

criminals.—Who can forget the fact of Lord Palmerston having read an address to the Hungarians...

The most signal vengeance which these Catholic countries could inflict on England, is the fallen prestige which now rests on her from almost every department of her imperial dominion.

These are not my words: they are to be found in the columns of the French papers: in the entire printed publications of Naples and of Austria...

D. W. C.

Stranorlar, County Donegal, Jan. 27.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The consecration of the Right Rev. Doctor O'Han, bishop elect of the diocese of Ross, will take place, on Sunday, the 7th February, at eleven o'clock, a.m., in Skibbereen Cathedral.—Cork Examiner.

BISHOP OF KILLALOE.—It is stated that his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and Emly has received from Rome a Rescript authorising him to forward to the Holy See the names of three Ecclesiastics, from whom the Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese of Killaloe is to be chosen by the Propaganda.—Limerick Reporter.

The Very Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Vicar General of Madras, brother to the bishop of that diocese, is at present in Kilkenny. After a residence of more than twelve years in India, the very reverend gentleman has returned to his native country, for the purpose of raising funds to meet the necessities of religion in his mission. He has already appended with success to the several parishes of Cashel and Emly, his native diocese, as also to the Catholics of several other parts of Ireland.

THE VERY REV. MR. McMEEL, P.P.—It affords us much pleasure to be enabled to state that the Very Rev. Mr. McMeel, the highly respected parish priest of Castleblaney, is recovering from the effects of the recent assault, by which he received many and severe wounds. The very rev. gentleman's rescue from his infuriated assailant was most providential. We have heard some particulars of Mr. McMeel; but for obvious reasons suppress any mention of them just now.—Nevry Examiner.

THE FATHER MATTHEW TESTIMONIAL.—About £1,000 have been subscribed for a monument, and a life-size figure for a reformatory, to commemorate the life and works of the late Father Matthew. The two sums united (says the Cork Southern Reporter) would be sufficiently considerable for the foundation of an establishment for the reclamation of those who have fallen into the paths of vice—a work which it was the life-long labour of the Apostles of Temperance to accomplish. The sums taken separately will not be sufficient to provide handsomely for the two distinct objects of erecting a statue and founding an institution for the reception of juvenile criminals; but were the joint proceeds solely devoted to the latter purpose, a noble and appropriate testimonial to the memory of the great philanthropist would be insured.

FATHER CONWAY IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.—The Dublin correspondent of the Mayo Constitution (the organ of the Conservatives of Connaught) writes as follows: "I have had the glory of a state prosecution. The Queen's Bench, unequally divided, has by a majority of one, decided that Priest Conway shall be tried in Dublin by a jury of the county Dublin. You have, of course, a full report of the proceedings in the Dublin journals; but, as you may wish to know the public feeling, I write you the result of my observations. As a Dublin man, unconnected with Mayo or its politics, I ought to be impartial. Turning into the hall of the Four Courts on Monday last, I found it densely crowded with groups of people anxiously discussing some topic of which I could only catch the priests' and change of venue." On inquiry I learned that an application was about being made by the Attorney-General to the Queen's Bench, and on proceeding there I made my way into it with considerable difficulty. It was densely crowded. In the front bar sat, on the one side, the Attorney-General and Mr. Lawson, Q.C., near whom sat other barristers exchanging an occasional remark with the fountain of promotion, and much gratified with his occasional recognition of their presence. On the other side sat Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., and beside him a gentleman in Clerical costume, whom I learned was Father Conway. Several gentlemen, apparently friends of his, sat with him. The seats for counsel to the rear were densely crowded with members of the bar—the side passages with professional gentlemen and others, whilst the galleries were filled to overflowing with gentlemen and that portion of society that some one has designated "the great unwashed." The interest appeared to be intense. Next day the body of the court presented nearly the same appearance. It was densely crowded, some Catholic dignitaries sitting under the bench. Mr. Conway again occupied the same position beside his counsel, and with regard to the Reverend gentleman's personal appearance I must say I was agreeably disappointed. I had looked out for a large, able-bodied, wicked-looking man, with "undue influence" and "spiritual intimidation" stamped on

his countenance; but lo! there sat a small, gentlemanly-looking Priest—a mild countenance befitting a gentle disposition. I could never have fancied that he was the sort of a man to head tumultuous mobs and exercise influence at a contested election; but there is a latent fire in his eye, which, to the physiognomist, betokens vigour and energy. He sat and listened unimpassioned, except now and again a sarcastic smile played on his countenance when the Attorney-General read portions of some of the Reverend gentleman's addresses, such as 'the Castle is a sink of iniquity.' The trial takes place here about the 15th of February. On the whole, the balance of public opinion is, that no reason was shown for changing the venue, and that the trial should be in Mayo.

The Kilkenny Journal says:—"There seems to be a strong feeling throughout the country that the Reverend traversers should be sustained against their Whig persecutors. People sympathise with Fathers Conway and Ryan, and would subscribe their money freely towards the defence of the Reverend traversers; but who will take the initiative—who will lead the way in the movement? Where is the organisation which should have been instituted long since for this purpose? Why is there not a meeting held in Dublin at which the Clergy of Ireland would be represented, as it is the Clergy of Ireland who are on their trial? Are the interests at stake so unimportant as to be scarcely deserving of notice? Are the constituencies of the country—the Priests—not worth defending against the persecutions of the enemy? Is freedom of election in Ireland a matter of such little moment as that we are content to see it crushed before our eyes without an effort to save it as the last hope of our people? Is not the political action of the Clergy our only hope under Heaven, and shall we see it a captive in chains, and not rush to the rescue? We earnestly appeal to the Clergy of Ireland, particularly to the ever faithful Priesthood of Kilkenny, to lay aside all minor differences upon this occasion, and to join heart and hand in defence of their dearest rights, and for the salvation of the country. And we would respectfully suggest that tenant right meetings should be held in almost every county of Ireland previously to the meeting of parliament, that these meetings be called forthwith, and that they be made further use of for the purpose of eliciting sympathy and support towards sustaining the Rev. Messrs Conway and Ryan, who are the representatives of the Irish Priesthood in this insulting and most unjustifiable prosecution. "Since the above was written we perceive that a meeting has been held, and a movement set on foot, such as we have suggested."

The Tipperary Free Press says:—"In the state prosecution the whole power of the crown will be arrayed against a humble Curate, and the best forensic ability of the bar can be enlisted by the Attorney-General in support of the prosecution, in Thomas O'Hagan, however, he has a gifted advocate, ready in argument, fearless in spirit, and eloquent in speech, and sure we are that nothing will be left undone whereby his defence may be rendered convincing and triumphant. But to make it really effective funds will be required, and we know that Tipperary will not be slow in contributing to a movement in which the sympathies of every man who values national rights and liberties must be engaged. Father Conway contended for a principle, and, for so doing, is sought to be victimised; but we are much mistaken if he will not be sustained on his trial by Catholic Ireland, as one who boldly entering the political arena, threw heart and soul into the advocacy of that cause to which the country has vowed adherence."

The Priest prosecution having now begun in earnest, we are glad to see a movement set on foot to organise a Defence Fund. We are aware that some such effort has become indispensably necessary, and we trust the committee appointed by the preparatory meeting of Saturday last will take up the work with vigour and heartiness. There is no lack of sympathy for the persecuted Priests, and what is needed is an organisation which shall afford the Catholics of Ireland the opportunity of proving that they are worthy of the zeal and devotion which have been displayed in their cause by the intended victims of this arbitrary prosecution. It is certainly time that something effective should be done towards sustaining them in their most unequal conflict with the whole power of the British Government. Contrary to what was at first expected, the trials are being pressed forward by the Attorney-General with all possible haste. The jury in Father Conway's case, a special one, was to have been struck yesterday, and the trial is expected to commence in little more than a fortnight. It will be seen, then, that no time is to be lost. The expenses of the defence must be very considerable, and we need not say Father Conway, an humble Curate, has no means of meeting the cost of a State trial.—Tablet.

MR. BALL'S CANDIDACY IN LIMERICK.—The elevation of Sergeant O'Brien to the bench has left a vacancy in the representation of the City of Limerick, for which two candidates, Mr. Ball and Major Gavin, are actively engaged in canvassing the electors. The last named gentleman has considerable local influence, and would be certain of success if opposed by an ordinary opponent; but the independent conduct of Mr. Ball as representative of Carlow, and as a member of the Patriotic Commission, when he counselled the establishing of schools for the children of Catholic soldiers has gained him an amount of popularity which leads to the opinion of his ultimate success, even should Major Gavin proceed to the poll, which is considered doubtful.

An important meeting in favour of tenant right and religious equality took place at Mallow on Tuesday, and an abridged report of the proceedings will be found in our columns. The meeting was presided over by the hon. member for Dungarvin, who delivered an able and stirring address from the chair. Mr. Cleary, of Clare, was also present, and addressed the assembly; but the chief feature of the proceedings were the very able and uncompromising speeches delivered by many influential Clergymen, such as the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Rev. Mr. Justin McCarthy, Rev. A. Peyton, Rev. Pierce Groves, &c., &c. A resolution and petition in favour of the Tenant Right Bill were adopted unanimously, and a resolution affirming the principle of Independent Opposition, proposed by the Rev. Justin McCarthy, was carried by acclamation. An important, and to us very satisfactory portion of the proceedings, was the resolution on the subject of the religious destitution of Catholic soldiers and sailors, and their orphan children, which was proposed by the Rev. T. Murphy in a speech full of pathos and sound argument. This is a matter which would interest not only the good sense, but the best feelings of the people, and so far from its agitation at Tenant Right meetings becoming a source of division or weakness, as some imagine it would, we are certain, go far to dissipate the apathy at present prevailing in the public mind, and would really stir the heart of the country.—Tablet.

INCUMBERT ESTATES COURT.—ESTATE OF MR. VINCENT SCULLY.—The private offer of Mr. Nicholas Duncombe, of the North Wall, for the purchase of the King Williamstown estate for £9,500, was on the 21st Jan. submitted to Mr. Commissioner Hargreave and accepted. These lands comprised the Model Farm and the village of King Williamstown, with all the Government improvements, which had been some time since sold by the Crown when Mr. Duncombe also purchased other portions of the Crown lands.—Cork Constitution.

THE NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.—The assizes will commence in Drogheda on Monday, the 22nd February. Mr. Justice Ball will preside in the Crown Court at Dunalk, and Mr. Justice Perrin in the Record Court. The criminal business here will be light; but we understand there will be five records. The criminal record for Drogheda is somewhat heavy.—Nevry Examiner.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY ON VOLUNTARIANISM.—A meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held in Dublin on Monday week. The speakers threatened the people of India with a desperate missionary campaign, once the India mutiny is over, but of course not till then. Archbishop Whately said the Government should not be allowed to take any part in the affair. We quote from his address:—"Now, I take this occasion to state distinctly that I earnestly deprecate all allusions to Government. I may add, that as I shall, of course, deprecate the opposition of Government to our efforts, so I shall, if possible, still more deprecate any assistance of Government, as government to it, as it will excite the greatest degree of suspicion and alarm, and raise the greatest prejudice against Christianity. I should say that the maxim of this society, as a missionary society, with reference to government, ought to be the same as the answer given by the French merchant to the minister who asked how government could aid and forward the commerce of France! His answer was, 'Laissez nous faire'—let us alone. Let us not come forward to seek aid of government; let not government appear in a prominent manner at all but let us come forward with our own money, our own exertions, and ask government for nothing more than that they shall let us alone, and not interfere with or hinder our operations. An admirable maxim—a most laudable request. The principles, however, is just as applicable to state aid to religion in Ireland, as it is in India. We hope the government will take the hint given them by the Archbishop, and 'let him alone' as soon as possible.—Nation.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.—On the 21st inst. a gathering of the Orangemen of Belfast took place in the Victoria Hall. Dark deeds shamed the light; and our reporter could not obtain admission to the room, last evening, although a parade was made of the announcement that the proceedings would be open to others as well as to members of the illegal Orange confederation. Indeed, we believe that no report of the proceedings will be allowed to appear in any of the Orange journals. The confederates themselves seem ashamed of their muster. They have been, if reports speak true, deserted by their titled leaders, those foolish, infatuated lords, 'leopold Danganann and Eniskillen, who afford the best possible exemplification of Emerson Tennant's alliteration—"Tenth transmitters of a foolish race." Lord Danganann, it is said, was not at the gathering; but it is certain that he was in town as late as three o'clock in the afternoon. Lord Eniskillen, although he was authoritatively proclaimed as one of the great guns who would explode on the occasion, was prudently absent altogether. Both noble Lords having discreetly abstained from the exhibition of Orange disloyalty, the chair was necessarily occupied by plebeian. Oh! "what a fall there" after the flourish of trumpets which heralded in the assemblage! Of a truth, Orangism is on its last legs, and will soon be gathered to the tomb of other bigoted, and illegal, and irrational conspiracies.—Ulsterman.

TENANT RIGHT IN THE NORTH.—Facts are, indeed, stubborn things, and one of them will, in the end, avail more than a whole budget of fictions. It is true that no new facts need be adduced to prove, that except in the North of Ireland, not even a shadow of right is conceded by the landlord to the tenant, for his improvements, no matter how extensive or how valuable they may have been; but as it will be impossible for Parliament much longer to refuse its sanction to the enactment of some law calculated to secure to the tenant due compensation for any useful improvements made by him during the period of his tenancy, we conceive it to be our bounden duty to record, whenever they occur, such well authenticated cases of wrong and oppression on the part of landlords as may constitute a body of overwhelming facts and data which it will be impossible for the opponents of Tenant Right, in and out of Parliament, to refute, palliate, or justify. This, we conceive, will be one of the surest means by which the hands of the advocates of Tenant Right may be effectively strengthened, and their advocacy legitimately seconded and supported. Amongst the numberless glaring instances of harsh and unjust treatment received by tenants which we have had to record recently, there was one in which a Presbyterian clergyman was the sufferer, and a noble earl the inexorable landlord.—This was bad enough; but in the following case, which we copy from the Northern Whig, a Protestant clergyman is the extractor of the whole pound of flesh, and a highly respectable gentleman the improving tenant. The case is important in more than one point of view, and we therefore give it in extenso:—"Some years ago, acting on the advice of the incumbent of the parish of Killea, in the county of Derry, Dr. Joseph Clarke purchased a farm of sixteen acres for the sum of £112. This was a piece of the glebe lands, on which Dr. Clarke became the tenant of the Rev. Mr. Henderson, who was, at that time, the incumbent. Dr. Clarke received a written engagement from the landlord, that the latter would not take advantage of any improvements he might make in the farm, and that, so long as the rent was paid, he should remain in undisturbed possession of the farm. And, further, Mr. Henderson promised to recommend that these conditions should be observed by his successor. Mr. Henderson observed faithfully the terms of his agreement with Dr. Clarke, till he was succeeded in the parish by the Rev. Mr. Stack, by whom the stipulations in the agreement with his predecessor was strictly recognised. Thus encouraged, Dr. Clarke made great improvements on the land. He drained, thorough drained it, and manured it from his other farms, 'laying down' each field in grass, and thus expending upon it about £150.—About three years ago the Rev. Mr. Stack removed, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton. This rev. gentleman, twelve months ago, served Dr. Clarke with notice to quit, giving him, at the same time, permission to sell his tenant right. Dr. Clarke, who owed no rent, was very unwilling to part with the farm. He knew, however, the flimsy nature of his tenure; that he might remonstrate, but must submit. Accordingly, he sold his tenant right to Mr. Low, a respectable resident of the neighbourhood for £150. Mr. Hamilton then informed Dr. Clarke that he would take the farm, at that sum, in a month from that date. Dr. Clarke waited for a month, and then was put off for another month. At the end of that period, Mr. Hamilton would only give £60 for the tenant right. A delay, of course, occurred at this point in the business; and, Mr. Hamilton's pecuniary affairs being improved, he was, by hard remonstrance, brought up to £112, which sum Dr. Clarke, unable to help himself, with an ejectment process in his pocket, and the prospect of it being enforced after the January sessions, unwillingly accepted. The upshot of this, it is said, and generally believed, this tenant right so obtained for upwards of £200! I hope, for the sake of common justice and his ecclesiastical character, that this conduct of Mr. Hamilton can be satisfactorily explained, and that some sufficient reason can be assigned for getting rid, in this fashion, of a tenant like Dr. Clarke, who did not allow his rent to fall into arrears, and who is such a tenant as any landlord might be proud to have on his estate."

The Rev. Richard Molesworth Hamilton may be a very eloquent preacher, and as excellent a teacher of the doctrine which enjoins every man to do to his neighbour as he would himself be done by, but he is evidently not given to the practice of this golden maxim. The Rev. gentleman, to his infinite credit be it said, who first entered into the conditions of the agreement, fulfilled them to the letter; his successor acted on the recommendation and did the same; but the third turned a deaf ear to it altogether. Such rare cases as these good landlords in uninterrupted succession are not so easily found in Ireland, and consequently the bar sinister appeared in the person of the third incumbent, the Reverend Richard Molesworth, which proved for the former some compensation for his outlay, though by no means an adequate one.—The amount obtained was, no doubt, very far below

worth Hamilton. But there is one feature in this transaction to which we are anxious to draw particular attention, and it is this: the evidently existing in the North a species of tenant-right which, though not strictly valid in law, must be so in equity. It was this species of understanding originally entered into between Dr. Clark and the Rev. Mr. Henderson the value of the improvements made by him, but trifling as it comparatively was, it was at least the acknowledgment of a right to reimbursement and restitution of some kind. Here, then, we have an existing basis for legislation in the matter, the elements of a mutual understanding without the intervention of parliament. The landed proprietary throughout the country in the South, where it does not exist, as well as in the North where it does, though not binding by law, might easily establish a similar usage. By voluntarily adopting such a course, they would once for all put an end to agitation on these long vexed questions, and thus retain in the country that large class of industrious and enterprising tenants who are now daily leaving their native shores to seek for a competence in their declining years, and a provision for their families as some recompense for their life-long toil. We have elsewhere given accounts of wholesale ejectments in various parts of the country the generosity of them under circumstances in which the landlord has stretched to the utmost the undue power which the law unfortunately gives him. Consideration for the tenant seems in no case to have weighed in the slightest degree with the inexorable lords of the soil. We are, however, rejoiced to see that a Tenant Right meeting has taken place both in the North and South, and that at length the parties most immediately concerned are bestirring themselves in right earnest and in the proper direction.—Let them, then, but act in union and with firmness, and they will assuredly succeed in their just cause.—Dublin Cath. Telegraph.

The legal appointments are at length definitely arranged, and Sergeant O'Brien's is fourth Judge of the Queen's Bench. Mr. Christian has taken the vacant seat in the Common Pleas; Mr. Hughes is appointed to the Solicitor-Generalship, and Mr. Rickaby Deasy, M.P., for Cork, has received the coat rendered vacant by the elevation of Sergeant O'Brien. A more fitting tribute to forensic ability and judicial capacity no Minister could have paid. But solely and exclusively because these gentlemen are Catholics—Catholics, moreover, of long standing and prominent high character at the Bar, the English and Irish journals most opposed to the Government, but still more to the just claims of Catholics, continue to rave, rant and rail in the most unseemly terms. At one time the Government, and at another the gentlemen themselves are assailed because they have not been passed over and their undeniable merits disregarded, in order to make room for the inveterate enemies of that civil and religious liberty which successive Tory Administrations so long withheld, and which they would, were they again in power, still withhold from the people. This acrimonious and insulting tone was bad enough in all conscience before the appointments were made, but the language of the Orange press is, if possible, still more virulent, and certainly more indecent since the vacancies have been irrevocably fixed. Fortunately, however, there are one or two Conservative journals in Ireland both more just and generous to political opponents, by their creed what it may. Amongst them we may especially particularise the Leinster Express, which, though a firm and consistent supporter of its party and creed, permits neither the one nor the other to interfere with its due appreciation of the worth and talents of those from whom on conscientious principles it differs in opinion on other matters. We give elsewhere the comments of the Leinster Express on the recent law appointments, and while doing so, we cannot refrain from saying to its namesake of the metropolis, "Go thou and do likewise."—Dublin Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.—Samuel Warren, the Recorder of Hull, before entering upon the business of the last Session delivered an admirable address to the Grand Jury of the Borough—his subject being that unparalleled increase of Commercial Calamity and Crime in England, which has struck Europe with astonishment. In his sound and luminous charge he points out the cause and remedy of the speculative disease, which, since the railway mania of 1845, has from time to time assumed such startling dimensions, and been fraught with utter ruin to hundreds of thousands. Of late it has chiefly appeared among the wealthy, hard-headed, grasping population of trade, with what consequences the Bankrupt Court and Newgate Calendar present a terrible commentary.—It is the passion for becoming rich in a hurry that Mr. Warren traces the cause of that gigantic crop of iniquity which has quadrupled the business of the Criminal Judge and recruited the penitentiary and criminal colony from the great middle class—from the merchants, bankers, &c., whose position, wealth, and respectability, has caused them to be looked up by the British people as models for the imitation of the world. When we consider the standard which the English have placed before them as the end and object of national existence, whose attainment constitutes in their view all that is excellent in life—namely, Money, it is little marvel that numbers are found who abandon the path of legitimate success, and embark in those vast and uncertain speculations which terminate in ruin to themselves and misery to others. When a community makes wealth their paramount passion—when its possession earns a higher recognition than that of all other earthly gifts—when it is worshipped above virtue and exalted into a god—its system is rotten to the core, and such poisonous weeds as Redpath, Dean Paul, and the long line of bankrupts and defrauders who have lately appeared, are its natural product. Material success is the sole aim of the national and individual life of England, which is earthly, sensual, and devilish.—The Recorder drew a picture of the old British merchant, just and upright, and contrasted him with the commercial gamster of the present day, who not only risks all that he possesses in some great speculative coup, but in nine cases out of ten drags thousands to destruction in the event of the failure of his scheme. This inordinate appetite for wealth, which is apparently the cause of England's greatness, but which has become an ineradicable disease affecting her entire commercial system, will become the main cause of her eventual decline.—Nation.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN.—A few nights ago a rock weighing 50 lbs., was laid on one of the tracks of the Great Southern and Western Railway, at Knockahow, between Ballybrophy and Templemore. This dangerous discovery was fortunately discovered some short time before the passing of the down night mail train at this place. The intentions of the miscreant who concocted the project can be inferred from the fact of two stones, of over two pounds each, being hurled at the mail train on the same night by a person or persons standing on the Knockahow Bridge. One of these missiles, evidently intended for the driver, struck the engine and rebounded therefrom without doing any injury. The company dismissed some subordinates for irregularities from this portion of the line a short time previous to this diabolical attempt.—Leinster Express.

A SEPOY PLUNDERER IN KILKENNY.—Last week a Mr. John Brophy, who recently returned to our city, his native place, from India, where he had made some money in trade, took into his employment an itinerant Hindoo, who chanced to arrive here, stating himself to have been a discharged Sepoy. On Friday Mr. Brophy got change of a £40 note, and soon missed a £10 note from the bundle which he had brought home from the bank. Sub-constable Francis was sent for, but while he was searching the Sepoy's apartment it is presumed the latter restored the note to his employer, who then declined to proceed further against him, and, much to the chagrin of Francis, who doubtless would have "made a case of it," Jack Pandey was sent adrift again to plunder some one else.—Kilkenny Journal.

COLONEL LEWIS AND JOHN BYRNE.—We continue to copy articles from some of our contemporaries on the extraordinary and unparalleled attack of Colonel Lewis on his tenant John Byrne. The case has excited universal interest, and indeed it is no wonder for nothing at all approaching it in enormity has come before the public during the present century. It is not alone a breach of an agreement between landlord and tenant, but an attempt on the part of the Colonel to smash to pieces that jewel of his—"private judgment"—which forms so sacred a portion of the privileges he holds to be the right of every human being. We are astonished that the Newry Telegraph, the Evening Mail, and other such journals do not notice the violent assault on the "private judgment" of John Byrne. Why are they silent on the question? Why is the Newry Telegraph not taking notice of it? He can write in an insulting tone on the Catholic clergy, and call their acts "Priestcraft," but here is an Irish landlord who will not respect the "private judgment" of a humble tenant farmer, and the Telegraph has not the manliness to call his deeds by their proper name. May we ask him what sort of "craft" is that in which the Colonel deals? Is it "Landlord-craft," "Supper-craft," or "Satan-craft"? Or does it savour of the hypocrite or proselyter? We fling the negligence and hypocrisy of the Telegraph on this question in its face; and tell the editor that his advocacy of the right of private judgment is a farce, when he does not stand up in defence of John Byrne, and denounce the conduct of Colonel Lewis.—Dundalk Democrat.

DUBLIN JURY PANEL.—The "baptised spaniels" of the Kewthick circles will, no doubt, feel honoured by the fact that out of forty-eight jurors on the special panel, eleven are Catholics. It is a good illustration of the sort of "religious equality" they have been satisfied with, that this is regarded as a "wondrously fair" jury. And so it is, compared with the juries usually juggled into the box in such cases. But that very fact has aroused the passion of the Orange journals, and already they do not hesitate to demand the expulsion of every Catholic juror! What a Monahan did, why should a Fitzgerald hesitate to do? Is his argument, and it is not without weight; and we shall see whether the noble precedent will be followed. The "bitterness between the Churches" will surely be allayed by such a soothing spectacle—such an instance of Protestant liberality and good feeling—as the Protestant journals raising a yell for the expulsion of Catholic jurors! Father Conway is on his trial—as the proceeding is called—and we bend to the rule that forbids discussion on the merits of the case. But we urge upon the people of Ireland to open their eyes to the nature of the proceeding. The allegations—true or false—against the Priest are mere pretences; there is not a village in Ireland where such could not with truth be laid against a landlord or his agent in a contested election. The Government well knows it; every one who has witnessed an election knows it; but the Government are resolved to have a blow at the moral influence and political rights of the Irish clergy. We tell the Catholics of Ireland that this is the issue regarded by their enemies, and it is the one which they, too, have reason to watch with anxiety. We urge upon the country to bestir itself, and pronounce whether it regards the contest with indifference; whether the English Minister shall be allowed to manacle the Catholic priesthood of Ireland and win a triumph which will be imitated by the infidels of Belgium and Sardinia.—Nation

The Dublin Tablet now, as it has ever been the leading Catholic journal of Ireland, and the uncompromising advocate of Ireland's rights, thus delivers himself upon the Sepoy mutiny:—

"Our views of the Indian question is, that it should be treated with reference to the rights of the people of India and the duties of the Government. We cannot see that it can be a question between English and Irish hostile nationalities. We are always trying to convince the English people that it is their duty and their interest to do justice to Ireland. We are always trying to persuade the Irish people to take effectual measures to extort their rights. We have tried and have urged others to use the Indian crisis as a favourable opportunity for obtaining redress. We have not entirely failed in this, though our success has been very far indeed from satisfying our desires. For we have no doubt whatever that if the Catholics of Ireland would wisely and boldly avail themselves of the present difficulties of the Government and of the English people, they might obtain all that they have a right to demand. But, at any rate, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have written nothing which has served the enemies of Ireland and Catholicity, or has been quoted to the Protestants of England as an inducement to turn a deaf ear to the claims of Ireland, and as a justification for refusing redress. There is a witness in the cause who gives, as we think, important evidence, we mean the Whig Ministry. That they consider Independent Opposition a formidable enemy they have shown by their proceedings respecting the Mayo election. That they are not unwilling to run some risks in encountering it, they have shown by the prosecution of Father Conway, a step peculiarly calculated to exasperate the Irish people. That they do not consider the Nation or the Dundalk Democrat to be pursuing a course unfavorable to their interests, they have shown equally conclusively. And in this respect we think them wise, for nothing was ever better calculated to serve Whig interests in Ireland than the policy of what is called the Sepoy press. We read boastful announcements that the course which we condemn is lucrative; the arguments are contemptible; the fact inspires suspicion. Until we see some attempt made to show that the interest of Ireland would be more advanced by the course which we condemn, than by the course which we have pursued we must retain our opinions. There are two questions which we have never yet seen answered: why should the Sepoy mutiny be treated as a question between England and Ireland? and what good can result to Ireland from identifying her cause with the Sepoy mutineers?"

A political prosecution of Irish Priests by the British Government, no matter under what constitutional pretext, or however cloaked by the authority of Parliament, is an event of undoubted importance and of very remarkable significance. Let it be noted that no political prosecution of Catholic Priests for an offence, or supposed offence, of a purely priestly character, such as "spiritual intimidation," must be allowed to be, has taken place in Ireland from the relaxation of the penal code, until the present time. No doubt in the prosecution directed against O'Connell, and the repeal "conspirators" of '43 two Catholic Priests were included amongst the traversers; but, in the first place, the alleged offence charged against these was entirely of a temporal character, and the Priests were joined with at least a fair proportion of laymen, all engaged in the same cause, and were not specially singled out as victims for political vengeance; secondly, the prosecution of the two Gentlemen included in the monster indictment was not pressed with anything like violence, and the law officials seemed only too happy when death intervened to snatch away one of their intended victims. Now, however, it is impossible no doubt a change of serious import has come over the policy of the British Government in this respect. What Peel and Wellington shrank from attempting, at a time when the right arm of England was free and her empire unquestioned in the East as in the West, the chance Minister of a day, thrown into power amid the political scramble consequent on the break up of the old constitutional parties, does not hesitate to undertake, though certainly never, since the crisis of the American revolution, did a British Premier more need than now the loyal and earnest support of all classes and creeds, of her Majesty's subjects, whether English, Scotch, or Irish. It is right that the Catholic people and Priests of Ireland should understand