

of all respect, Lord Aberdeen, counterbalances as much as he possibly can the revolutionary tendencies of his country; but who can guarantee that at the first moment he will not be constrained to retire before them? In truth, it is not difficult to understand why, in a situation so uncertain and so precarious, the cojories of England find the German Powers so cold and so reserved. It is because we are convinced that Europe would be divided if war should break out in the spring; it is because we remember the remark of Napoleon, that 'against Russia the alliance even of England and France might not suffice,' that we ardently desire to see successful negotiations put an end to general perplexities. We earnestly wish for the maintenance of peace, because it is our confident belief that war would not be good either for France or Europe. What Europe requires at present is peace. She requires it in order to strengthen social order, which is so profoundly disturbed; to cicatrize the wounds which the revolutionary spirit has inflicted on her; to watch and repress that spirit, and, in particular, not to afford it the opportunities of revolt and disorder, which it waits for with so much impatience. What Europe now requires is the maintenance of the Ottoman empire, such as it exists, consecrated by treaties—it is the *status quo*. That is what Europe must desire; and she is not prepared for anything else. It is by never losing sight of the veritable European interest that we have been able to free the question which is now being discussed at Constantinople from all its accessories, all its details, in order to see only one thing which predominates over all—the preservation of peace. Consequently, the veritable wrong of Russia, in our eyes, is, not to have raised such a pretension with respect to the Sultan, but not to have sufficiently understood that by her exigencies she might gravely compromise the general peace, and thus to have sacrificed the petty policy to the great one. Fortunately, this wrong is not irreparable. By eight months of discussion, which have ended in hostilities, Europe is warned of the dangers of the future. No illusion or blindness is henceforth possible for any one. Let, then, the prudence of Governments profit by the time which Providence still leaves them; it is a last respite—a last benefit."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

At a meeting of the parishioners of Dromeliff, held in the Catholic Church of Ennis, on Sunday last, the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan in the chair, it was resolved "that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that it is essential to the promotion of religious education in this and the adjoining parishes that a Convent of the Sisters of Mercy and a community of the Christian Brothers should be established in this town." His lordship subscribed £50, and the Very Rev. J. Kenny, P. P., £200 towards this object.—*Limerick Reporter*.

THE DOMINICANS IN DUBLIN.—On Sunday an exceedingly large and influential meeting was held, for the purpose of adopting prompt and earnest measures to bring to completion the magnificent new Dominican Church of the Holy Trinity, which is being erecting in Lower Dominick-street.

We have the great satisfaction of announcing that the Rev. Doctor Donnelly, the zealous and unwearied delegate of the Catholic University Committee, has forwarded a further sum of £1,000, being an additional instalment from the diocese of Philadelphia in aid of the Catholic University Fund, and an evidence of the continuous resolution of the Catholics of Philadelphia to have a large share in the accomplishment of this great undertaking.—*Tablet*.

On Sunday last a deputation on behalf of the parishioners of Dromiskin and Darver waited on the Rev. Mr. Malone, to present him with an address and a purse containing seventy sovereigns, in testimony of their earnest appreciation of the services of the Rev. gentleman during the twenty years of his ministry in these parishes. Amongst the most liberal subscribers were several of the Protestant gentry living in, or connected by property in the parishes, such as Lord Clermont (who gave £10), Thomas Lee Norman, Esq., D. L., and several others.—*Newry Examiner*.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. Cornelius O'Gorman, the respected parish priest of the parish of Kilonoe, died on Thursday, the 24th ult., after a short illness, in the 47th year of his age.

THE REV. JAMES MULCAHY, P. P., CASTLETOWNSEND.—It is our painful duty to announce the demise of the Rev. James Mulcahy, P. P., Castletownsend, which event took place last Saturday night, at his own residence, at Castletownsend, after a painful and protracted illness.—*Cork Examiner*, Nov. 29.

Mr. Michael McCarthy, of Laheran, near Cahirciveen, was received into the true Fold, on Tuesday the 22nd inst., by the Rev. W. Egan, R. C. C., Cahirciveen. The young convert's father, Mr. Noble McCarthy, claims to be the representative of The McCarthy More.

The Guardians of the Castlebar Union have again resolved that the Sisters of Mercy shall not be admitted into the workhouse.

THE QUEEN AND THE IRISH EXHIBITION.—Her Majesty the Queen has commissioned Mr. M. Angell Hayes to paint a picture for her (a small one) of the interior of the Great Exhibition. The artist had the commission direct from her Majesty.

It is said that the Dublin Exhibition Building is so constructed that portions of it can be easily applied to the formation of a Railway terminus, a strong proof, if any were wanted, of the sagacity of Mr. Dargan. We have just heard, says the *Tipperary Free Press*, that the Limerick and Waterford Railway, near the bridge of the latter city, will be erected accordingly, and consequently with despatch.

THE IRISH INSTITUTION.—The King of the Belgians has consented, "with pleasure," to permit his pictures to remain for Exhibition in the Irish Institution. All the pictures hitherto presented to the Institution will be removed to the Royal Hibernian Academy next week. The Committee of the Royal Dublin Society have formally consented to Mr. Dargan's proposed Exhibition promenade.

The panic excited by the supposed insolvency of the Irish Savings Banks, has subsided quite as rapidly as it arose.

THE ROYAL FLAX SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—The 13th annual meeting of the Royal Society for the promotion and improvement of the growth of flax in Ireland took place on Friday at Belfast. The Earl of Erne, vice president, was in the chair. The proceedings were of an interesting nature; but the details, as reported can hardly be appreciated out of the province of Ulster and of those districts where the flax and linen trades flourish. The *Northern Whig*, in its review of the proceedings, gives the following particulars:—"In 1848 there were 53,863 acres of flax under cultivation; in 1849, 60,314 acres; in 1850, 91,040 acres; in 1851, 138,619 acres; and in 1852, 136,000 acres. From a return just furnished by the census commissioners to the society, by order of the Government, it appears that in the present year there were 175,495 acres under flax in Ireland, being an increase of nearly 29 per cent over last year's crop, and of 220 per cent over that of 1848. This state of facts is very gratifying, and estimating the value of the crop at £15 an acre, on an average, we find that from £800,000, which the flax growers realised in 1848, the return this year has risen to 2,040,135. In the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, the produce, this year, is 22 per cent, over that of last, and 436 over that of 1848, the growth having steadily advanced from 2,663 acres in 1848, to 14,279 acres in the present year. These figures show a very large amount of advantage, indeed, that has been conferred on the southern parts of Ireland, by the agency of the Flax Society.

An extraordinary discovery has been made in Wicklow within the last few weeks of sulphur ore, which is likely to lead to the most important results. It appears the yield is so enormous that it is with extreme difficulty laborers can be got to discharge the duty of taking it from the pits.

The exports of potatoes from the port of Dublin reached to 953 tons, since the demand from England.

The price of wheat at the present time is about double what it was at a corresponding period of the years 1834-5, and for the past 21 years wheat has not ranged so high at this season of the year as it does now.

GRANTS TO THE DUBLIN HOSPITALS.—An application having been made by the guardians of the South Dublin Union to the Lord Lieutenant for his influence in endeavoring to have the annual grant to one of the Dublin Lock Hospitals restored, His Excellency read to them a reply which he had received from the Lords of the treasury in reference to this matter. Their Lordships say that they would not be justified in pressing upon Parliament to increase the vote or to arrest the annual diminution of ten per cent on the estimates of the Dublin hospitals, and they at the same time express their opinion that the grants to the Dublin hospitals are exceptional in their character and objectionable on principle.

THE COAST DEFENCES.—A Galway paper states that instructions from the government have been received by the authorities of that town, setting forth that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have decided on raising a force of 10,000 men for the defence of the coasts of the United Kingdom. Volunteers offering themselves for such service will be received and trained. Placards have been posted setting forth the bounty, pay, clothing, &c., to be given.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Francis Evans Bennett, Esq., of Bennett's Grove, to the commission of the peace for the county of Cork, on the recommendation of the Earl of Bandon.

It is understood that the office of chief magistrate of the town of Belfast for the ensuing year will be filled by Frederick H. Lewis, Esq.

THE CLONNEL ELECTION.—The Committee of Selection fixed upon Mr. John O'Connell on Friday last as their candidate, and a large public meeting accepted him on Sunday. Other meetings of a quasi-opposition nature were held, at which Messrs. Lucas, Duffy, Moore, and Gray, insisted upon Mr. John O'Connell pledging himself to act with the independent party in Parliament; and some rather unpleasant scenes occurred. Although many of the clergy were determined to support Mr. O'Connell, some influential priests wished him to be explicit, and on Tuesday last he wrote as follows:—"I declare that on the understanding that I am not called upon to pledge myself to what is known as the 'Policy of 1851,' I am ready to act with any and every party offering independent opposition to bad measures from any Government; and that I will, as I always did, most determinedly oppose such measures and the Government that proposes them, and that refuses to listen to the claims of Ireland. "By the Policy of 1851," says Mr. O'Connell's reverend friends, "Mr. John O'Connell means indiscriminate opposition to every Government. To this we conceive no reasonable man could assent." Mr. O'Connell has decided to sit on the Ministerial side of the House. Young Mr. Bianconi has formally retired. The Tenant League, having misgivings respecting Mr. O'Connell, still speak of starting a candidate. The election will take place on the 6th of December.

IRISH GENEROSITY.—For the mere purposes of emigration, there has come to the knowledge of the English Commissioners of Emigration that, from this country there was sent, in 1848, £460,000; in 1849, £540,000; in 1850, 975,000; in 1851, 997,000; nearly equal to 15,000,000 dollars.

The Electric Telegraph Company made another unsuccessful attempt to throw across their cable from the Irish to the Scotch coast.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.—The Wine and Groceries Porters of Dublin having respectfully solicited an increase of wages from their employers, stating that their wages in the best times were barely sufficient to maintain themselves and their families, but that under the present famine prices of provisions they are totally inadequate, their employers at once conceded to the demand. The operatives have since publicly expressed their gratitude.

THE LATE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.—It is stated this morning that there are now no hopes of the recovery of Mrs. Latham Blacker, one of the surviving sufferers from the railway collision at Straffan. The cases of McSweeney, McNally, Bateman, and Jelly, against the Great Southern and Western Railway, seeking compensation for loss of life, will be tried in the sittings after this term, and subsequently thereto the action of Mrs. Sarah Kelly v. George Birch.

The widow and family of the late Mr. Bateman have commenced proceedings against the Great Southern railway company.

We have heard that the friends of the late Mr. Jelly, of Maryborough, will claim £10,000 compensation from the Great Southern and Western Railway.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The Cork magistrates in the south, ask for the withdrawal of the extra police force. The magistrates of the north are calling upon the executive for additional powers to repress crime and outrage in their district.

Here and there throughout the provinces, there are but too plainly perceptible the reviving symptoms of that Agrarian War which has already been so fruitful a source of crime and outrage in Ireland. In Monaghan, it is affirmed that all the tenants on the Bath estate (comprising some thousands of acres) have been served with notices to quit; and that ejection processes for the entire body are being prepared. In this locality, it appears, it is desirable to stock the property with more tractable electors.—*Nation*.

The fault which we find with the country at present is that, in the midst of this sentimental enthusiasm about what is called "industry," there is an alarming want of political activity. And in the North of Ireland, this is specially noticeable. We have no cohesion of parties, no unanimities of thoughts, no combination for action in any one direction. The only signs of organisation we see at all, are in the small obstructive cliques (as in some of the public boards of Belfast, and other places for instance) that always work mischievously and vigorously when the country generally is quiescent. People may talk as they please about the dangers of party, and fools may boast that they belong to none; but when great political discussions and great political parties exist in a country, it is a sign of health and vigor; when the vigor declines, parties disappear, and cliques and coteries are active, as the bodies of great animals produce insects most rapidly when they are dead and decaying.—*Ulsterman*.

"Sir," writes Daniel Mather, Esq., to the *Times*, "a report is going the round of the newspapers under Irish news, 'More Ribbonism,' that an attempt had been made to assassinate me on my property in the county of Roscommon. I cannot allow the report to pass without asking you to give it a contradiction, as being altogether unfounded."

EVICTON OF AN ENTIRE VILLAGE.—We find the following dismal story in the *Galway Vindicator* of Wednesday:—"In the year '46, the ever memorable village of Ballinlass, in this county, was the scene of a wholesale eviction by Mrs. Gerrard, which stirred the country from one extremity to the other. The village of Killahoose is situated in the neighborhood of Ballinlass. This property was lately in the Incumbered Estates Court, and was purchased in trust for Mrs. Gerrard. Her very first act of ownership is the eviction of Fifty Families, numbering 400 Human Beings. Yesterday morning, the inhabitants were startled from their usual quiet by the "pomp and circumstance" of an array of military and police, which marched into the village. Sixty men of the 33rd from Athlone, under the command of Captain Queale, assisted by a strong force of constabulary under Captain Cummins, proceeded to the scene of eviction, where they remained stationed up to the time our correspondent wrote. J. M. O'Hara, Esq., Sub-Sheriff, is also present on the lands, and not wishing, says our correspondent, to send the poor creatures adrift, in this inclement season, has given them a little time to look about in order that they might find some spot in which to make a temporary settlement. These people and their ancestors have lived here for generations, and they owe neither rent, tithe, nor taxes? We are also informed that the tenants, rather than be turned adrift from the homes and graves of their fathers, offered to pay a half-year's rent in hand, and signified their willingness to enter into any such fair arrangement for the future as would suit the wishes or the interests of Mrs. Gerrard. But no terms of arrangement or compromise would be listened to.

EVICTON IN LOUTH.—We perceive by the *Dundalk Democrat* that every tenant on the Bath estate, comprising some thousands of acres, has been served, as we are told, with a notice to quit, and that steps have been commenced to obtain ejection decrees against them.

COURAGE OF AN IRISH LADY.—Some threatening notices, with a picture of a coffin, were sent to Mr. Ross, of Bladensburg, and his wife pasted up the following placard:—"In the absence of my husband, I copy and post up to the disgrace of this parish, a letter which I received and opened, that the respectable people of this village may know whom they have among them, and purify themselves from men who dare not sign their own name, or meet publicly in the face of day. I say, moreover, that should my husband's health make it necessary for him to change climate this winter, I will remain here to fill his place, in order that a cowardly cabal, who dare not say to any honest man 'Be of us,' should not continue to disgrace this parish by such discreditable productions as the letter I now subjoin."

The tide of emigration from this locality, says the *Castlebar Star*, has been somewhat checked; this, however, we are afraid, will be only temporary, as every packet continues to bring remittances from relatives already across the Atlantic, to assist in enabling their friends and families to follow them.

THE CHOLERA.—Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in the city of Cork. Last evening an order was given by the mayor for the burial of a man named James Esmond, who was attacked on Friday and died next day. Another case occurred in Rag-lane, and we have been just informed of the occurrence of a third in a place called Mary's-square. There have also been one or two fatal cases at Belfast.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON—CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—From the fact of the Mornington family having been so connected by property, &c., with the parish of Trim, in which town the late Duke spent so many of his early days, and commenced his career in life by being elected, when scarcely 21 years of age, to represent the old borough of Trim, the following coincidence is worth relating. On the news of the death of the Duke reaching Trim, the Very Rev. Dean Butler caused the chime of bells to be rung in respect to his memory; and the large bell, which was considered one of the finest and sweetest in Ireland, hardly had tolled a second time for the occasion, when it suddenly broke, became mute, and ceased to send forth its notes. Whether this was to be attributed to neglect of the ringer or regret for the great man of the age, it is hard to say; but very odd as it may appear to be, on examining the bell it was found to be cast by Edmund Blood, 1769, the very year the Duke was born. Thus this fine bell commenced its career with the birth of the Duke, and ceased to sound at his death. The parish of Trim is now getting the bell re-cast, and the old metal is to be seen at Mr. Hodges, Abbey Street, Dublin.—*Meath Herald*.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We copy from the *Evening Mail* the following particulars, communicated by a correspondent, of an affray which took place near Moate last Thursday:—"Peter Kelly, a publican, who resides in Moate, holds an extensive farm from W. Magan, Esq., M.P., at a place called Gaulstown, about 3 miles from the town, a part of which poor Kelly had sublet, by consent of his landlord, to a man named Green. Kelly, during the late election, was a warm supporter and agent of Captain Magan, keeping open house for his voters and mobsmen, for which service Kelly furnished a bill of £74. This sum the captain declined to pay, but offered the half, which was refused. Kelly commenced proceedings at law against his landlord for the recovery of his claim; which, as he alleges, so enraged the latter, that he distrained Kelly's crops for the rent due the 1st of the present November, and the produce of the distress was sold on Friday, the 18th November, Captain Magan being himself the purchaser. The corn was removed to the premises of Kelly's under tenant, Green, who, it appears, is in Captain Magan's interest. So far, all went on smoothly. But Kelly having paid the rent of the whole farm, including Green's portion, distrained the corn which had formerly been his own property, and which he now found on Green's land. As if in anticipation of some such proceedings, Captain Magan came in person from Cloncarl, his residence in the King's County, on Thursday last, Nov. 17, attended by a large number of his own retainers, with horses and carls, to remove the property, whereupon Kelly raised his faction in the neighborhood to defend his 'rights.' Upwards of 500 men were assembled on both sides. At first the fight was carried on by each party threshing each other with the sheaves of the disjunct corn, till they fought knee deep in grain.—Sticks and stones succeeded; and after a prolonged battle, Captain Magan withdrew his forces, leaving a man named Moylan, who belonged to Kelly's faction, dead on the field, one of his own men being badly wounded in the head by a blow of a stone. Poor Moylan's instant death was caused by the shaft of a cart which struck him on the breast. He leaves a wife and five children. The police, having arrived in force, arrested Peter Kelly, two of his brothers, and a man named Pat Scally, and brought them to Moate, where Mr. Cronin, R.M., and William Fetherston, Esq., were sitting at petty sessions. They are detained in custody for further investigation. Captain Magan, having applied for military aid, proceeded on Friday morning, Nov. 18, to the lands, accompanied by a company of the 33rd Foot from Athlone, and about 100 policemen, who remained the whole day under arms in a deluge of rain, until the entire seizure was conveyed away en route for Cloncarl. Mr. Cronin, R.M., and the sub-inspectors of police from Moate, Mullingar, and Glasson, were on the spot, and the proceedings were completed without any disturbance. No inquest has been held on the body of Moylan. Dr. Matthews made a *post mortem* examination this morning, (Friday) after which the body was interred; but there is to be a public inquiry at the Court House of Moate on Wednesday next. The feeling of the populace is very violent against Captain Magan; he cannot show his face in public unless when guarded. Never were the sympathies of a faction so completely altered. Where are now the 'happy homes and altars free' which the tenant right members so liberally promised in the days of the election? He has shown his supporters what his notions of tenant right are, viz.,—to suffer distraint for rent four days after it has become due. He will do well now to bear in mind what his friend, Mr. Keogh, hinted about the 'long nights,' &c.

THE "SOUPERS' CALL TO THE UNCONVERTED."—We clip the following from the *Nation*. It is a sweet little Protestant hymn, sung with great unction at all evangelical tea-parties. Air—"Old Hundred":—
O, Ireland! oh, my country! wilt thou not
Take soup?
Wilt thou not dip thy ladle in the pot
Of Gospel soup?
Shall pulpits ring and English cash roll in,
And thou remain insensible to—tin?
And never see the gorgeous yellow meal,
Nor soup?
Nor feel the creature comforts converts feel?
O, soup?
Thy Popish head, and with a holy Bible zeal,
Embrace—the soup.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The Acts and Decrees of the First Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Westminster, held last year at St. Mary's College, Oscott, having been approved of, and ratified by the Sovereign Pontiff, are now promulgated in the different Dioceses, as part of the Ecclesiastical Law of the land.

REPORTED APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The *Gazette di Genova* of the 19th Nov., copying from the *Parlamento di Turin*, announcing the approaching marriage of H.R.H. Princess Mary of Cambridge with Prince Napoleon, son of Prince Jerome Bonaparte. We cannot, of course, certify the correctness of this report, nor should we insert it had it not gained ground among the highest circles in London and Paris. It would, indeed, be a singular instance of the vicissitudes of fortune and the short-sighted speculations of our greatest men if a Bonaparte should be united to a "fille d'Anglaterra."—*Morning Herald*.

THE STRIKERS.—The "turn-outs" at Preston and Wigan continue with unabated obstinacy. The hands are still out at Bacup and Bury, though an accommodation is expected. At Burnley, the mill-owners open their doors next Monday, taking off the advance they had paid upon weaving, but leaving it upon spinning, and working only four days a week. At Glossop, Hyde, and Staley Bridge, an agreement is concluded to work only four days a week; at Ashton, also, the same measure is all but decided upon. The previous advance at these places is to be withdrawn.

It is said that the Secretary of War, in conjunction with the General Commanding-in-Chief, is about to propose a liberal measure, by which the soldier abroad and at home will obtain the daily rations at a fixed rate, whatever may be the market rates, and that it will probably be fixed at fourpence half-penny.

It is said that no regiments now in the Mediterranean will this season be sent to the West Indies in consequence of the disturbed state of our political relations with Russia. The regiments named as relief are virtually to be a reinforcement of the troops in Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands.

A Manchester circular states that the cost of living has increased one third this year as compared with the two past.