

themselves appears to have been a principal method of evangelizing the world to the theory of the power of posters and the strength of fly-leaves. The extent to which this peculiar form of universal warfare is actually practised...

The return, for instance, from King's and Queen's County states, that "The circulation of handbills and placards has been carried on very extensively throughout the whole district. Hundreds of respectable Roman Catholics receive handbills by post, and they are very rarely returned."

"Who can estimate the blessed effects which may result from so much seed being scattered over this part of the whitening fields of Ireland?"

"Although our number of converts is few, there is a wide-spread spirit of inquiry amongst the people which will one day, I trust, result in an important change."

"The handbills continue to be as useful as at any former time. Even they who say it is wrong to be circulating such papers cannot resist reading them."

"It must be confessed that the recorded effects of this extensive spiritual 'touting,' are exceedingly inadequate to the value attached to it."

"The testimonies we have cited will, as we think, not merely throw light upon this very novel method of preaching the Gospel, but will also justify what we have said upon the sanguine temperament of the missionaries themselves."

"We come next to the general tone of this Report which is on the whole beyond all question, plaintive and desponding. The testimony of the various witnesses to the 'extraordinary difficulties' which beset their work is strikingly consistent."

The Secretary at Athlone writes (the italics are ours.)

"On the whole, on reviewing the past year we have great reason to bless God, &c., and to pray that the operation (of the Society) may be continued in zeal and patience until He sends out His word, and blows with the wind, to melt the ice that binds up the heart of this people."

"It is not for us to say what result may arise from so large a circulation of the Word of God, &c."

reflects state of the Catholic Church in that country, and such a position on an inadequate means (dumbly speaking) to meet it, is wonderful that any (or any) has been accomplished, and if it has it can only be ascribed, &c.—p. 40.

The same writer thus dilates upon the causes of this disappointment:

"While we are enabled with gratitude to our covenant God (this expression occurs more than once in this Report) to refer to many hopeful things in this Missionary district, it would be vain to say that we do not meet with our disappointments and our immense difficulties, sometimes the greatest from quarters where we should least expect them."

The Tuam agent again insists upon the important fact that the effect of the Society's operations is not to be measured by conversions. After repeating, as usual, the number of placards and handbills, put into circulation, he "thanks God" (why, we do not quite see) that the Society is not to measure its success by the absolute renunciation of Popery on the part of a few, but by the leaving of the population, &c. He then sums up his report as follows:

"In bringing the Gospel torch amidst the darkness of Romanism, we have fearful odds to contend against. The whole Protestant population does not exceed at most 500, while Rome has 23,900. She has ten priests, besides Sisters of Mercy and Christian Brothers, almost without number, who have schools in every quarter. Well may we exclaim, 'What are we among so many?' Nevertheless, let us take courage."

The Lough Corrib agent writes in the same strain: "Upon the whole, my impression of the past, and my hopes of the future are not calculated to produce discouragement. The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

The Castlekerke agent writes—"I can conscientiously say that, though none have openly joined us during the year, still I believe there are numbers who have imbibed much of the truth, and who are far more favorably impressed respecting us than they were twelve months ago."

From Ballyconrea we hear of "discouragements and sad disappointments." From Moyrus of "many disappointments." From Ballinakillick, of "trials and anxieties." From Killery, of "difficulties."

"I think it will be generally admitted that these quotations attest rather the humility of the writers than the success of the work. It is indeed evident that, with every desire to make the best of a bad case, the Report of the Society for promoting missions among the Irish, has to chronicle annually a most miserable failure. It is indeed a sad reflection, that such really excellent persons, as we know to be some of those whose names appear on the subscription list, should be deluded into spending their money upon so palpable a sham."

"In one point of view, the testimony of this Report ought to be peculiarly satisfactory to Catholics. It bears the most unequivocal witness to the zeal and vigilance of the priesthood. We hear with real satisfaction that at Dublin 'the most determined efforts are made to lessen the numbers attending [prose] lyzing schools.' As an instance, we are told that a respectable looking female (who turned out to be the priest's schoolmistress) was found intercepting the children, and endeavoring to take them away."

"No later than yesterday," it is added, "your missionary witnessed an effort of a similar description. Two men were stationed outside the door of the Townsend Street Sunday School, where they remained, until a priest, who acted to all appearance as their superintendent, came past, and then all three marched off together. Throughout the day they had been engaged in visiting the houses of such persons as usually attend that school, endeavoring to dissuade them from going to it."

The following picture is really most refreshing, and bears unquestionable marks of truth:

"Here," says the Cork reporter "I may refer to the antagonistic forces that we have to encounter. There are not here, as in many other districts, open violence and priestly denunciations. The streets are quiet, the alleys silent, the priests most bland. But deep, and dark, and deadly are the workings of the system; more dangerous, because more secret. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul collects annually an average sum of £200, wisely distributed among the wavering members of the Church; the tread of the Sister of Charity steals through every lane, and her lips pour poison (?) into the ears of every convert in every hospital. A Roman Catholic Young Men's Association supplies lectures, books, and teachers, for a nominal fee, and keeps in compact organization, and strictest union, all the upper and middling ranks of the Roman Catholic population. The confessional is worked incessantly, which accounts for a sudden change often found by the readers in the feelings of families towards the Word of God, otherwise inexplicable. The press in the interest of Rome, conducted with surpassing ability, seizes upon every advantage, either to exalt its Church, or depreciate and damage the Established, and all its societies. The priests, though not turbulent, are neither unwarlike nor inactive; and the monks ply most industriously the work of education (secular); and it is reported with great success, by the Commissioners of Endowed Schools lately in Cork. There are National and Jesuit Schools in every quarter of the town; and a strong political combination of Romanists against everything bearing the name, or in the slightest degree favoring Protestantism. This reminds us of the inadequate machinery at our command, and the pressing wants of the Mission."—pp. 39, 40.

The Report contains other evidence of the same satisfactory character. Of course we do not mean for a moment to imply that the whole of this Report is couched in the same desponding language. We have quoted these passages to prove what we think must be the impression of every reader that its general tone is far from encouraging, and this, notwithstanding all the temptations which present themselves in the construction of any such document, to the most favorable exhibition and the most sanguine interpretation of facts.

Jack R. died in the town of Springfield, N. Y., a year or two ago. A short time before his decease an anxious sister inquired of him whether she should not send for the minister. He replied in the negative. She then told him that they were fearful he had not long to live, and suggested that he might not feel entirely prepared for that event. "Why should I be afraid to die?" he asked. "I never voted a Whig ticket in my life!"

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. We regret having to state that the Rev. Dr. Renneham, President of Maynooth College, lies in a most precarious state at present in consequence of severe indisposition. On last Saturday, 11th ult, he received the last sacraments of the Church.

The Rev. John Mawe was, on the occasion of the late synod in Killybegs, appointed parish priest of Trillick, having filled the office of administrator for some years in a very exemplary manner. A list of subscriptions was entered into at the synod towards the erection of a monument to the Right Rev. Dr. Egan.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN KEATING, P.P., LOUGHGALL.—With feeling of the sincerest regret we have received tidings of the death of this most estimable and amiable clergyman. Little more than six short weeks have elapsed since we saw him, in the apparent flush of health, assisting at the laying of the foundation stone of the new Catholic church which the respected pastor of Stewartstown, the Rev. Peter Daly, is building at Coalistand. Father Keating was upwards of twenty-two years on the mission. He was a native of Dundalk, and received his education in the Irish College of Paris. He has left behind him a large number of friends, and his death is mourned by all who were acquainted with his mission as the greatest and holiest monuments that could perpetuate his memory.—Ulsterman.

The Derry Sentinel announces that the Rev. Moore O'Connor, Protestant Rector of Cullinagh, has resigned his living to the patron (the Marquis of Donegal), and has been received into the Catholic Church.

TESTIMONIAL TO TRISTRAM KENNEDY, ESQ.—Mr. Owen Devlin, the treasurer, has £120 in hands towards the purchase of the testimonial to be presented to the late faithful and upright representative of this county. We have no hesitation whatever in stating that treble the amount in hands would have been collected if the committee had been enlarged so as to have embraced men who may not concur generally in Mr. Kennedy's politics, but who, notwithstanding, can appreciate his untiring services in the cause of industrial education, and who, moreover, have a sincere personal respect for him.—Newry Examiner.

ORANGE RIOTS.—Sunday morning, the 12th of July was celebrated with the display of Orange badges, with fifes and drums, and the discharge of fire-arms. Setting the law, to which they profess so much loyalty, at defiance, they marched through the public roads and streets in this manner, and in some places paraded to "divine service," while the hearts of the blasphemous wretches were full of hatred towards their neighbors, and big with the hope and intent of spilling the blood of Catholics before sunset. "Divine Service" at an end service of another kind commenced in good earnest, whiskey was plentifully drunk to every toast in their blood-stained list, party tunes were rattled up on the loudest key, shouts and yells of defiance and insult accompanied the music, stones were thrown, and shots were fired into any crowds that dared to show themselves near their path. It is positively absurd to expect that under such circumstances the Catholics will hide their heads in their own houses, and abandon during a whole day, the streets of the town to a body of drunken Orangemen. They will not do so; the authorities will not take timely measures to prevent the Orange demonstration, and the consequence of course, is a riot with bloodshed, and perhaps death. The Belfast papers contain long accounts of the rioting on the nights of last Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. We expressed a hope in our last publication that the Northern Whig, "that with proceedings on Monday night, the 12th of July rioting would come to a termination. Unfortunately, as would appear from the disturbances which followed, we had on Monday night only received a foretaste of the violence of party spirit in Belfast."

On Tuesday, the Orangemen, after a preliminary performance of party music, commenced an attack on a body of Catholics, in the neighborhood of Durham street, which was put an end to by the police charging both parties and making prisoners of some of each. The Orange mob shortly afterwards, made a second attack in this quarter, and one of the objects of it was of the most disgraceful character. There resides in the very outskirts of the Pound Loaning, indeed, at a considerable distance from any other dwelling—an old widow woman, named Donoghue, who maintained herself by rearing pigs for the market. Strange enough it is that this house, time out of mind, has been the object of attack during the July riots, and it was not spared on this occasion. The Orange mob surrounded it on Tuesday night, smashing almost every pane of glass in the windows, and destroying the furniture in the poor woman's dwelling. This done, they proceeded to Albert Crescent, which forms a part of Cullinstree Road, and attacked dwellings which they understood to be occupied by Catholics. Nearly all the windows in Albert Crescent and Brook-street bear evidence of the violence of the mob, and a few doors above Mr. Boyle's, there is a large hole made by a gun-shot. After the mob withdrew, from half-past ten to eleven o'clock an incessant discharge of musketry was kept up between some parties in houses situated in the fields opposite Albert Crescent (immediately behind Durham-street), and the Catholics occupying premises near the Crescent. From the sound of the discharges, it was evident that many of the firearms used were charged with blank cartridge, but in a great many cases, the unmistakable 'crack' which accompanies ball firing was distinguishable. While this was going on in Albert Crescent, another riot was taking place between the factionists in that portion of Cullinstree road which joins the Falls Road; and it was only by the interference of the police, and after a great deal of glass had been destroyed, that the rioters were dispersed. Later in the evening a still more formidable riot took place, and three policemen who ventured to capture two or three of the rioters, were beaten nearly to death. On Wednesday evening another riot was only prevented by repeated charges of a large body of military. Such are the "celebrations" which the government either winks at or is unable to prevent in the north of Ireland.

The Ulsterman of Tuesday says:—"As we write we learn that a serious riot has been provoked by the Orangemen this night in the neighborhood of Sandymow. Firearms were used, several persons shot, and some of the police themselves dangerously wounded. The military had to be called out before the riot was suppressed. This frightful riot was begun by the Orangemen attacking and wrecking the house of a poor widow, named Donoghue, with brutal ferocity. It is feared that one of the police has been killed. All this is very shocking, and the higher class encourages of such brutality have a fearful responsibility on their heads. We have been informed (and it is noticeable as a proof of the favor Orange ruffianism gets here) that some of the corporation police were seen marching, linked arm-in-arm with Orangemen, with Orange emblems in their breasts, to a certain church on Sunday afternoon. We understand that whole streets of houses have been wrecked by these Orange ruffians."

The Belfast News-Letter gives the subjoined account of this disgraceful affair:—"Last night some disturbances took place in the noted localities of Durham-street and the Pound, which at one time assumed a very threatening and serious aspect. At about nine o'clock two large crowds of opposing parties met in Grosvenor-street, off Durham-street, and commenced to pelt stones, and indulge in other such hostile demonstrations. The police of the district, under Sub-Inspector Bindon and Head-Constable Henderson, were promptly drawn out and marched to the scene of contest, where they were welcomed by a shower of stones. The police then got orders to fix bayonets, and charge the mob, which they accordingly did with the desired result; for both parties, forgetting their previous hostility, instantly fled before the common pursuers in the direction of Sandymow. They made, apparently, a determined effort near the railway crossing, and the police were again attacked by a perfect shower of stones. Charges were given once more, and the result was that a few prisoners were captured. The mob, which had become so conglomerated that no party could be distinguished, made an attempt at rescue, which was promptly repelled by the police, and the captives were taken in triumph to the police-barrack, where they were safely handcuffed all night. This crowd then dispersed, but it would appear that they re-assembled in Cullinstree-road, where they began to attack some of the houses with large stones. The local police force, which had been mustered very strongly to put a stop to the reckless destruction of property, and immediately they directed their attack, from the houses, on the constables. Three of the men—Constable John Bingham, Thomas Gormley, and Thomas Cairns—were so seriously cut and bruised by the heavy stones thrown at them that they had to be carried from the place, and taken to the General Hospital. The Mayor (S. G. Getty, Esq.), William S. Tracy, Esq., R.M., and Dr. G. M'Gee, J. P., were on the spot; and by their directions, a troop of hussars and two companies of the 58th Regiment were sent for to the military barracks, and were afterwards despatched. In the meantime the mob dispersed on the Riot Act being read but they re-assembled in the fields convenient, and proceeded to the neat and recently-built Presbyterian church in Albert-street, and there commenced the work of demolition, which was confined, for the most part, to the fine large window. The Riot Act was read, we understand, several times during the night, but nothing further of a serious nature took place. Shots were fired in out-of-the-way places, but no assemblage or breach of the peace was attempted to be repeated after the arrival of the military, who were drawn up in front of the police barrack, and the hussars at intervals scouring round the district. All afterwards remained quiet."

The Magistrates have been assembled at Killyleagh Petty Sessions engaged in investigating the circumstances which led to death of William Martin. The bench decided in returning fourteen parties for trial at the approaching assizes at Downpatrick. Five of the parties are Roman Catholics and nine are Protestants.

THE ELECTION PETITIONS.—The late election for Mayo has been declared by the committee a void election. Mr. Moore is therefore unseated for Mayo, and disqualified from sitting for that constituency in the present parliament. Thus he is prevented from again contesting Mayo, where he would certainly be triumphantly re-elected. Mr. Moore has addressed the electors of Galway, whence "Honest" Anthony has just been elected for acts of gross bribery at the late election. The plan adopted was worthy of the genius of let us say Dr. Brown, professor in the Queen's College, Galway, who, for the future, may safely profess to a considerable smattering of legerdemain among his other attainments. The voters for "honest" Anthony got a card, on which card the Professor put a magic seal, the card so sealed was then put by the voter through a hole in the wall into another room and one or two pound notes in return were put out, the parties at each side of the wall seeing no more of one another than the tips of the fingers. To suspect a Saddletrite of any complicity in such an intricate proceeding would, of course be monstrous. All through the business Mr. O'Flaherty remained "pure and simple," but the committee of the House of Commons have held him guilty by his agents and the amiable "Pure and Simple" lost his seat.

In Galway, the Whigs are already actively at work, Mr. Pat. Blake, the Barrister, considers he has got a country to sell, and is accordingly the man for Galway (a place lately very much bought and sold). He makes believe to be canvassing for the last few days. But our real antagonists—and the person to whom in fact, Mr. Pat. Blake looks for his post-future Assistant-Barristership—is a person no less ignominiously important than Sir Thomas Redington. We had thought we had at last done for ever with this ostracized lot of Titles Hill Catholics. Mr. Montesquieu Bellew, under circumstances the most favorable his heart could desire, has been finally quelled in Louth—even in degenerate decrepit Louth. Mr. Hughes has been expected by Longford—even by the incomprehensible unreliable Liberal Club of Longford. But Sir Thomas Redington's rout at the General Elections of 1852 and 1857 was the most annihilating of all. The memorable contest of New Ross has not been to this day forgotten in Galway or elsewhere throughout Ireland—nor the scathing invective with which Charles Gavan Duffy overthrew the Knight of the Carpet Bag—nor his second defeat on the same hustings last year—nor the curt epistle in which the Archbishop of Tuam closed his canvass of the County Galway three months ago. With the prestige of such successes, and with antecedents of an infamy singular and peculiar in its character among Irish public men, the old Under-Secretary ventures before the City of the Tribes—of whom, it is not to be feared, that the Lord according to their old Litany, has delivered them from the "plundering O'Flaherty" in order to fall into the hands of the renegade Redington.—Nation.

THE LATE ELECTION FOR SLIGO.—An action has been brought in the Court of Queen's Bench by Mr. Charles Sedley, a solicitor, to recover damages from Mr. John M'Gowan, Mayor of Sligo, for having deprived him of his vote at the last election. A similar action has also been by another voter named Ferguson, and during the former of these trials the extraordinary means adopted to secure the return of Mr. John P. Somers, the sitting member, were brought out. In the first instance, the candidates were the Right Hon. John Wynne and a Mr. Ball, but the latter withdrew immediately before the election, and a private meeting was then held at the Mayor's house, when it was resolved that Mr. Somers should be started, and that his return should be effected at all hazards. The Mayor wanted to appoint a Mr. Treston as assessor, but to this the friends of Mr. Wynne would not consent, offering, however, to accept in his room any other member of the Irish bar. The Mayor would have no one but Mr. Treston, and, being disappointed in this object, he resolved to have no assessor, appointing merely the required number of poll clerks. It appeared in evidence that, in opposition to the act of parliament, Mr. Wynne's voters were arbitrarily disfranchised; and in the face of all remonstrances on the part of all remonstrances on the part of his agents, electors who had voted for Mr. Wynne were recorded in favour of Mr. Somers! Other marvellous proceedings took place, and Mr. Somers was accordingly returned by a small majority! In the case of Mr. Sedley, a verdict has been given against the Mayor for £100 damages and costs. In that of Mr. Ferguson, a verdict for £0 and costs was taken by consent, subject to any exceptions which may be argued hereafter. The singularity in this instance is, that the Mayor and his poll clerks, if we may believe the evidence, set aside acts of parliament by wholesale, virtually disfranchised the borough, and returned Mr. John P. Somers in defiance of law, authority, hostile votes, and every other obstacle in the way of his success! John Bates was a brave man, but he never accomplished anything so gallant as this feat seems to have been.—Derry Standard.

At Parsonstown, on Monday, an order was received for the embodiment of the King's County Militia.

The Mayo, however, we have authority to state that Lord Somers has been elected for this county, and had almost a unanimous canvass.—Castlebar Telegraph.

Cornelius Maxwell, Esq., proprietor of the Killybegs Journal, died on Sunday week, deeply and deservedly regretted. Mr. Maxwell had scarcely reached the prime of life. He was a gentleman of high principle and sterling patriotism. May heaven rest his soul.

The railway from Rallybrophy to Ramonstown is in a forward state, and will be open to the public in September. It is now completely finished at Roscrea.

The proceedings in the great O'Connell Will Case, so long a subject of litigation, have been brought to a close in a way satisfactory to both parties. The following is an outline of the terms:—Mrs. O'Connell gets the money lodged in court amounting to upwards of £20,000, and her jointure. Mrs. Rosborough Colclough gets Tintern Abbey and the estates, valued at £8,000 a year.

At the Derry Assizes, on Monday, the Rev. Robert Gamble, a Presbyterian Clergyman, was tried for leading a riotous assembly at the late election for the county of Londonderry. It was charged that on the 5th of March last, the polling day at Magherafelt, there was a riot in that town, rendering it necessary to obtain a large party of the 8th Hussars to aid the constabulary. In the course of the evening the prisoner, the Rev. Mr. Gamble, appeared in a prominent position, as if he commanded the party of rioters, and from where he was standing stones were thrown. A constable of police named Magee seized one of the mob that he remarked with a stone. This man was afterwards rescued by the mob, sanctioned by the Rev. Mr. Gamble. The magistrate then thought it necessary to arrest Mr. Gamble, but subsequently released him. This case was postponed from the last assizes on account of the great excitement caused by the then and subsequent elections. The jury acquitted the traverser, who was loudly cheered as he left the court.

THE POTATOES.—We have been able to ascertain that the partial appearance of the potato blight, which is generally reported to be spreading, has as yet been confined to the immediate neighborhood of the coast, and does not appear anywhere along the Kenmare river. Nothing like the crop of 1857 has been seen since 1846, and even in the places where the blight has appeared unmistakably, there are the finest and most luxuriant and healthy potato fields to be met with close to the withering gardens; and if our present real summer weather hold for two or three weeks more, we will have a full and complete potato crop, after ten years of patient expectation of a return of our old times of plenty for the poor.—Tralee Chronicle.

EVICIONS IN THE COUNTY OF GALWAY.—THE DARTFIELD PROPERTY.—LOUGHREA, JULY 13, 1857.—On this day at ten o'clock, John M'O'Hara, Esq., sub-sheriff of this county, with a strong force of his police, under the command of William Coffey, Esq., C.I.P., along with Messrs Walker and Oloone, S.I.P.s escorting a 'crown' brigade of ten men, under the control of a bailiff, proceeded to the lands of Dartfield, about three miles from hence, to put into execution nine ejection decrees, obtained at the last quarter sessions of this town, against an equal number of tenants on the property of Mrs. Maria Louisa Blake, of whom the most exaggerated and false statements have been made respecting her tenancy, and the retaliation which 'ought to be' inflicted on her for the treatment given them, since the unfortunate collision which took place there in November, 1855.—The melancholy work to be done on this day, being begun about 12 o'clock, the entire houses were razed to the ground, after the furniture and families were put out, in all amounting to forty nine persons, including lodgers. The crops belonging to them, and which were imprudently sown after those persons got the usual six months' notice to quit, are forfeited for the law expenses attendant on the proceedings. The entire work of demolition being completed about four o'clock p.m., the sub-sheriff and police returned to town in the same order they left. A habere against three more tenants was not executed on this day, they having agreed to the terms proposed by Mrs. Blake for retaining possession.—Saunders.

On Sunday week six young men went on a boating excursion up the lake, when a short way above Menlo Castle the boat was upset, and melancholy to relate three of the young men were drowned.—Galway Paper.

The adjourned inquiry into the charge against Spollen, for the alleged murder of Mr. Little, took place on Monday at the Chapel Street Police Office. Some new evidence was adduced, the most important being that given by Joseph Spollen, the second son of the accused, a boy under fourteen years of age, and which was considered to have strengthened the case for the prosecution so far as being corroborative of the main parts of the testimony given by Lucy Spollen, the daughter of the prisoner. James Spollen, the eldest son, was also examined, but his evidence was not considered to be very material. At six o'clock the case was brought to a conclusion, when it was arranged that the prisoner was to be remanded, when the new informations will be read over and the formal application made to commit Spollen on the charge of wilful murder. Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., conducted the case for the crown. On Wednesday afternoon James Spollen was brought up at Chapel Street Police Office, and the new informations having been read over, he was formally committed to take his trial for the wilful murder of Mr. George Samuel Little. The prisoner, on being asked the usual question, whether he had anything to say, said he would reserve his defence for another tribunal.

On the first of January, 1850, there were 10,667 prisoners in the jails of Ireland—in June of that year, 13,267; and since then the number has gradually diminished until, in January, 1856, the number was only 3,551—in June, 3,686; and on the 1st of January, 1857, this small number had further declined to 3,410. The inspectors of prisons, however, point out that, although felony and vagrancy, the result of pauperism, have wonderfully declined, drunkenness and misdemeanors among females have increased.

At the late quarter sessions held at Castlebar, 18 ejection decrees were obtained at the suit of the Marquis of Sligo.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has refused the application made by the deputation of Irish members to rid the country of the expenditure for annual revision of the registry, which in seventeen counties in Ireland, amounted last year to £10,000.

THE VICEROYALTY.—The following is an abstract of Mr. Maguire's speech on the motion of Mr. Roebuck, abridged from the columns of the Cork Examiner:—Mr. Maguire said—Sir, I altogether repudiate the maudlin sentimentalities of those hon. gentlemen who are ready to weep over the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantancy, but who have no tears for the lost liberties of their country—of those who were indifferent when the Parliament House of their native land was converted into a bank, but who shriek with horror at the picture of the Castle of Dublin shorn of its mimic splendour—of those who, when the mass of the Irish nation struggled to restore the plundered legislature of their country, were the foremost in their resistance to that appeal in behalf of national liberty (hear, hear)—but who are now for the retention of a sham royalty and a mock court (cheers). As an Irishman, I protest against the tone in which this subject has been treated by those gentlemen who specially represent the city of Dublin, but who affect to speak the voice of Ireland. I give them every credit for their zeal; but I am unwilling that a subject by no means of vital importance to the well-being of the country, should be swollen, by exaggeration, into one of gigantic magnitude (hear, hear). The question of retaining or abolishing the office of the Lord Lieut.