TRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, for many years President of Carlow College, has been appointed Secretary to the Catholic University Committee, in the room of the late lamented Rev. Dr. Cooper. Dr. Taylor is a man of great eruditon, is a graduate of the London University, possesses considerable talent for business and matters of detail.

The Dublin Express, an organ of the late Government, announces that early in the coming session, Lord Clancarty, in the House of Lords, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, in the Commons, will move for a committee of enquiry on the whole working of the national educa-tion system in Ireland. Mr. Hamilton held office under Lord Derby.

At the meeting of the Dublin Corporation, to adopt an address of congratulation to the Earl St. Germains on his assumption of the Viceroyalty of Ireland, an amendment was moved to address his Excellency, at the same time, for the liberation of the frish political prisoners. The amendment was opposed and defeated by the Conservative members.

A SEAT WANTED .- Waterford city is now reported to be Mr. Sadleir's stepladder to parliament. His consin, Mr. Keating (so the report runs), will resign, and "let him in." To resign is a very easy achievement; but to get Mr. Sadleir into the representation of Waterford would be a process paralleled in difficulty to the Scriptural simile of passing a camel through the eye of a needle. We know something of Waterford, and we can safely undertake that it will be no atensil for a Lord of the Treasury. It is remarkable that not one of Mr. Sadleir's family party can get him into parliament. Cork, Tipperary, Waterlord, we challenge him to try any of them. It is whispered in Whig circles, and hinted in Whig parties, that it was not the League put him out of Carlow. Very well; let him make another experiment.-Nation.

The Limerica Reporter says, it is the intention of Lieutenam-General Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, M.P., immediately on the meeting of Parliament, to bring before the House of Commons the conduct pursued by the late Government, by the officers chief in military command in the Limerick district, and by the sheriff and Magistrates of Clare, in causing the intervention of the armed soldiery who were the immediate instruments in the sad calamity which occurred at Sixmile-

THE CLARE MASSACRE. - The military slayers of the neasantry at Sixmile-bridge are at last to be indicted for the massacre, at the approaching assizes of the county Clare. Mr. Brewster has apparently been coerced into the duty which his predecessor so dexterously endeavored to evade. Lord St. Germains is not likely, on this occasion, to omit securing all the prestige of appearing to be an earnest avenger of the peo-ple's innocent blood. But the sincerity of the crown presecution may be estimated from the fact that the entire of the 31st regiment sailed for Corfu on Tuosday, leaving Colonel Stannton only behind till the affair is judiciously disposed of." It does not appear from this that the soldiers are in any eminent peril.-Na-

The Clare Journal says a field has been taken in the vicinity of Ennis for an encampment for the soldiery, to be present during the next assizes, at the trial of the 31st regiment.

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND TRIBUNAL .- From a paper drawn up by Mr. John Locke, an officer of the Encumhered Estates Court, treating of emigration, valuation, and the purchase of land, it appears that the investments in the west of Ireland are much larger than in any other part of the kingdom, and that the purchasers are, for the most part, English and Scotch, inclined to deal fairly with the original occupiers. In the Clifden Union, county of Galway, 125,652 acres, 2 roods, and 27 perches, have been sold, or, in round numbers, two thirds of the entire union; in the Outerard Union 61,-374 acres and 2 perches have been disposed of, comprising two-fifths of the entire union; in the Newport Union, county of Mayo, 132,707 acres, or four-fifths of the whole union, have been brought under the hammer of the commissioners. On the various descriptions of property set forth in the essay of Mr. Locke it is calculated that from 41 to 8 per cent, will be realised by the purchasers.

The Waterford and Limerick Railway will be opened to Fiddown, against the 1st of April.

Lodge 486 of the Orangemen of the Beliast district has, it is stated, separated from the "brethren," in consequence of a quarrel between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism.

THE CHARGE OF RIBBONISM. - At the Capel-street Police Office, on Wednesday, Gerald Farrell, John Rooney, and William Robinson, were brought up for further examination, and, after hearing some additional evidence in the case of Farrell, all three were remanded until Friday. Rooney and Robinson were in the course of the day liberated on bail.

Six persons, captain and crew of the Sardine, a Welsh vessel, have been committed for trial at the Commission Court, Dublin, charged with having caused the death of a timber-porter, named Byrne, whom they are accused of having first wounded and then thrown into the river at Sir John Rogerson's-Quay, on Tuesday night.

DEATH OF A WHOLE FAMILY FROM GLANDERS .- A whole family, named Uncles, residing at Maugherow, near Lisadell, have been swept away by glanders .-The father purchased a horse infected with this distemper some time back at a fair in Mayo; he soon afterwards took the disease from the beast, then his wife and four children caught it, and they all died in dreat agony. We have heard that two girls, living at a place called the Windy Gap, about two miles from this town, have also been lost by this dreadful disorder. -Sligo Champion.

The clearance system is still carried on upon an extensive scale in various parts of the county of Galway. The Galway Vinducator gives the following as a "Diathat they, the omnipotent British, are afraid of making ry of Evictions" for the last week:—"The sub-sheriff us one day formidable to their power—that knowing accompanied by a strong police force, have been engaged for the past week as follows—Friday, 21st inst., evicted 92 persons, and levelled 13 houses on the lands of Clybane and Mencloon. Saturday, 22nd instant, 51 persons were evicted on the same townlands, and 7 houses levelled. Monday, 24th instant, 55 persons were evicted at Currabrowne. Wednesday, 26th inst. 28 persons were evicted on the townlands of Oranmore. Thursday, 27th inst., 55 persons were evicted on the townlands of Oranmore, and some houses levelled.-The week's work-281 evictions."

LETTER FROM JOHN MITCHEL. The following most able and characteristic letter

From John Mitchel to his friend Father Kenyon has appeared in the Limerick papers:-

"Bothwell, Van Diemen's Land, September 24th, 1852.

" My dear Father Kenyon-It was only the other day I learned that a British Viceroy of Ireland has been at the trouble of confuting us again. It is not enough that, four years ago, acts of the London Parliament were made to fasten on us the nickname of felons-not enough that Dublin Castle jurors were packed (or empannelled if you like.) to make felons off us indeed-not enough that we were actually carried and chained up at the antipodes-even yet, can it be needful that a British Viceroy should carnestly warn our countrymen against us, and should tell them that if they but knew our wickedness as well as he the British Viceroy, does, they would shrink from us with abhorrence?

"You are not to suppose that I mean to reply to Lord Eglinton's refutation. It is not, I presume, mentioned in one's ticket of leave that the fortunate holder may form an opinion, resent an insult, or bandy words with any of his gaolers, under gaolers, quardians, guides, or turnkeys. Therefore, I do not take the comparative liberty' of dissenting from his Excellenc'ys views, in any point. Humbly I admit that the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has altogether floored us. Only I may mention that it has come to our ears in these remote latitudes how it was lately ascertained in Dublin, and made clear and plain, once for all, what description of persons a British Viceroy does not shrink from with abhorrence. There is a man, we have heard, of the name of -(they say) who has lived by levying a dreadful kind of hushmoney or black mail upon the too timid citizens of Dublin-a foul assailer of women and families in their private life, unless they give him money to buy him off (so indeed it is confidently stated) and we, the editors of three Dublin newspapers, enjoying tickets of leave in Van Diemen's Land now, know that if we had been three abject libellers, three hireling murderers of family peace, three.....her Britannic Majesty's representative, instead of shrinking from us with abhorrence, would have invited us to the Viceregal Lodge to confer with him on affairs of state-would have honored us by suggesting what falsehoods we were to publish against his lordship's enemies; and instead of leaving us to the precarious gains of private enterprise, would have paid us himself, paid us by thousands of pounds out of the public treasury though not, perhaps, till after threats of an Think of this, Sir,-imagine 'misguided me? deeming it more honorable to be sentenced to transportation than to be invited to the Viceregal Inncheon !- preferring tickets of leave to cheques for thousand pounds I

"You perceive now that it is far from my intention to censure Lord Eglinton's noble predecessor, or his lordship's self (if similar exigencies should make him adopt the like measures and associate with the like men). In fact, I admit that it is from such persons as Smith O'Brien, for instance, honorable men ought to shrink with abhorrence.' I admit that a good man in Ireland is a man who loves and fears England, and does England's will with all his soul and with all his strength. I admit that 'heinous crime' in Ireland is, and has always been, especially since the Treason Felony Act, nothing else than trying to get the Irish people leave to live upon Irish ground. I admit that a hired assassin of private reputation is the man to be relied on for maintaining public justice and order-1 mean law and order-and if all this be not contrition, what would Lord Eglinton have?

Viceroy in denouncing and vilipending the petitioners of the Phonix Park. Seriously they had no right to belief, that neither Lord Roden nor the Beers were else to do it for me. If people will crave pardon for represented, by his underhand dealings with the notoriously contumacious rebels, they must expect to Orangemen in 1848. Lord Roden and the Beers are the rebel. I therefore admire my Lord Eglinton for nexion with that secret, and, therefore, in our judgment, | regard it as exhibiting the grossest ignorance of refiers. I have the pleasure of crying brave! to her trates; whilst, at the very same moment, the same Orange bigotry that influences the acts of the Board of Britannic Majesty's representative. If they come Covernment, which thus bestows a favor upon them Guardians of the Killala Union; and whilst I mysult again to the foot of the Viceregal throne upon such an is engaged in prosecuting some members of another condemn it, I will proclaim it to the world for their treason felony under the act. A safe Castle jury would be sure to bring it under the act.

"Not contrite for our crimes !- what more can we do, my dear Father Kenyon, to convince his lordship? Would his gracious lordship kindly procure our liberathe chief end of man; if we, I say, would undertake (in case of any factious persons arising again in Ireland in our day) to reveal all the abominations of their domestic circles, and to attribute to them, on his lordship's suggestion, principles and practices which their souls abhor?-if we promise him that our pens shall be sharp and foul, our revelations disgusting, our vo-cabulary diabolical, our charges moderate?

"And we have 'shown neither gratitude nor affection towards her gracious Majesty, who has been so good to us! Lord Entinton and her Majesty's ministers, then, have been watching our behavior closely and anxiously these four years; it is too much honor. Can it be usual now, (I ask for information, as we have fallen four years in arrear of British civilisation,) is it usual now, in dealing with transported offenders against the Loudon laws, to watch and wait for declarations of contrition, or proofs of attachment to the Queen before mitigating their punishment? Is a rickburner or pick-booket expected to express contrition before he gets his 'conditional pardon?' If not, then we are treated with high distinction: there will be joy in Downing-street over one repentent rebel; you might almost suppose—so much attention do they pay us—that they, the omnipotent British, are afraid of making well they got possession of our persons under a false and fraudulent pretence of law, they cannot now afford to release us in so impenitent a frame of mind. My dear friend, I am touched by this mark of their respect, and most sincerely hope they are not doing us too much honor.

"But I cannot, for my own part, indulge her Majesty's ministers with any further proofs of contrition at present—they must wait; and as for loyalty and attachment towards the Queen of England, I shall beg | indulgence-Mr. M'Manus, the Deputy-Governor has to be excused for restraining my enthusiasm on that resigned.

point also, for a time—in fact until I shall be promoted another step or two in the 'convict service.' Already the royal favor has been signally vouchsafed me; for more than a year. I have been distinguished above all my comrades in rebellion by the privilege of travelling about from one district to another, on taking out a 'pass' to be exhibited at the police officeswhich raise me nearly to a level of common ticket-ofleave holders, but not quite, for I must still report myself personally once a month, whilst they are only good conduct I do not despair of being at length ele-British burglar.

"Then it will be time enough to let the world know my loyalty and attachment to the Queen of England, titude towards his Sovereign for her elemency in sparshe graciously intends dishonor, dishonor as deep and deadly as Queen of England can inflict upon an Irishman. Lord Eglinton, as I am informed, is the mirror chivalry, in this great century, to insult a chained enemy, and bid him be grateful for ignominions life and the bitter bread of captivity among thieves.

"It is better, however, than living in treland, mak-Emigrate, my poor friends; or even get transported. self-inflicted, of fiving quietly in Iroland now. As for the very attenuost disgrace the law of England can to their beloved Priest ran like wildline through the upon the heads of my children. - Adien.

"John Mitchell."

fact, almost as marked as those of any British cabinet, bound than the right hon, gentlemen can do. I am even consecrate to the service of Castle law and order the editorial talents and experience of Messrs. Martin I know that the contemptuous return which I, in all spoken, and let others do the like. The press is open to us all. This is a free country, we hope.

"Therefore, if petitioners go petitioning again for British elemency to Irish rebels, let them leave out my name. If the magnanimous British government find my letter offensive, or not contrite enough, or in any wise amiss, on me let the great Briton wreak his

Imperial revenge."

LORD RODEN AND THE MESSRS. BEERS .- It is to us, as we are sure it will be to the great mass of the readers of this paper, a matter of the deepest regret, to learn that the heroes of Dolly's Brae, Lord Roden and the Messis. Beers, have been restored to the Commission of the Peace. Our regret is not lessened by the fact, that justice has been done at the same time to an honest magistrate, Mr. Kirwan, by restoring him to the position from which an iniquitous Tory Government had removed him. Without at all wishing to revive union, on Tuesday, the 1st ult., the Clerk read the "I will go further-I will join the very British the unhappy reminiscences of Dolly's Brae, we cannot refrain from saying that it has always been our crave the Queen of England's elemency on my be- sufficiently punished, for the part they took in that half—if, indeed, they include me. I say distinctly unhappy affair, by depriving them of the Commission that I do not thank them for it. Already in a letter of the Peace. Our belief is, that a more severe ponpublished here (which I afterwards saw reprinted in islament would, at least, have been sought by means frish papers), I have stated that I neither would ask of a public trial, to be inflicted upon them, had not that Sovereign's 'pardon' myself, nor suffer any one | Lord Clarendon disgraced the Government which he | consecrated by the Protestant Bishop. be both spurned by the Sovereign and disowned by Orangemen, and they are (not disavowing their conhis well-deserved rebuke to the Phænix Park petition- | alike-criminal and unchristian society) made magis- | gious-discipline, or an example of the fell-spirit or errand, I would have his Excellency try them for criminal and secret society—the Ribbonmen! In what condemnation, and to posterity for its reprobation. The respect, we ask, do the Orangemen differ from the Ribbonmen, but one-that the Orange is an exclusive-Catholic Society? Both are secret-both are stained with crime both are a plague and a curse to Irelandtion, if we, the said editors, being once for all con- and both should alike be prosecuted by the Law Offi-vinced that England's will is virtue, and her profits cers of the Crown. And this we tell to Lord St. Germans, that it will be in vain for him to declare to the people of Ireland, that he desires to maintain the law with an equal and an impartial hand, if he give the Commission of the Peace to an Orangeman, and, at the same moment, sends the Ribbonman to gaol. If the Ribbonman deserve punishment (and we conceive children, there are nine Protestant Testaments, includhe does), so is the Orangeman alike deserving of it.— ing a Bible. I also found in a room in the hospital a A more unhappy commencement for a new Viceroval- Protestant Bible with a Book of Common Prayer. It ty than the restoration to the justice-seat of Lord Roden and the Beers, there could not possibly be. Whoever advised the adoption of such a measure we certain he must be a fee to the peace, contentment, that serves to convince us, that the appointment of Mr. Larcom to the Under-Secretaryship is a most unhappy That gentleman is, we understand, not only a one. That gentleman is, we understand, not only a Protestant, but an Englishman, and, therefore, incapable of knowing how deep and how deserved is the abhorrence of every honest Liberal Irish Protestant, and of every Catholic, for the blood-stained Orange Society. Had the Under-Secretary been, as we think he ought to be in a Catholic country like Ireland, an Irish Catholic, it is impossible, as we conceive, that such a deplorable incident as this could have occurred; but, then, we remember the outery of the three dear Dublin weeklies, edited by an Englishman, a Protestant, and a Catholic, against an Irish Catholic being Under-Secretary—and to that outery must be attributed the appointment of Mr. Larcom.—Dublin Telegraph. Lord Roden has replied in such terms to the offer,

that Lord St. Germans has withdrawn his proposal. In consequence of a Government investigation into the manner in which Kirwan was treated in Kilmainham Gaol-where, it was said, he met with undue

THE KELLS RANTERS AGAIN.-The magistrates of the Kells Petty Sessions bench were again on Monday last, Feb. 7, engaged in the hearing of several cases of assault, &c., arising out of the proceedings of the Jumper miscreants, who have been for months back the plague of that unfortunate and devoted town. The principal case which came before the bench was the complaint of a Catholic lad who, on the Monday night previous, had been attacked in the street of Kelis by a crowd of young Orange rullians, and narrowly required to do so once in six months; but by continued escaped with his life through the interference of one of the respected and beloved curates of the town, the rated to the full status, rights, and dignities of the true | Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, who happened to be passing. As usual one of the Orangemen had a knife drawn and displayed, but, most fortunately for himself, as west as his intended victim, he was prevented from making "I perceive that the Viceroy reproaches our ingra- imurderous use of it. The Rev. Mr. O'Reilly's humanand courageous interference happily averted the caing our lives and dooming us only to dishonor-what | tastrophe of another Orange knife-murder in the streets of a town, supposed to be under the protection of the British law, and having four magistrates, all of "the right sort," to watch over its peace and tranquillity. of chivalry, after the manner of chivalry of the nine- The Rev. gentleman, however, suffered the penalty teenth century; wherefore I find that dishonor before of his humane conduct in being himself most savagely death has become, by hysteron proteron, a maxim in assaulted, and to such an extent did the fury of the the modern code; and further I find that it is true sacrilegious wretches, whom he had saved from the sacrilegious wretches, whom he had saved from the guilt of murder, proceed against him, that when he was enabled to extricate himself from the mob his face was found to be tern and covered with blood fron. an attempt which had actually been made to gong: ing believe that one is a citizen and member of society, out one of his eyes! As soon as the Rev. gentleman, who is peculiarly beloved by the people of all ranks Aude Aliquid. Nothing is so bad as the ignominy, and classes, was seen in this shocking state, the teport of the sacrilegious outrage that had been offered stain as Irishman withal, be that upon my head, and thown, and the whole population, men, women, and children, came pouring into the streets, many of then. half undressed, or only in their night dresses. On "P.S.-I need not tell you-but as my letter is also course the miscreants who were so ready to full upon for the public, I may as well tell the public-that I do a single solitary Catholic made all the baste in their not pretend to express the sentiment of any other or power to escape from the just vengeance of the inothers of the Irish felons. Our differences are, in coused people, but this would have availed them little only for the strennous and praiseworthy efforts made although! presume we feel more respect for one another by some of the principal inhabitants, such as Mr. Landy, T.C., Dr. Grey, and others, to protect them in candor to state that the negociation I have taken from summary punishment. Owing to the exertions the liberty to open with the Castle-which would of these gentlemen (we persons, who were charged as being ring-leaders in the outrage, were safely escorted towards the police barrack, and given up to the conand O'Dogherty, as well as my own, has not been as stabulary pairol, who were met on the way. The mayet sauctioned by these gentlemen; and indeed it is gistrates preferred sending the principal cases arising not very clear to me that they will stand to it. Also out of the occurrence above described for trial to the general assizes. One case only was gone into, the sincerity, make to the Phonix Park petitioners, is complaint of Mr. Landy, one of the town commismuch condemned by one, at least, of my fellow citi- sioners, against a person named Lord, who was dezens. I cannot help it. For myself alone I have scribed as rent-warner or bailiff to Lord Headford for an assault. The assault was not of a very aggravated character, as it was only a blow of the list in the neck, but the case was proved by the sworn testimony of the complainant, and of Doctor Grey and Mr. Magnire, who both witnessed the assault. The only evidence on the other side was the unsworn statement of the defendant, who of course dunied the charge. The magistrates, however-Messrs. Rothwell, Radeliffe, Bamford, and Tisdall-came to the unanimous conclusion of dismissing the case, thus practically declaring that the "word" of an Orange bailiff was better in their eyes than the oaths of three respectable townsmen, one of them a professional gentleman, and another lately chairman of the Town Commissioners of Kells, but who labored under the disqualification of being Catholics.—Tablet. KILLALA UNION-ORANGE BOARDS AND WHIG COM-

MISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the guardians of this following report from the Roman Catholic Chaplain's book, dated 30th Jan. :-

"I have protested against the conduct of the guardians in allowing the burial ground to be consecrated by the Protestant Bishop. I have told the people to have the bodies of Catholics dying in the house interred in some Catholic cemetery; and I hereby protest against any of them being interred in the cemetery

"Referring to the foregoing subject, I cannot but express my astonishment that any board of guardians should commit themselves to such a course. ratio of Protestant paupers in the house is to the Catholies as I to 100: therefore the right of the Catholic ly Protestant, and the Ribbon an almost exclusively Bishop to consecrate a cemetery for the house is to the right of the Protestant Bishop as 100 to 1; yet he of the 100 claims is rejected, and he of the I is preferred! Shame for the administration of justice in this house! I shall find it my duty to memorial parliament on these: disgraceful proceedings; and I shall take care to look after the next election of guardians to see that proper persons be returned to represent the people as they ought to be represented. I find, moreover, that in the female school, where there are only two Protestant ing a Bible. I also found in a room in the hospital a appears to me that it argues a proselytising tendency in the Protestant Chaplain, and ought to be inquired into, as I find his name written in all these books. I believe was an enemy to the Government, and we are demand, therefore, the immediate removal of these supernumerary books, but will feel obliged if they be and tranquility of Ireland. It is, in itself, an incident | replaced by Testaments authorised by the Catholic Church.

(Signed) "P. Malone, R.C. Chaplain." Mr. Paget proposed that, from the reading of the protest on the Roman Catholic Chaplain's book, that the Chaplain be dismissed. Mr. Paget then handed the chairman the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. William Kirkwood :-

"Resolved-That the observations of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, in his report book, be placed upon our minutes, and the attention of the commissioners be called thereto. The guardians refrain from making any observations on it, but feel imperatively called upon, in the discharge of their duty, to request the immediate dismissal of the Roman Catholic Chaplain by the commissioners."

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried by 11 to 3.

The new cemetery being now consecrated and ready for the interment of persons who die in the workhouse (unclaimed,)

"Resolved-That the master be directed to have all such persons buried there in future."-Tyrawley