

This desirable object can only be attained by the co-operation of all parties interested in this vital question, and by enlarging in every way the sphere of its popularity and its power. Surely at this historical stage of our Irish divisions it is not necessary to adduce an additional example to prove the disastrous effects of our want of union: the greatest enemy of the success of the cause is the man who refuses an invitation to perfect unity of action on this point: he is perhaps as hostile to the general interest as the man who preaches and encourages dissension. If certain opinions be entertained by individuals, which opinions are not immediately or intimately connected with the point at issue, let men be tolerant, and concede the same freedom to others which they claim for themselves. In a word, the time is come, and the question is started, when all Irishmen are bound to forget past petty differences: and for the sake of common justice, for the sake of national liberty, and in pity for the poor of our country, to unite in a social, willing confederacy to procure for Ireland the only measure which can heal her wounds, give bread to her children, disarm the ferocious bigot, and lay the foundation of a permanent national peace. This is not a case of the absurd distinction in these days between Young Ireland and Old Ireland: it is a case where common honesty is outraged by the man who refuses his co-operation. And whoever recollects Palmerston's insolent treatment of the Tenant-right question: and whoever has temper to remember the audacious gibe of Horsman against the claims of the nation, can deserve no respect from man or ask no favor from God, who will not do everything in his power to advance the present pressing national demand of the Irish people. These remarks are dictated by one who for nearly thirty years has been fighting in the ranks of the people: whose only object in this letter is to aid in forming a complete union of all Irishmen; and to raise his humble voice in wishing priests and people to be what they ought to be, *one undivided congregation, working together for the maintenance of religion and for the prosperity of Ireland.*

During the last electioneering contests, a remarkable fact deserves to be recorded, namely, the defeated candidates have now no idea of exterminating the voters in opposition to him. This relentless revenge of the old landlords of Ireland seems to be entirely abandoned: and the descendants of the old crowbar brigade have decided on the more favorable mode of obtaining votes, viz., by courting popularity: and in three provinces out of four, by joining to a great extent the cause of the people. No doubt the landlords cannot longer afford to banish their freeholders: this game was suggested by the Protestant Church: it was practised in order to reduce the population of Catholics: to make the figures of the Protestant census approach the Catholic numbers: and thus by a cruel, murderous stratagem, to represent the Protestants as the people of Ireland. In fact, it was an assassin plan to justify the tithes: to kill the majority in order to raise the proportion of the minority, and thus proclaim the Protestant Church the Church of the nation. It was an attempt to reduce an oak tree to the size of a holly bush, by cutting away the branches: but the old monarch of the forest has again put forth its new shoots and foliage: and again covers the old land with a lofty and multitudinous luxuriance of giant growth. Yes, we are still in the land, and a sign of being in future exterminated: and this agreeable fact is a further encouragement for our national union, since we now have it in our power to exercise our franchise according to the dictates of conscience, without the fear of being evicted by the cruel, bigoted landlords of Ireland.

There is one point of great national importance on which the most honorable and patriotic individuals seem to entertain a diversity of opinion—namely, seeking for places of trust and emolument under the existing Government. It is one thing for members of Parliament not to seek or accept such places for themselves: but it is another thing not to seek such appointments for others. One of the most grinding acts of injustice of the past penal times was the exclusion of Catholics from all official state-patronage: and the very spirit and the letter of the act of our Emancipation in '29 went to remove this wall of separation, and to place us on an equality with all other denominations of the empire. Legislative exceptions were made and agreed to in some few instances, such as the office of the Lord Lieutenant, the Commander of the Forces, the Chancellor, &c.; but these exceptions only prove the concession and the legal admission to the other positions of social and political equality and eminence. If distinguished, and I shall add honorable, members of Parliament choose to take pledges in reference to their personal refusal of any office for themselves, or their immediate relatives or private friends, this self-sacrificing determination on their part ought not, or should not, prevent them from demanding from the First Minister of the Crown, a share in all the places of trust and emolument for the people of Ireland. On this point, it would be even the imperative duty of our representatives to call on the Minister, and demand as a stern, strict right, not as a boon or a favor, that Ireland should in all cases of equal merit, have her portion of state-appointments, and of official places of honor and emolument. If our members make such an independent struggle for tenants of land, surely they are equally bound to advance tenants of office: and if there be tyrant-landlords, there are also tyrant-patrons of office. And if it be just to aid the settlement of a tenant right, it must be equally meritorious to advocate the adjustment of a Queen's Counsel right: a County Chairman right: a Police Inspector right: a Board of Trade right: a Colonial Office right, together with all the rights in the civil, military, and naval departments of our great empire. I do believe that the tyrants and exterminators of tenants are hardly worse than the tyrants and exterminators in the Four Courts, in the Custom-house, in the Post office, and in all the other places of trust and emolument from which the Catholic people of Ireland are excluded by a systematic

intolerance, in some instances as grinding as in the days of penal persecution. I should consider it the imperative duty of an efficient, powerful band of Irish members of Parliament, to demand with confidence, Ireland's share in these and collateral appointments. I am aware (and I can prove it from unquestionable documents), that this is the course pursued by the Scotch members under different governments. They are accustomed by a silent combination, with which few persons are acquainted, to wait on the minister: and they have on one late remarkable occasion demanded for their country the governorship of India, the governorship of Canada, the presidency of the Board of Trade, the office of Postmaster-General, with an innumerable list of minor appointments. And they succeeded on the occasion referred to in the majority of the cases which they submitted. Would to heaven that Irishmen could learn this plan of silent combination: and would be taught the incalculable advantage of working under an appointed leader: better to have one bad leader for all, than to have two good ones moving and commanding in two opposite directions. On all considerations the present struggle of Ireland is an important crisis in her destinies: bad management and division will certainly defeat her advocates: but union, forbearance, and prudence cannot fail to procure, very soon, justice to Ireland, and wrest our long lost national liberties from our opponents.

D. W. C.  
Limerick, April 2, 1857.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PASTORAL OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.  
To the Catholic Clergy of the Diocese of Tuam.  
St. Jarlath's, Tuam,  
Passion Sunday, 1857.

DEAR AND VENERABLE BRETHREN—Having, on more than one occasion, addressed you on the duties that are to be fulfilled and the excesses that are to be avoided during the strife of contested elections, we feel it unnecessary to dwell long on instructions with which you have been familiarised by the frequent recurrence of scenes by which the peace of society is shaken. We had often to raise our voice against the unholy and unconstitutional violence by which the freedom of voters is so often coerced, and the unscrupulous bribery by which their fidelity is so often seduced. Such, thank God, has been the influence of religion that on one occasion, a freeholder, struck with remorse, flung away, in the presence of his parish priest, the bribe which he had received for the sale of his country and his conscience at an election in Mayo, saved by a timely penitence from the fate by which such enormous guilt is often avenged.

It is some ten or eleven years since we had to deplore that the sacred solemnity of Lent was broken in on by the angry tumult of a county election, but never until now were we doomed to the painful anticipation of finding the hallowed repose of the great week of our redemption disturbed by scenes so unsuited to the meditations which that great mystery inspires. Then, no doubt, will many of the weaker children of the church be dragged by force to violate their consciences, without their pastors voice to fortify their courage, as did the mother of the Maccabees sustain her faltering child in his conflict with an overpowering physical force, and many a voter too, will be tempted to bribery similar to that of Judas, without the opportunity of being reminded of the coincidence of the holy week, which would probably induce him to turn with horror from its commission. Without arraigning the councils of the minister who thought it right to introduce such unreasonable arrangements, or imputing to him any intention of weakening those safeguards by which the poor and timid freeholders require to be fortified, we have only to remark that a fitter time could not be selected for leaving them defenceless and at the mercy of oppressors, if the astuteness of his Catholic supporters, who fear the just retribution of being cashiered for the violation of their pledges, were to give him advice as to the best time for holding the election, when the tenant's would be forced to the hustings without a look from their pastors to sustain them.

Already the sluices of corruption are open; and though when the people were starving in thousands no funds could be found to save them, resources are now flowing so abundantly from some rich and mysterious exchequer, that it is not a few pieces of silver, but several pieces of gold are proffered to the freeholders for the sale of their suffrages and their souls. Should any of your flocks have been weak enough to be caught in an evil hour by this tempting lure, you will tell them to fling it away in time lest the sense of deep remorse should conduct them to despair. Let them not heed any unholy obligation from a wicked bribe, and give an honest vote as an atonement for the guilt to which they may have unfortunately yielded.

In their choice of candidates they will take especial care never to confide again in those, be they Catholic or Protestant, who have already deceived them. Let them, then, be not deceived by the selfish and corrupt sophistry of those who would tell them to prefer, under all circumstances, a man because he may bear the name of a Catholic, although he may have tarnished our holy religion by a continuous and open infraction of public and solemn pledges, which would have dishonoured an honest Pagan. The Catholicity of such persons, far from establishing any claims to a preference, ought to ensure their rejection. From no class or persons has our country and our religion suffered recently more injuries and indignities than from Catholic representatives, whom the people sent to parliament at immense sacrifices to protect their religion and their fire-sides; yet whose utter disregard of those solemn covenants has made them a byword of reproach to our country and our religion, as far as the one and the other could suffer from the prevarications of degenerate Catholic Irishmen. But their prevarications cannot reflect on our holy religion only as far as we may adopt or approve of their misdeeds. And as members of the hierarchy of every grade, even of the highest in the Irish church, committed themselves to the recommendation of those men, and to the approval and adoption of a certain line of parliamentary conduct, to a degree to which we do not recollect, in the course of a long experience, the ecclesiastics of Ireland to have so publicly and prominently committed themselves before, we could not be released from a constructive share in their falsehood and treachery if we did not take this seasonable opportunity of reprehending delinquency so injurious to the most sacred interest, and warning our flocks not to trust again those who have so unscrupulously betrayed them. The people, notwithstanding all their noble exertions for their religion, are still without any shield, liable to be cast out from their homes to perish on the public roads; and surely if a benevolent person of a different religion should stretch out his hand for their protection, and labour to secure for them a home and a fire-side, and the full enjoyment of their religious freedom—dearer to them than any earthly blessing—they will not repudiate the services of such a man for those, be they Catholic or Protestant, whose entire public career has been a continual breach of their pledges, or who are well known to seek a place in parliament solely for their own private views, to the utter neglect of the interests of the people.

Among those who are loudest in their exclusive preference of Catholic candidates, though notorious pledge-breakers, and in the expression of their surprise at any other honest and unexceptionable man

of a different faith should be thought of, are some Catholic proprietors, who were generally in favour of Protestant candidates before some of the Catholic representatives were found to have preferred the patronage of the minister to their pledges to the people. None can rejoice at their zeal for their religion more than we, and we trust as an opportunity will soon offer, they will illustrate their zeal for their religion by the performance of the good works, not only of mercy but of justice, which it enjoins. They are well aware that the votes of their tenants at an election is a sacred trust which should be left to the exercise of their own consciences. To the rents they have a fair claim; and during the interval of a respite from their destitution, which the tenantry now enjoy, they have proved by their punctuality in the payments of rents by no means too moderate, that no people are more alive to the justice which is due to their landlords. There, then, their claims, as far as right or a coercive enforcement of a fancied right, is concerned, should cease. Let friendship, persuasion, an interchange of kindness, as far as they do not interfere with the higher and holier rights of conscience, have their legitimate sway. But there should be no persecution. It grew out of an anomalous and disordered state of society. The conscientious freeholders were its first victims, and as cruelly always recoils on its agents, those who crossed the freedom of their tenants, did not escape the retribution of the famine. But the noble peasantry of Ireland should not be sacrificed continually to worthless pledge-breakers; and it is to be hoped that as Protestant landlords have, from a sense of humanity, or wise policy, relaxed in the unholy persecution of their tenants for their votes, the Catholic gentry will not take up the expiring remnant of persecution, which they were in the habit of condemning when practised by Protestant proprietors. You will tell those Catholic landlords, as your parishioners, and members of your flocks, that to persecute their humble tenants—the domestics or the faith, for the votes given in favour of men pledged, is a sin against Heaven, aggravated, too, by deep ingratitude. It was the fidelity and devotedness of the humble Catholic freeholders of Ireland that procured for the more favoured members of their own creed the opportunity of their going into parliament to dispose of their votes for patronage, and others to share largely in this corrupt patronage that is the fruit of the bargain. If the higher Catholics have been freed from their prison, they should not forget their humble brethren who, like another Joseph, are there still, and doomed to all the harsh treatment inflicted on Catholics by the rancorous spirit of the penal laws. Let them do unto others as they should be done by. Let them recollect that they too, but very recently, were strangers in Egypt, and ask themselves what would be their just feelings, if placed among those whose humble lot forbids the hope of any parliamentary patronage; they should have to dwell on the reflection that they and their children, and, perhaps, their children's children, were doomed, not only to toil at what they are too Christian to repine, but to toil without the prospects of remuneration or security, continually haunted with the fears of being banished, with their families, from their homes, unless their conscientious votes, the free and inalienable inheritance which, with their religion, they have from Heaven, be converted into a vile, marketable thing for the Catholic landlord, or his sons, or his relatives, to traffic on, instead of being, as it is meant, a shield and a protection to avert persecution, and a legitimate weapon to recover all the advantages of which our people and our religion continue to be yet deprived.

Whatever may be the issue of those angry elections, you will not forget to deport yourselves with the wisdom becoming your holy station, to inculcate among the people, often goaded to excitement, the quiet forbearance becoming men engaged in a noble and victorious contest, and to breath forth from the sanctuary the calm and holy spirit of peace over the troubled waters. We trust that amidst those stormy scenes the electors will not fail to remember, that whilst they are struggling for the assertion of their rights their clergy are engaged in stretching out their hands in prayer for the success of religion and social order, and imploring the Almighty that riot, and intoxication, and bribery should not bring down his wrath upon the land, and that hatreds, or violence, or enmities should not embitter those contests that have been so unreasonably cast into that great week of peace and mercy that commemorates the reconciliation of earth with offended Heaven.

We remain, dear and venerable brethren, your faithful servant,  
J. JOSEPH, Archbishop of Tuam.

THE ELECTIONS.

Ousley Higgins has been defeated. George Henry Moore and Captain Palmer are members for Mayo.—The battle was a severe one; it was watched with great anxiety, but it terminated gloriously, and all Ireland rejoices with the victor. It is well known that the most desperate efforts were made to cut off the advance of George Henry Moore to the House of Commons. Government intrigue was set to work, government money was squandered, sap and mine were laid beneath him, mid-works of extraordinary thickness were built up before him, and regiments of unwilling soldiers were driven forward to fight against him. But he triumphed over all. He will march with firm front into the new parliament, and there with equal courage maintain as much of Ireland's battle as may be fought and won in such a place. Mr. Vincent Scully has been defeated in Cork. It was a great mistake on the part of Mr. Scully to attempt to carry the county of Cork. He might easily have seen that the great strength of the county was dead against him; the signs thereof were plain and unmistakable from the day of the county meeting to the day of the polling. If he wanted a warning voice it came to him from the *Cork Examiner* in tones the most powerful, but he would not be advised. Indeed he could not but have known that the stain of Sadeirism, was all over, and very deep in him, he might have learned from the fate of certain other persons who were similarly afflicted that his death was certain, yet he would come forward, pleading hard all the time to be sure, but he would mount the platform, and place his head upon the block—well, justice should be done, down came the axe, and Vincent Scully underwent political decapitation. Yet, it was observed, the tongue continued to move for a long time afterwards. Had Mr. Scully retired quietly from public life, he would have carried with him a certain amount of sympathy from very many. His repeated assertions that he was entirely innocent of the Tipperary Bank swindle, were very generally credited; it was believed that he was a heavy loser by the commercial department of John Sadeir's scoundrelism, and for the rest, people are so busy at the present moment, it is possible they would not say much about it. This, however, he would not do, and so he has reaped the reward of his political connexion with Mr. Sadeir, and his own traitorous practices.

The noble county of Wexford has re-elected the talented and faithful Patrick M'Mahon. We refer our readers to his admirable speech at the nomination, in which he treats of Independent Opposition and "Independent Support," in the clearest and most convincing fashion. We have to regret the loss of Mr. Swift, defeated in the county Sligo, a place, however, in which no honest man could have succeeded. We learn from the *Clonmel Chronicle*, that Major Massey has resigned, and ceased his canvass in Tipperary, his motives for this step have not yet been explained. Want of space must prevent our alluding to some other elections, but one grand feature of them all is, the distinct promises given in almost all cases to assist in passing a Tenant Right measure into law.—*Nation*.

It will be matter of gratification to all Catholics, that the two distinguished Irish converts, Messrs. Monsell and De Vere are returned for the County Limerick without opposition.

The Independent Party has suffered an irreparable and unexpected loss in the defeat of Mr. Kennedy at Louth.

A large number of the Catholic clergy and electors of the County of Cork adopted the three following resolutions as pledges for the popular candidate:

Resolved—That you place on unequivocal record your adhesion to the tenant-right bill as recently before parliament; and to the principles of parliamentary independence as defined in the letter of Mr. Sherman Crawford, dated March 17th, and adopted as the true exposition of Independent Opposition in an able article of the *Cork Examiner* of Monday, March 23d, 1857.

Resolved—That you pledge yourself to unite with the other Liberal representatives to form an Irish parliamentary party, which shall meet from time to time and devise the course best calculated to coerce the ministry of the day to the concession of the tenant-right bill and other measures for the true interest of Ireland; and that the majority of such parliamentary party do bind the minority.

Resolved—That you pledge yourself to resign your seat when called on so to do by a majority of the electors of the county, consisting of two lay gentlemen and the clergymen of each parish, appointed by a parochial meeting of which a week's notice shall be given to the electors of each parish.

RIOTING IN BELFAST.—Sunday evening, about four o'clock, a quarrel took place in Townsend street, between some boys, and shortly after a crowd assembled, and stone-throwing was begun, with the usual intermixture of strong party feeling, expressed, of course, in the most bitter and angry terms. The parties, in their hostility, shifted to Brown's square, Brown street, and Milfield, which for years past were the scene of the most rancorous party quarrels on the 12th of July that have occurred in Belfast.—The electioneering proceedings of the past week lent a tone to the quarrel on this occasion, and there was every appearance of matters assuming a serious aspect when the prompt arrival of the constabulary and local police compelled the belligerents to run away. After the rioters were driven from their battle-ground and dispersed, they assembled and proceeded on a mission of ruffianism through the town, running and shouting vociferously, to the terror and alarm of the peaceable inhabitants. One party of them flung stones through the windows of the Methodist Chapel, on the Falls-road, and also through the windows of the Rev. Mr. Nelson's Meeting-house, and the Vicar's residence in Donegall street, and through those of the Rev. Mr. Hanna's in Berry street. Between seven and eight o'clock a great number of them passed down Donegall street shouting "John Rex for ever." Many of them were armed with bludgeons, and as they went along battered the doors and shutters on either side of the street. Much excitement prevailed at one time in St. Patrick's Chapel. During religious service, between eight and nine o'clock, a cry was raised that a mob was coming to wreck the chapel, and a rush was made to the street. The utmost alarm and confusion followed, but no person was injured, and it soon being ascertained that there was no foundation for the alarm, order and quiet were speedily restored. It having been made known to the Mayor that St. Malachy's Catholic chapel was considered in danger, he immediately despatched Chief-Constable Greene, with a number of his men, to that place to afford protection. Chief-Constable Greene judiciously arranged his men so as to prevent the possibility of any attack either from the front or the rear of the chapel, and, after remaining as long as it was thought necessary, the constables were marched to their ordinary duties through the town. It appeared that there was really no ground for apprehending an attack upon the chapel. The constabulary patrolled the streets during the night.—*Mercury*.

RIOTING IN TIPPERARY.—We have received a communication from a respectable correspondent in Tipperary, giving an account of a fearful riot there on Thursday. Our correspondent states that a body of men, about 100 in number, armed with sticks, met Waldron on his arrival there. The local committee of the O'Donoghue and Major Massey exerted themselves to prevent a breach of the peace, and would have been successful, but that one of the bludgeon-men struck a woman who shouted for the popular candidate. This was a signal for a general melee of a fearful character, which ended in Mr. Waldron being compelled, with the reporter of a Limerick paper, to fly for safety to their committee rooms, and the total rout of his supporters. The military were telegraphed for to Cahri, and at eleven o'clock last night escorted Mr. Waldron and his friends to the junction. Our correspondent adds that a requisition signed by sixty Clergymen has been presented to Mr. Waldron, asking him to retire from contesting the county.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

THE COLLEGE ELECTION ROW.—Information having reached the police authorities that a large body of the vagabond students of Trinity College intended to issue in procession from the College gates, and march in triumph round the statue of King William the III, in College-green, immediately after the election of Messrs. Napier and Hamilton, and that an equally numerous crowd of working people, including the quay porters, had resolved to assemble and oppose such procession, precautions were adopted, under the directions of the Police Commissioners, by Head Superintendent Monahan, to prevent the likelihood of collision taking place between the hostile parties, or any infraction of the public peace. It was ascertained that a project was determined on by a vast gathering of the blackguards to issue forth en masse from the College so soon as the successful candidates should have been declared elected, and to achieve, despite of police and people, their triumphant march round the statue. It was also learned that the educated vagabonds would come forth, not empty handed, but armed with sticks, bludgeons, &c. By order of the Commissioners copies of a proclamation were extensively placarded throughout the neighborhood of the College, cautioning all persons against obstructing the public thoroughfares in that vicinity by either crowding, laboring, or assembling, or by walking or moving in procession therein. At about two o'clock nearly two hundred sergeants and constables, drafted from the several police divisions, were marched to College-green and there disposed in strong bodies at various points of vantage in the neighborhood, and were so arranged as to outflank any party of rioters approaching either from the direction of the College or of the neighboring streets. The city troop of horse police were also present, patrolling the streets in the vicinity and dispersing all groups of persons occupying the footways. The embryo supplied Protestant blackguards, numbering some five or six hundred, were assembled within the barrier of the College railings, wearing their caps and gowns. Their demeanor and conduct were noisy and riotous, and characterised by the usual war cries of the Orange No Popery class. There were ribald taunts followed by shouting and rounds of Keftish fire. At this time the crowd outside seemed to resume a more excited character, and it soon required the most strenuous exertions of the police, combined with the coolest firmness, to prevent the access of the people to the railings and the partial collision of hostile parties. At this period a sudden sortie was made by a body of the intended preachers carrying one of the police placards, which placard succeeded in capturing and retreated with it amidst denfening yells, and exposed it above the railings. The belligerents within the barrier also managed to snatch off the hats of two of the constables who were occupied near the rails in keeping off the dense crowd. The young Gospleers broke those hats in pieces, and exhibited them upon the tops of the railings. Four other constables' hats were snatched off in a similar way, but were preserved and returned to the constables by the College porters, who acted throughout in the most praise worthy manner. At about half past four o'clock a dense body of the future evangelisers of Ireland, about three hundred in number, marched forth from within the College railings, and proceeded in the direction of the statue, being more or less protected by the

presence of the police. They were met by Chief Superintendent Monahan, who addressed them, and who entreated them for their own safety's sake and for the sake of the peace of the city not to persist in their purpose, but to return quietly to the College. Mr. Monahan added that there were 500 police present, whose orders were to uphold the peace of the city, and this they were determined to do at any risk. At this period the excitement of the enormous crowd collected around the vicinity became more and more formidable in its aspect, and were it not for the presence and well ordered exertions of the police the consequences to the students would in all probability be disastrous. They, however, still persisted in the intention of marching in procession, when the police, forming in ranks, insinuated themselves amongst them, and effectually broke up the order of the procession. In the rear of the procession some of them got into collision with a few police constables, who were protecting the placard bearers, and a scuffle ensued. Eight Constables who had been posted at the corner of the Bank of Ireland and six others rushed to the assistance of their comrades, and these fourteen men, with very slight exertions, succeeded in driving the rioters back to their defences within the College railings. Inspector Donovan, having marked out one exceedingly riotous member of the young Gospleers, and having single-handed arrested him from the midst of his companions, sent him off to the station-house in custody. In retaliation for this capture the Protestant students succeeded in pulling one of the constables (Murphy, 54 B) within the railings and shutting the gate on him. They knocked off his hat, which they smashed and drew his button from his pocket before setting him free. Inspectors Lowry, Donovan, Fitzpatrick, and Keegan, had their hats broken in pieces. Inspector Keegan received an injury in the eye from an orange thrown at him. Oranges, rotten eggs, and even stones were showered from within the railings at the people and police. The shutters of the shops in Grafton street which were up were plastered with these missiles. One educated Protestant blackguard—destined, we suppose, to preach hereafter the Gospel to the benighted Irish he was ready thus to murder—had armed himself with a carving knife, and, finding he could not use it on the people, took deliberate aim and flung it at a policeman. The vagabonds did not attempt to come outside the railings, but continued hooting and hallooing until they tired of the exercise. They finally retired within the College precincts and the neighborhood became quiet, peaceful, and tranquil again before six o'clock. The police remained on duty to a late hour in the night. This ended the great College election row, of which so much dread was expressed by alarmists, but which partook quite as much of the egg as of the orange character.

During the election of Lord Dunsinkill (who is in India), and Mr. O'Flaherty, for the town of Galway, riots occurred, in which a man was killed.

How to do it.—Mr. Bianconi proceeded to Athlone on Wednesday, and recorded his vote for Mr. John Egan. On the same day he attended at Galway, and recorded his vote for Lord Dunsinkill and O'Flaherty, and on the next day he arrived at Castlet in time to vote for Sir Timothy O'Brien.

Sir De Lacy Evans was the first person returned to the new Parliament, having been unanimously re-elected member for Westminster. Sir De Lacy is a native of Limerick.

MINISTERS' MONEY.—The Conservative organs are irate beyond bounds at Mr. Horsman's promise that three months hence Government would rid us of that monstrous exaction termed Ministers' Money. Small as this mite is, in comparison to the vast spoils which the Protestant Church has, *et et armis*, filched from the rightful possessors, still, miser-like, those who have so long gloated over the accumulated and illegotten hoard, are thrown into utter consternation at the idea of seeing it diminished in the slightest degree even by those who are, if justice were done them, entitled to the whole. The comparatively contemptible amount which will be withdrawn from the avaricious grasp of the Church by Law Established, if Government redeem the pledge given, will be about £12,000—a miserable instalment of the restitution due to those who have been plundered of so much more—yet, trifling as the amount is, the entire Conservative press is up in arms against the attempt to make even this slight inroad on the original plunder. According to an evening contemporary, who has a most lugubrious jermail on the subject, there are "Parishes in Ireland supplicating in vain for churches, and congregations for ministers to instruct them." Now, whatever may be the case in England, the news, for news indeed it is, that there are Protestant churches required in this country and Protestant Ministers to instruct their flocks, comes indeed most unexpectedly upon us. We subjoin a few data from a tabular list showing that "there are in Ireland 41 Benefices in which there are no members at all of the Established Church—

| Church | Benefices in which the members of the Established | range from   |
|--------|---|--------------|
| 124    | Ditto   | 1 to 20      |
| 160    | Ditto   | 20 to 50     |
| 224    | Ditto   | 50 to 100    |
| 286    | Ditto   | 100 to 200   |
| 209    | Ditto   | 200 to 500   |
| 139    | Ditto   | 500 to 1000  |
| 91     | Ditto   | 1000 to 2000 |
| 12     | Ditto   | 2000 to 5000 |

This synopsis proves clearly enough that there are sufficient benefices in Ireland whose revenues, if added to the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, would free them from the difficulties under which our contemporary alleges they are laboring so much, and enable them to compensate the State Church for the loss which it will sustain if the Ministers' tax be abolished. This would, after all, be nothing more than robbing Peter to pay Paul, and yet we are told the Government are inflicting a cruel wrong on the Mammion Creed by relieving those who do not belong to her communion of a burden so odious and unreasonable. But the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, says the article to which we are alluding, are already a very unpopular body; and why so? "Because," as our contemporary naively explains, "they have not the means of meeting the urgent and pressing demands made upon them." So the Church's "prosperity" depends entirely on the amount of pounds, shillings, and pence it can distribute amongst its Ministers! This again proves, as we have often maintained, that the Protestant church would gradually drop and die away altogether, if it were denied of its excessive wealth.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

ADVANCE IN MARKET PRICES.—If the farmers do not make hay while the sun shines it certainly is not the fault of those who purchase every description of their produce at fair and market. Our market note to-day indicates an advance in the price of every agricultural commodity; indeed we may say that the Limerick markets to day, generally, present the highest rates we have noticed at this period for many years past. Butter sold at 73s. per firkin, and the supply was not at all equal to the demand. Bacon pigs were freely purchased at rates equal from 61s. per cwt. The competition of the Waterford buyers in this market tends very much to improve its time and to ensure large prices for breeders of all sorts of stock. Hides, which about a month since sold at 7s. 3d. per stone met ready sales to-day at 8s. to 8s. 2d. In the Cattle Market good milch cows were in much demand, and about £17 to £18 per head was the lowest price for any animal of that class in ordinary good condition. Potatoes, though in good supply and excellent quality, cannot be bought for less than 43d. to 5d. per stone. Carrons 32s. 6d. to 7d. Prime cuts of Beef 8d. per lb. Mutton 6d. to 7d. Pork Steaks 6d. per lb. Fish is in good supply but prices are very high. It is cheaper in London or Dublin.—*Limerick Chronicle*.