THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL-30, 1869

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from all error in its interpretation. Let no one sccuse me of inventing this, for listen to the Protestant version of the Psalms published in verse in the Bible of 1683.

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Psaim 119 - Verse 130. When men first 'enter anto' thy word They find a light most clear And very idiois understand When they it read or hear.

The strangest part of all this 15, that whereas Protestants blame Catholics for claiming for their 'Cburch' infallibility in interpreting the Scriptures they yet claim for themselves ' individually,' (' idiots' as well as ' wise') this same power. The great objection urged against the Catholic doctrine of infallibility [or preservation from error in the interpretation of the Scripture] is, that the Catholic thereby claims for his Church a prerogative, that belongs to God alone. But if it be a crime in a Catholic to claim for his Church collectively' immunity from error in the interpretation of the Scripture, surely it is a greater crime for Protestants to claim for ' them selves individually' this same divine prerogative.

The whole difference between Catholics and Protestants in this matter of the Bible, arises from their difference or ' first principles.' ' Protestants' maintain that God inspires each individual Bible reader so that he cannot intepret erroneously. Catholics maintain that God has not promised this immunity from error to the ' individual' man, but only to the ' collective' Church. In other words Protestants maintain that every man must be his own Bible expounder-' the Bible-the whole Bible and nothing but the Bible ;' no notes-no commentators as Dr. Mattison from our waste paper basket cries out. higher wages. The notices not only treatened him, Catholics on the contrary believe, that as you but sny man who should work for him under 143. would go to an approved Doctor and not to a per week. About ten men only returned to the quack, for medicies-to an approved Lawyer work. and not to a pettifogger for Law, so in matters ecclesiastical you must apply to the Church .--What was the distinctive doctrine of the Protestant reformation of which people boast so pointed to the Commission of the Peace He plead. loudly? That every man was henceforth to be ed 'Guilts,' and expressed great regiet for his indishis own Bible expounder. And to what has it led? We have at this day upwards of three hundred Protestant sects each claiming to be the oply true Bible interpreter. Upwards of 300 religions !-- a fresh religion like a change of linen for every day of the year !

January 1-Lutheranism.

- 66 2-Calvinism.
- 66 3-John Knoxism.
- " 4-Wesleyism.
- 11 5-Swedenborgean'sm.
- " 6-John Bockhold-the-tailor-king-of-Zion.ism,

and so on until we finish up at the latter days of December with Mormonism and the Latter Day Saints.

And what did this Bible expounding by private individuals do for John Bockhold the Tailor King of Zion ? He and his followers ran naked through the streets of Amsterdam crying-Woe to Babyloa! Woe to the wicked! And he quoted Scripture the while.

And what did it teach Herman? To fancy himself the Messiah and to call upon his followers to merit heaven by killing the Priests. [Just what Garibaldi does now a-days] 'Kili the Priests ! repent ! your redemption is at band !

And what did it teach Swedenborgia to do? To say that she had conceived of the Holy Ghost-that the Holy Ghost was the lather of the child she bore.

And what did it teach Calvin to do? To cry out, ' Sin lustily, that grace may abound.'

will return that Sacred Volume into the bosom of Jesus Christ the great Judge, to be placed with his cross near to the eternal throne of the Godhead as sacred mementoes through all eternity of the redemption of mankind.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE .

The E rl of Cloncurry, in a state of mental aberration, was killed by falling from a window. Dr. Hynes, Bishop of Demerara, is also dead. Oaptain McDonald, a candidate for the Queen's County at the late election, has committed suicide.

The probable extent of the ensping flax crop in Ireland is now estimated at 250,000 acres, being nearly 50,000 more than that of last year.

Ireland has 171 persons to the square mile. Such density of population sould give Pennsylvania forty millions of inhabitants.

A man named Neligan has been incarcerated in Tralece on charge of endeavoring to seduce soldiers to become Fenians. On being bronght before the megiatrate for examination the Grown demanded, and of course obtained, his remand for a week.

The Right Hon. Baron Deasy, attended by the High Sheriff, James Sullivan, jun.; Erq, and the Mayor, William Kealy, Esq, opened the commission for the city of Kilkenny on March 15, at one o'clock. The Grand Jury, having been r swore, His Lordship congratulated them on the excellent and peaceful condition of the city of Kilkenny. Unly two cases of crime had occurred since last assizes and they were of a petty and unimportant character.

A road contractor named Bryan Rudden, engaged in the construction of a road at Tulnaree, near Carndosgh, barony of Innishowen, county Donegal, found three threatening notices on going to work on he 23d ult., attached to some of the wheelbarrows. He had some fifty men working with him up to Saturday when the greater number of them struck for

Mr. Downing, a gentleman residing in the county Cork, was prosecuted at the present assizes for sending £200 in a letter to Lord Fermoy, lord-lieutenant of the county, to induce him to get the writer ap-On Thursday Mr. Justice . 'Brien procretion. nonnced sentence. His lordship commented in terms of just severity upon the serious character of the offence, and said it would have been his duty to sentence the prisoner to a long term of imprisonment if medical evidence had no: been given that confinement would be dangerous to his health. Under these circumstances he thought the eads of justice would be satisfied by sentencing Mr. Downing to pay a fine of £200

The Kalls correspondent of the Northern Whig writes as follows :- 'The house of a comfortable farmer, named William Bryan, residing in the townland of Shancarnan, near Moynalty, county Meath, was visited on St. Patrick's night by two stalwart fellows with their faces blackened, while the owner of the house and his family were sitting round the fite place. One of the men took a valuable blunderbuss which was hanging to the wall, telling Bryan he wanted a loan of it for a few days The Camily were afraid to offer any resistance, and the intruders departed, being joined outside by two others.

THE CHURCH PARTY AND REPEAL .- The Conservaive organs pretend to attach great importance to the threat of a Repeal agitation, uttered in blustering speeches and disloyal letters by a few hot supporters of the Establishment. Eere it excites little more than ridicale The speakers and writers know fall well that, though they might be used, they never would te, never could be, trusted by the old Repeal party. -Dublin Cor. of Tablet.

CARDINAL CULLEN AND THE PROTESTANT REPEALERS. - In Cardinal Oullen's letter, which is a cal! upon Catholics to celebrate the second Sunday after Easter, the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope, he makes reference to the Ohurch Bill, thus :- ' Most important measures are now pending before the Legislature. If the great and wise statesman now at the head of affairs carry them successfully through both Houses of Parliamen we may hope that a new era of peace and prosperity But perbaps you will say; 'These people will dawn upon Ireland, and that our past sorrows and afflictions soon will be forgotten. However, we should not put too much trust in human power or wisdom; the best considered undertakings of man are frequently defeated, and in the present case private interests undoubtedly will be preferred by men of influence to the public welfare. Indeed, the votaries of ascendancy are threatening everything violent if their monopoly be interfered with, and they are so foolish and fanatical as to declare that they, in their own defence, will oppose, the Imperial Government,

speakers followed, and resolutions were passed expressing 'alarm and dismay' at the Ministerial scheme, taken twards making any compromise or accepting the provisions of the Bill. Meetings of the same kind have been held in Mohill and other places.

DEATH OF DR. MAURICE COLLIS. - Dr. Maurice Collie, who has been known in Dublin for a considerable numver of years as a skilful surgeon and physician. died at his residence, 25, Lower Baggot-street, on Souday morning. The short illness from which he died had its rise in a slight accident which uccurred to him on Monday last. It appears that he was in the act of extricating a tumour from the neck of a patient, in the Meath Hospital, when the instrument with which he operated sliped, and inflicted a small wound upon one of the fingers of his left hand. He did not consider the scar important, and accordingly took little or no notice of it until Wednesday, when be became subject to a serious illuess. It was then fourd, by several of the most eminent medical men in the city who attended Dr. Collis, that he had be come subject to a malady resulting from blood poisoning of an exceedingly vencmous nature. Every possible effort was made with a view to the lamented gentleman's restoration to health, but without effect. -Dublin Evening Post.

ONE OF THE 'REALITIES OF ISISH LIFE -A CUTICUS incident happened in the trial of an appeal case at the Limerick are zes on Saturday. The respondent on the appeal Mr. Henry Trench, had obtained at quarter sessions a decree of ejectment against a enant of his named M'snerney, whose lease was alleged to have expired by the lapse of the three lives named M'Enerney asserted that one of the lives was still in being, and this became the substantial issue On Saturday a witness was produced for the respon dent to prove that the disputed life had expi ed, and the first thing he stated was that he knew nothing at all about the matter, but that he had been promised money by Mr. Trench's bailiff to swear that the man named in the lease was dead. It further appeared that the bailiff who had suborned this ex traordinary witness had himself been convicted of perjury on a previous occasion Mr. Justice Koogh commented in strong language on the proceeding. and expressed his astonishment that a decree should bave been granted by the chairman of quarter sessions on the evidence of a 'convicted perjurer.' His lordship reversed the decision, with costs .- [Cork Examiner.

It is satisfactory to find that the Babop of Cork as disowned the extraordinary observations attributed to bim in all local reports of his speech at a mesting on Tuesday A corresponden: writes to the papers to contradict the statemen', and the bishop accounts for the error by the great rapidity with which he speaks It is a pity the reporter was not immediately corrected, and that the journals were allowed to comment upon it before it was corrected. It is stated that the words used were that Mr. Gladstone and his Bill might go 'to the well.' not to the destination which the reporters supposed. The Cork Examiner has the following remarks on the subject :-

An anonymous correspondent of the Constitution states that Dr. Gregg's 'witticism' with regard to Mr Gladstone's Bill has not been correctly represented by the reporters. Instead of saying that 'Billy Gladstone and his Bill might go to the,' ' his Lordship's allusion was to those useful members of society, the bill-stickers,' and he said the Bill might go to the wall A somewhat similiar explanation was given by his Lordship himself yesterday, and be attributed the mistake to his talking too fast. He certainly does talk fast-so fast that his tongue usually outrups his direction. We are very glad 'o receive this explanation of what seemed an out regeous breach not merely of the decorum society expects from a clergyman, but of the common decency that every gentleman is bound to observe in in public. It gives us sincere pleasure, indeed, to be informed that the bishop did not make use of the the shocking expressions attributed to him, and that his worst offince sgainst good taste was the pardonable one of making a facble attempt at a poor joke. But in justice to ourselves we must observe that we did not comment on the matter without having reasonable grounds for believing the words to have been used There was a singular occurrence in the three reports. The only material variation was that while one consigned Mr. Gladstone and his Bill to-we'll say Jericho, the other two represented the

the Fenian cause by the silly vanity and love of protesting against it, recommending that so steps be | being ' Houtsed' which has featfully and wonderfully afflic ed almost every Fesian who has done himself the bonour of suffiring imprisonment for Ireland's sake. We have known good men and true in the Fenian Brotherhood, in Ireland and Americu, who would willingly risk their lives a thousand times over to an agrarian dispute, as was surmised through the for the success of Fenianism, or for the rescue of a town, but is ascribed to a desire on the part of those Brother from the baods of his English captore; yet persons who made the attack to commit a robbery who nevertheless found themselves wholly unable to resist the opportunity of incluiging in a little untimely and vicious ' san-burstery,' and of enjoying the weak luxnry of being lionized' by their admiring friends, even though the gratification of their vanity in this respect were to result in dire evil to the cause or which they bail sacrificed their liberty or in the infliction of additional p ins and penalties on their still endnugeoned brethran. This vice-for it leserves no milder name - seems to be gaining ground every day and it is full time some steps were taken to check its forther growth. We have refrained bitherto from commenting up n it, because of our unwill ingness to hurt even the vanity of any good man around whose head shope the faintest halo of sufferings borne for Irelands sake. Our sense of duty, hovever compels us to cry sloud at lust, against the evil we complain of, nor can we wholly acquit ourselves of blame for having permitted our too tender regard for men's personal feelings to keep as silent on this subject heretofore.

FENIAPS IMPRISONING FENIANS. -If the released Fedian prisoners had the slightest consideration for their fellow-sufferers still captive, they would have taken a very different course from that which we regret to say, some of them adopted. Violent speeches asserting their adherance to their old principles, and defying the Government, was bardly a prudent course even as regards themselves; but it became simply monstrous and cruel towards those whom they left behind in Portland and Pentonville, and it required no prophet to foretell what the result would be. Col. Warren, at the Cork banquet, asid he had still faith in the sword as the means of regenerating freland, till even the Nationalist Mayor had to er press his dissent, declaring his belief that ' the true policy for Ireland was to stand by Mr. Gladstone's Government.' Of course, language of this kind at once found its way to the Orange Press, and thence to Parliament, 'ill the Government were twitted and denonaced by Tory lords for their m's akea clemency and on being pressed to answer if they intend to ra lease sny more p-isoners owing to the outcry prevailing throughout England, as well as in Parliament, on this subject, they had to reply in the negative, though we sincerely trust that general tracquillity and moderation on the part of the released prisoners may induce them to reverse their decision ere long, and open the prison gates to all who are now suffering for political offences. We trust it may not be too late to put a stop to those demonstrations which are barring the prison doors on those who are still pining in cruel captivity, and that their release may be shortly expected. - [Kilkenny Journal.

The supporters of the Established Oburch in Ireland are violently denouncing the Government measure and threats of joining in the demand for a repeal of the Union have been attered. On the other hand collections for the Fenian prisoners lately discharged are being made, notwithstanding Oardinal Cullen's probibition, and meetings of sympathy are held in many parts of the southeran counties -Times.

THE CHORCH DAFENDERS. - The long-talked-of conference of the representatives of ascendancy from the united dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough was opened in the chapter-room of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin To maintain accendancy in Ireland, thank goodness, bas become a ' forlorn hope.' It is a deeperate effort, and few, even of the more notable of its advocates, venture on it, even 10 conference. But an effort-a great effort-is to be made, and Tuesday's was but preliminary to the great three which is to take place in a few weeks. The archbishop seems to have become most dovelike and full of Christian benevolence, and, from the tone and temper of his remarks, might be described as 'open to terms.' We cannot, however, commend some of the other speakers for the modes'y of their language; and we think, to say the least of it, that the taste which prompted the Honvrable David Planket to speak of ' puppets' was bad, and that such observations were sadly out of place coming from him. He, surely, has not .orgotten the Marionette position he recently occupied before the public and be might have applied his talents and attainments to something more serviceable to the cause he seems to support than calling names to persons in high places, and indulging in safe innandoes where particulats might lead to diasgreeable explanations. We may remark that it did not require a close observer to recognise the presence of something antegoniatic in the two elements-lay and clerical-which constituted the conference. There was an absence of confidenco-no visible reciprocity-while many would say the action of the lairy was stimulated by something of suspicion as to the sincerity of their clerical brethren in the course they were pursuing. - Freeman's Journal. There is one feature in Mr. Glads one's Disendowment scheme which is of reculiar significancy, as indicating a probable solution of the Land Questionand which evidently bears the impress of Mr. Bright's hand The Glebs lands - with the exception of ten acres which the new 'governing body' of this establishment will be empowered to purchase for each parsonage, if so disposed, at a fair valuation - and all the church lands are to be transferred to the commission appointed to wind up the Church revenues, and by them disposed of-the right of pre emption being reserved for the tenant in possession. This would form a precedent for a redistribution of the land on the principle sketched out by Mr Bright when in Dab'ir, and which has been found to work so beneficially in Germany. The provision is plain and simple. The tenant is expected to pay down one-fourth of the purchase-money-the remaining three-fourths to be left on the security of the land, to be liquidated by instalments extending over a period of twentytwo years. The Premier does not mask the intention of the Cabinet in proposing this scheme for the disposal of the land property held by the Church. It is trying the 'experiment on a limited scale of break ing up property in a manner perfectly safe, casy and unerceptionable.' And he is so confident of the 'economical effect of his scheme'- in other words, so confident of the industry and enterprise of the tenant when he finds himself about to become the proprietor of the land he formerly tilled at a rack rent-that he has no doubt of 'materially improving the price to be got for the land.' This is a testimony and an augury ; a testimony of the confidence reposed in the energy and self-reliance of the people, with the immediate possession of the hand before them; and an augury that the progress of public opinion is sapping the foundations of the feudal system, and that it will impel legislation on the radical principle of land tenure at no distant date - Dub in Nation. DARING OUTBAGE IN KEBBY .- About eleven o'clock on Thursday evening last an outrage was committed within eight or sine miles of Killarney, which has earth. They are people who, removed to a new evoked much disseriefaction there. At that hour The M Gillycuddy of the Reeks, aged about 17 years, who has succeeded to the property on the death of his father, heard some noise outside the hall door of his residence, and proceeded to ascertain the cause. Having been puable to discover any persons near the garding the descent, tenure, and entail of land in house, he was in the act of going to a more remote part, when a shot was fired from behind. Happily it had not the desired effect, notwithstanding that some of the slugs grazed the bair of his head. Nothing dannted, he was about proceeding to discover by right in his premises, but comewhat mistaken as to whom the shot was fired, when a second was dis bis conclusions. It is quite a mistake to regard the charged at bim from a different direction. This like Irish Oburch ques ion as final in any sense. It is

Untold and incalculable, mischiaf has been done peretrated through the lining of his ccat, above his been the sully vanity and love of hip. The cowardly parties then made off, and though an active search is still being instituted by the police, under, Mr Smith, County Inspector and Mr. W. Colomb Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, no information whatever can be received that would lead to their arrest. The outrage is not at all attributable

HULL NOTING

through the whole premises This and no other is the opinion of Mr. M Gills cuddy bimself. The property, which is estimated to amount to about £4 000 a year, is Managed by Mr. Daniel De Courcy M'Gillycuddy, J. P., of Trales, in such a manner as to leave but little cause to the tenantry for grumbling .- Oolk Examiner.

THE ASSAUSINATION IN TIPPEBARY -FULL PARTI-CULARS. - The scene of this tragedy is the quiet townland of Kilconnell, hidden away in a valley of glorious fertility, and beauty of landscape situate some four or five miles from the town of Fethard, and about fifteen from Clonmel. The victim is, as an-neunced by telegraph, a Mr. Richard Topham, cournying a farm of about fifty acres on the town'and, The main facts of the murder are these: - On Wednead y evening Mr. Topham left his house, a comfortable thatched cottage, with a view to procure the services of a pl ughman for the following day from his brother in-law, Martin Fitzgersld, wie occupies a farm quite covvenient After transacting his business he returned in the direction of his house about half-past eight in the evening, accompanied by Fitzgerald, who having seen him a short distance parted with bim, and returned Lome. The pab which Mr. Topbam tork from the point where be parted with bis brother-in-law led by the head of Buffana Wood, to his own house. He appears to have reached in safety a point about three miles from h me, where he had to pass close to a ditch topped with a rather thick thorn bedge. It is supposed that it was from behind this hedge the fatal shuts were fired. About nine o'clock two shots, in rapid successice, were beard in the direction by a farmer living close by, but not wishing, perhaps, to exp-se bimself to peril, he went to bed without making sny inquiries as to their origin. The absence of the deceased from his house that night alarmed his relations, and early in the morning a search was institated, which resulted in the discovery of the dead body of the unfortunate man lying in the ditch I have mentioned. On examination it was found that his head was penetrated by two bullet holes, enter. ing from behind and giving colour to the supposition that he was shot at from behind. No other marks of violence were perceptible on the head, so that it may be taken for granted death was almost immediate on the reception of the wounds. What seems utterly icexplicable is that no valid cause oun be assigned for the dreadful deed. As far as I can learn from searching inquiry, Mr. Topham had had no cause of quarrel with any of his neighbours. During the seventeen years he occupied his present holding he seemed to have lived on peaceable if not on cordial terms with the people of the locality, and his personal character seems to have been in every respect above scruticy. He was married to a Miss Fitz. gerald, a Catholic, and, although be was himself a Protestant, permitted his children to be reared in the faith of their mother. His relations with his brcthers'-in-law were on all occasions most friendly,-The only circumstance that gives the faintest clue to the mystery was this-some seventeen years ago, while Mr. Topham was in the position of a land agent, he purchased some ten Acres of land over the teid of a man named Fitzgerald, who, it is said, from that nourished an implacable enmiry towards the deceased. The grandsons of this Fitzgerald-three brothers, John, James, and William, brat consins to the people-in-law of Topham - at present occupy a small farm on the townland of Buff ina, and towards them the suspicions of the authorities pointed as the probable authors of the murder. It is only justice to

were crazy.' Granted. I firmly believe they were. But they had at least a method in their madness, for they did these things strictly logically from Protestant premises.

And what did it lead Luther to do? To add to the text of Scripture. In the Catholic version Luther found the 28 verse of iii. c. of the Epistle to the Romans, to run thus: ' We account a man justified by Faith without the works or kick the Queen's Crown into the Boyne." of the Law.' But Dom Luther who wished to get to beaven without troubling himself about good works, was not content with this reading and forthwith by force of private interpretation, The Batablishment must go and Repeal must come. added the word 'alone' to the original text-'We account a man justified by Faith 'alone' without the works of the law.' Melancthon his friend and mentor told him that that was not the true reading. What did this zealous Bible ex. in my belief, the result would be if a popular vote pounder answer. 'So 1 will. So I command Let my will be instead of reason. I, Martin not, whether he indicate it or not, the world knows Luther will have it so.' "The word 'alone' shall remain in my New Testament. Although all the Papists run mad; they shall not take it thence. It grieves me that I did not add two other words.' He wished it to read. We ac count a man justified by Faith [alone] without [all] the works of [all] the law. Such ought to have been Luther's bible.

What wonder then I ask you, that the Catholic Church warns her children to beware how they presume to interpret the Bible unaided by the guiding spirit of the Holy Ghost, acting through the Church of God. But this is not to be enemies of the Sacred Scriptures; it is to be their preservers their protectors.

No! no! my friends, the Catholic Church and Catholic Priests are not the enemies of the Bible. It was she and they that received it from the Apostles and Evangelists-it was she and they that kept it from the fury of the Pagan Romans-it was she and they, who during the continued wars of the Middle Ages, when King was constantly warring against King, Baron D. L., the Mayor of Darry, and Major Montgomery, against Baron, preserved it intact and uncor- D, L. The dioceses were divided into districts and rupted-it was she and they that preserved it amidst the constant incursions of the barbarians, and taught those northern savages at length to and taught those northern savages at length to love and respect its precepts—it was she and Mr. Ormsby, the first speaker, began his address with they that ere printing was discovered multiplied the timely and befitting request that not a word and adorned it through the pious labours and would be spoken unworthy of Christians. They skill of the Catholic Monks-it was she and they must be alive, he said to the injustice sought to be done then, ' but there never was a time in which that gave it to those Protestant sects which now they required more the grace of God to bear all kinds revile her so ruthlessly-it was she and they that of trial with patience.' This tone is a decided im-ever have and ever do watch over it to shield it provement upon that which some of the defenders of from addition, subtraction and perversion-it is the Church have adopted. The rev. gentlemen went of the convicts not comprehended in the first batch she and they that guard it so strictly for Christ, on to encourage his audience with a hope that not-that ignorant men deam this virilance, enmitted with single the great mejority on the second read that further liberation cannot be sanctioned, and

The surge of Repeal is rising high and still higher. Now English statesmen begin to admit what formerly they refused to credit. So we find Lord Stalley, Earl Derby's heir, making the avowal in Glesgow. Lord Stanley says :- 'I fear that the desire for legislative independence, at least, is far stronger and more general in Ireland than people on this side of the water are willing to admit ' I certainly would not say,' he adds, 'I would rather not indicate what. were taken upon it ' Well, but whether he say it or He does, in fact, admit that the Will of the People of Ireland is for a legislative independence-and the inference is, that she is governed contrary to the Will of the People.-[Dublin Irishman.

'Repeal of the union, ' has been discussed we are told, at the Derry diocesan synod, Mr Foster, of Belleisle, observing that in this age. emphatically one of turbulence, great changes were being effected They acknowledged with England the same Sovereign, but held it was their right to legislate for themselves. 'In 1782 the Parliment of Ireland declared that none other save the King. Lords and Commons of Ireland could legislate for this country. That Act had never been repealed.' He maintained that Mr. Gladstone was a repealer and had violated the Act of Union. They were not, however, the speaker went on to declare like the Fenisns: they were ' loyal to their gracions Sovereign of England. They were supporters of ascendancy in the sense that they wished to have the ascendency of the Protestant principles in Church and State. 'Without sscendency there would be a vacuum which could not be allowed to exist. Mr. W Ogleby, D.L. and and J. P , followed, avowing himself a repealer. This statement was cheered. Among the delegates chosen to the Dublin conference were Lord Lifford, Lord George Hill Major Ellis D L ,S. B. Beresford, four laymen and four clergymen selected for each

The first annual meeting of the North Wexford Protestant Defence Association was held on Saturday

bishop as pitching the Premier and his measure to the a gentlemin politely known as the 'old boy.' But in none of the reports was there a word about bill-stickers.

The correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Mul ingar on March 23, says : 'I hasten to inform you of another attempt at assassination near this town On Saturday night a man named Brennan, who lives with his wife's mother, at Dysart, about five or six miles from this, was fired at as he entered the door, between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the evening. B.ennan is a small farmer, but it is not supposed that the offence is of an agrarian character, but more of an attempt at intimidation than anything else The police are very active in their effo ts to discover the offender : but though the act wis committed at an hour not quite dark, Brennan cannot give any particulars as to the number or appearance of his assailant, or assailants - he having entered the house and his back being to the door-ner have I heard that he made any effort, by going outside to discover them, probably through fear.'

Amongst the anecdotes of English and Irish mar yrs, we have the glorious confession of the Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. O'Hurley. Of whom a dispatch in the Public Record Office, dated March 7, 1584, advises, that he should be executed by martial law, as 'the best lawyers in the land could find no ground on which to arraign him,' and if brought to public trial, ' the innocence of his conduct would be made to manifest to the ill-affected, who in truth, have no small admiration for bim.' Before his mar. tyrdom an eye-witness relates, that they placed his feet and calves in tin boots filled with oil, fastening bis legs in wooden stocks, and then placed fire under them. The boiling oil so repetrated his feet and legs that morsels of flesh fell off and left the bore bire. From the sole of his feet to the crown of his head, all was tortured, his whole body being burnt and tormented with boiling oil and salt. But no torture could wring from him aught but a profession of the Orthodox Faith, and his only cry was, ' Jesus, son of David | have mercy on me !' His daily prayer, as he told the Catholics who flocked round him on his way to prison, had been for strength in the bour of trial.

MCBE OF THE ' LIONIZING.'- The London correspondent of a Dublin morning paper, in a dispetch dated March 21, says :- The recorrence of egrarian crime and other outrages in Iroland, as well as the violent la: guage used at public demonstrations by come of the released Fenian convicts, have caused the Go veroment within the last few days to alter their determination with respect to any further extension of the Royal clemency. Mr. Magnire and Mr M'Carthy Downing, who had given notice of questions in the interest of political prisoners still confined in our convict depots, and of the Fenians who had fled from justice, were respectively asked by the Irish Chief Secretary and the Attorney General for Ireland to withdraw them, and to leave the matter in the bands of the Government, on the understanding that they were not indisposed to consider it favorably in all cases where guarantees of assurance could be given of the convicts and refugees readive not to renew their attempt against the public peace The Irish Executive 'had actually commenced an inquiry into the circumstances connected with three that further liberation cannot be sanctioned, and that ignorant men deem this vigilance, enmity - ing of the Bill, a reaction would be produced in Erg- Ministers refuse listening to all representations on it will be she and they that at the last great day land by the efforts of the Association. Other the output.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. J. J. Shee, J. P., one of the county coroners, held the liquest on the body at two o'clock to-day (Friday) at the residence of the deceased. The house was surrounded by police with loaded rifles, and many of the people also were present, evincing corsiderable interest in the proceedings. The three prisoners were on the premises in charge of a body of police, but as there was no criminatory evidence, they were not present at the inquest. After the ury had viewed the body, which lay in an outhouse, the examination of witnesses was proceeded with, and the evidence elicited established the facts parrated above. Without a moment's besitation the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. The body of the deceased man was interred during the day, and wos followed to the grave by a large number of persons. The prisoners were brought up at the Cashel petly sessions on Saturday, but they were discharged.-Oork Herald.

those young men, who are loud in their procestations

of innocence, to state that, as far as I have been able

ascertain, the suspicion against them is based solely

on the supposed enmity that existed between Mr.

Topham and their grandfather, and on the fact,

taken for what it is worth, that th ir house is sitn-

ated on the path the deceased travelled on the night

of the murder. However, on these suspicions, after

vigorous earch for any marks of the murderer, these

three brothers were taken into custody, nothing of a

compromising nature being found on their persons or

IBISH LANDLORDS AND IRISH LABSURERS. -- Sir George Grey, ex-Governor of New Zeuland, has addressed a very long letter to the Daily News on the wretched condition of the agricultural labourers in Ircland, corsequent upon landlord absenteeiem, and the total neglect of those duties which the owners of large landed estates are in conscience bound to perform for the protection and general well being of their tenantry. By way of illustration, he takes the case of the district of Farney, in the county of Monaghan, consisting of 68,000 acres granted by Queen Elizabeth in the year 1576 to the Earl of Essez, without the least regard to the rights of the then occupiers. On the death of the third Earl of Essex in 1646, his property was divided between his two sisters, and for 267 years the descendants of 2 families who originally had not the smallest claim or right to the soil.' drew large incomes from it, which they epent in England, rarely condescending even to visit their estates in Ireland. They knew nothing of, and cared nothing for the poor people who had brought their moors and morasses into prefitable cultivation-who had in two centuries increased the value of land from a rental of £2,000 to upwards of £40,000 a year, but who are not allowed to retain as the reward of their industry sufficient food and clothing to raise them above a state of semi-starvation. They could save nothing to meet seasons of dearth, and when want pressed sore upon them they lay down and died of starvation without a struggle ; for they knew there were none to help them. 'And yet these people,' writes Sir George Grey, 'are the race who possess the faculties of legislation and administration in an equal degree with any other nation on shore, where fair scope is given to their talents, have yielded many men who have governed the outlying portions of the empire with dignity and success. From all this Sir George Grey infers that, till the land laws in Iteland are changed, the costoms re-Ireland are thoroughly reformed, and the tenantclass property protected, comparatively little good will be done by the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. Sir George Grey is the first, had but a similar effect, as it had merely merely the key-stone of the erch of Irish misgovern-