

The Rev. Bernard St. Patrick, a Catholic clergyman, was drowned whilst bathing at Quile, on Saturday.

NEW ROSS ELECTION.—LUTTRELL LAMBERT.—Sir Thomas Redington has, it is said, retired from this contest to make way for Mr. Henry Lambert. This gentleman, so well known as "Luttrell Lambert," a soubriquet conferred by the lamented Liberator—is in politics what is termed an "Orange Catholic"—that is, he belongs to that honorable and valuable class of gentlemen, who having had the misfortune to be born Catholics, are in the habit of taking the fullest revenge for that intolerable indignity by the most insolent behaviour towards their Clergy, and the most flagrant contempt of the will and voice of the Church.—Tablet.

DISTURBANCES IN NEW ROSS.—On Tuesday a troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards marched suddenly from Kilkenny for New Ross, and a considerable number of the constabulary are under orders to proceed immediately to the same locality.

MORE TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.—We (Cork Examiner) are in a position to announce that before the 1st of July a line of telegraph will be laid down from Dublin to this city. The matter has been kept in profound secret, with a view to astonish the public all at once; but the fact is as we state. A charter of incorporation has been granted the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company. The line of this company across the Channel, which is to establish a connection between the Home-office in London and the Castle in Dublin (via Portpatrick and Donaghadee) is expected to be laid down in about seven weeks.

The census for the county and city of Kilkenny has been issued. The total population in 1841 was 202,420—males 99,114; females 103,306; the population in 1851 was only 158,746—76,490 males, and 82,256 females; being a decrease of 63,684. The total number of inhabited houses in 1841 was 32,147; in 1851, 25,360. The number of uninhabited houses in 1841 was 1086; in 1851, 1894. The number of buildings in course of erection in 1841 was 105; in 1851, only 29.

Lough Cootre Castle, the beautiful seat of Viscount Gort, in the county of Galway, lately sold for £17,000 to Mrs. Ball, the superioress of the Loretto Convent, at Rathfarnham, near Dublin, is now in the occupation of the nuns of that establishment. This splendid mansion was built by Lord Gort at a cost, in the erection of the building alone, to say nothing of the fine demesne, gardens, offices, &c., of £80,000! It is most delightfully situated, overlooking the beautiful lake of Lough Cootre, studded with enchanting islands.

THE EXODUS.—The King's County Chronicle has the following statement in reference to the progress of the exodus from that district:—"A singular scene is almost daily enacted in this town on the departure of the long car to meet the Grand Canal passage boat on its progress to Dublin. The office from which it starts is generally, for some short time before its leaving, surrounded by a crowd of emigrants and their friends, the latter of whom, with trifling expressions of grief, largely mingled with shouts of exultation, take leave of their friends, and pursue their way with loud promises of soon joining them in their distant homes. The persons who are departing from among us, in those daily shoals, are in general, either the young and steady farm laborer, male and female, or the families of our few remaining snug farmers; familiarity with this daily occurrence has so accustomed every one to it that few regard it as extraordinary. Yesterday 40 emigrants left for Australia, who had been tenants on the Crown lands near Kenuitty, and had been assisted by the Government to leave for that colony."

According to the Limerick Reporter, Bishop Vaughan, of Killalea, is working might and main with a view of inducing the remnant of the peasantry to remain in the old country, warning them, "with the zeal of a Christian pastor, of the perils to which their faith would be subjected in the New World."

The Banner of Ulster states, respecting the progress of emigration from some of the best circumstanced of the northern counties:—"Emigration from this part continues to an extraordinary extent. Every day our more comfortable and respectable farmers—those who are not prepared to remain in the country till they are completely beggared—are seen hurrying off to Liverpool to take their passages to the western world, and almost every week vessels crowded with passengers are to be seen leaving this harbor on their way to the same destination."

Further favorable accounts have been received from Canada of the result of the experiment in sending out female paupers from the Nenagh and other unions.—From the union of Newcastle, on Tuesday, 280 pauper girls were sent to Cork, to embark for Quebec. The Banyston Guardians have applied to the Poor-law Commissioners to sanction the emigration of 1,000 unemployed men and women from that union to Australia. The accounts from all parts of the country, received this week, show that the system of free emigration proceeds as vigorously as ever. Several of the constabulary force, in the counties of Limerick and Clare, have resigned during the last week or two, to proceed to America.

2700,000, it is estimated, is annually squandered on whiskey in Belfast.

Tomney, formerly keeper of one of the best hotels in Dublin, has been ruined by litigation. This has made him desperate or crazy; and the Lord Chancellor having given a decision against him last week, he swore in court that "he would not appeal to the House of Lords this time, but he would make shorter work of it, shoot the Lord Chancellor, and die like a soldier." He was arrested, and taken before the Police Magistrates. He expressed some regret for his language, but complained bitterly of lawyers and judges. The Magistrates cut short his tirade by remanding him. He was afterwards, after repeated adjournments, finally liberated on bail.

ANOTHER FAILURE.—We learn with much regret of the suspension of the very old and highly-respected firm of G. and J. Grierson, printers to the Queen, and proprietors of the Daily Express newspaper, Dublin. The house has been established for nearly a century and a-half, during which period the name of the firm ranked with the highest for mercantile probity. The present members of the house have worthily sustained their ancient reputation, and have ever stood deservedly high for personal honor and character among their fellow-citizens. The suspension is only a question of time.

One table of the Dublin police report for 1851, just made up, presents an odd feature; 203 persons were reported "missing," and but 85 of these were found. Where are the 118?

The potato fields near Limerick are in blossom, and a most luxuriant crop they promise.

BRITANNIA AND HIBERNIA.

AN ELECTRIC DIALOGUE.

Britannia, at Holyhead.—Sister Ireland. Hibernia, in Dublin.—'Tis here I am then; and your voice is melted honey to my heart. Hibernia.—Isn't this a real Union, sister? Britannia.—Burn the Union of parchment—'tis there a cord between us: a cord that shall be stronger than a thousand acts of Parliament, though all of them were spun out of the brains of the Members? Hibernia.—A cord! Why, it's the same fire that pulsates in both our hearts: don't we feel it together: and don't I feel loving you more and more with every word I say to you? Hibernia.—Precious words! The pearls of the deep are not so precious as the sweet syllables that come, like fairies, through the sea. Britannia.—Won't we be friends for ever? Hibernia.—For ever and ever, and longer still. What are you doing, dear, in Parliament? Britannia.—Well, we're tumbling to pieces; but, both Parliament! Hibernia.—Will you come over to Cork? Britannia.—Should like to—but can't yet. That Derby's so slow—and Ben's become so majestic, and then there's the—the— Hibernia.—Don't hesitate, darling; speak out. Britannia.—Why the—the Maynooth grant. Hibernia.—What! The dirty £26,000? I tell you what—we'll make a change with you. Take back your bishops, and we'll give you the £26,000. Britannia.—My dear—between ourselves—there are folks to whom the Maynooth grant is worth any money. I do believe there's a party in Parliament that would rather pay it—if it could be done privately—their selves, than not have it paid at all. It's a cloak, my dear. Hibernia.—A cloak! What cloak? Britannia.—Why, you'll excuse me, but, being popish, a scarlet cloak: now Bull can at times be only moved by this bit of scarlet, and with a general election on foot, a cloak of the color is the very thing for the hustings. Hibernia.—Well, you are the meanest, most contemptible.—Punch.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MINISTRY AND THE COUNTRY.—The Derby Cabinet has now existed long enough, and been at work enough, to be judged practically; and the judgment is not favorable. Nobody expected much, and yet everybody is disappointed. As to the chief, nobody thinks much about him. Except as a speaker, he has actually sunk to insignificance; for the qualities with which the world was eager to load him upon presumption are called to mind, in his actions, by the absence of them. He was assumed to have something of a statesman's grasp, if not in philosophical understanding, at least in plain worldly sense and energetic act; but he has attained the summit of power evidently without having foreseen what he was to find around him when he got there—without preparing what to do. He took office on a misconception; his attempts at botching up a policy after he had got there have proved to be small mistakes; he will lose it by maladroitness. He made so serious a blunder as openly to encourage Mr. Spooner in that crusade of bigotry for which he cannot get the ear of the Commons, nor even of Lord Derby's first lieutenant. He anticipated the Malmesbury policy of sympathetic yielding to state bullies abroad. He supplied a "joke" to set the House of Commons laughing at his Home Secretary. The one striking fact about him is, that he has repeatedly differed on the most essential points with his Chancellor of the Exchequer; whose changes in the matter of Protection he has imitated without the adroitness that made them amusing. Lord Derby has been the negative pole to Mr. Disraeli's positive; and, taking refuge in the easy safety of inertness, he is almost forgotten—save that his very torpor provokes inquiry, at times, for the old presumed "energy"—his equivocations, inquiry for his traditional "chivalry."—Spectator.

PROTESTANT FAILURES.—The simultaneous meeting of two rival General Assemblies in Edinburgh, at this season, reminds us that the Presbyterian Church in Scotland has its troubles and omens, nearly as perplexing as those of the Episcopalian Establishment in England. A discussion on the Maynooth grant in the Assembly of the Established Church produced a display of personal animosities, not of the most decorous character. It also gave occasion to the expression of some curious opinions; for example, that of a reverend gentleman, who declared that the Parliamentary grant to Maynooth was a bulwark, a mainstay of a church establishment. The same "seditious" as a sitting is called in Scotland—accounted a furious onslaught on Corn-law repeal, on account of its tendency to lower clerical stipends. The Assembly, in sooth, does not appear to have become more dignified since the disruption withdrew so many of its leading members. A better and more decorous temper pervaded the discussions of the Free Church Assembly; but even there, indications of internal weakness might be described. It was admitted that the pecuniary contributions are falling off, and becoming inadequate to carry out the work the Free Church has taken in hand. In the fervor of its original zeal, it in fact undertook labors far exceeding its powers. Although numbering at the utmost not more than one-third of those who were members of the Established Church before the disruption, (and even then the Church numbered little more than a moiety of the inhabitants of Scotland,) the Free Church undertook to build and endow district churches, to found and support a college and district schools, and to carry on missions to the heathen and the neglected classes of the home population, on a scale which would have stretched to the utmost the resources of a communion embracing the whole Scotch people. The strength of the Free Church is breaking down beneath a "load might bow strong Atlas." The Established Church, too, is laboring under pecuniary difficulties, and that by a curious kind of retributive justice. A short time before the disruption, a great number of district churches in connexion with the Establishment had been built and endowed by voluntary subscriptions. This had been accomplished almost exclusively by the contributions of those who adhered to the Free Church; but the Establishment availed itself of the letter of the law and retained possession of the buildings. It has thus entailed upon itself an annual expenditure far exceeding any means it derives from them. Neither section of the disunited Kirk of Scotland is at this moment in a condition to discharge the duties of an "establishment."—Ibid.

ELECTION PREPARATIONS.—It has come to our knowledge (says the Daily News) that an extraordinary number of vacant places under government have been given away within the last few weeks. In particular the lavish distribution of appointments in the dockyards is said to have been unprecedented. Representations to this effect have, we have reason to believe, been made to more than one member of parliament, and those gentlemen will egregiously fail in their duty if they do not bring the question before parliament.

Mr. Wakley has issued an address to the electors of Finsbury, stating his intention to retire from the representation on the ground of ill health.

THE WESLEYAN SPLIT.—The Stamford Mercury states that at a recent district meeting of the Wesleyans, at Louth, 1,009 members were cut off and divested of their distinctive title of Wesleyan Methodists.

UNION OF FRENCH SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.—The programme of a new association of Frenchmen, to be called the "Union Socialiste," has been issued. The objects of the new society are stated to be, to establish an independent French press, to facilitate the search for employment to proscriptions, and form a rallying point for Socialist democrats. The journals projected are one weekly, to be called Europe Libre, and the other quarterly, under the title, Union Socialiste. The acting committee is composed of MM. Louis Blanc, E. Cabot, and Pierre Leroux.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF PART OF THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.—A short time since a piece of the wreck of a large steam vessel, composed of 17 timbers, and measuring 25 feet square, was towed ashore near Penryn, Banffshire, which was ascertained beyond all doubt to have formed part of a large steamship, and was conjectured to have been a piece of the long-lost and mysteriously fated President. A minute description of the portion of wreck, however, having appeared in the Shipping Gazette of Wednesday, the builders of the engines of the President have addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, stating that the description given does not correspond in any particular with the construction of the President, thus leaving the fate of that steamer as dark as ever, besides showing that some other gigantic marine fabric has met a similar fate—perhaps the Amazon.—Ed. T. Wtr.

There are at present upwards of a hundred and eighty thousand able-bodied paupers in the workhouses of England and Wales.

THE ORIGINAL SECESSION SPLIT.—Owing to the resolution of a portion of the Synod to join the Free Church, the congregation of Original Seceders in Kirriemuir has split into two parties. On Sabbath, the 6th, they had a minister who is in favor of the union; and it was announced that there was to be a congregational meeting next evening. As the party adverse to the union had possession of the key of the church, the Unionists were aware that, unless some extraordinary means were adopted, an entrance could not be effected, and consequently the meeting could not be held in their own church; but the following novel scheme to get possession was resorted to:—There are two doors to the church, one of which is only secured from the inside; and two of the Unionists concealed themselves in the church after evening service, until the doors were shut in the usual way by the Anti-unionists. When all was quiet, they left the church by the door which was only fastened from the inside—leaving it, to all appearance, secured as usual. The Unionists were chuckling over their scheme all Monday, but the Old Lights were too old for them. In the course of Sabbath night they got a hint of the plot; and, at an early hour on Monday, the door was again secured, and the windows nailed down. Thus the Unionists were completely nonplussed when the minister came, according to appointment; and they had to hold their meeting in the school-room of the North Free Church. The Anti-unionists still retain the key of the church, but which of the parties will obtain sole possession remains yet to be seen.—Montrose Standard.

NATIONAL EDUCATION—ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

(From the Preston Correspondent of Tablet.) At a meeting convened the other evening in the theatre, Preston, for the purpose of hearing Sir G. Strickland, Bart., address the electors previous to the commencement of his canvass, R. Segar, Esq., barrister (Catholic), spoke as follows on national education and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill:—"A question has been asked as to state education or education of the people by the state. I beg to say that I concur with the opinion which Sir George has expressed, that there could be nothing so dangerous as to hand over the education of the youth of this country to the state. If you desire to make a nation of slaves—if you wish to sell your liberty—if you wish to hand down your children and posterity bound to the government, then by all means have a state education; because remember that our liberties depend not upon the laws only, but the laws depend upon the spirit, enterprise, and vigor of the people (applause). That, depend upon it, will not remain long, if you hand over the education of our youth, and sacrifice that highest and most important of privileges—the duty and right to educate your children in your own way. If you hand them over to government for any sum of money, then farewell to our liberties. Witness Prussia, and witness France; they stand almost lost to liberty, because, to a great extent, their children have been educated under the supervision of a central office of education. Could it be possible in a community like this, where every man takes his children and educates them his own way, that this country should be like Prussia, which, while on the eve of obtaining a government almost as free as our own, at once sunk down under a despotic rule; or that, after enjoying such wild liberty as in France, it should at once bow down and worship the despot? But place your children under the education of a central government, having entire control over them, and similar results will happen to England as to Prussia and France." With respect to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the learned gentleman said:—"Let the dissenters beware, when the largest body next to the Church of England is at the mercy of the government, that their turn will come next; that when they have bound the hands of the strongest, they will have no difficulty in fettering the hands of the weakest. Gentlemen, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill does that; it does more; there is no lawyer in England can show by what means or device the Catholics can have a school or a chapel with a good title. It is not a dead letter. Is it nothing for Englishmen, be he Catholic or Protestant, to know that he practices his religion, not by right, but at the mercy of the government?"

INCARCERATION OF MR. F. O'CONNOR.

It was with considerable difficulty, after being committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, that Captain Gossett could succeed in conveying Mr. O'Connor to his destination in the Parliamentary lock-up. The hon gentleman at first altogether declined the escort of two of the A division, but on being persuaded that the route was only another way into the House, the officers succeeded in safely getting him up stairs. Here he was introduced into two comfortable rooms, a sitting and a bed-room. A relay of police sergeants and a messenger of the House of Commons are in constant attendance upon him in the antechamber, and Mr. O'Connor, who is remarkably communicative, has been entertaining them with a narration of his career in the House of Commons, and of his travels in Ireland and America. His other diversions consist in songs, some of them not of the most unexceptionable sort. He shows no symptoms of violence, but walks about abstractedly and moodily, with an unquenched craving for brandy. This of course is strictly prohibited, though he is permitted with his meals to have measures of small beer. Soon after being placed in confinement he was searched, and a roll of Bank notes was found in the interior breast pocket of his vest, and, on the officer taking them for security, he is reported to have said abruptly, "Do not take those, I shall not cut anybody's throat with them." Consequent on the reactionary effects of excess, he was on Thursday comparatively quiet, but complained of nausea and sickness. Very exaggerated statements have gone abroad, to the effect that he demolishes half a round of beef at a meal, and treat as a trifling supply 2½ lbs of beef steak. On rising at eleven o'clock, he ordered from the "kitchen" of the House some cold round of beef, new potatoes, and butter, eating two or three ounces of the former, but gormandizing the pommes de terre with great gusto, followed by a superstratum of salmon and a solution of small beer. During the day he wrote a letter to the Speaker, to inquire the cause of his confinement, and requesting liberation. This letter was delivered by Mr. Jacob Bell, who manifested much interest on him, but received no answer. He wrote another, which was conveyed to the Speaker by Captain Gossett, who returned with a formal acknowledgment of the note, which Mr. O'Connor construed into a mischievous manumission, and could not be prevailed upon to disbelieve the delusion. Acting upon the mistaken impression, he made two "bolts" towards the banners leading from his room, but was forcibly brought back by the police, to whom he passed it off as a joke. On Thursday evening, between six and seven, Dr. Tweedie and Dr. Lawrence, with Mr. J. Bell, visited him, and the former gentleman prescribed for him pills and a composing draught. It is the opinion of these gentlemen that there is no doubt about Mr. O'Connor's mental aberration, and consequent upon this conclusion they have forwarded their certificates of insanity to the Speaker. The only Members who have visited the unfortunate gentleman are Mr. George Thompson and Mr. Fuller. None of the Irish Members have either called or inquired.

In the course of Thursday two medical gentlemen were called in to visit Mr. O'Connor, and they have respectively made the following reports:—

"I have had several long interviews with Mr. Feargus O'Connor, now in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Commons, and from personal observation of his general deportment, his occasional outbursts of violence without provocation, his rambling unconnected conversation, taken in connection with the conduct he has lately exhibited both in the House of Commons and Courts of Law, and various acts of minor importance reported to me by persons who have witnessed them, I am of opinion that (making due allowance for natural eccentricity), such conduct manifests such a want of proper moral control as to lead me to infer unsoundness of mind, and to fear that, unless restrained, Mr. O'Connor may become dangerous to himself and others."

"A. TWEEDIE, M.D."

"Brook Street, June 10, 1852."

"Mr. Feargus O'Connor, with whom I have just had an interview and conversation of some length, has indulged in a continued strain of incoherent and volatile remarks, answering vaguely to questions, and altogether misrepresenting the circumstances which have led to his being in custody, and the nature of his present position. He addressed me repeatedly as 'your Majesty.' From these circumstances, combined with the details of his recent conduct disclosed in the reports of proceedings in the House of Commons and courts of justice, I am of opinion that he is of unsound mind, and not fit to be at liberty, nor capable of managing his own affairs."

"WM. LAWRENCE."

"House of Commons, June 10, 1852."

ALMOST FATAL CATASTROPHE TO TWO AMERICANS ON THE ALPS.—An accident, with an almost fatal termination, occurred in the pass of the Great St. Bernard, in the Alps, on Saturday afternoon, the 5th ult. The particulars are as follows:—Mr. Silsbee, the comedian, and Mr. Howard Paul, the American author, now on a tour in Switzerland, had walked all the way from Chamouni to Martigny, instead of adopting the usual plan of muling it over the Forclaz and Tête Noir; and, notwithstanding the exertion attendant upon this severe tramp, after a brief pause they started without a guide for the hospice of the Great St. Bernard. By tracing the travel-worn paths on the tortuous margin of the Drance, they proceeded safely above St. Pierre, some five miles from the convent, and, night overtaking them at this bleak and deserted place, they were compelled to rest on a defile overhanging a frightful precipice till daybreak, the clouds being so dense as to render objects in the gloom indefinable. At early light they again resumed the track through deep snows, and, when nearly opposite Mont Velan, a terrible avalanche came thundering down the side of the rocks, and nearly buried beneath its snows the solitary travellers. Mr. Paul being young and agile, soon worked his way out of the cold mass, and, though nearly exhausted with exposure and toil, finally succeeded, by digging away the snow, in rescuing his fellow-traveller, of whom nothing was visible but his left arm at the extreme edge of the ravine. Had they been a short distance further down the pass their fate must have been inevitable, as the avalanche seemed thickest below them, and the abyss at least 200 feet in depth. On reaching the hospice, some two hours after this providential escape, the weary wayfarers received every attention and the tenderest treatment from the hospitable monks, who seemed to regard the successful ascent without a guide at this season of the year as a positive marvel.