

upon the famous Crown-prosecution for "Bible burning." It will appear not a little surprising that he should not have sought some relaxation, after a life of such incessant "missionary" fatigues, instead of entering a cloistered monastery. The bare idea of the rigorous discipline and austerities of the monks of Mount Melleray, is enough to make human nature quake with fear; but to the spiritual man, it appears these things sink into insignificance. — *Waterford Citizen*.

Sir John Arnott, M.P., Mayor of Cork, has invested £40,000, in the establishment of a "monster bakery" and milling concern, with the view of selling to the poor at first cost, during the approaching season of scarcity and distress. — *Home News*.

A triumphant refutation has been given to the calumnies so freely uttered by the Sabbatarian bigots of the Royal Dublin Society against the peaceful conduct of the artisan classes of this city in reference to the opening of the Botanical Gardens on Sundays. The Council ordered the curator of the gardens to make a report, showing the numbers who frequented the gardens, and what their demeanour was. That report has been presented within the last few days, and it bears splendid testimony to the success of the experiment, and to the conduct of the people. It states that during a period of three months upwards of 78,000 persons attended the gardens on Sundays, that on one Sunday alone upwards of 15,000 persons were present, and that their demeanour was uniformly distinguished by order, propriety, and decorum. To this may be added a fact equally illustrative of the excellent behaviour of our working classes. During the six months our exhibition remained open not one single person was brought before the magistrates for riotous conduct, or for any breach of the law. It is true that two "gentlemen" had a boxing match, but the aggressor has been obliged to pay £200 for his pugilistic amusement. — *Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register*.

THE ARMAGH JURY CASE.—It is admitted on all hands that everything connected with the administration of justice should be, like Caesar's wife, not only pure but above suspicion, and it is not less universally allowed that under the British constitution trial by jury is the palladium of the rights and liberties of the subject. Impartial and unsectarian juries are therefore a first necessity for the proper administration of justice, yet it is a matter of notoriety that such juries are not always empanelled at the Assizes in the Northern province, especially in cases between Protestants and Catholics where party feeling is apt to run high. It may be as the learned Chief Justice said down that the law takes no cognizance of the religion of a juror, simply requiring that he be qualified by property and intelligence for the duty he is summoned to discharge. No doubt the law extricates much to the good faith and discretion of the Sheriff, but if the letter of the enactment be defective its spirit is easily understood. The law of England and of Ireland allows to a foreigner, when placed on his trial in any of our courts the privilege of having one-half his jury composed of aliens, and this well-known provision clearly indicates that the spirit of the jury law is favorable to impartiality in the jury box. The Catholics of Armagh have long and loudly complained of the virtual exclusion of Catholics from the jury box and jury panels in that county, and whoever may be blameable for that exclusion, there can be no doubt that the complaint was neither unreasonable nor unfounded. Not long since one of the judges of the Queen's Bench animadverted in strong terms upon this matter in a case which came before him on appeal from a local tribunal. A Dublin special jury has, however, given nominal damages—a shilling in the pound of the amount claimed—to the Sub-Sheriff of the county Armagh to vindicate his character from the aspersion of filling the jury panels with partisans. This verdict which was doubtless guided by the charge of the learned Chief Justice, may be taken as the decision on the legal question whether or not the Sub-Sheriff had done anything more than perform the duty which the law entrusted to him according to his legitimate discretion. One of the jurors, a Catholic, indeed clearly intimated that in his opinion a shilling and the costs of the suit would sufficiently compensate Mr. Hardy for the injury done to his character. The fact is that the case on all sides was regarded as a public one, as a judicial investigation of the claims of the Catholics of Armagh to a more fair and impartial system in the empanelling of juries. The verdict of the jury appears to have been founded on the dictum of the learned Judge that neither the law nor the Sheriff takes cognizance of the religion of jurors, but the evidence given on the trial amply demonstrates that the present system of empanelling juries in the Northern counties is exceedingly defective. In some baronies, even where the population is one-half Catholic, hardly a single Catholic name is returned on the jurors' lists; in others only three or four names are returned, and scarcely anywhere is the full proportion of Catholics to Protestants and Presbyterian preserved. These lists, however, are not prepared by the Sub-Sheriff, but by the barony constables, so that this very important branch of the case could not be fully gone into at the trial. Enough, however, was proved to substantiate the complaint so often publicly made by the Catholics of Armagh and of all Ulster against the partiality of the jury system, and the virtual exclusion of Catholics on political trials from the jury box. The amount of damages awarded by the jury proves that they regarded as unimportant the personal question between the plaintiff and the defendant in the case which so far may be considered a drawn battle. The Catholics of Ulster will not, however, be satisfied with this no result. The case has now been fully opened, and we trust it will be prosecuted with all the energy of which in other matters the North is wont to show so good an example to the rest of the country. — *Dublin Telegraph*.

The *Times*, that habitual reviler of every thing Catholic, has at last discovered the notable secret that the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has become a loyal subject, on account of his forcible denunciation of secret societies. If there is a passage in his Grace's pastoral which could be called "stereotyped," it is that in which he pronounces the censures of the Church against all members of those diabolical cabals. The *Times* can hardly fail to know this. Notwithstanding the contradiction of this country—the existence of distress in many parts of the country—amounting to the extent of actual famine—is a melancholy fact, which no one but a heartless and obstinate sceptic would deny. In Galway, Tullam, Headford, and Loughrea, meetings have been held to adopt measures to stave off impending starvation, and even in Drogheda the workhouse is crowded, and unemployed artisans are starving. Beyond all doubt it will be a disastrous season in the largest sense of the word.

DISTRESS IN BALLINASCOR.—The distress in this town has become great—almost intense; but on the suggestion of the Most Rev. Dr. Derry, a relief committee, including the principal townspeople, has been organized, and has already commenced its work in a proper, practical manner. The committee have personally gone round the town, and are now making out a tabular statement of the extent of the distress—food and fuel. A subscription list has been opened, and, in a few moments, £38 were subscribed—the venerated Prelate heading the list with £5. The committee have resolved to purchase a quantity of coal, and have it distributed to those who cannot afford to purchase it.

RECRUITING IN GALWAY.—Recruiting is going on actively here. About a dozen young fellows left Galway by the four o'clock train on Thursday for Dublin, en route for England. The Royal Artillery is the corps mostly recruited for; and increasing poverty in the district will materially assist the persuasive powers of the recruiting sergeant. — *Galway Fimicador*.

THE ASSAULT ON MAYNOOTH.—On Monday evening a meeting of persons opposed to the endowment of Maynooth College was held at the Rotundo in Dublin for the purpose of hearing an exposition on the subject from Mr. Whalley, M.P. Amongst those present were Sir William Verney, M.P.; John Vance, M.P.; Sir Edward Grogan, M.P.; Rev. Thomas Wallace, Rev. Dr. Millar, Belfast; Colonel Boyes, Mr. Bonnell, T.C. &c. The chair was taken amidst peals of Kentish fire by Sir Edward Grogan, who went into a history of the Maynooth endowment, contending that it was never meant to have been permanent, and that it ought to be repealed. He congratulated Mr. Whalley on having succeeded to the mission of Mr. Spooner. There was no doubt that Mr. Spooner had not achieved any very brilliant success in the course of his anti-endowment career, but that was a circumstance which should not, and he (Sir Edward Grogan) was certain would not discourage Mr. Whalley; but, on the contrary, incite him to renewed efforts in the same glorious and hopeful course. (Kentish fire.)

The Rev. Thomas Wallace made a lengthened speech, with the view of showing that the Catholic religion was "anti-Christ," and that, therefore, even if it were politically expedient for a Protestant Government to endow Maynooth, it was a grievous national sin, religiously speaking, to do so. In conclusion, he moved a resolution to the effect that the endowment was inconsistent with the Act of Settlement, and the principles of the British Constitution in Church and State.

Mr. William Johnston, of the *Downshire Protestant*, seconded the resolution. He felt proud in being associated in any way with the gentleman who had so nobly thrown around him the mantle of Mr. Spooner. One of the objects of that meeting was to testify that the distinguishing characteristic of Britain was her Protestantism, and if that were the case, was it right to hand over such an instrument as the Maynooth endowment to the deadliest foes of Protestantism, to subsidize those who were sworn to put it down? (Cries of "No, no," waving of orange handkerchiefs, and Kentish fire.) It was much to be regretted that the Prince of Wales was so ill-advised on the occasion of his recent visit to Ireland as to pay a visit to the College of Maynooth. (General hissing.) The times were perilous—crowns were falling from the heads of European monarchs—and it was therefore not wise on the part of the heir apparent of the British Crown to tamper with the right by which he was to ascend the British throne, if he ever did ascend it. He should not forget that if he did ascend the throne it was because of his Protestantism. (Peals of Kentish fire.) That event of the Prince of Wales's visit was mere part and parcel of the system carried out in Canada by the Duke of Newcastle. (Groans, hisses, and yells.) He hoped that Lord Monck would be better advised—but it was a disappointment to the Protestants of Canada that Sir Edward Grogan was not sent out as Governor. The Protestants of Ireland would never rest until the grant was repealed unconditionally. (Kentish fire.)

The resolution was then put from the chair, and of course adopted. Sir William Verney proposed a lengthy resolution to the effect that the meeting was convinced that the mission of leading the opposition to Maynooth had most appropriately devolved on Mr. G. H. Whalley; also that the meeting was convinced that his speeches and course of action were eminently calculated to bring the matter to a successful issue.

Mr. Vance, M.P., seconded the resolution. Mr. Whalley, on coming forward to support the resolution, was received with a tremendous outburst of shouts, Kentish fire, and stamping of feet, accompanied by waving of hats and handkerchiefs. After attributing to Maynooth every sin forbidden by the Decalogue, Mr. Whalley said that there was no body of men in Europe who had done so much for civil and religious liberty and the rights of conscience as the Orangemen and Protestants of Ireland. Their loyalty had never wavered. They were true to their Queen, to their principles, and their religion. (Yells, yells.) The time had come when they could point to the realization of their prophecies. Not for thirty years was war so imminent as at present, and on Thursday last the voice of treason and sedition was heard within these walls, and that at a time when the voice of Europe was of the side of England. (Groans, hisses, and cries of "Rebels.") It was time to ask Her Majesty's Ministers whether they intended to maintain the constitution—whether it was consistent with the constitution that "Romanism" should be further endowed. (Cries of "No, no," and Kentish fire.)

Mr. Stewart Blacker, in proposing a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the repeal of the endowment, said that his "broom" was the petition which he read, and he hoped that soon "brooms" of a similar character would be forthcoming from every community in Ireland to sweep to eternal destruction the nest of vipers of Maynooth. (Tremendous cheers, yells, and peals of the "fire.")

Mr. Nunn seconded the adoption of the petition, and made two statements. First, that he (Mr. Nunn) had no confidence in Lord Derry as a Protestant, nor even the great Conservative party as a bulwark of Protestantism. Secondly, that he (Mr. Nunn) had the most reliable information to the effect that Sir Robert Peel had spent the greater part of last Sunday week in the College of Maynooth. The conclusion which Mr. Nunn drew from the last fact, or alleged fact, was that Protestants of Ireland should receive the Chief Secretary with extreme caution, notwithstanding his attack on Dr. Cullen.

The petition was adopted, and Mr. Vance having been called to the second chair, and a vote of thanks passed to Sir E. Grogan, the meeting separated.

THE ORANGE CELEBRATIONS.—The Apprentice Boys are celebrating the 18th of December very much as usual, the Parties Emblems Act and the death of Prince Albert, to the contrary notwithstanding. Many fancied that if the fellows did not respect Her Majesty's laws they would respect the memory of her deceased consort; but those who thought so knew little about the gentry in question. There was tremendous cannonading this morning, and we shall probably have more in the evening, when the effigy of Lundy, which hangs from the summit of Walker's Pillar, is about to be burned. There was also a procession to church and fireworks. A soiree and some miscellaneous enjoyments are the other items in the day's programme. I understand there is a strong feeling in the city as regards the indecency of the display under existing circumstances. The impropriety of such a thing, while Prince Albert's body lies unburied at Windsor Castle, was pressed upon the consideration of the Apprentice Boys, but these "loyal" individuals proved themselves as insensible to the promptings of delicacy as to the provisions of the statute which they have been persistently violating. — *Freeman*.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDONDERRY.—A great fire broke out in the Mill of Mr. John Christy, at nine o'clock, on Tuesday, and continued raging up to one o'clock, when a portion of the wall fell in, burying several persons in the ruins. Five bodies have been recovered up to the present. An active search continues to be made. Only one person yet dead out of the five found; the other four are greatly injured. Fire smouldering. The number buried not yet known. — *Freeman's Journal*.

ONE POUND NOTES FOR 17s. 6d.—An enterprising vendor of Brummagem jewellery visited Templemore last week, and unable to collect a crowd before whom to display his attractive wares, he proceeded to sell one pound notes at 17s. 6d. Hearing of the circumstance, John Gore Jones, Esq., R.M., procured one of the notes and sent it to Mr. Fitzgerald, Manager of the Provincial Bank, who having minutely inspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The individual in question was allowed to proceed with his profitable business. — *Tipperary Free Press*.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN O'DONOVAN.—It is with unfeigned regret we record the demise of John O'Donovan, LL.D., which lamentable event took place this morning at Upper Buckingham-street. He was such a man in his singular services in illustrating the history and antiquities of his native country, that there is no replacing him. He had been a diligent student of Irish literature from his earliest youth; and no man ever did so much in fixing the attention of philologists, historians, and general scholars upon the subject as he did. His splendid edition of the *Four Masters*; his contributions to the series of works published by the Irish Archaeological and Ossianic Societies; his learned and elaborate Grammar of the Irish Language, and his labours in the preparation for publication of the *Brehon Laws*, are monuments of learning, research, and industry, such as have been the lot of few men to erect in a lifetime. He was a voluminous contributor to the local serial publications during the last quarter of a century; and his labours in cataloguing the MSS. in our national public libraries were no less arduous or useful than those which have connected his name with works of world wide celebrity. O'Donovan's career of usefulness began, on the Irish Ordnance Survey, some two or three and thirty years ago, when a mere boy; and a few years subsequently Eugene O'Curry joined that service, which laid the foundation for the productions of both gentlemen, that have arrested the attention of the learned of all nations. For the last quarter of a century or more they have laboured together, as on the Survey, the *Brehon Laws*, and for the Archaeological Society; and separately, as on the annals of the *Four Masters* and the *MS. Materials of Irish History*. What a pity that death has separated two such men, in the very midst, too, of their most useful labours! *Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST.—LOUGHREA, Monday.—A numerous and most influential meeting was held in the Court-house of Loughrea this day, for the purpose of devising means to alleviate the distress caused by the scarcity and high price of fuel.

The chair was occupied by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Derry, Lord Bishop of Clonfert.

Thomas D. O'Farrell, Crown Solicitor for the County of Galway, was requested to act as Honorary Secretary.

The Lord Bishop briefly explained the object of the meeting, and alluded to the widespread and deep distress that, to his own knowledge, existed in the locality. In these years of famine there was nothing that indicated so much approaching distress as he had witnessed for the last few weeks. The amount that might be subscribed that day was nothing as compared with what private people had to contribute to meet the daily calls of charity on them. The workhouse statistics were no criterion of the existing distress, because the workhouse was repulsive in many respects to the poor, and he (Dr. Derry) knew that there were many poor creatures who would pine away and submit to death rather than enter the wards of the workhouse. It was, therefore, plain that the absence of paupers in the poorhouse was by no means a criterion of the general distress. (Loud cheers.)

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved the following resolution:—"That the scarcity of fuel, and consequent suffering of the labouring classes in this town, call for the prompt aid and benevolent exertions of those whom Providence has blessed in various degrees with the means of succouring their less fortunate fellow-creatures." The noble Marquis said that in moving that resolution he was happy to see the meeting presided over by—(he might so call him)—his right rev. friend the Lord Bishop. He (Lord Clanricarde) could promise for himself that he would do all in his power to promote the improvement of the town of Loughrea, and so give employment to the people. It was a perfect certainty that the people were very badly off for fuel, and how could a man at a shilling a day wages give himself the comfort of a fire after a hard day's labour? (Cheers.) He complained much of the Act of Parliament relating to loans for the improvement of property as restricting the amount to be lent to the sum of £5,000, a defect that ought to be remedied the very moment Parliament assembled.

Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., M.P., seconded the resolution.

Robert Burke, Esq., J., proposed the following resolution:—"That a committee be formed of the Town Commissioners to collect subscriptions, and to take such steps as may appear fit to carry into effect the objects of this meeting, and that the clergymen of the different denominations be requested to aid and act in concert with the committee."

The Rev. Mr. Rush, Protestant Rector of Loughrea, seconded the resolution, which passed.

A subscription list was then opened, and close on £120 was contributed. The meeting was then adjourned.

GALWAY, Tuesday.—A very important meeting was held this day at the Town Court-house, its object being to consider the best means of providing for the wants of the poor.

George Morris, Esq., High Sheriff in the chair. The Rt. Rev. Dr. MacEvilly, Lord Bishop of Galway, proposed the following resolution:—"That the distress caused by the want of fuel is, even at the present time, extreme, and must become more melancholy as the season advances." His Lordship spoke strongly on the subject, and stated that he would refer not alone the perverse but the sceptical on the subject to the unusual severity of the season. His Lordship concluded by handing in £10 as his subscription.

Captain O'Hara seconded the resolution which passed.

A committee was then appointed, several subscriptions were handed in, and the meeting adjourned.

A MAN SHOT AT KILLYMAN, CO. TYRONE.—ANOTHER WOUNDED.—DUNAGANNON, DEC. 15.—This morning this town was startled by the report that a man named Hillan was shot near the "Bush," Killyman; and the melancholy report was turned out to be true. This terrible tragedy occurred under the following painful circumstances:—The house and farm of Mr. Francis Dickson are now in the hands of trustees, soon to be sold on behalf of his creditors. It seems a nephew of his named Curran had a decided aversion to this sale, and wished to hold possession himself, against the wish of his father and friends. Yesterday the boy's father, in company with one of the trustees (Mr. J. Ewing), went to the place, and, after putting him away, they placed a man named Donnelly and his wife as caretakers until the day of sale. It seems that Curran collected a few foolish partisans to assist him in an attempt to regain possession of the house last night, and that more than once the attempt was repeated. At length Donnelly fired a loaded pistol, shooting one of the party, named Hillan through the heart. Another of the assaulting party was wounded in the head; but as Donnelly, when arrested, had a bar of iron as well as a double-barrelled pistol in his hands, it is thought that this wound may have been given by a blow from a bar. Hillan is the son of a poor widow, whose despair on learning the untimely end of her son was heart-rending to witness. All the parties on both sides are in the hands of the police. An inquest will be held. — *Belfast Morning News*.

The result of analysis of the contents of the stomach of the late Terence M'Mahon, butter buyer, of this city, whose death by supposèd poisoning at the hands of his mother has been recorded, has been furnished to the Government by the resident Chemist of the Queen's College, Cork, to the effect that "the stomach contained more poison than was sufficient to kill one person." A magisterial inquiry was held to-day in the Police-court before the Mayor and other magistrates, when after a lengthened and minute investigation, and examination of witnesses, the magistrates ordered informations to be received and fully committed the prisoner for trial at the next assizes. — *Limerick Chronicle*.

THE LATE MASS MEETING.—The O'Donoghue has written the following letter, withdrawing his name from the committee so curiously "appointed" at the late meeting in the Rotundo:—

"Gentlemen.—On Thursday evening I received your letter of the 10th inst., acquainting me that on that evening the committee nominated at the Rotundo was to meet for the first time. I now beg to inform you that I withdraw from the committee, as, upon reflection, I see that the resolution appointing it was too hastily adopted, and, moreover, that the committee, as at present constituted, in the absence of many well-known names, cannot command the confidence of the country. I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

"To Messrs. R. O'Kelly, and Edward Hollywood."

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—I have excellent reason for believing that Sir Robert Peel's grand "national" project for endowing a fourth Queen's College is turning out a lamentable failure; and if all the replies which he has received to his circular were published, I have no doubt that a large number of them would not only be found to contain refusals to contribute towards the project in hand, but also to administer rebukes to the man who set on foot a scheme neither required or called for. Two or three replies have already been published, and they are of this kind. One from Mr. James A. Deane, Turbotstown, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, of an old Catholic family, is dignified and gentlemanlike in its tone, and tells Sir Robert Peel that Catholics are much better judges of the kind of education they require than he is; and it asks him how comes it that his published list of contributors does not present the name of a single Catholic nobleman or gentleman of position. I am informed that Lord Castlereagh and other Catholic noblemen forwarded most spirited replies, declining to have anything to say to this project. Sir Robert Peel is sending his circulars to Catholic gentlemen holding appointments under Government. If they decline to support the project of the Minister they will feel that they are marked men, and that there is no chance for their receiving promotion during Sir Robert's tenure of office. I hope that some Member of Parliament will, early next session, call for a return of the names of those to whom these circulars were sent, and the replies received, and that Parliament will express its condemnation of the scheme itself, and the means resorted to for carrying it out. — *Dublin Correspondent of Weekly Register*.

INCREASED VALUE OF LAND IN IRELAND.—The estate of Castle Hyde, near Fermoy, county Cork, purchased in the Incumbered Estates Court in December, 1851, by Mr. Vincent Scully, M.P., for £13,423, was yesterday resold by Judge Longford for prices amounting to £44,950, upon the petition of Mr. Badleir mortgages, Messrs. Blackmore, of Dartington. This is one out of the many instances of the increased selling price of property in this country.

GOON LANDLORDS.—Lawrence Waldron, Esq., M.P., has written to his agent, Mr. Mulligan, to distribute among his tenants on the Lang and Bannadna estates, situated in Roscommon and Mayo, large quantities of timber for fuel in this inclement season of the year. This is not the first or second occasion of this generous gentleman's munificence towards his tenants; he has been the guardian of the widows in distress. Richard Henn, Esq., of Herbert street, Dublin, who only a short time since came in for the estate of the late Francis Casey, Esq., of Spanish-point, knowing the present distressed state of the country, and particularly of his own tenants, sent a large supply of warm clothing to Dr. Castelle to have them distributed among such of his tenants as are ill-provided against the present severe winter. — *Clare Journal*.

SHOWN IN THE CORN CORPORATION.—We extract a rich gem from the *Cork Daily Herald*, reporting the proceedings of the Improvement Department of the Corn Corporation upon a business motion made by one of its members, Mr. Mullane, and seconded by Mr. Bernard Sheehan.

Mr. Mullane drew the attention of the department to the fact that Peter's Church, in the North Main-street, had been condemned by Mr. Atkins and Sir John Benson, and that the Archbishop threatened to close it up soon, if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners persevered in refusing to secure it. He moved, therefore, that notices be served by their officers on the proper parties, requiring them to take all necessary steps for the preservation of human life.

Mr. Sheehan—I second that, and I can assure ye I was carried in there to-day by two clergymen belonging to that little church, knowing I have a good deal of judgment from time to time (laughter). Yes, Sir, I have a good deal of judgment, for I showed Sir John Benson nine years ago, a place over my house, in Mallow-lane, a parcel of ground that was going to fall down (laughter), and he said it was very good, and I said it was not, and he never took it down until it fell down and killed two people, Sir (laughter). Oh, ye may laugh at it, but it is a fact; and so, from time to time, I am known to be representing places that want to be taken down (continued laughter). I was carried in there to-day by two ministers, and I went in and I looked round for a long time, and really, Sir, it will fall in, and if it falls in it will fall out (shouts of laughter). Ye may laugh, ye set of caubogues, ye that don't know science; it will fall in and fall out, for in great buildings the front will fall out, and the other place will fall in through the place, like several places do generally (loud laughter). What sneering and laughing ye have, ye set of canogues, ye. I say, Sir, it wants to be done, and I second the motion of him (renewed laughter), for I know all through Cork, and when I reported Broad-lane, formerly, it was not taken down, and it destroyed a whole family; however, they were not killed (roars of laughter). It destroyed all their property, Sir, and is that a laughing matter? and I often tell those things, and the people know very well that I have more judgment than your officers generally. So let two ministers to-day took me in and showed me the place, and it is in a most curious kind of a way, and it would remind you of—what was the name of that strong man that have pulled down that place that all of them fellows were in and killed them all, and himself too (laughter). So I tell you, Sir, in several parts of the county of Cork, and in Dublin and other places, there are churches there, and there is not 5 Protestants in the parish, which really the humping rector gets £500 a year, and he don't say "Amen" in the parish, and he pays his poor curates nothing (laughter), so I assure ye that in our west ward, which is a very popular place entirely, there ought to be a good independent church built there for the people generally (laughter), and particularly the head man of it is in favour of it to be done, and so it ought to be done, and if it don't be done, we'll throw it down (oh, oh).

Mr. O'Connell—I think it is better second Mr. Mullane's proposition.

Mr. Sheehan—I second it, Sir. It is only your humbugging, Mr. Pious attorney.

Mayor—"The Church is in danger" (laughter).

Mr. Sheehan—no doubt of it; and it will fall I assure ye, (renewed laughter).

Mr. Julian—Mr. Sheehan wants an independent church.

Mr. Sheehan—Decidedly, for the people generally (continued laughter).

DEPARTURE OF THE ARTILLERY FROM CLONMEL.—Last night a telegram was received from headquarters, ordering the immediate departure of Captain Morris's battery, No. 8 Brigade, Royal Artillery, stationed in Clonmel. The order was to leave this morning at eight o'clock, for Cork, to embark at Queenstown for Canada. Before the receipt was known through the town, morning had arrived, and the entire battery was equipped and was leaving the Barrack Square in the most orderly manner amidst the personal regrets of many respectable inhabitants, by whom the battery generally, were greatly liked.

The band of the Tipperary Artillery would have played out the gallant fellows out of Clonmel, but sympathizing with the sovereign and respect for the recent national loss forbade such. — *Clonmel Chronicle*.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES ON THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—The correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—"Early on Tuesday morning last, part of the telegraphic wire which runs from Tippermore to Cashliff was cut and pulled down by some person or persons unknown. A similar occurrence took place near Clara some months since, preceded by a threat that if a certain man in the Company's employment was not dismissed the late telegraphic wire would be thrown off the rails. On the same morning between eight and nine o'clock a man named Fitzgerald, who has been employed as flagman for the Company, at Bladerry, between Ballycumber and Athlone, was attacked by a party of three men who beat him unmercifully with sticks, one of which was broken on his head."

There was an Orange festival on Monday night in the Dublin Rotundo against Maynooth, when Messrs. Grogan and Vance, the two no-popery representatives in Parliament of the Catholic majority in Ireland—to the deep disgrace of the said Catholic city—were present. Sir William Verney, Mr. George Hammond Whalley, and others denoted at a tremendous rate and copiously discharged the most noxious missiles of anti-Catholic speech against the Catholic College. This was to be expected, and we certainly have no notion of wasting our own time and space or detouring our readers by a continuation of the stupid calumnies of those Orange libelers. The chief mountebank, however, imprudently touched a chord that awakens rather awkward recollections of the dark designs and deeds of the Orange faction between 1823 and 1834. "The loyalty of the Orangemen of Ireland (said Mr. Whalley) had never wavered. They were true to their Queen." Orangemen loyal! We don't know whether to attribute this bold assertion to Mr. Whalley's gross ignorance of the Parliamentary history of the last thirty years, or to a resolute determination to misrepresent the facts in order to exalt the name of Orangeism; but we do know from the *Blue Books* that there never was a grosser falsehood than is contained in the assertion that the loyalty of the Orangemen has never wavered, and that they were true to their Queen. Did Mr. Whalley know that a Cabinet Minister, or of the Orange hierarchy (which has its ramifications in the army), had changed the order of succession to the Crown, and that he had thrown Victoria aside, in order to raise her gentle uncle, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, the Grand Master of the Orangemen to the throne? Sir William Verney's committee was bankrupt in its efforts to bring the whole of this abominable conspiracy of the loyal Orangemen to light, by the sudden death of Colonel Fairman (to Hanover we believe), but enough was developed to prove incontrovertibly not only that the Orangemen were not "true to their Queen," but that they were as disloyal traitors to the Crown, the law, and the Constitution as ever were hanged at Tyburn or beheaded on Tower Hill. The Queen is well aware of all this, and so were her illustrious mother and her affectionate uncle and friend the late Duke of Sussex, as well as the Duke of Wellington, who took energetic measures to purge the army of the treasonable Orange element. We have only to add that the timely exposure of the disloyal Orange plot was due to the loyalty of a Catholic soldier, who accidentally obtained proof of its existence in the army, and placed that evidence in the hands of a Catholic member of Parliament. We thank Mr. Whalley for reminding us of that dark story, and affording us an opportunity of revisiting the public recollection of the circumstances. — *Weekly Register*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

If the Royal House of England required any new proofs of the nation's respect and affection it would have found them in the manifestations of the last three days. Never in our remembrance has there been such universal sorrow at the death of an individual, and such deep and anxious sympathy with those left behind. The public have expressed not merely the conventional regret which attends the death of Princes, but the real pain which they felt at hearing that a man of activity and genius, with high purposes and with the opportunities and the energy for realizing them, had been suddenly cut off in the vigour of life and in the full career of usefulness. But it need hardly be said that anxiety for the Queen has had much to do with the general sorrow for the Prince's death. It was well known that during their whole married life Her Majesty had been very much guided by the Prince, and that for the last few years, after his own judgment had ripened and his acquaintance with affairs had become more extended, he had been able to take from his Consort the heaviest cares of her position. Our first thought, when we heard of the danger and then of the death of the Prince Consort, was—"How will the Queen bear it?" Two such shocks as Her Majesty has suffered during the present year are enough to weaken the health of any woman had she otherwise far less cause for anxiety than the Sovereign of these realms and the mother of a family of Princes. On this score the solicitude of the country may now, we believe, be set at rest. The Queen, though overwhelmed by the suddenness of the event, has not suffered in health, and bears her loss with fortitude and resignation. This news has assuaged everybody. There is in the public mind—it may be said of the great mass of the nation—such a feeling of unselfish good will towards Her Majesty, that the question of public business has but a second place in their thoughts. They are glad to know that the Queen is well, and disarms for the present the consideration of political matters. But the Queen, if we are rightly informed, shows herself at this supreme crisis of her life worthy of her high station. As if her own experience and penetration led her to divine what no one at such an hour could obtrude upon her, the Queen has declared that the present is a time which will not admit of mournful inaction, and that it is her duty to attend without delay to public business. — *London Times*.

The storm of possible war has been met in a most honourable spirit by the men of our naval reserve, and the loyal Canadians who volunteered to aid the mother country in the Russian War, have petitioned to be sent back now that danger threatens Canada itself. This is as it should be. — *Weekly Register*.

The Government have purchased for the use of the troops at Canada several thousands of leather waistcoats, of the kind which proved so beneficial in the Crimea during the late war. — *Star*.

The scientific and commercial world is not fortunate in the exhibition of its magnificence; for the third time disaster dogs its footsteps, and threatens it with increased trouble. The first Exhibition in Hyde Park was followed by the war with Russia; the second in South Kensington will be opened when our fleet shall be in the Atlantic, measuring its strength with the American navy. The French imitation of the great show in Hyde Park was followed by the war in Italy, the end of which we have not yet seen. There is something fatal in this display of material prosperity; it is like the act of Ezechias showing all his treasures to the ambassadors of Mesodach Halaad, and that of Nebuchodonosor, who, surveying the city he had adored, cried out, "Is not this the great Babylon that I have built, to be the house of my kingdom, in the power of my might, and in the glory of my magnificence?" If war with America can be started off by timely explanations, a war in Italy once more is imminent, and the English Government will not be innocent. — *Tablet*.

There are now only three Catholic chapels in England, which, from times anterior to the Reformation, have always been devoted to religious worship according to the Catholic rite—viz., at Stonor Park, in Oxfordshire; East Headford, Berkshire; and Hazelwood, Yorkshire. — *Weymouth People*.