## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. \_\_\_\_ NOVEMBER 23, 1866 2 Martin Contraction and the second state

157.9

bumiliation: Even Clara was too young a Catholic quite to understand it, though she, too, felt as she, had never felt before. at the beginning of. Lent. She felt that the Catholic Church requires her, children to serve God in love and gladness even in the most solemn times of her bumiliation ; and there was a natural cheerfulnessin her still subdued manner that she had never even attempted in Pusevite days.

She followed Catherine to the altar-steps; and as she too knelt, and heard the trembling tones of the Bishop's voice repeat the solemn words to her, ' Memento, homo, quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris,' she raised her head in calm | emanate from such a contemptible source. Fanatics and grateful joy to receive the sacred emblem .---A sense of trusting peace that she was really in her Father's house,-really the restored child, permitting their University to be affiliated to an inwho yet mourned on that she had ever strayed,for love of the exceeding tenderness that had received it back again stole over her soul, and once more seemed to swallow up everything in the one sweet thought, 'I have sought, and I have found.'

To be Continued.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

CONVOCATION. - The graduates of the Queen's Col leges have given a remarkable illastration of the advantages of the system under which they have been trained, and which they seem so anxious to preserve intact. Perhaps, there never was so curious an exhibition as that which they enacted on Friday last. Bad manners, revolting bigotry and contemptible were amongst the least of their faults; and, certainly, the open avowal of one of the speakers of infidel opinions left nothing to be desired by the admirers of the Mixed System in point of advocacy and consistency. When a 'learned' body meets together, we may expect some folly, but it should be folly of a grave order. At election time the students of Trinity College are boisterous and intractable. They delight in cat-calls, screaming, whistling, refrains of nigger melodies, and such other manitestations of wit as modern schoolboy genius indulges in. But then the students of Trinity College are ' students,' young men with the notions and weakness of youth, boys who are supposed to be foolish, and who are allowed to play their childish pranks with impunity. The graduates of the Queen's University, or rather the staid and well formed members of the Queen's Colleges, are quite a different stamp. They are old enough to have sense. They are all men who have a certain rank in life, who have assumed responsible positions, who have embraced some profession, who are, in fact, recognized members of society, and whose examples is a matter that concerns more than themselves. These men have been brought up in a liberal, imbued, as we are so frequently told, with liberal ides, taught to be tolerant, and told to be enlightened; and yet we find them displaying, on the first available opportunity, qualities that are perfectly irreconcileable with all our received notions of education. The fact that an accident gave a parcel of overgrown schoolboys an opportunity of expressing their opinions about the rights of others. should have made the men so unexpectedly favored modest and discreet. But the graduates had neither modesty, discretion, manners, nor graciousness .--They hissed the Vice Obancellor when he made an allusion to the supplemental charter. He remon-strated, and he was hissed more violently. He alluded to the necessity of observing decorum, and he was hissed again. He paused in evident astonishment at the vulgarity which confronted him, and the vulgarity indeed became more audacious. In fact, the Vice Ohancellor was all but cried down by unseemly clamor, and this not by schoolboys, but by gentlemen of position' who presame to dictate to the people of Ireland on matters affecting their most important interest. Nor was this all. When a discussion arose, and the views of opposite parties were taken into consideration, insults were substituted for arguments; and the Catholic graduates were obliged to leave, in indignation and disgust, a scene in which they could not take part without a surrender of principle and a forfeiture of manhood. Fortyfive Catholics rose and left St. Patrick's Hall, because their feelings were outraged by observations which no gentleman would have used, and which none would have permitted. And yet the insult was offered by one who studied in the Queen's University, and took out his degrees there, and was given in presence of the men who have the care of the character and reputation of that institution. There was no remonstrance, no interference with this obnoxious proceeding; it began and ended almost without notice; and this is one of the practical results of that 'glorious' system which the people of Ireland are encouraged to support and admire. Now, we do not mean to enter into the arguments advanced by the graduates against the supplemental charter, which they cannot defeat. It would be a waste of time to remark on such puerilities. Not a single observation was made in Convocation worthy of being noticed. Mr. Donnell, and the speakers who sustained him, displayed an amount of ignorance that is really amusing, and that seems to afford a pressing reason for reform in the system which turns out such distinguished' men. But what we are concerned to notice, and what it is our business particularly to refer to, is the fearful scandal which the glaring misconduct of the graduates has produced. For, as we have before remarked, these graduates are not boys; they are young men-some of them doctors of law, some of them doctors of medicine, some of them engineers, and many of them slergymen of the Presby-terian Church. From such an assembly gravity of demeanor and respectability of conduct might reasonably he expected : and yet from this assembly nothing proceeded but contention and scurrility .--All the bitterness of small minds was displayed by them; all the vindictiveness of mean dispositions was and aciously manifested. They had no respect for their superiors, and, of course, they have none for themselves. They hissed and groaned whenever a liberal sentiment was expressed or a liberal proposal was made; they shouted and applauded whenever anything bigoted and insulting was uttered. And this is really the fruit of the Mixed System ! Doctors, lawyers, clergymen, forget their dignity, cast aside their respectability, and become brawlers for the sake of offending and annoying their neighbors. It is idle to suppose that these men had any principle at heart. Principle is never sustained by such tactics, and it never gives rise to such manifestations. It produces conviction, and conviction is calm, because it impaits a sense of security. But the poor, pitiful crowd of excited and exasperated fanatics who stormed in St. Patrick's Hall, who made themselves ridiculous, and who were violent without reason, and clamorous without effect, represented nothing but that ineradicable prejudice, which a certain class of Irishmen entertains and cherishes. There was not even a modicum of reason in the best of the arguments which they used. They had intended to be insolent, and they were so; but the only body they njured was themselves. We cannot too highly commend the course pursued by the Oatholic graduates. It was marked with a dignity and conscious pride-indeed we might say a sense of superiority-which contrasted effectively with the conduct of their opponents. Although beaten on the mere question of voting, they achieved a real victory; and those who selected a nameless barrister for the seat which Dr. Mapother would have adorned, and those who rejected the reasonable. proposal which men like Ohief Justice Monnhan and Oashel and Thurles, where small parties of voters Justice O'Hagan approved of, may be safely left to found great difficulty in making their way to the the censure which their own conduct conveys, and poll, and several violent encounters took place.which it needs no words of ours to express. The Dundalk Democrat.

only feeling that can be elicited from a liberal mind. is one of regret that such an exhibition of intolerance should have taken place. After all, we have come to times when fair play is regarded as a jewel, and those , who discard the gem 'must abide the imputation which its rejection, implies. No one wants to interfere with the Queen's Colleges; no one need want: to interfere with them. They have within themselves the seeds of their own destruction. Their existence is an abnormal one; their paltry success cannot endure. Catholics have no envy of those institutions, for they are not powerful enought or prominent enough to excite such a feeling. They would be satisfied to let them run, undisturbed, their short-lived course, but they will not, certainly, put up with the arrogance and presumption which generally overshoot the mark, and we certainly think, after the exhibition in St. Patrick's Hall, the Catholics of Ireland would demean themselves by stitution whose graduates are capable of the conduct which will be found reported elsewhere. 'A Queen's University degree has never been held in high re-We forbear from remarking upon the rank pute. which those who cling so desperately to the institution must for the future hold in public estimation .--Ulsier Observer.

al come délaré sur sér color d'ant resulta de la clara en construction de la comercia de la comercia de la com

MR. HENNESSY'S CANVASS. - In the course of a speech delivered by Mr. Housessy, at a meeting held to support the canvass at the Town Hall, Wexford, on Monday, he said : You will expect me to state what I have done in Parliament, though, perhaps, you know something about it already (cheers). You remember the Bishops' famous pastoral in '59, and the various points it urged the Irish members to carry. Of all these points only two, the amendments of the poor law, about the treatment of little children in workhouses, and the condition of the Irish Catholic poor in workhouses and prisons in England, have been accomplished by me (loud cheering). As I see in this densely crowded hail to night, and I am very glad to do, a large number of young men, I may also refer to my labors, partly successful, in throwing open the appointments in the civil service to free public competition (cheers). On this subject I defeated Lord Palmerston, who was a staunch supporter of the old system of patronage, a corrupt ays-tem by which the Government bribe members of Parliament with petty places, to be distributed in another kind of bribery by the members amongst their constituents. That system I attacked. I carried the Government a motion for an inquiry into it. and the result has been, on the one hand, to give additional facilities to young men rising in life, and, on the other, to strike at the scandalous system of parliamentary patronage (cheers). If you send me to the House of Commons again (loud cries of 'We will-you are safe ") I shall, next to the essential interests of Ireland herself, devote myself so completing my labors on this subject; and by flinging open, I trust, the whole of these appointments to open competition, thus give a chance of obtaining a position to young men, destitute of rank, or fortune, or great friends, but possessing industry, ability, and an honorable ambition (cheers). [Having referred at some length to the foreign policy of the late Government, the hon. gentleman remarked]-and now, in looking back at my opposition to the Whig party in Parliament, I will ask you what is the monument Lord Russell and the Whigs have left? They are gonr as a Government ; what is their monument? The pyramids of the Nile are supposed to be the tombs of the Egyptian sovereigns, and a Frenchman has ingeniously calculated that it would take two thousand ordinary graves to make one pyramid of Egypt .--Lord Russell and the Whigs have far exceeded this. for their monument consists of two millions of Irish graves (loud cheering) - a thousand pyramids of Egypt (long continued cheering).

Mr. George having reseived the appointment of puisne judge in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, the Speaker's writ for a new election for the county of Wexford, will be issued in a few days. We had hoped; and indeed understood that Mr Ram, of Ramsfort, would come forward as a candidate for the representation in Parliament of the county where his large estates are situate. Had he done so, it is probable that there would have been no opposition to his return. But he declines the honor which was within his grasp, and Mr. Kavacagh of Borris in the county of Carlow has come forward on the Tory interest which had returned Mr. George. He has the reputation of being a good landlord, and is, we understand, popular with the peasantry. His family-one of the oldest septs in Leinster-were Cathelics until a recent date. Indeed, we believe his father was the first Protestant of the family. Should he be elected it will be necessary on all occasions to carry him to his seat in the House of Commons. for it is his misfortune to have come into the world without hands or feet .- Weekly Register. The London Gazette of Tuesday contains the Speaker's announcement that in six days from the 23rd inst., he will issue his writ for an election of a member to supply the vacancy caused in the representation of the County of Wexford, by the elevation of Mr. George to a seat in the Irish Conrt of Queen's Bench. At present, there are but two candidates in the field-Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. Pope Hennessyand they both come forward as supporters of che Derby Administration. It 18, however, reported that the Hon. Colonel White intends to offer himself on the same principles that have secured the return of his brother for Tipperary. THE TIPPERABY ELECTION .- The Tipperary election has ended in the return of Captain White by a considerable majority. The polling commenced on Saturday morning, and the supporters of both candidates were early in the field. Mr. Gill did not put in an appearance. The greatest possible interest was felt in the contest, not only in the county itself, but in Dublin also. The first return transmitted to us was from the head quarters, Clonmel, at 11 o'clock, when the numbers were - Waldron, 212 ; White, 76. The tenantry of the different landlords in that part of the county marched in bodies and plumped for Waldron. A thousand soldiers and police were on duty there. The tenantry on the Lismore, Glengall, and Donoughmore estates all voted for Waldron -At one o'clock, Mr. Weidron was in a majority on the total of the four polling places, viz.,-Clonmel, Nenagh, Thurles, and Tipperary, of 143. Towards two o'clock Captain White's friends evidently made enormous efforts, and the consequence was that both at Nenagh and Tipperary, which up to that had shown a majority for Waldron, the scale began to turn the other way, and at three White was in a majority which increased up to five o'clock. We have received from our special correspondents telegrams stating the close of the poll at each of the five polling places, by which if appears that in Clonmel Mr. Waldron a considerable majority, that the numbers were pretty equal in Nenaga and Tipperary, and that in Thurles and Cashel Captain White was consider ably in advance. Subjoined are the latest returns :

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND .- We recently commissioned a gentleman, fully qualified to form an car, but he was informed that it was well for bim. accurate judgment on the subject, to investigate, the condition of the crops in the provinces of Ireland. We may state, as the general results, that the wheat crop has proved to be excellent and well saved. It will prove remunerative to the farmer. Wheat, in general, came to maturity during the few days of Intensely, hot weather with which we were favored at the close of July. No time was lost in cutting it by machine or scythe where reapers could not be readily obtained. The portion which 'got the weather ' was insignificant after all. Barley proved very prolific, and commands an unusually remunerative price. Thousands of small patches were grown and reaped here and there, and gathered just at the right moment. These, preserving the bright colour so prized by brewers and distillers, command high prices. Barley is a favorite and remnnerative crop with small farmers, and the greater portion has been saved in fine condition. The oats-the staple crop of Ireland-were for some time in jeopardy. In general, they were cut and stooked in fine weather, some growers, who had labor at command, filled the barn yard early. Our Irish method of ' capping' the stocks, now recommended for imitation by the agricultural authorities in England, preserved the

grain, and when the stooks were lifted during this fortnight of brilliant weather, the grain was found uninjured. Some fields aid suffer heavily, especially those of heavy soil and exposed to inundation, but we have every reason to believe that the oat crop, as respects the grain, will be more than an average. Altogether, our cereals have been saved in far better condition than those of the midland and northern. counties of England. Turnips and mangolds have succeeded admirably, and, indeed, were never finer. We regret to say that the disease has attacked the potato, and that in a most capricious manner. In one place the while kinds have gone, while the red and pink varieties are safe; in other the reds and pinks have failed, while the whites are untouched. the remaning half is not only perfectly sound, but abundant. There is a large crop of sound tubers after all, and the greater portion 'touched' will supply excellent provision for pigs and poultry. The early meadows have been saved well, and the crop was most luxurious; the later meadows have been saved with great difficulty, and have suffered from the weather. First-class hay, notwithstanding the abundance of the crop, will bear a high price in the spring .- Irish Times.

IRELAND ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTY - THE CAUSES -For centuries Ireland has been England's difficulty. During the seven hundred years that she has been subject to the foreign yoke sha has always been a a thorn in the side of the invaders, and never lost an opportunity of attempting the recovery of her inde-The modern history of the country is pendence. merely a detail of what English writers call rebellions, and scarcely has a generation of Irishmen pass-ed away without protesting, and usually in arms, against the possession of their country by the Eng lish enemy. This fierce and umitigated hostility has been perpetuated not more by the inherent love of freedom and independence of the Celtic race than by the preverse, impolitic and tyrancical rule of the stranger. We cannot find amongst the ru'ers of England one that has not aggravated the evils and added to the causes of discontent. The present condition of Ireland is the gravest accusation that can be brought against England. Blessed by nature, as she. has been, with a fertile soil, a propitious climate extensive mineral deposits, great water powers, a fine geographic position, intermediate proximity to the Old world and the New, affording facilities of commercial intercourse to the most productive and enterprising States of both continents, supplied on all her coasts with some of the finest harbors in the world, and blessed with a race of inhabitants who, it may be said, without fear of any imputation, has no

superiors physically or i\_tellectually, she is to-day, as she has been during the afflictive misrule of what has been in mockery called the sister country, the most impoverished, the worst governed, the most ill treated and miterable of the nations of Europe. Turkise bondage, in its hardest infliction, was a mercy when compared to the helotism imposed by the iron rule of England.

We will be told that these are things of the past, a more enlightened ers has dawned and a more generous policy has been adopted. Gladly would we accept such a conviction, but facts are stubborn and too obvious to admit of such assurance. Irelandwhich before the reign of Henry II. was a powerful State, both by sea and land, which sent her manumarkets of bns and CI CUICES LO

Orosemagien. His brother said he could sit on the in most cases the titles were limited to life, or short could march on foot !... Onward then the prisoner and his escort proceeded to Orossmaglen, distant about two miles, and when he arrived there an information of some kind was made and he was sent of to Newtownhamilton, where he remained till yesterday morning, when he was marched back again to Crossmagien, to be brought before the magistrates and charged with Fenianism.

From a Correspondent-Crossmagien, October 26. Much interest was excited to day in this place by the fact that a respectable landholder, Mr. Laurence Roche of Muliaclos, near Ardee was arrested at Oulloville races, and sent to Newtownhamilton Bride well, and tried here on a charge of Fenianism. Oapt. Greene, R.M and Mr. Johnston presided at the trial. The capture was made by Head Constable Burns, who acted under Sub-Inspector Black of Newry, who was here acting as locum tenens for Mr. Holmes, S.I. Mr. Philip Callan; barrister instructed by Mr. C. M'Mahon, Solicitor appeared for the prisoner. Head Constable Burns' information was read .- In it he stated 'that Mr. Roche was pointed out to him as a person belonging to the Fenian conspiracy.'

Cross examined by Mr. Callan-I never knew or saw Mr. Roche before Wednesday ; I never heard any thing against him : but as I heard that a Fenian demonstration was to take place at the races, in opposition to a party called the 'Tights,' and as Mr. Roche was pointed out to me as a Fenian, by a person whose name I refuse to give, I took him into custody. On these grounds I felt justified in swearing that I believe the prisoner to be a Fenian, and in arresting him.

Sub Inspector Black sworn -- I was acting officially at the races; I did not know of the arrest until after it was made ; I did not feel myself at all responsible for the act; I told some of Mr. Roche's friends, who were remonstrating against the arrest, that they might consider themselves very safe in not being in a like position ; I said this in a jesting manner ; but I admit I would have acted on the statement as Burns did.

A remand of Mr. Roche was then asked for. Mr. Callan remarked on the monstrous conduct of the officials in the course pursued towards Mr. Roche, and said the outrage committed on his person was aggravated by their present attempt to shield their gross misconduct and blundering.

Mr. M'Mahon observed that Mr. Roche's position and the stake he had in the county of Louth were a sufficient guarantee that he at least would not be found in the ranks of the disaffected and those who shop in Dublin, and subsequently found his way to sought the overturning of the social relations of this country. That the conduct of Sergeant Burns in | pacity, and last week he was charged with larceny arresting a gentleman, even on his own statement, at the whispering suggestion of some base blood diary magistrate, and now stands committed for blood sucker, without enquiring as to his character | trial under the name of Henry Boyle. Is is charita. or requiring a sworn information from his informant. beld out no palliation whatever, and that no matter how his superiors might endeavour to shield his ignorant or malicious blunder he would take care to give him an opportunity of legally justifying it. The purest in society were not exempt from insult and injury under such circumstances

The presiding magistrates released Mr. Roche on entering into security to appear when called on .-Dundalk Democrat.

Early on the morning of October 12 Constable O'Sullivan, of the Killeagh Station, and four or five police, proceeded to Ballymacode, where they are rested a respectable young man, named John O'-Keeffe, for whose arrest the usual warrant was obtained from the Lord Lieutenant in March last ; but notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of the police to capture him, he succeeded in evading their pursuit until October 12, when he was caught at his father's house. He was escorted to the County Jail by the twelve o'clock train up from Youghal.

IRISE ILLUMINATING .- Reviewing Wyatt's work on the Art of Illuminating, the London Review says :-After the classical or quasi classical manuscripts, which come down to the end of the sixth century, of the reign of Justinian the Great, the Byzantine in. fluence prevailed ; the drawing of the figures became meagre, with a peculiar ascelic character in the heads; the colouring was harsh with an overloading of gold work and imitation of jewls. But, while Italian Gothic scribes in the West were emancipating themselves from the rule of their Byzantine teachers. and certainly before the famous Gospels which Augustine brought with him to the people of Kent at the close of the sixth century, Obristian bishops and missionaries had explored the far west, and settled ous manuscript Gospels in Ireland. Thus, Mr. Westwood, one of our highest authorities, remarks that ' at a period when the fine arts may be said to have been almost extinct in Italy and other parts of the Continent, from the fifth to the end of the eighth century, a style of art had been established in Ireland absolutely distinct from that of all other parts of the civilized world. There is abundant evidence to prove that in the sixth and seventh centuries the art of ornamenting manuscripts of the Scriptures had attained a perfection almost marvellous. The precise character of this style cannot be clearly understood without seeing the examples ; but it differed completely from the gold and silver lettered MSS. on purple or white vellum, with miniatures such as we have already referred to, in having the first pages and the initial letters of large size ornamented with marginal rows of red dots, the borders of the letters filled in with compartments, often with the most intricately coiled ribbons and lines of the greatest delicacy, with interlacings, and an endless varie: y of lacertine animals and birds grotesquely elongated, with their tails, tongues, and topknots forming elso these interlaced lines. All the MSS. of the Anglo Saxon time are of this style, some being purely Irish, others by Angio Saxon scribes, the pupils of the Irish school. The monks of Iona studied under the great Irish Saint Columba, whose college exists to this day, where several precious Oeltic relics are preserved, exhibiting a corresponding style of art in metal work and enamel. St. Aidan taught the Anglo Saxons at Lindisfarne; and Irish monks at Glastonoury, Mr. Wyatt tells us, 'spread Celtic ornament in England, whence it a had to a great extent retired with the expulsion of the ancient British.' St Boniface carried an Irish book of gospels to Germany, which is still preserved at Fulda St. Kilian to Wurtzburg, St. Gall to Switzerland, where, in the library of the Canton of that name are preserved some of the most beautiful of the old Celtic MSS. while some have long been preserved in the Ambrosian Library at Milan The famous ' Book of Kells,' in Trinity college, Dublin, is one of the most marvellous of all; and Mr. Wyatt, in trying to copy some of its intricate ornament, owns he fairly broke down in despair. In one quarter of an inch superficial could be counted, with the aid of a magaifier, no less than 158 interlacements of a slender white line edged with black, on a black ground.

remainders, and many of them have become extinct either by humiliation or in default of heirs. The following case is quite a romance of that sort of peerage and might prove the foundation for a novel if well worked upon. The first possessor of the title allud. ed to retired to an estate which he had purchased in the south part of Ireland, close to the pretty little town from which he took his title, and dwelt there till his death. He had only one child, a son, who succeeded bim in bis titles and estates. This gentle. mzn had a son, who became a, barrister, but in consequence of his having formed a claudestine mar. riage in Dublin, his father, by will, left the estate to a distant relative, as the property was not entailed. and, the title being limited, for want of a legitimate kin, for it was proved on a trial that took place in reference to the barony that the marriage was not a legal one, having been performed by a degraded clergyman, who kept a cort of Gretna Green in a place called the Straw Market, Smithfield, Dublin. The con of this barrister, and who claimed the title, was what is called in Ireland a 'wild young man,' and, by one of the extraordinary circumstances that will happen, even in the family of a peer, he was tried and convicted on a charge of baving stolen a horse, the property of a person who enjoyed the setate which he considered himself entitled to, and had claimed. There was, certainly, much vindictiveness exhibited towards the unfortunate individual, and it was supposed that he was not treated with impartial justice, for he was in public estimation, at any rate, not guilty of the felony, of which, however, he was convicted. At that time horse-stealing was a serious effence in Ireland, and he was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, but before the expiration of that time be returned to Ireland and commenced to prosecute his claim to the peerage again. He was then arrested and tried on a charge of having return. ed from transportation before his time, which was a statutable offence. The trial in this case created much interest in Dublin, and lasted several days. -It resulted in an acquittal, as there was a doubt raised as to the identity of the man, and although greatly reduced in worldly circumstances, there wrs much sympathy for him, as he was considered the rightful heir to a title and a property, both of which he certainly would have possessed but for the im-prodence of his father's marriage. In the lowest depths it is said there is a lower-still, and this un-happy man went on falling in the social scale until he could hardly have been at least much lower. --He had married an humble but respectable woman, and his eldest son became an assistant in a draper's Liverpool, where he was employed in a similar caof some prpperty and was brought before the stipen. bly supposed that the unfortunate young man's mind is more or less disordered, and that in such an unhappy state was he induced to commit the offence of which he is accused. He talks about his father baving been a Lord Obancellor, and speaks inco. herently on many subjects, but as to his being the lineal descendant of an Irish Union peer there is not the slightest doubt. - sic tran.it gloria mundi.

We regret to have to state that the first case of Asiatic cholera in Waterford has occurred this week and terminated fatally, after, as has been the case in most places in Ireland where the mysterious disease manifested itself, having been imported on board ship from an infected district in Eugland or Wales .- News

The number of deaths from cholera registered in the Dublin district last week was 118, showing an increase of 20 on the number of the week proceeding. But very many desths have occurred at the south side which have not been registered. The sanitary condition is not in the least improved ; numbers of people herd together in the most confined rooms, which have no means of ventilation, and it is only surprising that a plague even more featful than cholera does not sweep them away.

In the Dublin registration district the deaths registored during the week were 232-108 males and 124 females. In the corresponding week of last year the number was 138. The number of deaths from cholera registered during the week amounted to 92. showing an increase of 17 on the number registered in the previous week. Of these deaths, four occur-red in Rathmines district, 17 in Donnybrook district, one in Blackrock district, 15 in Kingstown district and the remaining 61 cases within the municipal boundary of Dublin. The deaths from cholera regis. tered in each of the last four weeks 65, 98, 81, 98

	Waidfog.			White,	
Tipperary,		472		543	
Clonmel		640		408	
Thurles,		562		1027	
Nenagh,		723		768	
Cashel,		446	· • • •	663	
		2843		3408	

Majority for White, 565.

We regret to state that serious rioting took place at Tipperary, Caehel, and Thurles. The scene at Tipperary is described in the despatch of our special reporter, from which it appears that stones and mud were thrown, that many voters were burt, and that the Lancers were called upon to clear the streets. -Similar scenes, it is reported, were enacted both at **\*** 

e de la décidió 🛔 de la decidió

., 19<u>1</u>1

- `

woolien cloth the marts of Italy-had her trade and commerce crushed by the jealousy of England : and see the results to day, the same as they have been ever since William the Third. To satisfy the greed of the manufacturers and merchants of Bristol, he gave the last and effective blow to the Irish manufacturers, and the population of Ireland now is purely agricultural, and the millions are solely depend eut for sustenance upon their casual employment as farm laborers. The land thrice confiscated has been taken from its old proprietors, and many of these of English decent, to enrich the Scotch adventurars. the troopers of Cromwell, and the foreigh hirelings of Orange. An irreconcileable batred existed, as might have been expected, between the robbed and the robbers : and the lapse of time, instead of mitigating this hatred, has, in too many instances, but served to aggravate it.

England, fearful and apprehensive of the outburst of an aggrieved, sensitive and chivalrous people, has used every legislative and executive contrivance to maintain the new upstart proprietary, for they contituted her garrison, and thus systematically con-tinued to the present to sacrifice the millions of natives to the ten thousand favored intruders. Every legislative enactment had in view the protection and security of these favored few, and thus all Ireland was placed at the mercy of the Protestant Squirearchy. These men were taught to believe they could do, as the sapient old Duke of Newcastle, what they liked with their own, and so confirmed were they in this belief, from unchecked indulgence in the vicious practice, that the truism which an Irish Under Secratary reiterated, ' property had duties as well as rights,' created as alarming a sensation as would the explosion of a bombshell in a crowded levee. Thus it was that no Oatholic could hold a lease, nor learn a trade; that a profligate renegade son could dispossess a Papist father; that a Catholic tutor could not be engaged to instruct ; that no Papist could ride a borse worth more than five pounds; and that Oatholics were excluded from all offices and appointments under the Crown. These enactments were in force within the memory of living men.-London Universal News.

ARREST OF MR. ROOME OF MULLACLOE .- On the second day of Cuiloville races Mr. Laurence Roche f Mullacloe, near Ardee, accompanied by his brother aud Mr. Kieran of Tallanstown, went to Oulleville races, on their own car. They proceeded at once to the enclosure and went upon the stand. Shortly after the races commenced the Head Constable of Crossmaglen, George Barns, tapped Mr. Roche on the shoulder, and he having gone down off the stand, was surrounded by five policemen. Upon his bro-ther, Mr Patrick Roche, telling him not to go with him till be learned the charge against him, the police replied by putting their guns on full cock. Mr. Roche was then escorted upwards of a mile to the police barrack, which is some distance from the railway station. He was then searched after which his brother was allowed to see him for a few moments. The brother and Mr. Gordon Jackson, a wealthy Protestant gentleman of the county Meath, offered bail to any amount to Mr. Johnston, J.P., of Ballsmill, who was there acting as a magistrate. But

END OF AN IRISE PEERAGE .-- It is a well-known fact that the heir to the 1. to Lord Lovelace, and grandson of Lord Byron, was recently found to be working as a blacksmith in a shipbuilding yard at Blackwall, London, and it is recorded that a certain earldom at one time fell to a butcher's porter, and that he was on his way from his master's stall to a customer with a basket of meat on his back when he was saluted as 'my lord,' but that he had refused to recognise his title until he had finished his job .--There are several instances of colliers, cabmen, and navvies baving succeeded to title and property, and there is nothing, therefore, in finding the end of a peerage, but it is to be regretted that the end of the ine should have been found in a police-dock, rather than working as a blacksmith or a butcher's boy; but such is the fact, for there stood in the dock of the Police Court, Liverpool, one day last week, the Mr. Johnston declined to interfere as no obarge had been made before aim against Mr. Rocke. And without a warrant from a magistrate or any sworn in Ireland were advanced to the peerage in reward information, Mr. Roche was told he should go to for having supported the union with England. But Holy Church.'- Weekly Register.

On the morning of Oct. 14 some boys who were at play in a field on the brink of the Shannon found a pike concealed in the bank drain. On the fact being made known to Capt. Smith, he, with Head-Constable Irwin and a party of constabulary, hastened to the place, and, after a careful excavation of the bank of the tributary, they succeeded in finding twelve pikebeads.

So far as the Government of Lord Derby is concerned, it is disposed to act liberally and fairly to all parties-to the Roman Catholics, not less than to the Protestantsr It is by the very nature of the case better able to do so than its predecessors were. It ought to have this recommendation at least, in the eyes of the Irish people, that it is not identified with any part of that policy from which Ireland has been suffering for the last twenty or thirty years-that it comes to the task free and unfettered, with no theories to maintain and no old interest to support. If not to this Government, then to no Government can the Irish Catholics look for any justice ; and if they reject the good offices now offered they must be content to remain grumbling and wrangling to the end of the chapte .- Standard.

Baron Plunket, Protestant Bishop of Tuam, Kildare and Achonry, is no more, after seven and twenty years incessant labours to uproot the faith of the poor of West Connaught. The deceased was the son of the illustrious Lord Chancellor, who so distinguished himself in the Irish and in the Imperial Parliaments. He was born in 1792, and was consecrated to this See in 1839. His brother, Hon. and Rev. Robert Plunker, is Dean of Tunm, and his nephew, the Rev. William O. Plunket, Secretary to to the West Connaught Church Missions, is married to the only daughthr of B. W. Guinness, M.P .--Other memoers of the family are also ' in the Church.' During the whole period of the famine the sisters of the Bishop, himself, and his daughters, and all the members of the family, were incessant in their ef-forts in the West of Galway and Mayo, especially in the district of Partry, to preselvtise the poor and kidnap their children. It is, I fear, unlikely that the present Government will confer the vacant preferment upon any one less ardent in aggressiveness upon Catholic feelings than the last souping Prelate, as a Viceroy who could select Rev. Dr. Drew, Chapain to the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, as Castle Chaplain, can hardly nominate any other than a true blue. '- Cor. of Weskiy Register.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. NEWMAN'S SERMON ' THE POPE AND THE REvolution.'-At the last moment before going to press, we receive the above publication, our review of which we must defer until next week. On a hasty inspection it appears fully to bear out the opinion we ventured to express of it a priori, that it could contain no divergence from the merit of the Archbishop of Westminster. On the contrary it is as might have been anticipated, and elegaent and outspoken doclaration on behalf of the rights of the Holy See. In the introduction the author assigns as his reason for publication, ' various reports and com ments' on his sermon have appeared. which have proceeded from information inexact in noints of detail.' The author adds, that he ' submits the whole, as he does all his publications to the judgment of the