

The pride of that angel brought eternal perdition upon himself and his associates; attempted revolutions are the cause of direful evils to those who engage in them; they generally destroy religion, the only hope and happiness of mankind upon earth; they bring ruin and desolation in their train, and mostly terminate in the enslavement of those who embark in them. Famine and pestilence are dreadful scourges when they are sent on mankind; yet the holy King David preferred to be afflicted by them rather than to fall into the hands of man, and be involved in the horrors of war. As to love of country, it is a virtue that ought to be cherished by all; and, in my opinion, those Irishmen who sneer at the place of their birth, or deny it, or turn it into ridicule in order to gain the applause of the stranger, or who get their children educated in a spirit of hostility to their native land, are worthy of pity or contempt, and should be looked on as destitute of the best feelings of the human heart. Ireland has many claims on the affection of her children—her ever-verdant plains, her fertile valleys, her lofty and majestic mountains, her noble rivers, her vast and magnificent harbors; but, above all, her open-hearted, generous, unsuspecting, brave, intellectual, pure and virtuous inhabitants, must render her dear to all those to whom she has given birth. This feeling is enhanced by her religious annals and traditions. No country supplied the Church with a larger number of holy men and women, of confessors and virgins, and of apostles to the bring the light of faith to pagan nations; no country ever adhered with greater courage to the true and ancient faith of Christ. The ruins of abbeys and monasteries, of convents and seminaries and churches, and the repeated confiscation of her property, the Draconian code of penal laws, and acts of her children that sullied for the faith—all bear evidence to the indomitable courage and heroism with which Ireland bore the persecutions which won for her the title of the martyred nation of Europe. The great crosses erected in every part of the country are permanent monuments of the devotion of the people to the emblem of redemption, so frequently insulted by those who called themselves reformers. Their erection on every high road and in every market square, and the opportunity they afforded for meditating on the passion of Christ, must have prepared our forefathers for their sad fate, and taught them that faith was to be preserved and purified by the sufferings of this world, and that if we wish to triumph with our Redeemer, we must first pass through the awful scenes of Calvary. And, indeed, the Catholics, that is the people of Ireland, have passed through the crucible of suffering, have had their reward, and acquired glory by the performance of innumerable good works. Perhaps no nation in the world has done more than they have effected in a few years, in promoting education, founding churches and convents and colleges, and raising up and ornamenting the house of God's dwelling, which had been so barbarously defaced and destroyed by ruthless barbarians in past times. A country, and a people, and a church for which God has done so much, and over which he has so often extended His protecting arm, in the midst of the severest trials, deserve all our love and our affection. Let us all pray that God may watch over them in His mercy, and preserve them from the ravages of revolution and its accompanying scourge, infidelity.

Indeed Ireland has still great material grievances to complain of—grievances owing their origin to prosecutions, confiscations, and the misrule of centuries. She is compelled to submit to the injury and insult offered by the maintenance of an Establishment hostile to her rights and religion; her poorer classes are sadly neglected; for the small landholders there is no protection; and godless systems of education calculated to undermine religion, and to rear up apostates from the true faith, and traitors to the Government that support them, of whom we have seen examples within the last few days, are forced upon us. Ever since Emancipation Catholics are practically excluded from every office of trust and emolument. In proportion to their numbers very few are employed in the post office, in the management of the inland revenue, the poor law, and customs; grand juries almost invariably exercise their patronage in favor of Protestants. Catholics are carefully excluded from all high offices in the army and constabulary, and military schools. It required the interference of Parliament to get one Catholic schoolmaster appointed in the Hibernian School, where there are at least 130 sons of Catholic soldiers. In all Ulster the rule is, no Catholic need apply; and in the whole province all the masters, matrons, clerks, and medical officers of the poor law unions, with very few exceptions, are Protestants. In fine, in this Catholic country before those who have the highest power in their hands, and those who have the highest influence in the most important law court, are allowed to enter into office, they must swear that the Irish Catholics, with whose welfare they are charged, are damnable and idolatrous. These assuredly, to pass over many others, are serious grievances, and it is our duty to assist in removing them. If they be patiently and perseveringly assailed, they will soon be remedied. As the gigantic system of penal laws fell to pieces before the powerful and peaceful agitation of O'Connell, so will all other grievances disappear, if public opinion be properly appealed to. It seems that at present both the Government and the people of England are well disposed to redress our wrongs; indeed, they would save themselves great trouble and expense by doing so. If the people of Ireland were fairly dealt with, revolutions and conspiracies, Whiteboys and Fenians, would no longer be heard of, the people would be happy and peaceable, and a source of strength to the empire at large; it would not be necessary to increase the military and police, and to double the taxation. Let us avail ourselves of the good feelings which now prevail to obtain all we want; but let us recollect that any conspiracies, any recourse to violence or arms, would only rivet our chains and make things worse than they are, and that the calling in of foreign troops, even if it were practicable, would bring ruin upon every-

thing we have, or make us slaves of new masters, who in all probability would think of nothing but their own interests, ready to abandon us whenever they could derive any advantage from doing so. So far from condemning patriotism, I would wish to see every one anxious to serve his country, and to establish a claim to be called its benefactors. This can be done without being rich or powerful, or orators, or poets, or political writers, or members of secret societies, or conspirators; it can be done by doing good in whatever sphere of life a man may be placed. Passing over in silence our rulers and representatives, who, if disposed, can show their love of country, and serve it in a thousand different ways, is it not evident that fathers of families can become patriots by giving a good Catholic education to their children, by training them in habits of industry, by teaching them to avoid useless and extravagant expenses, and by bringing them up in the fear and love of God? The rich can establish a claim on their country by charity and good works, by giving useful employment, and promoting the interests of their dependants. The poor can establish a similar claim by faithfully discharging their duties, by patience and the practice of every Christian virtue. If the rich and the poor were to act in this way, undoubtedly they would contribute largely to the welfare of their country. Young men can prove their patriotism by attention to business, by avoiding idle company, by devoting themselves to useful studies, and preparing themselves to assist in carrying on the trade and commerce or professional occupations of the country. The dissipated, the drunkard, those who spend their days in idleness and their nights in depraved and bad company, those who engage in and encourage secret plots and conspiracies, may think they are patriots, but they are the worst enemies of their country. Unhappily we have patriots of this kind; patriots who by dissipating their property and by extravagance qualify themselves to be a burden in the workhouse on their parish; patriots who spend their time in idleness or in smoking and drinking; who make it their business to interrupt and censure whatever is undertaken by others, whilst they themselves never move a hand to serve their country. I need scarcely add that we have also other patriots who are loud in their promises and professions, but who, acting on selfish motives, are always ready to sell and revile their country when their own interests can be promoted by doing so.

In short, though patriotism is a noble virtue, we are not to forget that the word is oftentimes misused, and that the most useless and mischievous members of society frequently pretend to be patriots. Let us, reverend brethren, inculcate a true Christian love of country, a love of country founded on the observance of the Gospel, and connected with charity towards all; and let us exhort our flocks to acquire a claim to that virtue by avoiding sin, and everything scandalous, by being sober and temperate, by practising the duties of their holy religion, and by edifying the world with the odor of the good works which they perform. Those who frequent the sacraments, and adore God in humble and persevering prayer, will bring blessings on their country, and save their own souls. No one can love his country properly who neglects his religion, and sacrifices the welfare of his own soul for all eternity. 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His justice and all other things will be given to you.' When I had terminated the preceding lines, an Allocation of the Pope, addressed to the Cardinals on the 25th September, reached me. In it His Holiness renews the various excommunications which were issued by Clement XII., Benedict XIV., Pius VII., and Leo XII., against Freemasons, and members of all other such secret societies. You will find this important document in the next number of the Record. Towards the end of it you will observe that the Pope condemns not only the Society of Freemasons, but all other societies which conspire either against the Church, or against the legitimate powers of the earth, whether openly or clandestinely. 'Masonicam illam, aliaque ejusdem generis societates quae specie tenus diversae coalescunt, quaeque contra, ecclesiam vel legitimas potestates seu palam seu clandestine machinantur, auctoritate nostra apostolica reprobamus et condemnamus.' Explain the substance of this Allocation to your flocks; and show them that they cannot become or remain Freemasons, Ribbons, or Fenians, without incurring the severest penalties, and being cut off from the Church. The solemn warnings of Christ's Vicar will convince them of the dangers which accompany secret or unlawful societies and teach them to shun them. When such dangers shall have been pointed out, the faithful will undoubtedly be most thankful to God for having given such a check to Fenianism, and having brought its designs to light, thus preserving thousands of good people from the troubles and evils into which they might have been incautiously led, had the public authorities allowed that system to exist any longer, or to continue to exercise its baneful influence on the country.

Your devoted servant in Christ,
† PAUL, Archbishop of Dublin.
Dublin, 10th October, 1865.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Matthew Quinn, of Dublin, is at present on retreat at Mellery, in this county, preparatory to his consecration as Prelate of Bathurst, a newly-elected See in Queensland. His brother, the Right Rev. Dr. James Quinn, has been for several years Bishop of Brisbane, in the same thriving colony.—Waterford Citizen.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF KILKERLIN.—His Grace the Most Rev. Doctor MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, has authorized the exemplary parish Priest of Kilkerrin and Cloonberne—Rev. M. Monaghan—to appeal to the public for subscriptions to enable him to finish off the Catholic Church of Kilkerrin. Our readers are aware of the laudable zeal with which the Rev. Gentleman, when only a Curate, built and finished the handsome Church of Cloonberne. These two religious edifices will be lasting monuments of Father Monaghan's zeal and piety as a Priest. We are satisfied that the cause and the character of the good Priest will shortly place in Father Monaghan's hands ample funds for his holy purpose.—Connought Patriot.

Diocese of Drogheda.—We report this morning two interesting Catholic demonstrations held on Sunday, one the consecration of the new Church of St. Patrick, Bright, county Down, where the collection realised the magnificent sum of £800; the other a charity sermon, preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, for the schools of Drogheda, at which the appeal was responded to by a collection amounting to £413.—Ulster Observer.

On Sunday, the Feast of the Dedication of the churches of Ireland, the new church of Saints Peter and Paul, Drogheda, was solemnly dedicated by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, coadjutor Bishop of Meath, with all the splendor and impressiveness of the ceremonies of the Catholic Church are so remarkable. This beautiful church consists of nave, 95 feet long by 35 feet in width; chancel, and transept, 60 feet wide; the roof 60 feet from the floor, which is beautifully tiled. In front is a fine entrance, over which is a handsome Gothic window intended for stained glass, both flanked with two graceful turrets, crowned with minarets; the gable surmounted by a tall beautiful cross, giving the western front an artistic and handsome appearance. The grounds are well laid out and planted with shrubs, flowers and forest timber. The ceremony of dedication commenced at half past eleven o'clock, his lordship being attended and assisted in the impressive function by the zealous pastor, Rev. James Corcoran, P.P.; Very Rev. Dr. McAlroy, V. G. Tullamore; Rev. Michael Colgan, P.P., Rahon; Rev. John O'Loughlin, P.P., Tubber; P.P. Michael Murray, P.P. Killybegs West; Rev. John Dunan, P.P., Castletownogeoghegan; Father Dalton, Rector, College, Tullabeg; Father O'Sullivan, S. J., ditto; Rev. Messrs Farrelly, Cantwell, Gailfoyle, Tighe, and O'Reilly, &c.; and Father Whately, Convent, Moate. In the sanctuary we noticed Mrs. Colgan, Donore House; Mark Colgan, Esq., and Mrs. Colgan, Castlerockard; Miss M. G. O'Loughlin, Mrs. Colgan, Masters Eugene, Denis, and Richard Colgan, Ballybaste; John Locke, Esq.; Doctor Walsh. Counselor Costelloe, Thomas and John Kelly, Esqs, Temple; Mrs. Delmore, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Meidrum; John Fallon Esq; Mr. White, Hugo O'Reilly, Esq., Oldcastle, &c. High Mass, coron pontifice, at 12 o'clock. Rev. Michael Murray, P.P. celebrated; Rev. P. Cantwell, O.C., deacon, Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, O.C., sub-deacon; Rev. Hugh Farrelly, O.C., master of ceremonies. An excellent choir from Clara was present; the singing and delightful music of the harmonium were much admired. An appropriate and eloquent sermon was preached by Father O'Callaghan, S. J., after which a collection was made, amounting to 1104, including tickets. His lordship gave benediction with the Most Holy Sacrament, after which he ascended the altar, and made a brief, eloquent, and moving address to the vast congregation—numbering over three thousand persons congratulating and complimenting the worthy pastor and his flock on their piety and munificence in raising such a splendid edifice, worthy of the sacred purpose for which it was erected, and, invoking the Almighty's choicest blessings on all who aided the good work, imparted the usual indulgence, *missa una*, granted on all such occasions. Happiness and joy beamed in every countenance at witnessing the consummation of their years of anxiety, aspirations, and prayers crowned by the splendid spectacle and grand ceremonial of the day—a day to memory dear, and one that will live long green in the souls of the good people of Drogheda. In the evening the hospitable pastor gave a sumptuous banquet to his lordship and a large number of the clergy and laity of the surrounding neighborhood.

A charity sermon was recently preached in St. Colman's Catholic Church, Drogheda, by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of the diocese, in aid of the schools lately erected in the parish by the Rev. Dr. McCarty. After the sermon the magnificent sum of £413 was realized.

DEATH OF LORD GORT.—We regret to announce the death of Viscount Lord Gort, which occurred at East Cowes Castle, his seat in the Isle of Wight, on the 20th instant. He was born on the 1st of July, 1790, and was educated at Harrow School where Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel, and the lamented Viscount Palmerston were among his senior schoolfellows. He was for some time member for Limerick, the contests which he fought with the present Lord Montagu for the representation of the city having been remarkable for their length and severity. He was afterwards one of the representative peers for Ireland, and Colonel of the Limerick Artillery Militia. In politics he was ever a warm supporter of the Conservative party. He was married, first to the Hon. Maria O'Grady, daughter of Standish, first Viscount Guillemore; and secondly, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter and heir of Mr. John Jones; and by the former has left a family to mourn his loss. His lordship's death creates a vacancy in the Irish representative Peerage.

The Times Dublin Correspondent gives some interesting religious Statistics as to the Diocese of Dublin and furnished by Dr. Trench the Government Archbishop.—

The Archbishop gives some interesting statistics with regard to religious worship in the united diocese under his charge. The average number of persons attending public worship in the churches of the diocese of Dublin on Sunday mornings amount to 40,065, on Sunday afternoons and evenings, 19,173. The clergy, of course, do not undertake the numbers composing their congregations, still less are they likely to undertake the number of communicants. The largest numbers attending Communions are on Christmas day and Easter Sunday. On Christmas day in 1863 there were in the arch-diocese of Dublin 13,861 communicants, and on Easter-day last 13,575. Let us allow for some increase since last year, and we shall have in round numbers 14,000 communicants in all the churches of the united diocese. These churches are 171, of which 144 are in the diocese of Dublin, and 27 in Kildare. This would give about 82 communicants for each church. The total number of the clergy in the united diocese is 233, so that there are 55 communicants for each clergyman. The net value of the livings in the united diocese is 33,5681, to which if we add the net income of the Archbishop, 6,500, we shall have the total cost of the spiritual care of the 14,000 communicants—that is, 40,137. The total Church population in the united diocese is 112,768. I find from the census of 1861 that the Roman Catholic population of the diocese of Dublin is 395,916, or about 77 per cent. of the whole; and of the diocese of Kildare 84,590 or 86 per cent. There are besides in the diocese of Dublin 8,000 Presbyterians, and about the same number of Protestants of other persuasions.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.—There are additional reasons to report this week, some nice persons having been taken into custody at Nenagh as members of the Fenian organisation. As in many of the previous cases, the facts alleged in evidence against them were such trivialities as the Crown prosecutors should be ashamed to mention seriously. The efforts which are being made to torture the slightest indications of patriotic feeling into proofs of high treason against the prisoners are often ludicrous. A few days ago some of the prisoners arrested in the county Limerick were brought up for examination before the magistrates at Newcastle West, the proceedings were more like a portion of a farce than anything else, but nevertheless, they ended in the committal of the prisoners. As usual, the singing of patriotic songs was made a heavy charge against the accused.

ARREST AT QUEENSTOWN.—There were two arrivals from America on Tuesday—the City of Limerick and the City of Washington—both belonging to the Inman line. The City of Limerick arrived in the morning, and disembarked a number of passengers in the tender of the company. On the landing of the passengers at the wharf of Messrs. Seymour and Co., the police, under Sub-Inspector Graves, made a search for arms, ammunition, and treasonable documents. Amongst those who were submitted to this examina-

tion was an emigrant named Alfred M. Williams. When asked the usual questions, if he had arms, &c. he replied in the negative, but on his luggage being searched, a revolver and some ammunition were found, also a note book, containing the names and residences of a number of persons here and in England. Nothing further, we understand, was discovered, but the police thought it fit to detain him in custody, and he was lodged in Bridewell on the ostensible charge of denying he possessed arms, the contrary being the fact. The accused is about thirty years of age, and a person of respectable appearance. He states that he is connected with the New York Tribune, and that he has come to Ireland for the purpose of writing for that paper on account of the progress of Fenianism here. Some documents found on him would seem to corroborate the truth of that statement but it has been suggested that his mission might be of another and more dangerous character, viz. to report progress of the Confederacy here to the Fenian Head Centre in New York. A paper was also got with him, which shows that he served in the Northern army for some time. The City of Washington called off the harbour at one o'clock, and having disembarked about fifty passengers, proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool. On landing at Queenstown they were searched, but no arrests or seizures were made.—Coric Herald.

SEIZURE OF FIRE-ARMS IN BELFAST.—On Saturday morning five additional cases of fire-arms, with corresponding bayonets, were seized about nine o'clock, shortly after being discharged on the quay from the Fawcett steamer. Several of the cases were for a respectable local merchant, and the remainder were consigned to persons residing in two country districts. It appears that the importation of arms has lately increased to an extraordinary extent. Not very long ago eleven large cases of arms reached this port in one lot, and the nearly all that have been sent here at various dates recently were consigned to well-known merchants, the government have thought it well to direct the Customs' officers here to be most vigilant with regard to the importation of this class of goods. Of course merchants selling arms cannot ascertain from purchasers whether they have the usual licence. It is generally believed that in many places in this neighbourhood numbers of persons, disregarding the usual legal preliminaries, have become possessed of arms.—Belfast News Letter.

SEARCH FOR ARMS, WESTMOUTH.—On Saturday night a party of between thirty and forty of the constabulary, under command of Sub-Inspector M. O'Connell, Mullingar district, and accompanied by Capt. Talbot, R.M., proceeded from Mullingar to Multry-farnham, and, acting on information received, commenced to search several houses in the village, and likewise a considerable number in the adjoining neighbourhood, and in which arms, of different descriptions were stated to be concealed; but either the information was incorrect, or, what is very much to be feared in this and in similar instances, the informer, while communicating with the authorities, communicated also with the parties concerned, and thus acted the twofold traitor. From this and other facts of a like kind, too much caution cannot be exercised as to the character of informants.—There exists not a doubt on the mind of more than one respectable party in the neighbourhood mentioned above, that offensive weapons, such as pike-heads and fire-arms, are possessed by many of the peasantry, and also that the former have been for some time past manufactured here.—Cor. Express.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—Although, says the Freeman, the names of the Fenian prisoners and traversers have been returned in the calendars of the commission which opened on Wednesday, they will not be tried until about the 25th of November. At the conclusion of the cases for trial, exclusive of the Fenian cases, the special commission will be ready to issue, and it is supposed that it will not be opened until the date above stated. We understand no bills will be sent up to the grand jury against the Fenian prisoners at this commission.

The Evening Mail states that the judges appointed in the special commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners are Mr. Justice Keogh and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.

THE HEAD CENTRE'S WINNINGS.—We copy the following paragraph from the Munster News, a Catholic journal published in Limerick just received by the Ass:—It is said that John O'Mahony has £5,000 a year from the American Fenians, and that Mr. Stephens had £1,500 whilst occupied in Ireland.—Whilst in the country, the report goes, the latter dined at the house of an acquaintance, and that grace being said at dinner, he exclaimed—'Oh, if this be your way far, we will never have a revolution in Ireland, whereupon the Catholic hostess, feeling indignant with the expression of so irreligious a feeling, called the servant to bring Mr. Stephens his hat, with the hint that absence from her table would be much more agreeable than his presence, as a seofer, at her board. There are hosts who, loving Ireland as well and more wise than he, would have treated him less ceremoniously than the good lady, after the utterance of any such 'sentiment.'

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, the tender from the Etna arrived in Queenstown, with about 30 persons on board, the majority being of the lower class. As usual, the tender was met at the Admiralty Pier by a party of police, under Sub-Inspector Graves, who immediately boarded her and made the usual minute search. The result was the arrest of a man named Richard O'Meara, who is alleged to have had some Fenian documents on his person. In reply to questions he said he had been in America for some time, and was now on his way to his native county—Clare. He was brought before Captain Martin yesterday, and that gentleman, not thinking the documents, which were very unintelligible, sufficient evidence to commit him, ordered his discharge. Another arrest was also made on the arrival of the tender from the Virginia, which arrived off the harbor about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. About 40 passengers landed. They were of the same class as those who landed from the Etna. One of them named William Mackey had in his boxes several papers relating to Fenianism, together with two suits of the American uniform. He stated he was a corporal in the Federal army. Before his person was searched he was asked if he had any arms in his possession, and replied that he had not, but upon being searched a six-barrelled revolver was found tied to one of his legs inside his trousers. He was then put under arrest; £3 was found in his pocket, and when asked if he had any more money he said had given it to a friend to take to Liverpool. Afterwards he seemed sorry for this disclosure, and on being asked if he would give the name of the person he said he would not, fearing he might get into the same 'scrape' as himself. The spelling in the documents found with him was exceedingly bad, as also was the composition. Mackey was brought before Mr. M'Leod yesterday, and formally committed for trial.—Cor. of the Times, 21st Oct.

The Baniskillan quarter sessions opened on the 23d ult, before Mr. Blake, Q. C., chairman. There were to be tried four appeals from the decision of the magistrates at petty sessions. Eight applications for spirit licences (four only granted). Eight Crown cases. Ten ejectments (three defended). Three hundred civil (140 defended).

The Ulster Observer says.—The Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland are at loggerheads with each other as to the duties of the 'brethren' at this particular time.—Lord Enniskillen advises them to utilise the occasion, and become spies and informers. Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, thinks that, although this might prove serviceable to the Orangemen, it would be too agreeable to the Government and accordingly he protests against the example set by 'Brother' Warner of Cork.

OLEVER'S ARREST OF A HIGHWAYMAN.—On Wednesday night about ten o'clock, a man named Browne came into Tuam to the sub-inspector of police, Mr. Blake, stating that near Foxhall, a village situate nine miles from Tuam, he had been attacked by robbers, that the traces of his car were cut, and he himself knocked down and robbed of about £1 4s. The sub-inspector, with four men, at once started in pursuit, hoping fervently that the same attempt would be made upon their lives and properties as had been successfully made upon poor Browne's £1 4s; and to give them their due, in order to induce the thieves to attack them, while walking along the dark reaches of the road to Foxhall they played the part of drunken men with that inimitable skill which is so rarely the result of mere theorising without practice. On reaching Foxhall they entered a public house to the consternation of the inmates, who never expected the police from such a distance as Tuam, and found there, with several others, a man named Conway, upon whom suspicion rested. They searched him, and found a sum of money corresponding with what Browne lost; they also found on him a four-bladed knife, with two blades broken, and a pair of antiquated spectacles. Until the next morning there seemed no case against Conway, but on Mr. Blake asking Browne had he lost anything but the money, he replied that he had lost a knife and a pair of spectacles, and fully identified the knife and spectacles found on Conway as those of which he had been robbed. Conway's recitation of the valueless knife and spectacles is the latest instance of the truth of the stern old sentence, 'Quos perdere vult Deus prius demantat.'—Correspondent of the Daily Express.

REMOVED LEGAL CHANGES.—Saunders's News-Letter of Friday says it is rumored that the Master of the Rolls is about to resign, and that the Attorney-General will be his successor. The Solicitor-General in that case, of course takes the place of chief law officer of the Crown. The usual order of promotion, as well as professional standing, pointing to Mr. Barry, M. P., the law adviser, as certain to succeed to the vacant solicitor generalship. It is to be hoped (says the Coric Examiner) that the general feeling and moderation, which we were glad to remark in the demeanour of that gentleman on the last inquiry towards the unfortunate dupes of the Fenian folly, and which elicited the thanks of the prisoners' advocates, will be carried into his highest office, and have just influence on the conduct of the executive.

GOOD LUCK.—A poor man named Condon, residing near Ballyporeen, Tipperary, and paying about £15 a year rent, has just come in for an unexpected fortune. His aunt, who some four and thirty years ago, was the proprietress of the Spread Eagle Tavern, in the Main-street, Glonmel (opposite Mr. Davis and Co.'s establishment) died recently in Australia, and left to Condon a sum of £3,500, and a property realising £400 a year.

GREAT SHOAL OF HERRINGS.—On Thursday, when the diver was at work at the new dock, Galway, he states that a shoal of herrings surrounded him, and for a considerable time prevented him from pursuing his employment. On Friday, although it was agreed upon in the Gladdagh that no boats should go to fish, yet during the evening several hookers hoisted their sails, and put out to sea. This is the first instance for many years where the Gladdagh men have broken through the rules of their law adviser and King, 'Tim Conolly.'

A SECOND CROP OF FLAX.—Amongst the numerous evidences which the vegetable kingdom has produced this year in proof of the mildness of the season, (says the Coleraine Chronicle) we have had none more convincing than one brought under our notice this week, in the shape of a handful of flax, the second crop in a field belonging to John Whiteside, Esq., Ballyarton, near Coleraine. The sample from the seed shed from the ripe crop, grown on the same ground measures thirty inches in length, was in beautiful blossom, and appeared to be of excellent quality.

The Earl of Enniskillen, Grand Master of the Orangemen, has improved the occasion of the Fenian movement for the purpose of augmenting the numbers of the Orange Association and extending its influence.

The Dublin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says:—It is understood that under the modified scheme of constitution and management for the Irish Queen's Colleges referred to slightly by the Lord Lieutenant in his speech at the conferring of degrees on Wednesday, the Catholic University will become a fourth Queen's College, retaining, however, its exclusive character, and changing its name to the University College Dublin. A representation in the reconstructed senate of the Queen's University, in the proportion which the number of its students shall bear to those of the other colleges, is also sought by its conductors and by the Roman Catholic bishops; and there is a further rumor of an intention to alter the present name of Queen's University to that of National University, to describe its altered character under these arrangements. The sum per annum which the University College, Dublin, as it is to be called, will book, as its share of the Irish educational endowment, is believed to be £12,000.

THE POTATO HARVEST.—Potatoes (says the Down Recorder) are being extensively raised at present.—The kinds for the most part sown in this district are white rocks, red rocks, and Skerry blues. The crop is a fair average one. The proportion injured by the blight is much smaller than in ordinary years. About an eighth of the white and red rocks are affected, whilst of the Skerries there is scarcely a diseased tuber.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT AT PORTAVOGIE, NEAR BALLYMAGNET, COUNTY DOWN.—On Monday last three men, named Thomas M' Clements, Jas. Thompson, and John M' Clements, went out from Portavogie to the M'Cammon rock, to arrange something that was astray with their fishing smack, which was lying beside the rock. After adjusting matters, they thought they would haul up the anchor, and proceed to Ballywalter. They got into a little punt for that purpose, and were proceeding to haul up the anchor, when, sad to relate, the punt upset, and precipitated all three into the water. The two M' Clements sank to rise no more, but Thompson was saved. Thomas M' Clements leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. The other M' Clements was unmarried. After a good deal of grappling, both men were got fast locked in each other's arms. This melancholy accident has cast a deep gloom over the fishermen of Portavogie and surrounding neighborhood.—Ulster Observer.

OUTRAGE AT THE GLEN OF THE DOWNS.—A melancholy occurrence took place on Sunday evening at the Glen of the Downs, whereby fatal consequences are likely to result. Two men named Byrne and Kane, possessed of plots of ground adjoining each other on the commons, quarrelled on Saturday respecting the boundary between their holdings, when Byrne discharged a gun at his neighbour, inflicting such injuries upon the head and neck as to render recovery hopeless.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCE.—Mr. John Thompson, of Soudymount, near Tipperary, got as a sample eight potatoes last year, which he planted entire in a drill ridge of about four yards in length. They presented, when growing, a very healthy appearance, and on this (Thursday) morning they were dug out by Mr. R. O. Dickson, when they were found to have produced 176 large tubers of excellent quality, without exhibiting the slightest marks of disease or blight. This description of potato is known by the name of 'Sweet William.'

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE KILKENNY HUNT.—It is rumored that the first of the Royal visits to Ireland will be the visit of the Prince of Wales to Kilkenny Castle to enjoy a month's sport with the celebrating Kilkenny Fox Hunting Club.