



IRELAND!

The Waterford Banquet—The Land League Ruling the Country—The Land Meetings in Ulster—A Heartless Eviction—The Opinions of the "Times"—The Irish Helping the Basutos—The Cabinet Council, etc.

[By Telegraph to Post and True Witness.]

DUBLIN, December 7.—Last evening a great banquet was given to Mr. Parnell in Waterford. He said he did not believe the English Government's great resources were adequate to perpetuate her government in Ireland. It is abundantly proved that governing Ireland outside of Ireland by a power and a people who do not live in the country is impossible. Look, said Mr. Parnell, what we have done to this pitiful Government. In twelve months we have obliged them to reverse every principle, every law, every tradition on which they built their position. I don't believe Mr. Gladstone can settle the Irish question without breaking up his Cabinet. He could not even pass his miserable little Compensation Bill last year. If I had not been convinced the Lords would reject it I would have the Irish party reject it, but I preferred to let the Lords do my dirty work. When John Bull finds he will have to pay £150,000,000 the next five or six years to govern the country, he will think the English mode of governing Ireland very expensive. I do not believe we can settle the national question till we settle the land question. We have 10,000 landlords with 500,000 dependents, arrayed against Ireland's self-government. If the remaining five million souls combine, nothing can resist them. The British Government may pass a coercion act, though I don't say I would let them, but if they did they would not be advanced one step. I tell them that all their acts and statutes are so much waste paper; it is impossible in these days to continue governing this country against the will of the majority of the people. We stand to-day in the same position as our ancestors stood. We declare it the duty of every Irishman to free his country if he can. We will work by constitutional means as long as it suits us to do so. We refuse to plunge the country into the horrors of civil war when she has not the chance, but I ask any true Irishman whether he would not consider it the first duty of an Irishman to do what he could to enable his country to take her place among the nations of the world. (Deafening cheers.) If it could be proved to you, then, that a fair prospect of success would follow from the sacrifice, I ask you whether it would not be your highest duty to give your lives for your country that gave you birth. I don't wish to be misunderstood. Our present path is within the limits of the constitution. If I ever call upon the people to go beyond the constitution, we shall do so openly and above board. We shall not ask people to take a risk we are not willing to share. For the present we will remain within the constitution, relying upon the Parliamentary action of England and upon the organized national action at home. I believe we have in these the power to achieve our ends. We call upon you, if you believe in its use and believe in our honesty, to help us with the ability and genius God has given you, confident in the future of our common country. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Dillon, at a land meeting in Fethard said the last few months the League movement had made an immense advance. Its position in Ireland to-day was such that their governors must yield to the demand of the Land League or resort to brute force to coerce the majority of the Irish people; but if this movement were repressed by force such a course would leave in the minds of the Irish people such hatred of the laws of England that nothing but an enormous military force could compel the people to obey them. If the Government attempted to have recourse to coercion that would render the connection between the two countries impossible in the future. If this movement were repressed they would not be able to tell how or when it would blow up and sweep them and all belonging to them to a worse fate than that which the Land League intended them. The Irish race all over the world was thoroughly aroused to the great patriotic national character of this movement. He advised them to stand firm and show they were able to help themselves; then their friends in America would be at their backs.

LONDON, December 7.—Mr. Parnell received two threatening letters during his stay in Waterford, one of which accuses him of destroying the country to benefit his own pocket.

DUBLIN, December 7.—"Boycotting" is now also used to compel unwilling persons to join the Land League and subscribe thereto. A gentleman who has a tree on the borders of this country received a letter warning him to join the League before Saturday or take the consequences. The most recent development of "Boycotting" is in county towns, where shopkeepers, and even pedlars, are required to produce tickets showing that they are members of the League or they are not allowed to buy or sell. Even Orangemen in some places are obliged to join the League rather than lose their business, property or lives. The organization becomes daily more perfect in its details. The accumulation of arms in the country is regarded with much apprehension. One house here supplies 240 revolvers weekly to different parts of the country.

Lord Clarina has recently threatened to take legal action against the defaulting tenants on his estate of Elm Park, in the county of Limerick. In revenge for this threat the tenants have resolved to take the law into their own hands,

and Lord Clarina will have to undergo a course of treatment similar to that experienced by Mr. Boycott on Lord Erne's estate, near Lough Mask.

It is reported here that persons crossing the Athluskard Bridge, at Limerick, have been threatened with drowning in case they paid the tolls ordered to be collected there by the Board of Public Works.

Crowds of people were collected at corners of the streets to witness the entry of the first battalion of the Coldstream Guards into Dublin to-day, but there was no manifestation of feeling.

DUBLIN, December 7.—Mr. O'Kelly, a member of Parliament was ejected from the meeting place at Brookborough to-day. A number of Orangemen broke up a land meeting near Lisburna to-day. Mr. Parnell will attend the opening of Parliament, and will move amendment to the address.

DUBLIN, December 7.—The Land League has issued a manifesto to the people of Ulster, and asks Orangemen to co-operate with them.

DUBLIN, December 7.—Notwithstanding the prohibition by the magistrates of the Land League meeting at Brookborough, County Fermanagh, fully 5,000 persons assembled to-day. The Assembly was called upon to disperse, after which the Act was read, and the dragons were ordered to clear the field, which was done. Three persons who resisted were arrested. Messrs. Sullivan, O'Kelly and other members of the Land League were present. It is probable that disturbance may occur, as they are determined to prevent the meeting.

DUBLIN, December 8.—It is becoming more evident every day that the Land League intends to combine with the land agitation demand for some degree of self-government. The organization is now approaching perfection. Thirty or forty branches of the League are formed every week. The newspapers, though they give much of their space to League meetings, make no pretence of printing the proceedings of all. If, however, the present tide of success be not taken at the flood, a few months will in all probability witness the precipitation of a crisis or the general breaking up of the organization. Dublin was startled to hear of a great Land League meeting being held within a few miles of the city at Malahide on Monday. Dillon and Davitt made stirring speeches. The former publicly denounced the Chief Justice of Ireland as a cowardly liar for statements made under the protection of his ermine, which he would not have dared to make under other circumstances. The Government is worsted at every turn in the Courts by the League. Excitement continues in the North, the Orangemen being determined to oppose the League. A League meeting is to be held at Scotstown, County Monaghan, to-morrow, and an anti-League meeting will be held there at the same time. Lord Rossmore presiding. Rough work is expected. The Orangemen intend to go armed. O'Kelly and Sexton were to speak at Brookborough yesterday, but as the Orangemen resolved to march to the meeting the magistrates forbade both gatherings. The most remarkable event in connection with this episode, however, is the part taken by a Protestant rector, who issued the following notice:—"Men of Ulster: Some evil-disposed person, desiring to stir up strife and cause bloodshed in our neighborhood, has posted up a notice calling upon Protestant tenant-farmers to oppose the Land League meeting on Tuesday next of the Roman Catholic tenant-farmers, with whom their interests are identical. As your true friend, I call upon you to treat with contempt such advice. Too long has creed been propounded against creed in this unhappy land."

LONDON, December 9.—Mr. Shaw, LeFevre, Secretary to the Admiralty, delivered a speech at Reading yesterday, in which he advocated the gradual creation of peasant proprietors in Ireland. He also repudiated having any sympathy with the Land League.

Mr. Forster, Secretary for Ireland, has issued a circular to magistrates, urging the enforcement of the law against unlawful assemblies, threatenings, &c.

DUBLIN, Dec 8.—A terrible tragedy occurred near Cookstown, County Tyrone, this morning. A balliff named Jas. Mulholland was employed to execute a decree against a farmer named David Gormley, living in Lough Tay, a wild part of the county. The decree was at the suit of a trader, two of whose clerks accompanied Mulholland. Upon their arrival at Gormley's house, the latter came out with a shot gun, and called out to Mulholland to stand. Then drawing a line across the road, he threatened to shoot Mulholland if he crossed it. Mulholland paid no heed to the warning, and advanced. Gormley then raised his gun and shot the balliff through the heart. The corpse was soon afterwards removed to Cookstown. Gormley fled. Most of the police were away at Brookborough, where a land meeting was in progress.

The Crown will to-morrow serve formal notice of trial upon the traversers, and will also serve upon the Sheriff office to lodge a special jurors panel in the Crown office, with the view of having the jury struck. The Solicitor of each side will attend. Forty-eight names having been drawn by ballot from the list each side will then have a right to strike off twelve. Then on the day of trial each side may pre-emptorily challenge six from the remaining twenty-four.

The Land League is about to desert its dingy central office and go immediately into more spacious quarters.

A large meeting of the League was held at Parnett to-day to denounce Lord Ross for attending a meeting of landlords in Dublin and proposing a resolution deploring that the country was in a state of anarchy. A resolution was carried condemning Lord Ross.

In Kilrush to-day a well-known Nationalist was engaged in painting the letters "L. L." over several shops, the signs denoting houses in which business should be transacted by the Land Leaguers. Great excitement was created in the same town by the refusal of Major Stoddard's tenants to pay even Griffith's

valuation unless allowed half poor rates also or the county cess.

Lord Rossmore arrived at Monaghan to-day from London. He is accompanied by a considerable body of men, and will fulfil his promise of presiding at the anti-League meeting at Scotstown to-morrow. The Leaguers also have arrived, and are determined to hold their meeting. Messrs. O'Kelly, Dillon and Biggar have written to Mr. Forster, saying that Lord Rossmore, in fulfilment of his threats to oppose the Land meeting at Scotstown on Thursday, has arrived at Enniskillen with a body of armed men, who intend to attack the meeting, and they call on the Government to protect them.

A sad and dramatic eviction took place in County Wicklow to-day. An old man named Arthur Kavanagh, in feeble health, who had a cabin on the property of Earl Fitzwilliam had fallen behind in his rent. A decree of ejectment was obtained by the Earl at the last Wicklow session and his gamekeeper with two bailiffs went to execute the decree this afternoon. They had to carry Kavanagh out of the house, and as he was crossing the threshold of his cabin the poor old man gave one gasp and died in the gamekeeper's arms. His body was laid by the roadside and over it for hours sat his only mourner a granddaughter. Kavanagh was formerly in a good position, having been a carrier between Dublin and Wicklow. He has been unable to work for two years and was bed-ridden for some time.

An extraordinary scene took place here to-day. A League meeting assumed the powers and nature of a court after the fashion of O'Connell's arbitration courts, despite the fact that such action constitutes an offence under the statutes. A council of members was present, P. Sharkey presiding. Its first business was the trial of Patrick Higgins, of Leitna, a woman named Bridget Higgins having preferred a charge against him of undermining her in her holding. After deliberation, during which Higgins was greeted with angry cries, it was agreed to fine him £1. Higgins paid the money and left the room. The cases of three shopkeepers, whose names appear on the black list circulated in the neighborhood, were next considered. They applied for admission to the League, and their cases were thereupon postponed. The cases of other offending tenants were considered, and adjourned for a week for examination. Edward Cunningham then produced a list of shopkeepers in Boyle who had not joined the League, and moved that they get one week to make up their minds or be "boycotted." To-day the shops of traders whose name are on the black list were entirely deserted, parties seen entering their houses, or knowing they are dealing with them, are warned. Various acts of intimidation are reported.

The appeal of the leaguers to the secretary is founded on a misapprehension, as Lord Rossmore's friends who met him at the station are not armed. Great fears, however, are entertained of hostile action on the other side. Lord Rossmore, who is accompanied by Lord Mandeville and Lord Crichton, repudiates a placard calling an anti-League meeting and says his name was appended without authority. He will not, apparently, take part in the proceedings.

DUBLIN, Dec. 9.—The Land League is conducting the campaign in the north with considerable skill and modifying their programme and proceedings to avoid offending prejudices of the people of Ulster. In this province there is quite a different tone in speeches from that prevailing in other parts of the country with a view of conciliating the Presbyterians, Liberals and Orangemen. The system of boycotting has been applied to six detachments of constabulary in different parts of Ireland.

LONDON, December 9.—Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has issued a memorandum to magistrates, pointing out that persons assembling armed or disguised, or assuming the name of any society, to the terror of Her Majesty's subjects, are guilty of high misdemeanor, rendering them liable to imprisonment, as are also those who by threats endeavor to compel any person to quit employment, or publish or write anything calculated to incite riot or unlawful assembly. All magistrates and constables are bound to apprehend, oppose, and disperse persons engaging in these practices, and they can command all persons to assist them. Any two magistrates can bind over persons whom they have reason to suspect of even intention to participate in unlawful proceedings or assembly, or in case of refusal to be bound over, they can commit them to gaol. They can bind over any persons whom they believe can give evidence relative to such proceedings, and if they refuse to be bound over or to give evidence, they can commit them to gaol.

DUBLIN, December 9.—Gormley, the Cookstown murderer, was arrested this afternoon at his own house while changing his clothes preparatory to his final flight, he having returned home just before. An inquest was held and a verdict of wilful murder was returned. The prisoner was sent to Omagh gaol. The inquest revealed the fact that Mulholland had taken the gun from Gormley, but, on a promise that the latter would not use it, returned the gun. Thereupon Gormley raised it to his shoulder and fired.

Our Wicklow correspondent telegraphs that the inquest on Kavanagh, whose sad eviction was yesterday cabled, has begun. When he was brought out he begged one of the bailiffs not to put him out of the house, but to shoot him, as he could not bear to leave. He cried bitterly and complained after being fifty years in Earl Fitzwilliam's employ he should be turned into the road to die.

At Boyle yesterday a Land League meeting fined a man £1 for undermining a woman in her holding. The fine was paid. The cases of other persons obnoxious to the League were also considered. The shops of traders at Boyle whose names are on the League's black-list are entirely deserted. Parties seen entering their houses or known to be dealing with them have been warned. Various acts of intimidation are reported.

DUBLIN, December 9.—The Monaghan correspondent of the Dublin Express telegraphed as follows last evening:—"The greatest excitement prevailed at Monaghan, Lord Rossmore was accompanied by Lord Mandeville, who will assist at an anti-League meeting. Lord Mandeville telegraphed to his agent at Portadown to send 1,000 men to Scotstown without delay. Another telegram was despatched to the District Grand Master of the Orangemen of Armagh to send 1,000 men. A similar telegram was sent to Lord Crichton to send 1,000 men from Fermanagh. These are certain to arrive, and the number will be more than doubled by men from Monaghan and surrounding neighborhood. The men will all be supplied with some means of defence. Most active efforts are being made by the Constitutional party and the Leaguers to make each meeting a success. The assemblages will be most formidable and perhaps most dangerous to peace that have been witnessed in Ulster for some years, and if Ulster landlords take pattern by the example set them by Lords Rossmore, Mandeville and Crichton the Leaguers would have little to say in Ulster."

The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury says he hears that the law officers are considering Mr. Parnell's recent speech at Waterford, and it is not improbable that he may be indicted on a distinct and separate charge in connection with that speech. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the new Commissioner of Works and Buildings, who is universally recognized as holding the most liberal views on the subject of the Irish land question, and who has said that he was advanced to his present post specially with a view to the services he could render in debates on the land question, in his speech at Reading last night, said that ownership was the highest degree of security known to the law; but there are many degrees of security for tenants short of this which might be capable of more immediate application. The formation of a class of peasant proprietors, he said, must necessarily be slow unless we are prepared to expropriate the landlords at our own price. It would be easy to show that this could not be for the benefit of Ireland. It would multiply the evils of absenteeism five-fold, and would result in not only a fifth, but all the rent of Ireland, being sent out of Ireland in the shape of interest on purchase money. A system of extended ownership could not last if it had its origin in confiscation and robbery. What ever is done must be done with every regard to the rights or compensation of the landlord. He said he had no sympathy with the plans of intimidating and the violent method of the Land League. They had set up a government in opposition to the Queen, and this was a state of things which could not be allowed to continue.

The correspondent of the Times at Dublin, commenting on the above, says:—"The truth is that magistrates, agents and landlords generally are panic stricken and do not venture to enforce the law. A prosecution brought by the Attorney-General at Ballinacree and another in Sligo have broken down, which has had a discouraging effect. There is also a difficulty about treating Land League meetings as unlawful assemblies. The magistrates do not feel justified in regarding the threat to 'boycott' as coming within the Act, as it does no open violence."

DUBLIN, December 9.—The features of the Government's Land Bill, so far as the same have been made public, are generally admitted to be quite satisfactory to the people. The bill meets the salient points raised by the agitators, and at the same time is just and equitable to the landlords. Its prominent features are clauses securing fixity of tenure and permitting the free sale of acquired rights. Meantime English farmers are taking advantage of the agitation to secure increased privileges for themselves. They demand that they shall have the same rights as the Irish tenants, and declare that under present conditions they are unable to compete with the United States.

DUBLIN, December 9.—The Cork Grand Jury have found two bills against Mr. Healey, M.P., and private secretary to Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Walsh, of the Balla Land League, on the charge of intimidating Cornelius Manning. The trial will probably take place on Tuesday next. Mr. Benice Jones, of Bandon, a celebrated south of Ireland agriculturalist and a writer on the land question, has been "boycotted," and attempt was made to strangle one Sullivan, a process server near Skibbereen. Lawlessness in Cork is increasing to an alarming extent.

Our Castlebar correspondent telegraphs that great excitement prevails in that place, owing to the visit last night of a party with blackened faces to the house of several herdsmen whom they compelled to go down on their knees and swear that they would leave their employers. Shots were fired and the occupants of the house greatly terrified. In one case the daughter of a herdsman was so overcome that she is in a precarious condition. Several of the herdsmen obeyed the demand. Similar midnight visits are reported to-day from various parts of the county.

The Crown Solicitor has served a formal notice of trial on the Solicitor of the traversers. The Irish Times will be struck on Monday.

The Irish Times of Friday gives prominence to a statement, on good authority, that the Land Leaguers will be tried by a Special Commission, issued under the Queen's patent, in order to remove any cause of complaint of an unfair trial, in consequence of Chief Justice May's speech last Saturday. Petitions are being circulated throughout Dublin, addressed to the Lord Mayor, couched in the following terms:—"We, the undersigned, request you to convene a meeting of representative Irishmen in Dublin to give expression to a universal feeling of indignation which is entertained by all who respect the impartial administration of justice against the partisan and unjustifiable pronouncement of the Lord Chief Justice on the occasion of the recent motions with regard to the State trials."

DUBLIN, December 9.—An immense land

meeting was held at Scottstown, near Monaghan to-day. There were thousands of Orangemen prepared to hold a counter-demonstration, but they dispersed at the urgent entreaties of the authorities. The Land Leaguers had telegraphed to Dublin for military protection, and a sanguinary collision was barely avoided.

Mr. James McCann, member of Parliament for County Wicklow, has written to Chief Justice May inquiring if the report in the newspapers of his judgment in the evening had case was correct. Judge May replied that he did not discuss such matters with a private individual.

LONDON, December 10.—The Times, in a leading editorial article this morning, says:—"The issue of the circular to the magistrates by Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, a month after Mr. Gladstone's speech in the Guildhall at the inauguration of the Lord Mayor of London, in which he said that the obligation to protect every citizen's life and property might compel the Government to ask an increase of power, proves that in the judgment of the Government itself matters have grown worse. It proves also that the existing means for repression are of no avail. If, in the face of the existing terrorism, the magistrates and police have not ventured to enforce the law, will they be strengthened to do so by Mr. Forster's reminder? The authors of sedition and abettors will laugh at this lady attempt to use obsolete weapons for quelling lawlessness whose growth they have entirely failed to check. Such being the case, it may be asked whether the contingency has not arisen at which Mr. Gladstone pointed." Mr. Gladstone's circular to members of the House of Commons, desiring their attendance in Parliament for important business, says business of the first importance will at once be proceeded with. The Daily News, in a leading editorial article, commenting on the circular, says that it "effectually disposes of rumors which had again begun to circulate, that Parliament would after all be summoned before Christmas, and of other rumors put forward with a semblance of authority, that the Government would be compelled, in consequence of divisions among Ministers, to content itself with a declaratory resolution on Irish questions, instead of proceeding by bill." The News adds:—"At the same time, most persons will read of relief. It is one thing to feel morally certain that the important business will be entered upon at once; it is another thing to be informed of the fact by the Prime Minister."

At a special meeting of the Fermanagh branch of the Land League yesterday, a resolution was proposed summoning the Government to prevent Chief Justice May from trying the traversers. At a meeting of the London committee of the Parnell defence fund, Justin McCarthy presiding, a resolution was adopted that a petition be forwarded to the Queen through Mr. Forster, urging that Judge May be not allowed to try the traversers.

NEW YORK, December 10.—A special cablegram contains the following:—"It is rumored that Parnell is to be specially tried for his speech at Waterford, just before receiving the freedom of the city."

DUBLIN, December 10.—Coffey, the man charged with shooting a balliff at New Palace, was to-day acquitted of the charge in the Cork Assizes. Judge Fitzgerald, who presided, previously received a letter threatening that he would be shot in open court if the prisoner was convicted.

DUBLIN, December 11.—"Boycotting" is now so common there is only a small percentage of cases to report. At Ennis, County Clare, a landlord could not sell his oats, as he had a difficulty with his tenants. Col. O'Callaghan, Limerick, and family, are absolutely cut off from communication with the outer world. His servants and laborers have all left. The Colonel and wife never leave the house without revolvers. At Swanlinbar and Bolcer fairs, Cavan County, a bellman went about warning the people not to buy or sell except to the leaguers. Cattle brought from non-leaguers were returned to their former owners. Butter brought to Pettigo market, belonging to a non-leaguer, could not be sold. At Enniskillen Fair, several parties could not sell their cattle. Intimidation is extending to an alarming extent in Tipperary County. Two hundred members of the Land League, near Kintulla, County Galway, hearing that a firm untenanted for some time was about to be occupied by a man who refused to join the movement, pulled down the house and set fire to the ruins. The meeting subsequently called on all true Irishmen to "boycott" balliffs and agents who refuse to join the League. Near Cashel, a person who lent agricultural implements to another who took a farm from which the tenant had been evicted, received a threatening letter. Several malicious acts were perpetrated against another farmer for the same reason, and neighbors refuse to hold communication with him. Members of the Land League are now quite as often favored with threatening letters as their opponents. Parnell read a letter in which he is warned under pain of death, not to appear at the land meeting in Pomeroy, County Tyrone. The Irish Times ascribes the present misery in Ireland mainly to the course of the officials of Dublin Castle, beginning with the Lord Lieut., and calls for their removal.

DUBLIN, December 11.—Intelligence was received this morning from Irishtown to the effect that the constabulary, while on duty in that vicinity last night, observed a disguised and armed party of men prowling about as though bound upon some errand of mischief or crime. The constabulary halted them and demanded their examination, but the men who seemed to be leaders of the party refused to disclose their names or purposes, whereupon the constabulary undertook to arrest them. A vigorous resistance was offered and a fight ensued, in which the officers fired upon the party, wounding several of them. This so demoralized the crowd that a few arrests were finally made.

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(CONCLUDED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON, ONT.
ROMAN HONORS TO THE NEW BISHOP—HIS CO-SECREATION BY THE CARDINAL PREFECT OF THE PROPAGANDA.

One of the Roman correspondents of the Catholic Review sends us the following notes on the consecration of Right Rev. Monsignor James Vincent Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. They go to show still further what he had already learned from other sources, that it was the intention of the Holy See to confer marked distinction on the Canadian Church through its compliments to the new Bishop. Our correspondent under date of November 21, writes as follows:

"To-day, the feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin, the new Bishop of Kingston, Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary, was consecrated in the Church of the Propaganda, amid circumstances of great pomp and significant honor.

The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Simeoni himself, who was assisted by Monsignor Cleary's former Metropolitan Archbishop Croke, and the Bishop of Limerick, Right Rev. Monsignor George Butler.

It is well understood here in Rome that Cardinal Simeoni, representing the Holy Father, desired to show by this act not merely a great personal mark of esteem and honor to Bishop Cleary, but also their affection for the ancient Canadian Church which has always been so loyal to the Holy See.

There was a brilliant gathering of dignitaries and of famous lay Catholics. Nearly every member of the American and Irish colonies in Rome was present. Among the bishops present in the sanctuary were Most Rev. Monsignor McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne; Most Rev. Monsignor Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross; Right Rev. Monsignor Stonor, Most Rev. Monsignor McCarthy, Bishop of Kerry; Most Rev. Monsignor Sully, Bishop of Meath; Most Rev. Monsignor Warren, Bishop of Ferns; Most Rev. Monsignor Clifford, Bishop of Clifton; Most Rev. Monsignor Vaughan, Bishop of Salford; and Most Rev. Monsignor Marini, resident Bishop in the Vatican and confessor to the Pope. Among the numerous dignitaries present likewise in the sanctuary were the Most Rev. Father General of the Augustinian Order and his secretary, Padre Sepiaci; the Right Rev. Monsignor Kirby, Rector of the Irish College, and Dr. Verdon, Vice-Rector of the Irish College; Right Rev. Monsignor Toni, Master of Ceremonies; the Right Rev. Monsignor Hostoli, Rector of the American College; the Right Rev. Monsignor Mazotti, Secretary to the congregation of Propaganda and Padre Zungile, Under Secretary to the congregation of Propaganda, and the Very Rev. Canon de Angolis, Consul of the Propaganda; the Very Rev. Padre Piffari, parish priest of the Vatican; Very Rev. Bernard Smith, O. S. B., Canon of St. Paul's; Very Rev. Dr. Carbery, O. P., Socius of the Father General of the Dominican Order; Very Rev. Father Callaghan, O. P., Prior of St. Clement's; Very Rev. Father Glynn, O. S. A., Prior of Santa Maria in Posterula; and Fathers Kenna and Moore, Prior of Santa Maria; Padre Martinelli, O. S. A., Regent of Studies; Very Rev. Father Carey, O. S. F., Guardian of St. Isidore's; Very Rev. Father White, Trappist; Rev. Father Porter, S. J., the Vice-Rector of the English College; the Rector of the Scotch College; the Rector and Vice-Rector of the French Seminary of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost; the Rector and Vice-Rector of the Urban College of Propaganda; Very Rev. Father Madden P. V. E., Canonically; the Rev. George O'Connor, P. F., Patrick's Well; Rev. James Ryan, Thurles College; Rev. F. Farlow, Ballinacree, diocese of Ferns; Rev. J. Barry, diocese of Meath; Rev. Thomas Kelly, Secretary to most Rev. Dr. Cleary; Rev. W. Quinn, New York; Rev. Ulysses Mori, Rev. Monsignor Gibbons, Dr. O'Brien; the students of the Irish College, the Propaganda and the Irish Augustinian Convent were also present, also Chevalier Maziere Brady and his wife; Miss Eadus; Mrs. Cantor and Mr. Cantor, Junior, Dublin; Mrs. and Miss Byrne, Dublin; Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Dublin; the Russian Princess Dalgourey, etc.

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE.
After the consecration the newly consecrated Bishop entertained, at a sumptuous dejeuner the most Eminent Cardinal Prefect, the Bishop and dignitaries and the entire clerical and lay company above named, all having attended by his special invitation. In the afternoon, the Cardinal Prefect entertained at dinner the new Bishop and the Bishops who had taken part in the ceremony of the morning. Later in the evening, His Holiness, who had expressly bade Monsignor Cleary to come to visit him on the day of his consecration, received in private audience the Bishop of Kingston, and having conversed freely with him for a considerable time on topics of great interest to the young prelate, chiefly in relation to the state of religion and education in his diocese, His Holiness bestowed the Apostolic Benediction and presented him with precious gifts in memory of the great event of the day.

MGR. CLARY'S DEPARTURE FOR CANADA.
After a week's further sojourn in the Eternal City, it is the intention of Monsignor Cleary to proceed to Ireland, where he will pass the Christmas holidays with his friends, and then sail for the land of his future labors.

In the census of 1871, it appears from the report of the British Census Commissioners, there were 8,506,511 persons of Irish birth then resident in the world. Of these, Ireland contained 5,402,759; the United States, 1,855,827; England, 879,387; Canada, 227,540; Scotland, 207,700; Australia, 231,950. The report omits the Irish in South America, where there is quite a numerous contingent. There are in the Argentine Republic alone nearly 50,000 persons of Irish birth.