war, in dreadful screnity, held the bloody scale poised in equilibrium over their heads nearly to noon. Cahir Roe O'Dougherty brought up a column of fierce mountaineers, and by a vigorous effort penetrated the enemy's lines, which to that moment remained immoveable. This bold enterprise was achieved at the expense of many brave men on both sides; the business being carried chiefly by their battle axes. As Finn M'Quillan, at the commencement of the engagement, occupied the right wing, he, together with the detachment which he commanded, was cut off from the main line, and warmly plied-until he was driven down nearly to the bank of the river, t so that Laura could no longer behold his snowy crest tossed around his head in graceful sublimity. Whether Cahir§ had an eye on this brave man's head, by producing which to Owen Roe he was to obtain the hand of his daughter, I cannot venture to say, but by a single man of ordinary strength, the task would have been dangerous; and, again, by no other means could he come so unnaturally to her affections as that preposed.

The galloglaghs of Dalriadagh stood firm to their leader, pluying well their weighty axes, and though falling fast, || seldom came to the ground before they returned mortal wound to their enemy, but any disinterested spectator might see that they were oppressed, and contending against a superior force. O'Dougherty and his forces followed them hard up, shouting the war-cry of Baldearg, and hemming them into a large precipice that formed the bank of the river; here M'Quillan mounted a little green hillock, seeing that his life was sought by almost every axe or sword that could aim a blow at his head, and being engaged by two pikemen whom he had laid beneath him, he was rushed upon by O'Dougherty, the troops being engaged defending every man himself.-They were permitted to finish the contest between them, the result of which was, that Finn M'Quillan's white plume, together with him. self and a bloody sword, broken in two shares, lay prostrate beneath the victor! The crest which had nedded so sublimely over his shoulders since the morning, now lay bedaggled in gore, and little Dunn, that sat on an adjoining eminence during the conflict, now came forward whining, and putting its nose to his mouth, howled most piteously. He in the agonies of question of education. He said that recent legisla-death, broadly opened his eyes on this faithful animal, then turning his head, closed them for

(To be Continued.)

doubt, but the slaughter must have been greater, as well as the contention more arduous or rather deadly. Gunpowder and the use of firearms were received at this time, but had not become so common that these ferocious chieftains either knew how to use, or had an opportunity of using them. Arrows served them in place of guns, but almost all difficulties were carried by the sword, or war axe.

‡ At the commencement of the battle, it is said that an officer, finding that he could not do so much execution mounted, alit, and leading his horse to the bottom of Dreenagh glen, in order that he might there be safe and rendy for him after the fight, tied him to a tree that grew beside a deep slough, but he never returned to untie him, and the horse was afterwards found engulfed in the swamp, and bound in the manner in which he had been left.

§ Cahir Roe O'Dougherty was a man of more than ordinary stature, and a good soldier. He was not the celebrated Cahir, whose ponderous sword is reserved in the court house of Londonderry, and together with the city mace, borne before the judge at every assize, but held the identical name even to appellation of Roo, I must suppose he was nearly allied to him.

|| The reader may judge of the carnage of this battle, when I tell him that the bones collected off the tilled land in after ages, when piled against the wall of the church, reached near to the cave. Before ever I saw Drumachose I have heard of these bones, and the person who informed me, supposing they were the common bones of the yard, imagined as a reason for their being heaped up here, that the earth was of a nature not to decay them soon enough. They were, however, buried afterward, and last season, being something curious regarding so many stories that I had heard told concerning them. I took with me another person with a pick and spade, and being directed by the sexton, we, in the space of two yards square, mised fourteen or fifteen skulls, and a vast number of thigh, arm, and leg bones of a very large size. Some of the skulls were dinged inward as if by stones, others were split right across, and in others I could visibly discern the cuts of a blunt instrument used in those times chiefly by strong men, as some of the foregoing notes show. One of the skulls, on account of its size, I brought home and kept in my bed-chamber a few nights, but by the continual solicitation of a female in the house, was obliged to return it to its companions. I broke it before I sent it away, and at the back part of the head, where it was thickest, found that it measured nearly half an inch in depth. At the opening of the skulls, and where they were serrated on each side, I found there was no ossification, but one part separated from the other with case. A surgeon has since informed me that this was a proof that the men were young, as in old men they become completely ossified and solid. That one which I brought home with me, however, had no appearance of serrature, but was hard as iron. If I am wrong in this remark, or if my terms are inapplicable, I hope those who are connoisseurs will pardon me, as I confess that I am out of my depth when discussing any length on this subject. In the making up of a ditch, about sixty years past, through the field of Gortmore, the laborers came upon a pit of bones some perches in length, which, undoubtedly, were the bones of men who fell in the same battle.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

Dublin, Nov. 8.—Sunday being the day fixed for the annual collection throughout Ireland in aid of the Catholic University, a pastoral was read from the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin in the Cathedral, Marlborough-street, in which the faithful wore urged to contribute generously on the forthcoming occasion. Cardinal Cullen was present. The pastoral states that during the present week an important circular would be addressed to the clergy. Its object was to impress upon them the necessity of upholding religious education in schools, and the imparting of solid instruction in the faith of the one Holy Catholic Church, out of which there is no salvation. Unhappily, there was a growing indifferance to religion, more especially in the columns of a licentious press. Efforts were being made to banish the name of God, and the Cross, the emblom of redemption, from schools, and to reduce education to a sort of Paganism. If the ennemies of God succeeded in their attempts, the world would be reduced to chaos. To this evil spirit of the age religion op-

of God. Impressed with the maxims of the Gospel, the clergy had always laboured for the cause of religious cducation, and had made glorious sacrifices to establish a University in which the higher branches of education are accompanied by the ballowed influence of religion. This would always be a credit to this Catholic country. Though much had been done, they must continue their exertions, and, once having put their hand to the plough, they must not turn back. While hoping for help from Heaven, they must depend on their own exertions, for events of the past showed that, so far as their rulers were concerned, they could not expect anything. They gave large grants in aid of ungodly Universities, and endowed colleges with immense revenues arising from confiscated Catholic property and the public taxes of the country, while they would not give any grant to a Catholic college or make any reparation for the daring spoleation the Catholic people suffered in the past. Under these circumstances, the Cardinal deemed it the duty of the clergy to impress upon the people that they should act with generosity towards the Catholic Church. While giving their contributions for the University they assisted in the cause of religion, and forwarded a work which had been blessed by the successor of St. Peter, and was admired by the Catholics of the world. The Pastoral further reminded the clergy that Friday next will be the feast of St. Lawrence O'Toole, which should be celebrated with great solemnity, and that the saint should be asked to preserve this diocese from infidelity, and banish the terrible vice of strong drink. A prayer in honor of St. Lawrence will be added to the Litany of that day. During this service they should not forget to pray for the Holy Father and for the community of Nuns, who in many countries are suffering exile and persecution surpassing even that inflicted on the Christians in the early ages. It was meet that while a great neighbouring Catholic country-France-was passing through a great crisis they should offer up prayers to God that there be restored to her a firm and permanent Government, neither despotic nor licentious, but able to restrain the violence of revolution, to maintain liberty in religion and education, to uphold justice, and to preserve all the arts that render a country safe and prosperous. France welcomed St. Lawrence to her shore and pr-served his remains with pious care. Let them hope they would obtain great blessings for the country which paid him so much honor, and that the elder daughter of the Catholic Church may again become the right hand of the Holy See, to punish the insults of the successor of St. Peter and to restore His Holiness to his former rights and privileges. They were more than ever called upon to pray for France, for she was now being led by a warrior who was animated by the faith of his forefathers.

THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK ON EDUCATION.—Addressing the clergy of the diocese of Limerick, at the annual conference, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Catholic Bishop of Limerick, dwelt at some length on the had but little to expect from either of the parties which constituted the English House of Commons, and that public events were rapidly tending to show that it was to Irishmen legislating for Ireland that Irishmen should look for those remedial measures so much needed for the country. His lordship urged on the clergy the necessity of sustaining by their individual exertions the resolutions just adopted by the Catholic Hierarchy.

THE CLERGY AND HOMB RULE .- A meeting of the Catholic clergy of the deanery of Epnis, Co. Clare, at which forty were present, was held on the 5th November, and the following resolutions were unani mously adopted :--

"That it is our conviction that Ireland as a nation has an undeniable right to self-government.

"That, believing the Act of Union an act of usurpation, fraudulently forced on the people, from which dates the annihilation of trade and the decline of our country's prosperity, we regard with hearty approval every well-directed effort to restore our Irish Parliament.

"That we will use all our influence in opposing the return of any candidate to Parliament who does not pledge himself to advocate perseveringly the demand for Home Rule, Denominational Education, and a satisfactory Land Bill.

"That we will not support any candidate whose previous political character does not afford a suffitee of the sincerlty of his p

" DANIEL CORBETT, P.P., Quin, Chairman. "John Fogarty, C.C., Ennis, Secretary."

The Castlebar Telegraph gives in this wholesome bit of advice when inviting attention to the Irish case as stated in certain English organs; and having arrived at the conclusion that in things political Might continues to be Right, our contemporary continues :- "Making a little allowance for the change of manners, one must confess that there is nothing new in politics since the time of Cæsar. We have no Whigs or Tories more desirous for the continuance of the rule of the stranger than were the Herodians and Pharasces in their day. And we should like to know if the representative of Royalty here could express himself less offensively when lecturing the Nationalists on their impatience under a foreign yoke than did Agrippa the Zelotes in the name of his sovereign. The very arguments Agrippa advanced in support of foreign rule are those in use at the present hour. The rights of the sword, the privileges of the strong, were the pleas put forth on the part of Casar What substitute have any modern powers found for them? The Prussians hold two French provinces against the will of the natives on no other groun's. The Italian Robber holds his neighbour's goods exactly by the same tenure. Taking a calm survey of the whole case, then, we must confess the outspoken Tory organs appear to us to contrast favourably with the hypocritcal Whigs when dealing with the Irish question. They scorn to appeal to any argument save brute force, and they are right, for no other voild suit the case. The sword brought Ireland into the service of England, the sword holds her against her will in servitude and it is not to be supposed that in the absence of a stronger motive than simple justice the old system will be abandoned.

THE O'KEEFFE CASE PLAINLY STATED .- The Nation says:—"We are in a position to announce that (a sufficient revival of the money subscriptions from Protestant sympathisers not having been effected) the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe of Callan has postponed for the present his intended reconciliation with the authorities of the Church. He wi hea it to be understood, by all who would regret such a reconciliation, that it lies very much with themselves to avert it for as long a period as possible; innsmuch as he is firmly resolved not to submit as long as money is coming in. If, therefore, they wish him to fight the Catholic Church, let them pay up; and bis dat, qui cito dat. No money, no fight. In order to afford all patrons and friends an idea of what they may now secure by a little outlay on his sustentation, he has determined on the following liberal offer:—If £1.000 be made up for him, he will put off his reconciliation for a year, and bring on five actions at law. For £500 additional he will contribute weekly, for a year, to the Mail and Express, a letter on Papal tyranny. For each additional £100 subscribed, he will preach a sermon abusing 'Moran;' ditto abusing the Cardinal, £150 (dog cheap). Terms cash, Apply to Mr. Bouverie, M.P. or Lord James Butler. N.B.—Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe reserves to bimself the right of renewing his overtures to the Bishop of Ossory at any time the supscriptions appear to b slackening."

GALWAY AS A PORT OF CALL.—It appears there are good grounds for stating that the line of steamposed the maxims of the Divine law and the Word | ers lately started in America is about to make Gal-

way a port of call, provided the directors can find the accommodation necessary, but the Inman Line is now bestirring itself, and has become energetic in a similar project. Mr. Inman and the manager of the line were here during the early part of last week, making the necessary inquiries regarding the bay, the accommodation of the Larbor, the depth of the cill, the rise and fall of the tide, &c.—the answers to all of which seemed to meet their views. The managers of the Inman and American Steamship Company have entered into negotiations with Sir Ralph Cusack and the directors of the Midland Railway, and it appears the directors of the Midland Railway, relative to terms for the transit of goods, &c., and it appears the directors have offered to both the most liberal terms. Between the two companies, then, we are morally certain of one, and there is a strong probability and every likelihood of both lines calling here. The Midland Company have offered to construct a graving dock here of sufficient capacity to contain Transatlantic steamers, in the event of this place being made a port of call. As might be expected from the chairman and directors of the Midland Board, they have assured the directors of both lines that they may calculate upon the willing co-operation of the company in every way; and from what we know of the obliging disposition of the manager, Mr. Ward, and the officials under him, we feel confident that everything in their power will be done to secure the advantages of Transatlantic communication with Galway. - Galway Express.

EXTRAORDINARY TAKE OF FISH.-A correspondent of the Clonnel Chronicle gives an interesting account of an extraordinary shoal of fish which lately visited Waterford Harbor. The shoal of herrings was such as to buffle d scription. The fish were actually wedged together into one compact mass, and the men could not let out more than half their nets, lest the immense weight of fish would break them. The farmers from the surrounding country came with their carts to reap this bountiful harvest, and every available net in Dungarvan, Youghal, or Cork was put into requisition; " baskets, creels, and even cradles" being used, it is said, in drawing in the fish. The first Dungarvan fisherman who heard the news put off at once in his boat, and arrived shortly after the shoal entered the harbor. In two days he sent his poor wife and family a check for £9. The news of his good fortune soon spread, although the local men tried to keep it as secret as possible, and before long the harbor was crowded with fishing craft of all descriptions. Buyers came over from England and bought as many fish as they could manage to barrel and cure. The shoal of herrings, which was followed by a large number of turbot and dogfish, moved off to the Wexford side of the

SUICIDE BY A LANDSTEWARD IN CORK. - A landsteward named Blake, residing on the property of Mr. Lyons, Charleville, County Cork, committed suicide on Monday morning by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. He almost severed his head from his neck. His wife had died recently, and he had been in great grief.

The Home Rule movement is looking up, even from an English journalistic point of view. Not many weeks ago it was treated as an agitation countenanced only by a small section of the uninfluential and reckless portion of the people of Ireland and as utterly unworthy of serious attention, and even members of parliament wished to make it appear that they never even heard of it and knew no thing of its objects. Yet, lo and behold! the journalists to whom we refer have since then come to fully acknowledge the importance and the significance of the movement and to ask themselves and their readers what's to be done. Even the "Great Thunderer" itself is obliged to descend from its high mightiness to notice the movement and positively patronize it. Hear, ye Home Rulers throughout the United Kingdom, and in Ireland most particularly, what the Times says and thinks of your movement: "If the demand for Home Rule proves really to be the demand of the Irish people we shall be compelled seriously to consider in what way it may be yielded to them with least mischief, and to devise the various checks and safeguards on which it would be necessary to insist." This is really wonderful! It is positively an admission from the highest source of English public opinion that if the people of Ireland prove that their demand for Home Rule is genuinely national the demand should be granted. Let the Irish people see to this, if they really want Home Rule, as we most certainly believe they do. Meanwhile, it is interesting to notice that at the last meeting of the Home Rule Asso iation a formidable list of new members was submitted, including the names of over fifty well-known clergymen, and of laymen from every part of Ireland, made up of magistrates, traders, farmers and persons of every rank and avocation.-

London Univers. Absenteeism.-Absenteeism is, no doubt, a great evil, even in its pecuniary aspects; but these must be supplemented by industrial, social, and political considerations, if we would rightly comprehend the importance of the question. The two great sources of political strength and material and moral progress are, excluding religion, property and education which, in fact, may practually be regarded as synonymons. From both these, the Catholic people were excluded: their estates were confiscated, and education was denied them. Under these circumstances the absenteeism of a large proportion of the upper classes, alien though they are in race and creed entails evils worse than pecuniary. Confiscation conquest, and ascendency are constantly associated in the mind of the tenant with the alien and absentee proprietor, so that the first conditions of a sound social life, and a healthy political system are want ing on such estates. Hence Lord Chesterfield, who was Viceroy in 1845, declared, in denouncing the evils of this system, that "Ireland was governed by the deputies of deputies," as the chief peers, planters and undertakers who had obtained grants of estates from the Crown were absentees, and committed their management to agents, often attorneys, who trample ed on the rights of the tenants. It is only by considering the question of absenteeism in the several relations just indicated that its baleful offects can be understood. It is, to a great extent, the cause of the still backward state of agriculture, and is a fertile source of that antagonism of race and creed and that political instability and disturbance which retard the moral and material progress of the country.-Tablet.

FIVE DEATHS CAUSED BY A SUN FISH.—The sun fish is a large sea fish, yielding in the average about \$100 worth of oil, and is so called from its habit of lying on the surface of the water and basking in the rays of the sun. It is sometimes caught with hook and bait, but is generally harponed. A few weeks ago a hardy crew of fishermen from Shark Island, on the coast of Galway, Ireland, started in pursuit of one of these fish. They succeeded in spearing him, after which, for three or four hours, the fish kept carrying the boat away, until he had had pulled it several miles. At length the crew brought him up, and were about to lash him to the gunwale of the boat. What then followed is best told by Mr. Brady, the Inspector of Irish Fisheries, in these words: The second harpooon is driven into him so that he may be well secured fore and aft; the fish gets restless; the coil of the first harpoon snaps, the fish's head is free. Away he dashes, dragging out the coil with him at such a rate that it wore more than two inches into the gunwale of the boat; it catches in the legs of the man at the stern who is paying out the coil; he is going overboard; his comrades try to save him; the boat gets a heel over with the strain, and nine men are precipated into the water, five of them never rise again; four

boat, which is near at hand. They haul on the coil of the Church are divided. The issue has been which went overboard with the poor man at the stern, and there he is found—dead, clutching the found.

SALE OF PROPERTY IN LIMERICK -The fee-simpleproperty or John O'Neill Brenan, an infant, represented by W. A. Mahony, his guardian, was sold recently, at the suit of Joseph Brenan, under authority of the Estates Court, by Messrs. P. M'Carthy and Sons at their auction mart, Limerick. The property comprises two lots consisting of premises in Nicholas-street, Summer street, Smyth's row, and the rental of which is something over £51 a year. It was purchased by Mr. M'Mahon Cregan, C.E., T.C., fer £600. The econd lot comprises many smaller Mr. Cregan has made a gift of the ground on which the cathedral stands .- Munster News.

THE DANGER OF BETTING .- We wish we had the

pen of Charles Dickens to paint in colours sufficiently dark and lurid an occurrence of which our police court was on Tuesday the scene, an occurrence full of mclancholy interest and terrible warning. A young man of exceedingly gentlemanly ap pearance was placed at the dock charged with the serious crime of forgery. It appeared that he was employed as accountant by a master baker in the city, and he was charged with having uttered a number of forged cheques on the bank with which his employer dealt. The wretched prisoner made no defence, and confessed his guilt, adding the allsignificant comment that he took the money to bet with. He was remanded, and as he was removed from the cells to the police van a harrowing scene presented itself. The prisoner's wife, a young and beautiful woman, rushed through the ranks of the police and flung her arms around her husband's neck, sobbing bitterly. One close embrace; the husband is hurried into the hideous van, the type of the misery it encloses; and the young wife, the mother of four little children, sinks fainting to the earth. Brief and stern will be the remaining scenes of the drama—the committal, the dock, the prison. Harrowing is the pectacle of a happy and respectable household reduced at a blow from respectability to wretchedness. The theme is not one over which to linger, but it is our duty to point to its melancholy moral. Betting on horse-races is pre-eminently the great social vice and canker of the age It is the most fruitful existing parent of social misery and family ruin. Gambling, in one shape of the other, has always existed in the world; but the evil of betting on horse-races is, that, in this age of democracy, it is the democratic form of the old vice. In the last century the bucks and bloods of the Regency lost splendid estate's in a night at ended the 31st of July last, compiled by Dr. Han-White's or Boodle's; but gambling was a pastime cock, furnish very satisfactory evidence of improveouly of the great. Betting on horse-races, on the contrary, is a shaft which lets the light of r in into the lowest strata of society. It is an inclined plane, with a small handful of persons called botting-men at one end and millions of fools at the other, slowly sliding downwards into the hands of the bettingmen. If "the fool of quality" of our age wishes to throw away his money in a vain contest with "the Ring," why, he may as well get rid of his superfluous cash in this as in any other manner. But far different is the case with the miserable of the lower or middle class. He commences the downward road perhaps, by an humble crown, dropped into a sweepstake at a race-meeting; but, facilis est descensus Averni, he soon talks knowingly of the turf; he invests his spare cash on "morals" and "certainties" which are pronounced by the sporting prophets to be "safe things," but which never come in winners, and having come to the end of his own resources, he helps himself to those of his employer. This is an old story with which the student of police-office literature is only too familiar.—Dublin Freeman.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE FENIAN PRISONERS .- The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Cunningham, secretary to the Greenwich Irish Election Committee, and Mr. Gladstone:- "47, Netherwood-road, West Kensington-park, October 30, 1873. -The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., &c .- Sir, -I have the honor to enclose you a copy of resolutions unanimously passed at a public meeting of your constituents of the borough of Greenwich, held at Blackheath on Sunday, the 26th inst., also The Times' report of the same. It was computed that there were upwards of 10,000 persons present, and I venture to state, without fear of contradiction that the language and demeanor of the meeting were loyal and respectful in every way. The chairman, in the course of his remarks, stated that a favour in an especial manner was due to your Irish supporters in this borough for the cordial and unanimous manner they voted for you. I had the privilege of being secretary to your election committee on the occasion, and I am, therefore, in a position to affirm the truth of this. The Irish people over the whole British Empire were pleased at your accession to power, because, in unsurpassed elequence, you depicted the evils which blighted and cursed their country. You nobly inaugurated a policy of conciliation, and you have achieved great results; but in this partial amnesty you have halted on the read. Your promise to the late G. H. Moore, in the House of Commons, remains still unfulfilled, and it is much to be lamented that a statesman of such clear political prevision should persevere in so antiquated and ignoble a policy. We, therefore, respectfully approach you, in union with the hundreds of thousands of our countrymen in Ireland who have petitioned for the same object, to request that you would be pleased to advise Her Majesty's clemency, and throw ppen the prison doors to the political prisoners still detained—an act which I am convinced would be hailed with profound satisfaction by every loyal subject in these realms. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, M. J. Cun-NINGHAM." "10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Nov. 5 1873.—M. J. Cunningham, Esq.—Sir,—Mr. Gladstone desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult, enclosing a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting held at Blackheath in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners. In reply I am directed to assure you that Mr. Gladstone fully appreciates the motives as well as the language and demeanor of those who attended this meeting, and that Her Majesty's Government entirely sympathize with the desire that in this and every instance punishment may be limited to that extent the public safety requires. But Mr. Gladstone is unable o agree in the opinion that these prisoners are entitled to share in the same measure of indulgence as is properly accorded to those who are drawn by the passion of the moment into the tide of proceedings which partake, even though in a remote degree, of the nature of civil war; while it must be borne in mind that the first duty of a Government is the defence of the lives of innocent persons, and certainly not least of those who are ministers of the law, acting on behalf of the public, according to the duties of their offices. Of the whole number of these prisoners, which is 20, 16 are soldiers, and Mr. Gladstone hardly thinks that it will be held that a soldier who conspires against the Queen commits no other or greater offence than an ordinary member of the community. These cases, then, as they have been, so will continue to be considered on their merits: but Mr. Gladstone begs that he may not be understood as conveying any pledge as to the result of the consideration which Her Majesty's advisors may find it their duty to give to the subject.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. A. Gontey." The elections under the Irish Church Act for the

General Synod are now over, and the diocesan re-turns are published. In this diocesa especially they excited as much interest as a Parliamentary contest and the lists of successful candidates were anxiously men are picked up nearly exhausted by the second | expected by the two parties into which the members ្រុមស្រែធិន នៃ មេដើមក្រុមប៉ែប្រែ

raised chiefly on the question of revision, upon which great diversity of opinion exists. There is a tope so tightly that it could not be removed till great preponderance of the lay vote in favor of a cut. The other four bodies have not yet been moderate revision, but the majority of the clergy are against making such changes as are demanded and many of them against alteration of any kind in the Book of Common Prayer. Two societies—one called the Clerical and Lay Union and the other the Protestant Defence Association—have been especially organized for the purpose of having the Prayer-book thoroughly revised, and they labored in election committees to procure the return of candidates pledged to their views. A register of every vote given during the sittings of the Synod for the last three years has been kept, and lists were drawn up from which the name of every member suspected tenancies, and was bought for £700. We understand of the least sympathy with the High Church antirevision parties, no matter what his rank or general services, was rigorously expunged. The result, however, has been a reaction on the part of the moderate members, who comprise the great body of the electors, and the returns show on the one hand an array of clergy who will assist sweeping changes, and on a vote by Orders may defeat any attempt to alter or mutilate the rubric, and, on the other hand, a greater number of revisionists on the part of the laity, together with most of the obnoxious names which the revision societies desired to ostracize. Among them were such men as Sir J. Napier, Judge Warren, Judge Harrison, Mr. Lefroy, Q.C., the Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., who have been elected by a greater number of votes than the candidates of extreme views who were recommended in place of them. Mr. Longfield, however, has been rejected, notwithstanding his valuable services as assessor and adviser on legal questions, chiefly, it is believed, on account of the part which he took as a member of the National Board of Education in the O'Keeffe case, which has excited a strong feeling of dissatisfaction. The election of diocesan nominators attracted special interest in consequence of the vote given by Lord Plunkett in favor of the selection of the Rev. Travers Smith, a distinguished minister of the High Church party, as Incumbent of the parish of St Bartholomew. The most strenuous efforts were made by the extreme members of the Evangelical party to prevent his re-election, but the result of the scrutiny, which closed yesterday, has been to place him again in the position which he has held for three years as first of the clerical nominators. The second is the Rev. Achilles Daunt, a strong Evangelical, who is returned in place of the Rev. Pakenham Walcot, who has become Dean of Cashel. Master Brooke was unanimously elected the lay nominator.—Times' Cor. The criminal and judicial statistics for the year

> though the pressure on the poor was increased by the unfavourable harvest of 1872, only 2,148 offences and outrages were specially reported to the police in the eleven months preceding the above date, being 274 less than in the previous year. In the same period of 1864, under similar pressure, the number of outrages was 3,881. Treason is extinct and agrarianism is dying out. Some recent outrages it may be hoped, are only spasmodic efforts which show no real vitality. In the first seven months of this year there were nine counties free, In the county Clare there was a temporary revival of aguarian crimes, and the number of offences rose from eight to 29; but the special powers of the Peace Preservation Act were put in force, and in July the country was restored to perfect order-a proof of the efficient operation of the law. The number of agrarian offences specially reported to the Constabulary fell from 1,328 in 1870 to 256 in 1872, which is the more gratifying from the fact that the autumn was not as prosperous as in other years. All the counties specially proclaimed exhibit a decrease except Meath, where their has been a slight increase, the number of offences having risen from 183 in 1870 to 189 in 1872. In Westmeath and Mayo there has been a marked decrease—in the former from 236 in 1871 to 129 in 1872, and in the latter from 149 in 1871 to 89 in 1872. As regarded heinous crimes of all kinds, the Report is more favourable than in any year since the statistics were first collected. The state of the country, compared with that of other parts of the United Kingdom is, on the whole, satisfactory. First, as to the comparison with Scotland, which in many respects resembles Ulster, it appears that in 1872 offences of all kinds in the North of Ireland amounted to 53,993, while in a portion of the population of Scotland equal to that of Ulster in 1871 they numbered 62,995. In one class of crime only-offences against human life-the preponderance of guilt was on the side of the latter, the number being 96 in Ulster, against 55 in Scotland. This excess was last year exceptional, owing to the Belfast riots. In 1871 the statistics were to the credit of the Irish province. As regards the comparison with England and Wales, the figures show fewer cases of infanticide, but more of other murders in Ireland. The infanticides numbered 31. and other murders 23, in England and Wales, and in Ireland there were 18 infanticides and 25 murders of adults. In serious crimes of all kinds disposed of by indictments the Irish crimes were 28-2 per cent. less than in England and Wales, and in indictable offences disposed of summarily by the magistrates the Irish crimes were 19-7 per cent. less. The total number of the former class was in Ireland 7,716, and in England and Wales 10,749, and of the latter class, 18,771 in Ireland and 23, 371 in England and Wales. In non-indictable offences disposed of summarily the comparison is unfavourable to Ireland, the number being in Ircland 192,699, and in England and Wales 105,370. The excess is confined to three classes of offencesdrupkenness, breaches of the Ways Acts, and common assaults. Some allowance must be made for the greater number of arrests in Ireland, owing to the more numerous police force, but even with this qualification the comparison, as regards drunkenness and common assaults, is to the discredit of this country, the cases of drunkenness numbering 83,-289 in Ireland and only 33,891 in England and Wales, and assaults, 30,244 in Ireland and 18,387 in England and Wales. Party feuds have contributed largely to the offences charged against Ulster. Observation leads to the inference that crime gravitates towards the cities and towns, and the question which social refermers have to consider is how to check and counteract its pernicious growth. Dr. Hancock remarks that of 12;187 persons in different places of confinement in Ireland at the end of 1872 751, or 30-8 per cent, were in industrial schools, and 3,693 in lunatic asylums, so that more than one-half were detained to prevent them from falling into crime rather than as a punishment. Of 26,594 ordinary criminals committed during the year, 16, 332, or about 61 per cent., were habitual, and he suggests the necessity of further legislation to deal with this evil. He proposed the extension of the reformatory, system to adult criminals. The cost of the repression of crime in Ireland in 1872 was £334,246, which is proportionately higher than in England and Wales, owing to the increased expenditure on asylums for criminal lunatics and on reformatory and industrial schools. The proportion of police to the population varies from 12 in every 1C-000, in some northern counties to 48 in every 10,000 in some districts of the south. - Times Corr., Nov. 8th. SURRENDERED ARMS UNDER THE PRACE PRESERVA-TION Acr.—About 3.000 arms of various patterns

> some of them ancient; and our lous-were received in the military stord at Ennishillen on Saturday, under escort of the constabulary, from the proclaimed barony of Loughinshollin, County Londonderry.

A perfect one-er-A billlard champion.