £90 for compensation, for injury done their engine fender and waggons, as also damage done the line, by an obstruction having been put upon the lines, on the evening of the 2nd of March last, whereby the engine and waggons were thrown off.

Mr. Christopher Reynolds, Solicitor, (Longford), appeared for the company to conduct the case. He stated the facts of the case to the foreman and gentlemen of the jury—namely, that as the 4 p.m. train was proceeding from Dublin to Sligo, on going through Gortinee cutting, the engine ran against an axle and wheels of a lorry, and a root of a tree which had been placed across the line evidently maliciously, whereby the engine was thrown off and a fender and one waggon; fortunately no life was lost. He also stated that the necessary informations were sworn and all the required notices served upon the proper parties.

J. T. Byrne, Esq., J.P., the magistrate who took the informations, attended and took great interest in the presentment. He stated to the grand jury that he was immediately on the spot when the outrage took place, and that there could be no doubt that it was a malicious injury.

The Foreman asked if there was anyone to oppose, when some man from amongst the cesspayers called out that there was, but he would not come forward.

Mr. Reynolds then stated that he was anxious to give the gentlemen of the jury any information he could with regard to any townland in the neighbourhood of the occurrence from where the company might suspect the evil disposed person or persons to come from; he stated that he had since this occurrence prosecuted on the part of the company three or four persons for a minor trespass, and that he had been informed that some of those very persons were suspected of being guilty of this outrage. Some of them since that prosecution had absconded, and had not been heard of since.

The grand jury allowed the full sum claimed, and the amount to be levied off the townlands of Gortinee.

BARONY OF CARRIGALLON.

Henry Stoddart applied for £20, for the burning of his house.

Allowed; to be levied off Toome, Aughaville, Dromconlan, Doohva, Mullaghmore, Crickeen, and Drumshangoon.

In re Arrears of County Cess for Representment under the 19th and 20th Vic., c. 65, s. 6.

Mr. William Palmer (solicitor for Lord Leitrim) opposed the representment of arrears of county cess due on the lands of Trian under the said recited act; he contended that the grand jury had no power to represent in this case; and he also stated the grand jury had no power to leave the warrant out in the collector's hands after the assizes.

The foreman said he had received something like a memorial from one of the barony constables, and he was anxious to know if Lord Leitrim was coming before the grand jury.

Mr. Palmer said it was not his lordship's intention to appear.

The foreman then read the memorial, which was from Mr. William Lawder, the barony constable, in which he stated that he had been prevented by the Earl of Leitrim from levying the county cess of two holdings that formerly belonged to two tenants of the name of John Heany and William Heany, of Trian, and that his lordship threatened him with law if he should persist in seizing any cattle on the lands; the collector requested of the grand jury to give him legal assistance, and to support him in the collecting of the cess.

One of the grand jury said their solicitor ought to be apprized of it.

Mr. La Touche said that Mr. Ferris, the solicitor of the grand jury, was also the solicitor for Lord Leitrim, and he understood that some legal proceedings were already taken by the advice of Mr. Ferris, and that the chairman at quarter sessions dismissed the collector's civil bills.

Mr. Montgomery, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Wm. Lawder, the barony constable, and stated it was most scandalous of Lord Leitrim to refuse the payment of the cess. Lord Leitrim had got the possession of these very lands, and after putting out the tenants he refused to pay the county cess.

The Barony Constable came before the jury, and stated that he went to Lord Leitrim's office at Loughrin, to get payment of this county cess; he got there about ten o'clock in the morning, and was kept there until six o'clock in the evening, until the stock, he stated, were removed off the lands to prevent him seizing them.

CROWN COURT.

Judge Christian entered the court at about three o'clock. The panel was called over, and his lordship congratulated the grand jury on the state of their county, notwithstanding the great distress that prevailed.

Lord Leitrim took his seat on the bench.

The Foreman stated all the fiscal business was done, except the closing of a collector's account, which was to be brought before his lordship.

Mr. Robinson, Q.C., remarked to his lordship that there was a collector who had arrears outstanding, and that the grand jury refused representing them. He appeared for Lord Leitrim; a practice or habit had sprung up, that by paying in the amount of the collector's warrant he then gets his warrant again to collect the arrears, and not make proper exertions to collect the county cess.

His Lordship said that did not affect the county at large, and that he only got what he could not collect returned to him for collection.

Mr. Robinson said that a wrong might be done to some parties interested by such a course.

Mr. Palmer, solicitor for the collector, asked his lordship to adjourn the case—he also stated that the party drove off the cattle; the arrears were represented last assizes; the question was would the arrears be represented again.

His Lordship desired the arrears to be represented, and said that presentment could be traversed, which was agreed to.

SLIGO ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT—Monday.

Judge Ball commenced the business of the Assizes on Monday last, in the Crown Court, at three o'clock.

J. Clancy, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, having called over the names,

His lordship then addressed the grand jury.—He said—I am happy—very happy—to announce to you that the appearance of your calendar, to judge by the amount of cases for trial at the present assizes, is very gratifying. However, in point of character it is by no means so trifling as from the number of cases it might be supposed. There is a charge for manslaughter—a case which I understand from the Crown Solicitor will require a good deal of attention, but I will be unable to give you any assistance in the matter, because I have not had an opportunity of reading the informations, which I have only had since I came into court. There is also a charge of concealing birth—an offence, I may say, of a very ordinary character, unhappily, in this and other counties, but in which you do not require any assistance from me; and lastly, there is a charge of burglary, which, I need only say, is of a very ordinary character. I may correctly estimate the general peace of the county not to be involved by those crimes—and there is further evidence of this being the true state of facts from the circumstances that, having been furnished by your county inspector with a list of the offences committed since the last assizes, and also from the circumstances attending them, I am happy—very happy, indeed—to announce that whilst crime is on the decrease, the number of parties made amenable reflects credit on the constabulary, the magistrates, and all parties concerned. Out of 15 cases that have occurred since the last assizes, and in which informations have been made against individuals, in no fewer than 13 of them have the parties been made amenable—and of the remaining two, one of the parties has made his escape to America. Undoubtedly, this tells very well for the exertions made by the constabulary, the magistrates, and others in the detection of offenders of this character. Having made those observations, I have only to refer you to some remarks made by the Inspector General of Prisons in reference to the county gaol, and which will be well worthy your consideration. In the first place, he reports very highly of the general appearance of the gaol and of the accommodation. He said he found the county gaol of Sligo on inspection in every respect thoroughly clean and well kept, orderly, secure, and good ventilation, the sewerage good, and the supply of water abundant. But there is another part of his observations to which I particularly direct your attention; after stating that he had obtained a plan of the prison, and the plans required for the improved prison discipline, he states the latter could be easily introduced, and he then refers to the want of arrangements for the separate system in the prison; and he adds that it will be seen by the plans he has appended that facilities exist for altering the building so as to have it according to the requirements of the 3 and 4 Vic. chap. 44, on the separate system, under which the system of classification is defined. He states that the present intelligent governor of the gaol appears to be well qualified to carry out the separate system if he had the means of doing so put within his reach. I must again call the attention of the grand jury to the advantages of its adoption; in fact, the usual business of the prison can be carried on during the alterations. The alterations will not be attended with much cost; you can spread it over ten years, and you will not have to pay the treasurer any interest. These observations appear to me to be very wholesome, and you will consider whether some effort could not be made to have the changes effected at a trifling cost. Since last assizes I find there were seven females in custody, and out of that number only two were summarily convicted, one for larceny and the other for a breach of the revenue laws; two were convicted by a jury, one of whom was a returned convict—a class of persons whose presence must exercise a most mischievous influence in an associated prison as this of Sligo is, notwithstanding the exertions of the authorities to counteract its effects—more especially as there exist through the country several gangs of professional thieves from the neighbourhood of Sligo and adjoining counties, who recruit their ranks from prisons in the West of Ireland. These are observations in furtherance of the separate system. After repeating his previous observations in furtherance of having the alterations in the prison made, his lordship concluded by telling the grand jury that the bills would be sent up to them, and that he believed there were only three or four.

The grand jury then retired, and, during the day, brought in true bills against the following:

Patrick Gallagher, for the manslaughter of Bridget Lenihan, in Sligo, on the 6th of May last, and on a second indictment for a felonious assault, and also for a common assault. The prisoner when arraigned pleaded not guilty. Bridget Mollaghton, for concealing the birth of her child. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Buchannon appeared to oppose the presentment of Patrick Meehan, passed by the grand jury at the present assizes, on the ground, as stated, that the informations in the case did not set forth that the party or parties by whom the claimant's cow had been maliciously killed, were unknown to him or those concerned with him.

Mr. John Harkan appeared in support of the presentment, and stated that the words that the injury had been inflicted "by some person or persons unknown" were in the informations.

Mr. Buchannon said it should have added that they were unknown to the parties claiming, and that that decision was arrived at by six judges against three.

His Lordship said he would agree with the six judges, and *nil* the presentment.

Counsel for Meehan—Mr. Buchannon. Attorney—Mr. James Sedley. For traversers—Mr. John Harkan. Attorney—Mr. Martin Cogan.

The remaining presentments, with one exception, were then *fiated*, and the court rose.

RECORD COURT—Tuesday.

Judge Christian sat in the Record Court on Tuesday morning.

The following professional gentlemen were in court:—Messrs. Charles Kelly, Q.C.; M. Morris, Q.C.; J. W. Carleton, Q.C.; J. Harkan, Buchannon, C. Malley, J. H. Monahan.

The following appeals were stated to be settled:—

Bartly Donohoe v. Owen Killoran—action for £20, for illegal seizure.

Edward Joshua Cooper v. Owen Killoran—for £6, rent due.

Henry Rogers v. Robert Morrison—ejectment on title.

James Byrne v. Michael Gillan—for £2 8s. 4d., on a We O U.

Patrick Flynn, appellant; the Midland Railway Company, respondent.

Mr. Mailey stated the case for the appellant, and said it was brought for £30, for unreasonable delay on the part of the company, in conveying 30 pigs from Ballymote to Dublin, belonging to the appellant.

Some discussion ensued as to the extent of the liability of the company.

Mr. Carleton said it was simply a question of breach of contract—there was no question of *tort*.

[We shall give a full report of this case in our next, with other assizes news.]

RECORD COURT—Wednesday.

Judge Christian took his seat in the Record Court at half-past nine o'clock.

The court was crowded from an early hour in consequence of the interest taken in the following case of

The Right Hon. John Wynne v. William Abbot Woods.

The following counsel were engaged in this case:—

For the plaintiff:—Messrs. W. Burke, Q.C.; J. Carleton, Q.C.; and G. Malley.

Attorney:—Henry J. Dix, 9, Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin.

For the defendant:—Michael Morris, Q.C.; Henry Concannon, and John Harkan.

Attorney:—Edward Jones, 1, Morgan-place, Dublin; and Sligo.

The following jury was selected by ballot:—

John Rutledge, John Taylor, Richard Fleming, George D. Meredith, James Sinclair, James Ormsby, Mathew Walsh, William Thompson, Charles Costelloe, Meredith Thompson, Edward Thornhill, William A. Baker.

Mr. Malley opened the pleadings. He said—In this case the Right Hon. John Wynne, of Hazle-Wood, in the County of Sligo, is plaintiff, and Mr. William Abbot Woods, of this town, is defendant. It is an action for trespass; the summons and plaint contains two counts—first, that the defendant broke and entered into certain lands of the plaintiff. Damages are laid at £200. The defendant filed a defence; first, that he lodged £5 in court as sufficient to satisfy the claim of damages to plaintiff; and se-

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