THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--JANUARY 16, 1863.

fall of night over a sun-lit landscape, and feelings entered the school, and bade all disperse. To the were there awakened not soon to be effaced. children be said, "In the name of the law I require were there awakened not soon to be effaced. For many a long day did some of the younger lords regularly attend the morning levees of the king, patiently enduring his coarse jests, and forcing themselves to applaud his pointless wit, in the vain hope of seeing again the bright vision which had dawned on their meridian .--But Mary came not again-ber grandmother was too wily, and too well versed in the ways of the world, to make her interesting charge familiar to the eyes of the profligate pobles who flocked to the court of James. When she did take her to the palace it was always at a time when she was most sure of finding the king alone, or surrounded only by his own family.-Mary had been early introduced to Anne of Denmark, the wife of James, who being a woman of enlarged mind and generous sentiments, was far from condemning the liberal endowment of the orphan by her busband, deeming it, in truth, but a small inclemnity for the utter ruin of her family and the wholesale confiscation of their princely domains. Nor was the good queen slow in discovering the rare traits of excellence, which as yet lay dormant in Mary's mind and heart, awaiting the call of circumstances to be developed in all their loveliness and grandeur, and thence it was that Anne soon learned to admire as well as to love the engaging orphan.

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Although the countess had, at 'the first view of the subject, relied much upon the power and influence of the king in the affair of Mary's conversion from Popery, yet succeeding events baving given her a close view of the mind with which she had to deal, she became impressed with the idea that coercion would be but little likely to produce the desired end; whereas, by informing James of what she called the girls obduracy, she might chance to destroy all his predilection in her favor, thereby ruining the most brilliant of her future prospects. On the whole she deemed it wiser to conceal, if possible, from the royal family the hateful fact of Mary's being a Catholic, at least until there appeared son e likelthood of her acknowledging her error. For this purpose she never failed to accompany her granddaughter to the palace, and when there. carefully warded off all allusions bearing on this dangerous topic, frequently turning the conversation from the very verge of the dehateable ground to some happy exertion of courtly skill or artifice.

Having learned from Mary soon after her arrival that her brother was still supposed to be alive, and having reason to believe that he, too, secutor, except that he is calling for blood, and I for was a Catholic, she made it her business to see that no communication might be opened between him and her granddaughter. For her own satisfaction, she instituted inquiries on that head, and learned that the young Earl of Tyrconnell, by which title he was known on the continent, hav. ang early lost the faithful protection of Hugh O'Neit had since found a welcome and a refuge at the court of Isabella, the Infanta of Spain, then governing the Low Countries. The intelligence was far from being uppleasant to the countess; for since she could entertain no hope of her grandson being reared a Protestant, it was fluttering to her pride that he enjoyed the favor and protection of a sovereign to powerful as Isabella.

(To be continued.)

The following article from the Weekly Register fliustrates most forcibly the truth of the proposition that under so-called Catholic Governments, the Ghurch enjoys less freedom of action, and the sub-

contarea he said, a factual hand out, the hand of the factor of the said, a factual band of the said o peater. Then came force. Those men in large cocked bats and a sort of military uniform, so familiar to every visitor of Paris, compelled the departure alike of pupils and masters. Lacordaire alone renained. The place was leased in his name. He de-clared, that it was his residence, and that he would pass the night in it if he were not removed by force. Leave me," he said, seating himself on a bed which had been brought in, 'I shall stay here alone with the law and , with my right.' He yielded only when the police laid their hands on him. The place was then sealed up, and Lacordaire and Montalembert were prosecuted for the crime of giving gratuitous instruction to children entrusted to them by their parents. Let us again remark, in passing, that the example of France shows us what degree of religious liberty the so-called Liberals of England and the Orangemen of Ireland would leave to us if we were not strong in the defence of the British Constitution, and our political freedom guaranteed by it. The importance of the fact will plead our excuse for so often repeating it -In ordinary cases the cause would have come before the Police courts of Paris. At this juncture, however, Montalembert lost his father, and became by hereditary right a Peer of France As such he could be tried only by his Peers, and the French law did not allow the two accused persons to be tried before different courts. Thus the humble Priest as well as the Peer was brought before the most august tribunal existing to Franco-the Chamber of Peers. The Court was real, and not (as with us, when the House of Peers sits as a Court of Appeal) merely nominal; the Judges were not a few Law Lords, but all the most distinguished men in France-the marshals and dukes of the Empire, the heads of the great families of the emigrant nobility whom the Restoration had restored to their country, and (as far as could be managed) to their property A few of the chief Prelates of France had the share in that day's glory which belonged to the young Count. The sketch of Lacordaire, which lies before us, says nothing : and this circumstance alone would have sufficed to prove that it was the work of Montalembert, for there is doubtless no other man in France who

would have omitted to mention the appearance of this noble youth and the manly eloquente of his defence of the liberty of his country-that worthy cause to which all his subsequent years have been devoted, and to which he is still a confessor in bonds. Often have we heard French Catholics speak of it with envying admiration. The plea of the accused was, that they were carrying out the Charter ; and to the argument, that they must wait until the Charter was embodied in a law, Lacordaire cloquently replied by showing that in many points (as the restoration of the National Guard, the impeachment of the Ministers of Charles X., &c.) the Government itself had done what they had done in defence of the liberty of education, and acted on the principles of the Courter without waiting for legislation. 'There is no difference,' be said, 'between me and my prothe gratuitous education of the children of the people.' This was true, but it was no less true that the principle of revolution was involved in one and the other, and that authorities who avail themselves of a revolution must of necessity make it their first step in prevent its going farther. The sentence of the Peers was necessarily against the accused, but the moral victory went with them. They were sentenced to the least penalty allowed by the law (a fine of the public of France an effect which has not even yet completely faded away. The daring attack of Lacordaire upon the despotic principles of the Empire, delivered as it was to the men whom the empire had made great was long remembered. He pointed out that between the decree of Napoleon on behalf of the tyranny of the University and the fall of Napoleon there was but 'two years, three-months, and twenty-one days.' 'Is that time enough to invest servitude with the garb which time throws upon all things?" 'Only five or six of the Peers before whom he thus pleaded still remain, but they will not con-

tradict, he says, Montalembert, when I say that the whole Champer, which, with its memorable reverence for the unimited liberty of defence, listened with cold patience to the other pleadings, remained under the charm of the words and of the person of he young orator.' When my age called me at a late period to a place among my Judges I found still fresh the recollection of the Priest who amid the cruel storms of the year 1831 had for a moment taken them by surprise by the enchantment of his eloquence."

The Very .Rev. Dr., McLoughlin, O.S.F., formerly resident in Limerick, and since then officiating Chaplain to the Irish Brigade to Italy, has returned from Rome.

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MR. W S. O'DHEN AND THE O'CONSELL STATUS. Paris, December 11 1862.

Dear Sir-1 send for publication the enclosed letter, which I have just received from our distingushed countryman, William Smith O'Brien.

When O'Connell arrived at the Hotel Windsor, in Paris, on the 20th of March, 1847, he had, I remember well, the Repeal button. It would not be doing justice to his memory to represent him without what he wore to his dying dying day.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly, JOHN P. LEONARD

A. M. Sullivan, Esq.

Marseilles, Dec. 9, 1862.

My Dear Leonard-As you desire to know what seems to me the appropriate inscription for the Statue which is to be crected in memory of O'Connell, I have no hesitation in saying that I agree with our friend, P. J. Smyth, in thinking that the name 'O'. Connell,' and nothing else, would speak to mackind with a greater power of eloquence than could belong to the most elaborate inscription.

O'Connell's celebrity rests not alone upon his advocacy of Catholic Emancipation or of the Repeal of the Union, but also upon his championship of the rights of the oppressed of every country on the face of the Globe.

By the English Reformer he ought to be venerated because he contributed powerfully to the accomplishment of Reform of Parliament, of Municipal Reform of the abolition of slavery, of the protection of the aborigines, of the repeal of the corn laws, &c., as well as because he was the uniform and consistant defender of the principles of civil and religious liberty.

Even those who may thing that he was not exempt from the imperfections which belong to human nature and those who may have differed from his opinions, or may have condemned some of his proceedings, must acknowledge that he was the most remarkable man that Ireland has produced since the union of Ireland with England; whilst those who had oppor-tunities of witnessing the generous impulses by which he was habitually animated, will cheerfully give the name of O'Connell the tribute of their homage, with-out analysing the labors or the qualities of our illustrious countryman.

Believe me, yours most truly, WILLIAM S. O BRIEN

J. P. Leonard, Esq, Paris.

DEATH OF AN HISTORIC CHARACTER. -- The Kilkenny Journal states that Mr. Finn, the brother-in-law of O'Connell, one of the founders of the Catholic Association, and formerly representative for the County Kilkenny, died at Tullaraon, at the advanced age of seventy-eight yers : and on the same evening a few bours previously, Mrs. Finn, the sister of the Liberator, breathed her last in an adjoining room, the one surviving the other but a few hours.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIEB - County Meeting in Kerry .- A county meeting of the inhabitants of Kerry has been held to consider the distress prevailing in Lancashire and to assist in its relief. The Right Hon. Colonel Herbert, M.P., high sheriff of the county, was in the chair. A resolution to raise funds by subscription in the county for the unemployed was moved, and was seconded by Dr. Moriarty, the Roman Catholic Bishop. An amendment was, however, proposed by The O'Donoghue, to the effect that pressing distress at home had prior claims on the meeting. The chairman refused to put the four pounds), and they left upon their Judges and on amendment, but on putting the original resolution to the meeting it was lost by an overwhelming ma-The high sheriff then dissolved the meeting jority. and left the chair, accompanied by his friends and the conveners of the meeting. The supporters of The O'Donoghue, however, kept their places, reformed the meeting, and the amendment was then put as a substantive resolution, and carried by acclamation. - Standard.

> The Cork Examiner says : - We have at considerable expenditure of our space endeavoured to do justice to the extraordinary scene which took place yesterday in Tralee upon the occasion of a meeting got up to sympathise with the movement in aid of the Lancashire distress. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we deeply regret the manifestation the result if the body was left where a fire was). which was a virtual opposition to its object. This Mrs Files had consequently to live with the corpse, manifestation took a form and exhibited an amount and the room being small, she had to leave. At of violence that we feel convinced was by no u contemplated by the mover of the amendment. The O'Donoghue admitted the existence of distress in Lancashire, and he even admitted the propriety of coming forward to its relief. But he believed that a movement for the relief of distress in Kerry should take precedence of that for the aid of Lancashire That is an opinion from which we do not dissent, and in which we earnestly believe the majority of those who mean to subscribe to the English fund likewise coincide. But admitting, what indeed we know to be the fact, that there are some who will give to England, and will not give to their own country, we believe it would have been more effica. cious to have allowed such persons to give such subscriptions as they chose, and afterwards have made use of those very subscriptions as a moral screw to press upon them the discharge of their first duty. Of even such persons we think it would be well to make a use. Whatever we may think of the behaviour of the English Government to this country, whether in the year 1848 or 1862, we know that the people of England did in the time of our sorest need exhibit a generosity of the largest and most magnificent kind. That generosity has laid us under a debt of gratitude. Why should we refuse the aid of those who were otherwise worthless towards the discharge of this debt? A grateful man does not enquire too curiously whether the time has fully come when the distress of him who relieved him once was absolutely as great as that he himself suffered. Gratitude is not too particular in its enquiries. It should be eager and spontaneous. It was not-it could not be expected, that this country should give much. Its offering at any time would be small compared to what the wealth of England would enable her to give, but in its present condition its gift would be reduced to an absolute mite. We should gladly, however, have seen the mite given without caril and in a frank and generous snirit. A mansion of some historic interest-Bally donlanhouse, county of Galway-was nearly destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The Western Stur says: -"The house or castle of Ballydonian at one time surpassed, in the magnificence of its internal arrangements and furniture, any other in the west of reland. It was one of the most ancient seats in Galway, the O'Donlans occupying it in the 14th century, when they lived in all the style of Irish princes The estate of the Donlans, of Ballydonlan, like many another in this county, became heavily encumbered, and a few years age changed owners in the great Land Mart of Henrietta-street. It was sold in divisions, the house and demesne becoming the property of Mr. John D. Mahon, of Weston. Mr. Muhon had tradesmen employed in making some important repairs when the sad accident, which every one must deplore, occurred. It is not known how the fire originated. nor are we aware whether the building was insured. The fire was confined to the central building over the great ball-room, leaving the side wings untouched. The roof fell in, but no one slept under it, and the damage to the building is less than was expected. Everything was done by those who assembled from the adjoining district to preserve the building."

can effect that by having reuts reduced and by ob. Lof an attempt to fire the South Union Workhouse. taining beneficial leases. It is the tenants who have The state of this establishment is truly lamentable. -very foolishly, indeed-raised the rents ; they, and they slone must reduce them. They can do so by joining faithfully together, and making their condition known to the landlords. One tenant can do nothing. He will be laughed at, or perhaps threatened; but such would not be the case, if the entire tenentry in one body stood before their landlord. We don't care who such a landlord is, or what may be his disposition ; he would submit at once to the just claims of his tenants. Let the tenant farmers, then, before they are utterly ruined, consult for their own safety. They must work out their own deliverance. No one else will do that for them. They puy £7,000,000 a year above the fair 'value of their land. This they should not do. It is unfair, and unjust towards themselves and the rest of their countrymen. They are bringing ruin on our trade, and leaving the poor in a starving state by such conduct. Even at this early period, three-fourths of the corn grown in the country, has been carried off to England, and the price of it is in the landlords' purses. And the people who tilled the land and resped and threshed the corn are pining in want and misery. This should not be; and it is time to put an end to it. " Lower the rents-reduce the rents-and give long leases," should be the cry of the farmers of Ireland to the landlords ; and if the good work of reform be persevered in with union and courage, depend upon it. the victory will be easily won. - Dundalk Democrat.

Bryan O'Neill, who was borne to the grave on yesterday, was of an elder branch of that royal line. His father had inherited a baronetcy and a goodly estate. The penal laws of Ireland bereft him of the one, and his sons have never assumed the alien title. Eighty years old was this the youngest of them, born whilst yet his father, Sir Francis O'Neill, of Kellystown, in fair Meath, had his broad lands and splendid home. His sire was forced to entrust his estate to the keeping of one of the favoured faith. The greedy wretch coveted the fair possession, and tricked Sir Francis. He turned him out of house and lands, and the noble Catholic, though he could have wrested his property from the traitor, did be sacrifice the honour of his soul in denying his faith, preferred the loss of his all to the perdition of his conscience. He had toiled as a labourer for his daily bread, and died of a broken heart. The son of such a man-noble, princely, and heroic - was Bryan O'Neill. Stricken with paralysis, worn with the weight of years and poverty on his death bed, an appeal was made in his behalf. He has gone since where "the weary are at rest," but there are six grandchildren and one son whom his death has langed into greater poverty. For the honour of Ireland those descendants of its Kings should be aided by its bounty. The royalty of their name, their sires' attachment to the faith of Patrick, has plunged them in the depth of suffering, where they are overwhelmed; let it be for those who reverence both to aid them to escape from this sea of sorrow. When so much has been done, it will be well to remember that above the widely-severed graves of those men of princely descent-the broken Indian exile and the poor Irish pensioner-floats the same flag-in the lands where they sleep prevails the same Government, and the shadow of ruin for their name and race has fallen in poverty and decay as both progressed across the territories that their fathers swayed. Where could so solemn a homily be written as above this tomb in the West, and that other far away toward the morning light, in the storied East -Nation.

A MODEL WORKHOUSE OFFICIAL --- An inquiry was held by Mr. H. Raffles Walthew, at the Black Horse Tavern, Kingsland road, on Friday respecting the death of Martha Huish, nged seventy-four

The deceased was the widow of a furrier, at 32 Willow-street, Shoreditch, and lived in a room with another woman. Her sole means of living were 1a 6d per week and a loaf of bread from the union. Her son had some time since allowed her 1s. per fortnight, but he discontinued that allowance, and she fell into great penury. On Wednesday morning she died suddenly. Mr. Waller, the coroner's officer, requested Mr. Hildew, relieving officer of St. Leonard's, to remove the body, so that the other woman, Mrs Sarah Files, might not have to sleep with the corpse. Mr. Hildew merely raplied, 'Let the woman put out her fire,' (it had been said that typhus fever might be

In our opinion it is only the tenants themselves ATTEMPT TO BURN THE SOUTH UNION WORKHOUGE. who have the power to reform the land , code. They - A pauper boy, aged 14, was convicted on Tuesday The inmates seem to be wholly beyond the control of the officials .- Post.

THREATENING NOTICES. - Three threatening notices were posted in the town of Donegal on the night of the 13th inst., one on the workhouse gate and two on the gate of, the chapel-threatening any of the tenants of Lord Arran who would pay rent to bia agent, Mr. Syms, until they got a reduction. It appears that the reats on this property have been re-cently raised ; and it is with the view of intimidating his lordship to lower them that the notices were posted .- Freeman's Journal

We regret to learn that fever has broken out in the neighborhood of Gallowes-green, which is, in a great measure, attributed to the quantity of manure that has accumulated there for some time .- Limerick Revårter.

MIXED MARRIAGES-A UNUEL UASE .- At Cork Poice Court, on Saturday, the following romarkable case occurred. It affords a striking illustration of the cruelty and injustice resulting from the present state of the Marriage Law in Ireland :--

Mr. J. C. Blake, on behalf of Mr. Tarrant, Thomasstreet, prosecuted Mary Anne Collins for abusive and threatening language. Mr. Blake said that the complainant's son and the defendant had been intimate. and the result of that intimacy was that a little responsibility came home. The defendant came to Mr. Tarrant's house, abused and threatened him, and said she would get his son out of Cork. He (Mr. Blake) might also mention that the defendent went into the workhouse for the purpose of coercing Mr Tarrant's son to support her, she alleging that he was her husband, but when the matter came before the court the statement was disproved in toto.

Mr. Tarrant, the complainant, was then sworn and deposed as follows :- I know Mary Anne Collins ; I live in Thomas-street; she came to my house ou Tuesday night beastly drunk ; she thundered at the loor; I went out and saw her in a state of drunkenness ; I put my hand on her back and said-' If you have any complaint to make, come at ten in the morning, for you're drunk now-go away;' she moved away and called me 'a robber,' and said that my family were robbers: I told her if she did not go way I would get a constable ; I went to get one and she pursued me, and as she did, she got a Leavy fall on the street ; I left ber there and went for a constable, but before he came she was gone.

Mr. Hall-Now, what have you to say to this Mary Anne Collins ?

Defendant-I went up, Sir, on Tuesday to Me Tarrant's house, where my husband lives-

Mr. Hall - But it appears he is not your husband Defendant - He is, Sir, and there is my marriage certificate-1 lived with him and had two children by him.

The defendant here handed to the bench a document signed by the Rev. Mr. Casey. C.C., certifying that the Rev. Mr Hurley married James Tarrant and Mary Anne Collins, at the Catholic chapel of St. Anne's Shandon, on the 5th of February, 1850

Mr. Hall - Is this a copy of the certificate?

Defendant- I got it from the clergyman who married us, and I am married 12 years. Mr. Blake - The fact is, Sir, that they are of differ-

ent religious-he is a Protestant, and she is a Catholic, and a Roman Catholic priest married them Defendant-I went up to his house, and he said

his son would not be there that night. Mr. Hall-Well, I must say, Mr. Blake, that in marrying and forsaking this woman, the young man

has committed a very great outrage. If he is a Protestant and she a Roman Catholic, of course the marriage as being celebrated by a Roman Catholic clergyman is illegal, but it appears her husbaud has even brought her into his father's house. I cannot refrain from saying that this young man has been guilty of a very great outrage on this woman.

Defendant-I have plenty of witnesses to prove that we lived together - and in the next room to his father and mother, and that I had children by him in the next room to them.

Mr. Hall--- I have made up my mind to dismiss the case under the circumstances-I will not even give the bail-bond.

Mr. Blake But the man is ready to swear he is afraid of this woman.

Mr. Hall-Ob. I believe he is ready to sweer anything. I will dismiss the case ; but see, ma'am, dout go ioto this man's house again.

Defendant - I will not, Sir, but I will make his son upport his ch During the bearing of the case, the defendant had by her side an intelligent little girl of about nine Scare.

fect less of civil and religious liberty than they enjoy under the rule of non-Catholic Great Britain It may also be remarked that France, in her interference with Freedom of Education, does but logically reduce to practice the theories of the Liberals of this Coutisent :--

The cause which brought the Count of Montalembert and the Abbe Lacorduire before the House of Peers was the liberty of education. Napoleon I. had placed education absolutely in the hands of the infi del University of France ; and under its management French education was, in truth, an elaborate and careful process for the purpose of eradicating from the minds of Oatbolic youths the lessons of faith and piety which they had learned upon the knees of their muthers Upon Lacordaire himself we have already seen what had been its effect. No wonder be folt even more keenly upon the question of education as a Catholic and a Priest, than as a lover of liberty. The Government of the Restoration had never conceded to the Catholic Church liberty of education thus illustrating what we have already said, that it was for granting to the Church favors which it by no means needs, not liberty which is esseutial to its prosperity. . The Revolution of 1830 seated the Duke of Orleans on a revolutionary throne in the name of Liberty. A new Charter was sanctioned, and among its must important articles was the last, which pro mised that provision should be made with the least possible delay for public instruction and the liberty of education. This promise was broken. It was not until the Government of Louis Phillippe was overthrowp by the Revolution of 1848 that a measure in favor of freedom of education was passed, which was in France an enormous gain, and to which the friends of free education and of the Catholic Church are at this moment appealing, although to England we should justly consider it a very serious infringement of the rights of parents in directing the educa tion of their children. So far does the freedum which, thanks be to God I - in spite of governors the desire of whose hearts and whose daily scheme is to deprive our children of their faith - is secured to the Catholics of England and Ireland by the British Constitution, exceed that which on the Continent even the most carnest friends of freedom and the most faithful sons of the Catholic Church dare demand for ber. To return, however, to 1830 Weeks and months passed away, and the promised law to secure liberty of education was not proposed. It was evi-dent the Government intended to evade the fulfil ment of the promise. The University availed itself of the opportunity to strotch its pretensions farther than ever. The Clergy had hitherto been allowed to teach gratuitously the children of their choirs. At Lyons the representative of the University now demanded that these children should be sent to him. Lacordaire, Montalembert, and their friends resolved to carry the "war into the enemy's country. They published a notice that it was plain "liberty must be taken not given ;" and that as the University had now pursued liberty of education even to the care of the choir boys, they would at ouce open a free school in Paris ... Opened it was, May 7, 1831. Notice was given in due form to the Prefect of the Police; La-cordairs opened it with "a short and energetic discourse; parents sent their children; Lacordaire. Montalembert, and Le Coux undertook the teaching in person. Before two days had passed, the authorities interfered by force. A Commissioner of Police montane party are in a sort of ecstacy."

IBISH INTELLIGENCE.

DRATH OF THE REV. B. ESMONDE, S. J.-This vene rable and faithful servant of his Master has passed from a life which he spent in the promotion of God's glory, and for the welfare of his kind, leaving behind him an example of Christian charity, meekness, and benevolence. His whole life may be regarded as one continuous virtue. Called carly, he worked zealously through his long career for the good of others, and he fell asleep when his boly and selfsacrificing work was done. A profound scholar and an accompliabed gentleman, gifted with intellect of a high order, and possesse i of a native and forcible eloquence which made him most effective in the pulpit, still he was as humble as a child, and the graceul simplicity of his manners endeared him to the mor, amongst whom he always wished to be. Like the founders of the illustrious order of which he was such a worthy member, his whole existence was deoted to Gods work, and while old age and infirmity deprived him of bodily health, they left his fine manly intolligence unimpaired, and it may be said that he sank to rest in the midst of the harvest of good which he had sown and seen ripen around him. Through ears of suffering he bore his cross meekly, and at ight o'clock on Monday morning he resigned his pare spirit into the hands of his Maker, at the patriarchal age of 74 years .- R.I.P. - Freeman's Journal.

His Holiness the Pope has transmitted, through his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, a beautiful silver medal, accompanied with his apostolic benediction, to Mr James Duffy, publisher, Wellington-quay, Dublin, in recognition of his services to morality and religion by the publication of useful and pious works.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY SIR R PREL-On Saturday, ; ir Robert Peel visited the Uatholic University, the Chief Secretary being accompaniea by Dr. Nugent, Inspector-General of Lunatic Asylums. The visit was private and unofficial, no intitation having been given of the Ohief Secretary's intention. Rev A. O'Longhlin, Dean of St. Patrick's Collegiate House, attended Sir Robert Peel, and showed the party through the lecture halls, the library, and other rooms of the temporary University buildings. As it was near four o'clock when the visit took place, the lecture for the day had closed. - Freeman's Journal.

The Evening Mail is indignant with Sir Robert Peel for paying a visit to this institution. It says :---This visit, indeed, one hardly have been a more whim - an act of thoughtlessness - the fruit of simple curiosity to see the interior of a sort of classic mansion. It compromises the individual and the .Government too much for that. It has revived, and must have been intended to revive, the hopes of the charter agilators, and in a delicate way for a beginning, to bring round again that good understanding between Dr. Cullen and the present Government which Sir Robert's fresh and frank Protestantism discomfited. So throughout the city to day the Ultra-

Captain Bagwell Purefoy, Greenfield, county Tipperary, has abated his numerous tenantry twenty-five per cent on the year's rent, and further allowance to all widows on his extensive estates. This is a specimen of a good landlord indeed.

night she slept on the floor, as she occupied the only bed.

The jury indignantly asked Mr. Hildew how he would have liked himself to sleep with a corpse, and he replied, 'That was quite a different thing. He had not transgressed the law. It was not part of his instructions to remove the body, which, had it been removed to the dead house, might have caused typhus fever to have broken out' (laughter).

Dr. Leonard said there was no fear of contagion, as the dead-house was one of the best constructed in London.

The Goroner said that the relieving officer's conduct was disgraceful, and that though he might have acted according to the strict letter of the law he had been guilty of great inhumanity. The jury returned a verdict-' That deceased died

from extravastion of blood on the brain, and that the ury consider the conduct of Mr. Hildew most unfeel ng, and request the coroner to bring the facts of the verdict to the notice of the board of guardians.'-London Standard.

A jury was empaunelled to assess damages in a breach of promise case before Mr. Hitchcock, one of the Masters in Chancery, yesterday. The plaintiff was Isabella Ruttle, 21 years of age, the daughter of a Dublin solicitor, who, in consequence of her father's decease, was obliged to take the situation of a governess in the family of Captain Graham, of Cashel. The defendant was the Captain's brother. He was 24 years of age, and held the appointment of medical officer in the Dundrum Dispensary, County Tipperary. From the correspondence pro duced, and other evidence, it appeared that he not only promised marriage to the young lady, but had formally proposed for her to ber brother and her mother, but the match was broken off through the interference of his family, on the ground that he had an income of only ±90 a year, on which it would be impossible for him to support a wife, two servants, and a horse. As to damages, counsel declared that the defendant's brothers would not pay them, and that he would have to go through the Insolvent Court, and perhaps lose his situation. On the other side, counsel stigmatized the defence put forward as highly dishonourable. The jury retired, and, after an absence of a few minutes, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, with £250 damages.

T. P. Peyton, Esq., coroner, held an inquist on Thursday at Boyle, on the body of a woman named Bridget M. Dreney, who died from want of food and clothing on the day previous. Her body was in a wretched state of emaciation. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facis. The other members of the family are in a wretched state of want.

SHOOTING THE LANDLORDS .- We find, by a letter which appeared in Mooncy's Express, and which we give elsewhere, that there are other Irish-Americans besides Mr. Mooney, who are so exasperated against the Irish landlords as to permit their common sense to be stifled by their anger. It is infamous, the conduct of those unthinking men, themselves comfortable and happy at a safe distance, to waft such diabolical counsels across the Atlantic, to their poor countrymen at home. In the opinion of those insane men, "the torch that would light us to liberty's way," is the torch of the midnight incendiary 1- Waterford. Citizen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHAQUER AND PRO-VESSOR FRANCIS NEWMAN. - The following letter has appeared in reply to one which was addressed by the hatter gentleman to Mr. Gladstone : -11, Carlton House Terrace, Dec. 1, 1862.

My Dear Sir I am sure you will receive induigently a statement in your recent letter on American affairs, published in the Star, touching a matter uot of opinion but of fact.

I have never to my knowledge expressed any sympathy with the Southern cause, in any speech at Newcastle or elsewhere, nor have I passed any eulogium on President Davis In dealings, whether with South or North, I have thought it out of my province to touch in any way the complicated question of uraise or blame.

Perhaps I should end here ; but I cannot avoid adding, that I think myself a much botter friend to the Northern Americans, if it is not presumptuous to use the phrase, then those who have encouraged and are encouraging them to persevere in their hopelees and destructive enterprise. Among these 1 of course assign to you the prominent place, merited alike by your distinguished powers and your audoubled sincerity. Believe me, Dear Sir, faithfully yours,

To Professor Newman, W. E. GLADSTONE. Mr. Francis Newman rejoins in a lengthy letter to Mr. Giadstone. No new point, however, is made by the Professor.

GAVAZZI AT DERBY. - To the Editor of the London Tablet. -- Dear Sir My attention was called on Tussday last to a poster announcing that Gavazzi would deliver two lectures in the Athensoum, Derby, on the following day, the first to commence at 2 p.m., and the second at S, the subject of the latter being-Victor Emmanuel, Staty, Garibaldi and the Pope .went to the neighborhood of the Athenaum at a few minutes before eight in the evening, when I saw an 'immense crowd of six or eight elderly ladies and two gentlemen rushing towards the entrance. But, judging from the lamb-like aspect of these, and the entire absence of even the shadow of an Irishman, that there would be no row, I left the scene, and returned again a few minutes before 10, when I found the Athenseum wrapped in total darkness, and not so much as a broken egg, a bit of shillelagh, or a torn coat tail to tell that a battle had been lost and won. I sincerely trust, Mr Editor, that other towns, at which the before named irreverend gentleman may call to pick ap a lew coppers from the simple tools of interested vicious bigots, will follow the example of Derby, and let hun exhibit his black boyey unmolested, and let his his dupes quietly swallow their full pennyworth of the vile pabulum provided for them. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, CHORIC. Derby, Dec. 11th, 1862

Two of the sisters of the woman M'Lachlan, of Glasgow murder notoriety, are about to emigrate to Australia. One of them has been dismissed from service for no other reason, apparently, than her close relationship to the alleged murderess. Another sister, as we have already stated, is reported to have become insane.