

COUNTY KILKENNY.—The official declaration of the return took place on Monday. There was a large gathering of people around the courthouse, and in its vicinity. The windows were filled with ladies. The people cheered most heartily when Serjeant Shee and Mr. Greene made their appearance; and, on the whole, a very lively animation prevailed. The following is the result of the polling:—William Shee, Esq., Barrister-at-law, (L.) 2,622; John Green, Esq., (L.) 2,537; Lord James Butler, (T.) 500; Hon. Leopold Agar Ellis, (T.) 350.

ANTRIM COUNTY.—The election for this county took place on Friday. Mr. Jones, the Liberal and Tenant Right candidate, having retired from the contest, the Derbyite candidates had a walk over.

COUNTY WEXFORD.—The formal declaration of the poll was made on Monday, when the High Sheriff announced the votes polled by the several candidates as follows:—Mr. McMahon, 2,289; Mr. George, 1,535; Mr. Grogan Morgan, 1,530; Hon. R. S. Carew, 1,353; Mr. Nunn, 1,238. The High Sheriff then declared Mr. McMahon and Mr. George duly elected as members to serve in parliament for the county of Wexford.

COUNTY DUBLIN.—The official declaration was made on Monday morning at eleven o'clock, in the courthouse, Kilmalsham. The High Sheriff rose and said—It is now my duty to state the result of the polling as follows: Hamilton, 1,962; Taylor, 1,946; Lentaigne, 1,410; Craveu, 1,396. I have therefore to declare Mr. J. H. Hamilton and T. Edward Taylor, duly elected to represent this county in parliament (cheers and Kentish fire.) The successful candidates then addressed the assemblage, and the proceedings terminated.

DONEGAL COUNTY.—The nomination of candidates took place on Saturday at Lifford. Gross poll—Connolly, 1,583; Hayes, 1,695; Johnston, 1,049.

MONAGHAN ELECTION.—The people have been defeated in Monaghan, but not conquered. They have failed in securing the election of the candidate of their choice, but they have won a signal triumph for the cause, and though Dr. Gray has not been successful, tenant right has had in the result of the contest a vindication, the value of which no man can dispute. At the final close of the poll the number of votes stood thus:—Leslie, 1,946; Foster, 1,897; Gray, 1,410. On examining the poll-books, however, we find that the number of voters brought up by the respective candidates were—Gray, 1,410; Leslie, 1,010; Foster, 968; and had each voter who came up for each candidate given but one vote, the final state of the poll would have been that indicated by the last figures—showing a majority of voters for the Tenant Right candidate over his rivals of 400 in one case, and 452 in the other. But the two anti-Tenant Right candidates combined their forces, and by mutually splitting and getting each voter to vote for one, and give a second vote for the other candidate, they swelled their votes into nearly double the number of their voters. If we look at the polling in another point of view, we find that the almost incredible number of 1,222 voters "plumped" for Dr. Gray, while but 52 plumped for Leslie, and but 40 plumped for Foster. We believe there is not on record an instance of so large a number of plumpers having been given by an equal constituency for any candidate.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY.—The nomination took place on Monday. There being no opposition, the High Sheriff declared Messrs. Fitzstephen French and Grace (Liberals) duly elected.

TIPPERARY COUNTY.—CLONMEL MONDAY EVENING.—The High Sheriff, Sir T. Dancer, made the official declaration as follows:—Francis Scully, 3,512; James Sadler, 3,467; Captain Otway, 789; L. Jephson, 53. The Sheriff declared Messrs. Scully and Sadler (Liberals) duly elected. The result was hailed with loud cheering, after which the members returned thanks.

TYNONE.—Total gross poll—Hamilton, 3,233; Corry, 3,263; Higgins, 879.

THE MEATH ELECTION.—The official declaration of the Members returned to serve in the new parliament for the county Meath took place on Monday in the courthouse at Trim. Lucas 2,004; Corbally 1,968; Grattan 555.

WATERFORD.—At the official declaration on Monday the Sheriff announced the gross poll:—Nicholas M. Power, 1,401; John Esmonde, 1,261; Hon. W. H. Hutchinson, 1,225. The Sheriff declared Nicholas M. Power and J. Esmonde, Esqrs., duly elected, amidst enthusiastic cheering.

THE IRISH PARTY—ITS LOSSES AND GAINS.
(From the Weekly Telegraph.)

Mr. Ball supersedes in Carlow the Orangeman, Bunbury; Mr. Cornelius O'Brien takes the place occupied by the Tory, Sir Lucius O'Brien, in Clare; Mr. William Fagan holds the seat occupied by Colonel Chatterton; James McCann, is in Drogheda, in place of the Whig, Sir William Somerville; George Bowyer is a representative in the place of Mr. Torrens McCullagh; Dungarvan is much better occupied by John Francis Maguire, than by the Whig, Mr. Ponsonby; Mr. W. Shee is far to be preferred in Kilkenny county to Mr. Butler, and Mr. Fitzgerald in Ennis to the O'Gorman Mahon; Mr. O'Connor Henchy's votes will, assuredly, be at all times better for Ireland than those of the Whig Marquis of Kildare; an O'Brien or a Bland are to be preferred as representatives in the King's County to a Westonra or a Barnard; Colonel Greville is far preferable in Longford to a Lefroy; in Louth, Tristram Kennedy, is better than the Whig placeman, Bellew; in Newry, we prefer seeing a Kirk to a Halliwell; in the Queen's County an honest man, Michael Danne, supersedes a Whig supporter of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; in Sligo, the Catholic Swift, supersedes the Orangeman, Gore; and in Waterford city, the Brigadier Keatinge, who had moved from the county to defeat the conspiracy there to return an Orangeman, has supplanted the Derbyite Barron.

The gains of Ireland are far greater than the losses. Religious liberty, may, we trust, in every division, count securely upon the following members:—Keogh, John Sadler, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Sir J. Fitzgerald, C. O'Brien, C. Lawless, E. B. Roche, Vincent Scully, W. Fagan, Murphy, J. McCann, J. D. Fitzgerald, A. O'Flaherty, Blake, H. A. Herbert, V. Browne, W. Shee, J. Greene, M. Sullivan, Cogan, Henchy, P. O'Brien, Bland, Brady, Potter, Monsell, Gould, Greville, R. M. Fox, C. Fortescue, T. Kennedy, Norreys, G. H. Moore, O. Higgins, Corbally, Kirk, Swift, M. Dunne, Towneley, Francis Scully, James Sadler, M. O'Connell, N. M. Power, J. Esmonde, T. Meagher, Keatinge, Magan, W. P. Urquhart, M. Mahon, Devereux, French, Grace, G. Bowyer, Maguire.

We do believe that not only would the votes of all those Irish Members, whose names we have here

mentioned, be in opposition to any new penal enactment against our religion, but that there is not one of them who would not willingly support any well devised plan for putting an end to what is the cause of all the religious discord and sectarian differences that now prevail amongst us—that monstrous anomaly—the Established Church.

THE CATHOLIC AND TENANT RIGHT PARTY.
(From the Cork Examiner.)

The cause of tenant right will have its own compact and resolute party in the House of Commons.

There are already, so far as we can learn, seven members of the Tenant League returned—namely, Serjeant Shee, Michael Dunne, Frederick Lucas, Charles G. Duffy, Tristram Kennedy, Patrick McMahon, and John Francis Maguire. These will form the nucleus of a tenant party in the house, and will not be satisfied until they force the question of questions into its just position of National and pre-eminent importance.

The Catholic party is particularly strong, but not more so than it requires to be, considering the enormous power of the enemies of the Church, and their readiness to assail her liberties; both of which facts may be well exemplified by another—namely, that there is but one Catholic returned out of 553 for England and Scotland! Happily, then, there is a strong and bold Catholic party created by the result of the present elections. If we mistake not, Ireland is now represented by forty-one Catholics, many of whom are fully equal to the best men of the opposite party—that is, the rampant assailants of Catholic liberty, those who, are animated by the spirit of Spooner, Lacy, and Drummond, of Thesiger and of Walpole. There are nearly twenty new men, the remainder being those who constituted the Catholic strength of the brigade.

The following are the new men of the Catholic party:—

Ball, Bowyer, Brady, Browne, Bellew, Duffy, Dunne; Esmonde, Fagan, Fitzgerald; Henchy (O'Connor); Lucas, Maguire, McMahon, McCann, O'Brien, (Pat.) O'Brien (Cor.); Potter, Sadler (Jas.); Shee (Serj.); Swift, and Townley.

The Catholics who have been re-elected are as follows:—

Blake, Corbally, Cogan, Devereux, Higgins, Keogh, Keating, Meagher, Moore, Monsell, Murphy, O'Connell (Maurice); O'Flaherty, O'Brien (Sir Timothy); Power (N. M.); Sadler (John); Scully (F.); Scully (V.); Sullivan.

And amongst the Liberal Protestant representatives who are, some certain and others likely, to give their aid to the Catholic party, are the following:—

Bland (new); Booth (new); Burks, Canfield, Fitzgerald, (Sir John), (new); Portescue (new); Fox, Green, Greville, (new); Gould, Kirk (new); French, Lawless, Magan, Norreys, Roche, Urquhart (new.)

MILITARY INTIMIDATION AT THE ELECTIONS.—The *Roscommon Messenger* says—"In Carrick-on-Shannon great confusion was created, as well as much obstruction to the Liberal cause, by having such a man as Lord Clements invested with the chief authority as Deputy-Lieutenant. It was customary to hear the clank of this lord's sabre and the clicking of his pistols at ordinary times when seated on the bench or in the board-room. Whoever permitted to such hands the lives of the people are morally responsible for what evils may ensue; so far as Lord Clements goes, there is good reason for believing he is not a 'responsible agent.' On the day of nomination both his lordship and his horse were brought to the ground by a gentleman he thought to ride down, and the most open and violent interference with the freedom of election was exercised by the military and police under the directions of this crack-brained colonel of militia. If but four or five persons were seen speaking together, straightway a troop of hussars, headed by the doughty colonel, charged them sword in hand. To cap the climax, he ordered the arrest of five Clergymen, whose crime was, that they were busily engaged in restraining the exasperated people from taking vengeance on their persecutor." In spite of this conduct, Dr. Brady, the Tenant Leaguer, was returned, and Lord Clements' brother, the Whig, turned out.

KILKENNY ELECTION.—MORE DRAGOONING.—It was rumored last evening that the shocking events of Six-milebridge have been repeated in Thomastown; that the military fired on an unarmed crowd of people; that several persons were killed and wounded, and that amongst those who fell, pierced through the breast by a ball was a Protestant Clergyman. The *Kilkenny Journal* gives the following mitigated statement of the occurrence:—"The Rev. Mr. McCheane, of Kilmoganny, was returning from the booth, at Thomastown, on Thursday, after voting for Lord Jas. Butler; some commotion took place in the crowd; a company of the 57th interposed to suppress it, and Mr. McCheane was shot through the arm with a musket ball of one of the soldiers, whose piece was discharged in the *mêlée* by accident. The Rev. gentleman is going on well. It was a scandalous thing of any magistrate to have the arms of the troops loaded without cause."

We learn from the *Cork Reporter* that Lord Bernard, the eldest son of the Earl of Bandon, called a meeting of his father's tenants at Cloddagh Castle, on Tuesday, the 13th ultimo, and intimated to them his lordly pleasure that they were to vote for the two Derbyites, Messrs. Hudson and Shuldham. They distinctly refused; and an aged tenant, Mr. M'Sweeney, of Crookstown, addressed his lordship as follows:—"At the last election we voted for you against our convictions, and against our brother farmers; but in the present election a new principle is involved. We won't deny our religion, and we will not vote for the men who insulted our clergy, wrecked our churches, broke our altars, drove the nuns from their convents, and murdered our fellow-Catholics in England. The land is yours. As for my farm, you may drive me out of it when you please. The land is wide, and there are plenty of farms in the county to be let; and I, for one, would sooner die than vote now for the enemies and vilifiers of my religion."

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FLEET FROM COVE.—In reference to this unexpected measure the *Cork Examiner* says:—"We have heard that the fleet, which was expected to have remained here during the regatta, and which was actually sent for that purpose, is under orders to leave to-morrow, the very day the regatta commences. We have also heard—but the circumstance is so monstrous, that until we have further information, we must consider it absolutely incredible, that their departure is intended to be a punishment for the offence which the scenes attending the Cork election have given to the Derby Government."

CATHOLIC SOLDIERS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.
To the Editor of the Freeman.

Enniskillen, 11th July, 1852.
Sir—Permit me, as an Irish Catholic soldier, through the columns of your independent Journal, to call the attention of the military authorities, and the public in general, to a grievance that I, in common with my comrades, labor under, and, I will add, an insult unparalleled in the Christian world.

The 91st Regiment, to which I belong, is stationed in this town. We are divided into three Christian denominations viz., Protestants, the smallest portion, Presbyterians the next in point of numbers, and Roman Catholics having the majority over either of these divisions. On last Sunday at divine service in the Catholic chapel the pastor, Dean Boylan, addressed us, stating that from the great inconvenience of so large a body of the Military being in the chapel along with the parish congregation, the house not being large enough to contain them, they were forced to kneel outside during the celebration of the divine mysteries exposed to the scoffs and jeers of the passers-by.—To prevent this annoyance he communicated the matter to the War-Office, and read the correspondence. It stated that the Presbyterian chaplain had £52. per year for giving a separate service for the soldiers in this garrison; The Protestant Chaplain had the same and that if he was allowed a remuneration, as he was justly entitled to, it would enable him to get another assistant, and he would give a separate service at 10 o'clock every Sunday for the troops. The Rev. gentleman read the answer from the War-Office, which was to the effect that 'no priest got any remuneration for the performance of divine service for Catholic soldiers.' He then told us as the government treated him and his religion with scorn, he was sorry he was obliged to write to our commanding officer, that he could not permit us to come marched to the chapel any more. As a soldier I would feel that the iron had entered my soul, were I not to raise my humble voice against the bigoted and unheeded partiality. Will my Protestant comrades, or my Presbyterian comrades, question my valor in the day of distress in defence of the British crown? No! Irish Catholics have earned and received the thanks of the British senate for many a hard fought battle-field. But on this day I felt truly degraded, when my fellow-soldiers were marched to their respective places of worship, and I was left in my barrack-room to ponder on the accursed laws that make no provision for my religious welfare.

Hoping, Sir, you will give this publicity, I beg to subscribe myself your humble servant,
A PRIVATE, 91st Regiment.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN THE ARMY.—The troop of the 3d Dragoon Guards, sent on duty to Ennis during the elections, on Sunday last paraded for Church service; and a man named Hanrahan, a farmer, and a native of Clare, bred and born a Catholic, refused to go to Church, and was immediately confined in the guard-room, where he still remains, or if not, confined to barracks, which is nearly the same.

Two Catholic Clergymen had a narrow escape from poisoning a few days ago at Kildyset, the cook who prepared their dinner having basted some roast veal with white lead which she mistook for flour.

A CLERGYMAN ASSAULTED BY A PARSON.—However men may differ and dispute in the political or political arena, it rarely occurs that a minister of any persuasion so far forgets himself as to raise his hand against the anointed of another. On Thursday evening the 22nd ultimo, an occurrence took place in Oughterard which, we believe, is unexampled in the history of clerical animosity.—The Rev. John O'Callaghan, rector of Oughterard, assaulted, and even knocked down the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh, P. P., when proceeding to administer the rights of the Church to a pauper in the workhouse in that town.—This would be almost incredible, had we not received the information from authority on which we can rely. We give the facts of the case as they have been related to us. On Thursday evening a female inmate of this workhouse requested to have the priest sent for, as she was in danger of death, and a messenger was accordingly dispatched for the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh. In the meantime, the Master, who is a Protestant, referred to the register, and found that she was entered there as a Protestant. He accordingly sent for Mr. O'Callaghan, who arrived before Mr. Kavanagh. The woman, however, refused to admit Mr. O'Callaghan, and when Mr. Kavanagh proceeded to administer the rites of the Church to her, he was colored by Mr. O'Callaghan and knocked down and treated in a most brutal manner. Were it not for the interference of the porter, it is hard to say where his violence would end. The police had to be called in, and the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh finally administered the Sacrament to the dying woman. Such gross and outrageous conduct carries its own comment with it. From the meek and gentlemanly character of Mr. Kavanagh, it is well known that he would be incapable of saying or doing aught to insult any person, and it is almost needless to add that he gave no provocation for the ruffianly attack made upon him.—*Galway Packet*.

PUNISHING A REFRACTORY VOTER.—Our Killyaloe correspondent writes:—"An old man named Connor Scanlan, was making his way on Thursday to Tulla, to vote for Vandeleur; after refusing to go with the people, he was met at Newtown, outside Killyaloe, by a lot of women who stripped him of every stitch he wore but the shirt. After lashing him with nettles for a time, they hung his clothes up in a high tree, and let him proceed across a mountain to Garranboy, a distance of two miles, naked as he was. His wife and daughter, on seeing him approach, locked the door, and commenced roaring that it was his ghost, and that he must have been murdered on the road.—*Limerick Examiner*."

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—Nothing in the shape of a "hostile correspondence" has turned up in the progress of the Irish elections, with the exception of an affair in Monaghan. After the nomination at Monaghan, Mr. Leslie, one of the Tory candidates, turned to Dr. Gray, the tenant-right candidate, and in the presence of the sheriff and several persons said, "Dr. Gray, I wish to state that you are no gentleman." Dr. Gray at once replied, "I will first fight the battle of the people; when that shall have terminated I will let you know whether or not I am a gentleman." On Saturday afternoon, when Thos. Seaver, Esq., as Dr. Gray's friend, waited on Mr. Leslie, who referred him to Mr. Robert Murdoch, Mr. Murdoch stated that the observations made by Mr. Leslie were called forth by Dr. Gray's conduct, and declined any further explanation. Mr. Seaver then asked Mr. Murdoch to name a place for a private interview, but Mr. Murdoch declined, and there the matter rests.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OF IRELAND.—We are glad to announce that the submarine cable will this day (Monday, July 26) be completed across the Channel. The Reliance commenced "paying it out" from Donaghadee, at three o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, and at half-past six that vessel, with her consort (Belfast) were out of sight.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

At the Carrickfergus assizes the High Sheriff presented the Judge with a pair of white gloves, as the assizes were maiden.

The Cork assizes closed on Friday, and terminated the Munster circuit, which did not, on the whole, occupy nine days. The Cork assizes' business, which has heretofore taken from fifteen to twenty days, has now been disposed of in little more than three; while the circuit, which heretofore gave the judges late hours for some five or seven weeks, has been run through in almost one week.

On Friday Montgomery Dixon, William Hayes, Patrick Clarke, and four others were indicted for a riot in Belfast on the 13th July, 1852. The Attorney-General detailed the facts connected with this very serious riot, and stated that the prisoners were selected indiscriminately from both the parties engaged. He also stated that several others had been taken up for the same disgraceful business, against whom, in consequence of the part they had taken in it, he would feel it his duty to have bills of indictment for a felony sent up to the grand jury at the next assizes, but that the present prisoners were now only on their trial for a misdemeanor. Evidence was given of the riot and the part taken by the several parties engaged in it. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, and they were therefore sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

Samuel Gilmore, found guilty at the Belfast assizes of the murder of his illegitimate infant, by throwing it to a ravenous pig, has been sentenced to be hanged.

PROSECUTION OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—At the Donegal assizes the case of the Rev. Mr. McGuire, P. P., was called on, and after the indictment was read by the clerk of the crown, accusing him of having illegally married Protestant soldiers to Catholic girls, Mr. Smyley, Q. C., said he understood, from the counsel employed by Mr. McGuire, that he would plead guilty, he, on the part of the crown, would not ask for punishment; if Mr. McGuire would enter into a security in £100 that he would obey the law, and offer to abide by the judgment of the court on this trial, if he should again violate the law, by getting ten days' notice, he would not further press the case. The learned Chief Baron said the crown had acted with great indulgence, as, had the Rev. gentleman been convicted, the punishment would be either transportation or imprisonment—no fine would satisfy the law.—*Ballyshannon Herald*.

LANDLORD INTIMIDATION IN DOWN.—The *Banner of Ulster* says—"The constitution assumes that in the county of Down ten thousand plebeian individuals, called 'free and independent electors,' are the only parties entitled to choose representatives in parliament; whereas, in truth, one or two members of the House of Lords, assisted by twenty-five or thirty other nobilities, called territorial landlords, are the only men in the county who either have, or ought to have, any authority in the matter. Every other man pretending to assert an adverse claim, is justly entitled to have his brains dashed out at the will and pleasure of every ruffian who may be thereto appointed, in hard gold and whiskey, for this labour of constitutional Protestantism.

On Saturday the town of Westport and its vicinity were visited by dreadful flashes of lightning and peals of thunder. Immediately after showers of rain, hail, and pieces of ice fell, within the short space of a quarter of an hour, so heavily as to cause an inundation, which made the streets impassable for the space of an hour at least. A piece of ice, about an inch in diameter, with three large hailstones attached to it, was found on the flagged way; several other pieces of ice, and hail-stones of an enormous size, were also picked up. At Mounbowne, about the same distance from the town, the ground was covered with snow to the depth of six inches, and some of the crops seriously injured.—*Galway Vindicator*.

THE CROPS.—ROSCOMMON.—The new potatoes are generally fine, and free from disease. In some few places the taint of blight is observable. The corn crops are heavy, and have not been much affected by the late rains.—*Roscommon Journal*.

DONEGAL.—We regret to hear reports of the blight making its appearance in the potato crop. The flax crop is particularly fine. The prospect of the country is cheering.—*Ballyshannon Herald*.

BELFAST.—The crops are very promising. The disease in the potatoes is more spoken of, and our market is largely supplied at low prices.—*Northern Whig*.

A correspondent of the *Belfast Mercury* writes:—"Every kind of crop is going on well. Although there are evident signs of blight in the potato, yet they are few in comparison with what were seen for the last five years in the month of July. Farmers seem now quite sanguine that the disease has comparatively spent itself. The oat crop has continued to progress most satisfactorily, ever thick, and well set, and little or none lodged. The wheat crop is on all hands allowed to be a good one. The flax crop is really a splendid one, and is now in progress of pulling. Turnips, mangolds, and carrots, are now being thinned, and all look as well as the most fastidious could wish. The labor market is very badly supplied at present. Wages, for all kinds of manual labor, are very high. The manufacturing and laboring classes were never better paid in my recollection."

The potato crop in this county, as well as a great portion of the county Galway, never presented, at this early period of the season, such a melancholy appearance of disease as it does at present. The rich and poor are digging them out of the ground and selling them at any price they can procure. The oat and barley crop is a fair average one; very little wheat has been sown in this county this year.—*Roscommon Journal*.

We are happy to announce that, from all quarters of this part of the country, we are receiving most favorable accounts of the crops; even the potatoes, notwithstanding the false rumors respecting them, are progressing well to maturity, and give promise of a most abundant crop.—*Waterford Mail*.

The wheat crop in the neighborhood of Dundalk has been much damaged. The potato crop is also showing symptoms of blight.

Flax promises to be a good crop. The cereals promise a rich harvest. The green crops, too, generally look well. As to the potato, the disease exhibits itself very partially in some few districts, but the general crop is most healthy.—*Ulster Gazette*.