MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1869.

MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

CAVAN.—The *Anglo-Celt* announces the demise, on the 16th of March, in Belturbet, of Mr. Luke Reilly, at the age of seventy-two years. More than fifty years of that long life were spent in commercial business, and during that time Luke Reilly was very generally known and as generally esteemed for his kind, agreeable manners and strict integrity.

CORK.—The Cork *Reporter* says: Mr. J. F. Kearns, one of the Fenian prisoners who was convicted on a charge of treason-felony at the Special Commission in 1867, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, was liberated on Wednesday, March 24, and arrived in this city. Mr. Kearns, who was employed on the printing staff of this journal, was identified with the attack on Ballyknockane police barrack, some Fenian documents and arms and ammunition discovered at his lodging having formed the principal feature in the chain of evidence. Some time since it was reported that his reason was affected, and that he was removed to an asylum, but we understand that he is now in perfect possession of all his faculties.

The Cork *Herald*, of April 3, says: A repetition of the harrowing scenes which were so continuous at Queenstown during past years, when the outpouring surge of emigration assumed such fearful proportions, is commencing once more as the number of emigrants is being magnified daily. The Nebraska, of the Union line, which started on Wednesday, carried 900 passengers (including those from Liverpool), and had to leave some seventy or eighty others at Queenstown. The Cunard steamer Australasian had also to leave a large number behind for which she had no accommodation. Every train leaving from Cork to Queenstown bears a similar freight, and every hour the most afflicting scenes are witnessed on the quay and at the railway station of the latter town.

The *Examiner* says that a very gratifying proof of the reputation Cork port is acquiring for the repair of vessels is afforded just now. Not long since it was a very common practice to see English ships turned away from this port to be repaired in some English dockyard. Now the process is being reversed, and the ships come here from English ports to be refitted. There are now at the Victoria Docks four vessels, each of them exceeding a thousand tons, which have been towed hither as formerly they used to be towed away. They are the Strathallan, the Maria Hay, and the Coninga, which have come from London, and the Gertrude of Liverpool, which has been brought from Bristol.

The Cork Council has awarded compensation to several persons whose windows were broken on the occasion of the city election.

DOWN.—Mr. William Johnston, M. P., laid the foundation stone of a new Orange Hall at Crossgar, on Monday, March 29. He afterwards addressed a large assemblage, entering at some length into a defence of Orange principles, but deprecating any attempt at seeking or securing any exclusive rights or undue ascendancy over their fellow citizens. The day for exclusiveness was over. All he claimed for Orangemen was equal rights with their fellow-subjects. While for himself he claimed the right to wear the orange, he would give the same privilege to Roman Catholics to wear the green. In celebrating their glorious anniversaries, or wearing their favorite colors, Orangemen did not intend to give offence to any section of their countrymen. Mr. Johnston was enthusiastically received.

DUBLIN.—On the 1st ult. an order of the Dublin Commissioners of Police, was read to the men, by which they will in future be permitted to wear beards and mustaches. The order was received with general satisfaction by the men.

Queen Victoria, at the instance of Premier Gladstone, has granted a pension of £100 a year to the widow of the celebrated Irish novelist, the late William Carleton.

Dr. Maurice Collis, surgeon to the Meath Hospital, Dublin, recently died at an early age.

The act for the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland expired on Thursday, the 1st ult., having been in force, owing to continued renewals, for just three years.

The *Nation*, of the 3d ult., says: Our obituary to-day contains the announcement of the death of a highly gifted young man, sent, as his friends believe, to an early grave by the rigors of the system of imprisonment which England applies to her Irish political offenders. He was arrested at the same time as his brother, Richard Joseph Stowell, whose death by a cruel process, while a State prisoner of England, our readers are not likely to have forgotten; and he was subjected to the severest treatment while held in jail, during which time he contracted the seeds of the disease of which he died.

GALWAY.—His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam pronounced the funeral eulogy of the late Francis Blake, Esq., of Cregg, on the 25th of March, when the funeral took place.

At the late Galway Assizes the action for libel, brought by Rev. Father Lavelle against Mr. Prendfoot, terminated in a verdict for plaintiff—damages one farthing. Thereupon application was made for costs, and Judge Fitzgerald said he would certify that defendant pay costs—the libel being wilful and malicious. Other cases of Rev. Father Lavelle against Messrs. Potts, proprietors of *Saunders' News-Letter*, and Sanrin against the Land Improvement Company, for alleged libels, were by consent adjourned to next assizes.

Rev. Thomas Walsh, P. P., Claregalway, has written to the *Freeman* to say that he never gave Mr. M. F. O'Flaherty authority to refer to him for character as a humane landlord. This was in reference to Mr. O'Flaherty's evidence in the Galway election case.

KERRY.—The Cork *Examiner*, of April 3, says: Yesterday a conference of Protestant clergymen and laymen was held in Tralee in reference to the Established Church bill, the Right Rev. Dr. Graves presiding. Resolutions condemning the bill were moved by Lord Ventry, the Knight of Kerry, and other gentlemen. The Rev. Mr. Wade, rector of Kenmare, dissented from the resolutions, and spoke in favor of the bill. The Rev. gentleman's speech evoked a storm of indignation, and his voice was drowned in hisses and cries of "turn him out," "traitor," etc. The resolutions were carried by acclamation.

KILKENNY.—James Esmonde, Esq., of Danesfort, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the County Kilkenny.

LIMERICK.—The *Munster News*, of a late date, says: Emigration from the south of Ireland has recommenced with the return of spring. The people seem determined to leave the old country, and parties of them may be seen every other day *en route* by rail or steamer to the principal port of depafture. On Wednesday morning the large number of 130 left Limerick by the Limerick and Cork Direct Railway for Queenstown. Of the 130 it was stated that thirteen were from Kinvara, county Galway; seven from Miltown, county Clare; thirty-five from Ennis and its neighborhood; fourteen from Gort, and seven from Ennistymon, or the vicinities of these places. Of the others, some belonged to the counties of Limerick and Tipperary, and others to Clare. The majority were of the agricultural class; and surely no stronger incentive ought to be required to urge all interested in the welfare of this country to increased exertion of a settlement of the land question, than this terrible drain more and more demands.

Mr. Lysaght killed a splendid spring salmon, which weighed thirty pounds, at Hickey's Fall, near Limerick, on the 30th of March. It was a noble fish, and gave great sport.

A young man named William Fox recently lost his life by a sad accident, at Garryowen Steam Mills, Limerick, where he has charge of the boilers. Having omitted to supply the central one with water, whilst he was occupied at a grinding-stone in the yard, the boiler became over-heated, and just as he was entering the house it burst.

The collective sum received in the Limerick diocese for the families of the political prisoners amounts to £274, of which about £130 was contributed in this city, and of this sum about £95 in St. Michael's parish alone.

LOUTH.—Mr. Andrew Pepper, of Ardee, died on the 20th ult., in the ninety-eighth year of his age.

A splendid new life-boat has been stationed near the mouth of the Boyne, for use on the Drogheda station.

At a late meeting of the Dundalk Board of Guardians, Lord Clermont was unanimously re-elected Chairman; Sir John Robinson, Bart., Vice-Chairman, and Bernard Coleman, Esq., J. P., as Deputy Vice-Chairman.

The Dundalk *Examiner* says: Rev. J. Kearney, P. P., Knockbridge, died on Sunday, 28th of March. The deceased had attained an advanced age, and for a considerable time back his health has been failing him. He was a devoted priest, a true friend and an ardent patriot. In him the poor have lost one who was ever anxious to relieve their wants, and Ireland has lost as true-hearted a son as ever labored for her weal.

MAYO.—A bazaar at the Castlebar Convent of Mercy, which recently closed, was a great success.

The *Castlebar Examiner*, of March 29, says: It needs no effort to call forth the sympathies of the people on behalf of the evicted and afflicted Patrick Jennings, late of Cross, whose wife's death we have to chronicle. The shock of eviction from a happy home—that was the home of generations of a good old stock—the distraction and disappointment; the care of eight lovely children; the apprehension of ruin and poverty; the whole mental struggle was too much for the feeble health of this good and respectable woman. The sad and melancholy event is really too sad for us to follow farther. Mrs. Jennings died of a broken heart, consequent upon the heartless eviction of her husband from the home they loved so well. She was only thirty-four years of age. The poor man and his little children have the sympathy of the people of all classes. An unprecedently large funeral followed the remains to the place of interment at Claregalway.

WATERFORD.—Sub-constable Jas. McLoughlin, stationed in the manor, Waterford, committed suicide on the 30th of March by shooting himself through the head with his Schneider rifle. The Waterford *News* says that some years back he left the constabulary and went to America, where he remained for a couple of years; he then returned, rejoined, and for the past three years has been stationed in the Manor. The act was committed while laboring under a species of temporary insanity.

The Waterford Easter Quarter Sessions began on the 2d ult., when the chairman, Mr. Lloyd, Q.C., announced there was a blank calendar, whereupon the High Sheriff was presented with the customary pair of white gloves.

On the 2d ult. a large number of the clergy of the established church and laity, from different parts of the dioceses of Waterford, Lismore, Cashel and Emly, met in Synod, under the chairmanship of their Bishop, Dr. Daly, to appoint delegates to the "national synod," to be held in Dublin, respecting disestablishment and disendowment, and to protest against it themselves, the duty being strongly performed by the several speakers.

WEXFORD.—The Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of the Diocese of Ferns, had confirmation at Gorey on the 29th of March. He was attended on the occasion by the Very Rev. Canon Lacey, P. P., V. F.; the Rev. Robert Smith, C. C.; the Rev. J. Waddick, C. C., and several clergymen from the surrounding districts. The number of children who received the holy sacrament of confirmation was very large.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Chinese Yam.—Among the many good things which we are getting now, and are likely to get, hereafter, from China, is the famous yam that grows in the northern part of the "celestial kingdom," and furnishes most palatable as well as nutritious food to nearly 400,000,000 of human beings, who rarely if ever use animal diet.

All who have read the history of the potato, will remember the peculiar opposition that was long offered to its introduction into Europe. In some cases orders of court were issued against its cultivation, and it was said to poison the blood of those who used it. But all this folly passed away, and the potato now enters largely into the diet of every civilized nation on the globe. In its various forms it appears on the table of prince and peasant, and one whole people has, in our time, been saved by it from starvation.

Like the potato, the new yam from China is likely to encounter some incredulity ere American or European enterprise can succeed in making it popular among the Western nations; but its advantages are so great and so numerous, that business interest will speedily befriend it. Like the beet root, its value has only to be properly known in order to be fully appreciated where now it is neglected.

The Chinese yam is a native of the north temperate zone, and grows up to the higher limits of arable land. It is found in more than fifty varieties of size, shape and color, and yields perennial crops without replanting. It is easily cultivated, and flourishes in all kinds of soil, even those hitherto deemed barren and lying waste, while its extreme hardness enables it to resist the severest winter in the open ground.

It far surpasses the potato in productiveness, and consequently excels it in cheapness. It has a singular combination of the farinaceous qualities of wheat, and of the nitrogen contained in animal food, and is, therefore so highly nutritious as to supersede the use of animal food with many persons. Moreover, it has a very agreeable flavor, and thus escapes the drawback of insipidity.

This remarkable root will keep in the ground or above it without decaying for more than a year, if ordinary care be exercised, and the whole crop may be left in the earth, for that matter, during the entire winter.

Added to all these recommendations, is the essential fact that it yields abundant muscle and good healthy blood to men and quadrupeds.

This vegetable treasure is added to the world's resources at the very moment when something of the kind is most needed to assist in providing cheap but wholesome, palatable, and especially strengthening food for the myriads of workers who are to develop and improve the vast interior of the American continent, and the spaces that lie between Europe and the more densely inhabited parts of Asia. Wheat and the potato have done vast service in their turn, and will probably remain a portion of human food so long as our race lasts. Now there springs up this new esculent—new to the Western world, at least—to supply the wants of vaster populations and a more active time.

The foresight and beneficence of the Almighty are chiefly seen in the apparently humble, yet really sublime adaptations of nature.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

Care of Fowls.—An invitation of the New York State Poultry Association to attend the exhibition at the Empire Rink, on 22d of March, brought out some valuable experiences in the management of feathered stock. Mr. Bruen, of Newark, said he had for many years kept chickens and had found it profitable. He feeds with cracked corn and oatmeal cooked with the lard-boiler's scraps. He gives a daily supply of clean water and furnishes clean sand and ashes. He finds that oyster-shells, burned and crushed, are greedily eaten. One year, from less than five dozen pullets, he took over six hundred dozen eggs. The clear profit was over eighty dollars, or about a dollar and a half each hen, in eggs alone. A. S. Fuller said he never confined his hens at all, nor paid much attention to them, but allows them free access to the bins of wheat and other grain. He says he has found it profitable to let his hens eat all the wheat they want. If a hen eats a handful of wheat she will convert it into an egg worth three cents. Suppose the wheat costs a cent, still he makes two cents by allowing her access to the bin. A little extra high feed will often change a useless pullet into a constant layer. He does not require his hens to turn out such rich and concentrated substances as compose eggs without giving them a supply of hearty food. They should have also green food in winter, and for this he gives chopped cabbage.

George Sand is said to favor female suffrage; but this is literally running the thing into the ground.