thank you, as I do most warmly, for your generous contributious to the Association of St. Peter's Pence, contributions the your zeal for the defence of your saith, and the welfare of the supreme Head, of our Church has not been surpassed in any country. doctrine of the immagalate Conception, and though he has pussed through the severest ordeal in that period, yet we cannot but perceive that the Holy Virgin, as a reward for the honours decreed to her. eserved him from all the snares of his enemies. conspirators, and unprincipled politicians, the Pope is still at Rome, attending with zealous watchfulness to the administration of the affairs of the universe, and calmly and courageously resisting all those who are leagued against him, and conspiring for his ruin and the overthrow of religion. The Huly See was never so powerful as in the weakness of the present Pontist Some few months ago nearly all the Bishops of the world assembled around his throne to do honor to bim, to testify to him their obedience and attachment, and to render more solemn the honors which de was about to decree to the Martyrs of Japan. In the meantime, the Catholics of the world are filled with admiration of the virtues of their Holy Father; they incessantly pray for his triumph over his enemies, and unite in asserting his right, giving the best proof of their sincerity by offering their lives for his defence, and large contributions for his support. -Truly, the hand of the Lord is here, and we may think our holy mother, the Blessed Virgin, for the great things she has done for the Church of God and for the venerable successor of St. Peter.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

TO THE CLERGY AND PROPLE OF THE DIOCESE OF KERRY.

Killarney, Nov. 26, 1862.

My Dear Brethern, - The cry of a great distress has reached us from England. In the diocese bordering on our's generous efforts are being made for its relief. We hesitated some time to invite the co-operation of your charity, for there is deep distress amongst yourselves; and with the exception of a few hundred pounds received from America, even from the distant shore of California, we have had no succour. We considered too, that of the members of our own flock there are few who possess wealth. We can say to you, with St. Paul, See your vocation: brethern, there are not many mighty or noble amongst you. The wealthy, for the most part, belong to another creed; and they have been already stirred up to this work of charity by the much respected dignitary who presides over them. But then we reflected that, though well ordered charity begins at home, it does not end there; and we remembered the widow's mite and its value in the estimation of our Blessed Lord. The need we are in ourselves should beget sympathy for the need of others, and though our offerings were little more than a mere token of sympathy, yet it will be acceptable to the poor, and, above all, to Him who is the Father of the poor It was with shame and pain that we heard England's cry for belp answered in some quarters by words of angry recrimina-tion. It is said—Our people suffered the pangs of hunger last year, and you refused to succour us. We paid poor rates double those that you pay, and yet we are told that our taxation had not reached the point which would entitle us to external aid. Brethern, if the English people deserved this reproach, you who understand the Gospel of our Blessed Saviour, know full well that they would be only

the more entitled to your charity. Love your enemies. Do good to them that hate you. Pray for them that persecute and calumniate you; that you may be the children of your Father who is in Heaven. But we know that the reproach is not deserved by the people of England, and that the heartlessness of certain government officials is not to be laid at their doors. On the contrary, the noble, the magnificent generosity of that people must be fresh in the memory of all who witnessed the fearful famine of '48; and it is in our recollection how forty years ago we experienced, though in lesser need, their bountiful succour. They did not wait to ask whether we were Celt or Saxon, whether we were Catholic or in want, and every hand was open to relieve us. Without referring to the wast sums contributed by the general public, by the Society of Friends, and by various associations of charity, the money placed at the disposal of our venerable predecessor in this diocese by the late Bishop of Beverley, during the years of famine, might be counted by thousands, contributed no doubt, in part, by many of those who now ask alms from you. We remember well to have been told at that time by the late Duke of Norfolk (to whose

tion to the fact that on this occasion the greatest sufferers among the poor of Lancashire are our own fellow-countrymen, who, being generally in the lowest departments of labour, are the most destitute when disemployed. It is stated that in one town no less than 11,000 Irish are now on the pauper list. But, dear brethern, gratitude for favours received, though a holy virtue, is not charity, 'If you love them who love you, what reward shall you have? Do not the publicans this?' Nor is that love, which is confined to kindred or to country, charity. 'If you salute your brethern only, what do you more? Do not also the heathens this? No: charity embraces all mankind; for charity is the love we bear our fel-

low man, because of his race or country, nor for be-

nesits expected, but because he is God's creature,

bearing God's image and likeness, destined to be

united with God in everlasting love. That this truth

might be placed in the clearest and strongest light,

our Blessed Saviour when he would leave us a type

gentle soul may God give rest!) how the little chil-

dren of many a noble house used to give up to their

parents the money they received for their plays or

toys that it might be sent to feed the poor starving children in Ireland. We would also call your atten-

of universal charity, selected the Samaritan, between whose nation and the Jews there was constant and bitter strite, who offered sacrifice upon a forbidden altar, and who held only a part of the law which he teat without understanding it. Hence the doctrine in our Cathecism - that the neighbour, whom we are commanded to love as we love ourselves, comprises mankind of every description. Putting aside then, dear brethern, all remembrance of ancient wrong, all national jealousy, thinking in kindness of those who have done kindly by you; above all, remember the brotherhood which unites us as children of one Father who is in Heaven, 'let us consider one another (only) to provoke into love and to good works.'
Shew forth according to the measure of your ability

the Catholicity of true Christian charity. 'By this,' said our Divine Lord, 'shall all men know that you are my Disciples, if you love one another.' Humbly praying that the grace and peace of God may ever abide with you, I am, yours faithfully in Christ. † DAVID, Bishop of Kerry. DEATH OF THE REV. MAURICE AHERN, P.P., CAS-

TLEMAHON .- We greatly regret it is our duty to annomice the death of the Rev. Maurice Abern, P.P., Oastlemahon and Fooghena, in the sixty-second year of his age, and after a laborious course of Missionary duty in parishes of this diocese, in each of which he was equally loved. Many of the years of his always exemplary, and almost to the last, active life, were passed in the parishes of Knockaderry, Ardagh, and Dromcolloher; and in each the qualities by which the deceased was adorned as a clergyman, and the dispositions by which he was ruled as a man, rivetted to him the reverence and affection of the people amongst whom his duties were fulfilled .- spirator, and absolved the hostile and unjust policy He bore with him, as be bears to his grave, the ac- of the government, of which his father was the He bore with him, as he bears to his grave, the ac- of the government, or which his is a subject that it is essential bouse continues to reveal the horrible atrocities com- chief.—I have the honor to be, your faithful servant, for our legislators to approach. There is a chronic mitted by the officials against the wretched inmates. 

It becomes our painful duty to record the demise of the Rev Father Lavan, C.U., which occurred on last Monday, at his residence, in the parish of Drumcliffe. Father Lavan's career, though short, for he had hardly completed his second year since his pro-Church has not usen surpassed in any country. It had unruly completed his second year since his pro-is now eight years since his Holiness defined the motion to the Priesthood, yet was more than sufficient to afford abundantly consoling proofs of his kind and generous nature, of his gentle and unassuming manners, of his genuine piety, and of the charity and zeal, which will ever be the distinguishby his infallible decision, has watched over him, and . ed mark of the worthy Minister of the Altar. His remains were conveyed to his family burial ground, preserved and ing all the plots and attempts of armed in the neighborhood of Castlerea. May he rest in peace. Roscommon Messenger.

> The new church of St. Alphousus, Limerick, erected by the Redemptorist Fathers, was solemnly dedicated on the 7th Dec. The ceremony was attended by the Archbishop of Cashel, Bishops Flannery, of Killaine; and Moriarty, of Kerry, in addition to the Venerable Bishop of Limerick, Dr. Ryan, and his Condition, Dr. Butler. A large number of the elergy and laity of the different dioceses also attended.

The Right Rev. Dr. Lewhy has returned to Violet Hill, Newry, after a visit to Armagh. He visited the splendid cathedral, the roof of which is now complete, as also the transept spires, and was delighted to witness the forward state in which the interior works are. On the 31st ult., the Bishop visited the schools of the Christian Brothers, Greenpark, accompanied by his Grace the Primate. The boys, numbering upwards of three hundred, presented him with a beautiful address, to which he replied in suitable terms.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT, -IMPORTANT LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

To the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and Hon, Secretaries of the O'Connell Memorial Committee.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Nov. 30, 1862.

My Lords and Gentlemen - Your circular letter, bearing date this month has duly come to hand, which I beg respectfully to acknowledge. Having cast my eye over the resolutions contained in it, I found to my surprise, that they were the identical resolutions of the 13th of October, adopted by the Dublin Conference. You are aware that I had, in my answer to the letter of Dr. Gray, taken exception, on the ground of its exclusiveness, to the first of those resolutions, and that, in consequence, I had a communication from the committee, through the that it was not the intention of that body to imply that any portion of O'Counell's career was undeserving of the gratitude of his country. This resolution of the 13th of October, was reiterated in a more emphatic manner in another adopted by the committee, on the 20th, declaring..." That it is the ardent wish and intention of the committee to honor the Liberator in his whole character and career, from the oradle to the grave." These are serious and important resolutions, which have already made a deep impression, and which, though far from being yet satisfactory, deserve to be recorded as indicating a gradual approximation to that point of view of O'Connell's character, nothing short of which would be doing justice to his fame or to the requirements of the Catholic people of Ireland.

You may, therefore, judge what was my surprise when, in your recent circular, I could discover no allusion to either of those subsequent resolutions of the 13th and 20th of this month, which many interpreted as superseding or, at least, so qualifying the first as to be no longer exclusive; and wher, in their stead, I found only the original one, in all its exceptionable integrity. For what practical purpose, then, it may be asked, were those successive resolutions adopted? It is surely high time that such ambiguities of language should be put an end to, in order not to give rise to any ambiguity of conduct. It is expected that the committee should declare, openly and without reserve, what they mean to be the historical significance of the statue, as far as their wishes can determine the question. If they declare that the statue, in its inscription and its symbols, should represent O'Connell as an Emancipator only, then they will receive an accession of subscriptions from those who could not relish the latter portion of his career, while the masses of his disappointed countrymen, for whom he so gloriously toiled, will hold back their subscriptions.

But if, on the other hand, it is declared that the Protestant. They only cared to know that we were statue will represent O'Connell in his majestic integrity, then you will have an amount of subscrip-tions worthy of the nation's generosity and of the nation's champion, in which the absence of the contributions of the stranger, or of the foe to Ireland's national independence, will not be missed. It does appear most strange and anomalous that on the proceedings of any committee connected with the name of O Connell the full light of the public press should not be let in, nor the voice of Ireland yet appealed to

through its aggregate assemblies.

These were the two great engines by which O'Connell himself achieved his triumphs - a popular press, and popular meetings - and it is remarkable that since the disuse of these two engines, the condition of the people of Ireland is retrograding so as to be far worse than before this boasted Emancipation, so glorious to him who achieved it, but, unfortunately, of so little benefit to the people whose happiness he had in view. It is really astonishing how his admirers appear to dread the policy which he loved, and by which he had succeeded. Although he gave life and vigor, and hope to the inhabitants of Dublin first, and then to the people of Ireland, by his encouragement of constitutional popular meetings, it is now sadly felt that for the last ten years the breath of a popular meeting cannot be endured in the neighborhood of the Viceregal seat—a circumstance which is but ill calculated to give any conference or committee of the city any influence or control over the body of the Irish nation. O'Connell was confessedly a man of peace, observant of the laws of his country, and who never sought the weapons of his political warfare outside the principles of the constitution. Yet, let it be recollected that with this acknowledged love of peace, observance of law, and respect for the Constitution, he was arraigned, tried, found guilty by a Dublin jury, and incarcerated by them with some of his associates for conspiracy. Let it be recollected, too, for the vindication of his memory, and of his perfect right to assert, as he did, the legislative independence of his country, that the sentence of the government attainting him as a conspirator was reversed by the higher authority of the legislature

This is an important chapter in the eventful histery of O Connell's career which the committee will if guaranteed compensation for the improvement of do well to ponder. Let them be assured, that it will be duly pondered by Catholic Ireland, when it shall give its decision on the O'Connell Monument. Nothing could be more grateful to the government than to justify the iniquitious proceedings of its predecessors, regarding the condemnation and imprisonment of O'Connell. We are waiting then with deep solicitude to ascertain whether the committee mean to exclude this portion of O'Connell's life, and, by dedicating the statue to O'Connell, the Liberator, to confirm the verdict of the immaculate jury and of humane government of that day, and proclaim to the world and to posterity that the man of peace, the advocate of the law and of the constitution, was a conspirator. We are waiting to know whether the committee, under the plea of doing him honor, are prepared foully to libel the illustrious dead, and to enable the Irish Secretary-the enemy of our religion and of our race, who leave the one to starve without succor, and labors to destroy the purity of the other -to come forward and offer his subscription to the O'Connell Monument, and then to proclaim to the civilized world that the verdict of the Irish people themselves had now condemned O'Connell as a con-

LETTER PROM THE O'DONOGHUE.

To the Editor of the Dublin Morning News. Sir-The accompanying letter was addressed to the Editor of the Freeman's Journal, who has refused to publish it. Will you allow it to appear in the News? It was written for the purpose of correcting an erroneous interpretation gives in the Freeman of the 20th inst., of my speech at Killaruey. The suppression of my letter seems to me like an attempt to stifle discussion on a matter of great national interest.

l am, sir, your obedient servant, O Donogue. Derryquin, Castle, Nov. 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

Sir-Judging from your article of the 20th, headed' O'Connell,' I perceive you have misapprehended the tenor and object of my speech at the recent meeting in Killarney. You will, I am cure, allow me to set you right. From your article, I fear it might be supposed that I agree with you in thinking that the Irish people ought to erect a statue to O'Donnell merely as the Emancipator; whereas, I distinctly stated at Killarney that, in contributing to the statue, it was my intention to honor him as the Emancipator of the Catholics -as the apostle of Irish legislative independence - and to pay him at least equal honor in both characters. Your great aim seems to be to give entire possession of the statue to O'Connell, the Emancipator, in order to keep O'Connell, the Repealer, out of sight; whereas, I am altogether opposed to giving O'Connell, the Emancipator, even more prominence than O'Connell, the Repealer, because it is clear, that were the nation to sanction such a course it would be tantamount to a declaration that the Repealer is less venerated than the Emancipator, and that the great question of Repeal is one of secondary importance. O'Connell considered it of paramount importance, so also, I am sure, do the overwhelming majority of the Irish peo-ple. Remember that O'Connell often said that no more elaborate epitaph would be desire to illustrate his grave than these simple words, 'Here lies a Repealer.' I am convinced that the majority of my countrymen wish to pay equal honor to the Repealer and the Emancipator, and, accordingly, I am grieved, disheartened, disappointed, when I see you persisting in a course which would enable our cotemporaries, as well as the historian, to point to the monument and say, 'That monument is not crected to O'Connell the Repealer.' Such a result would, no Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, their chairman, to the effect doubt, be agreeable to some persons who are, unfortunately, connected with the government of this country, and to all those who deny the right of Ireland to an independent legislature. Yet this does not reconcile me to it. I am afraid you must differ from me again when I tell you that, in my judgment, we can best prove our veneration for the memory of O'Connell by declaring, in a manner not to be mistaken, our unalterable attachment to the great principles which he spent his whole life in impressing upon the minds of the people. And if ever we are tained by his own ability the highest mercantile posito make this national declaration, surely now is the time to make it, when we are erecting a statue to him. If, however, we are guided by you, we cannot make it, because you are prepared to pay special honor only to the Emancipator. During the whole of O'Connell's career he was the advocate of civil and religious liberty - for this I honor him. During the whole of his career he advocated the restoration of Irish Legislative Independence-for this, too, I honor him, and in a no less degree. Hear O'Connell himself on Emancipation and Repeal. At a meeting held in Dublin, at the Royal Exchange, in September, 1810, he said-'I trample under foot the Catholic claims if they can interfere with the Repeal; I abandon all wish for Emancipation if it delays that Repeal. Nay, were Mr. Percival to-morrow to offer me the Repeal of the Union upon the Sir Timothy rendered his first majoralty remarkable terms of re-enacting the entire Penal Code, I believe it from my beart, and in the presence of my God, that I would most cheerfully embrace his offer.' I hope my countrymen will do their duty, and insist upon proclaiming, that the proposed monument is intended to commemorate the services of O'Connell the Emancipator, and O'Connell, the Liberator!

I am, sir, your obedient servant, O'Doxognus.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT -- The sum lodged in bank to sustain this national undertaking, amounts at present to about £3,300; and the collections throughout the country are progressing very successfully.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. - If the Irish Representatives and the Irish Catholic electors but do their nert firmly the Charter-refused so dinnantly and so peremptorily, and upon so false pretences, last spring,-will be soon granted. Though Lord Palmerston has become a bigot in his old age, and under that Grand Master of Cant and Intolerance, Lord Shaftesbury, yet he loves office and power, and will be found ready to yield to the proper amount of pressure, and to give very sound and solid reasons for changing his mind and giving a Charter to the Catholic University .- Weekly Register.

THE LAND QUESTION .- Portlaw, December 1, 1862 -Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. - Convinced that the land question was the one on which practical legis-lation for Ireland could be most usefully employed, took the liberty before the commencement of the ast session to draw your attention to the subject, and pointed out some of the injurious effects of the extraordinary powers which owners of land possess for recovering rents from their tenants. I again take the liberty of addressing you on another of the pressing necessities for legislation, namely, the urgent need there is of securing to the occupier of land a legal right of remuneration for his improvements. The Times, in one of its leading articles some time since, says-" Every lawyer and historian knows that the only natural right over land is the right of occupation, or temporary possession, and that the extension of this dominion by slow degrees is entirely the work of judicial tribunals and legislation." That this dominion, from our legislators being principally of the landowner class, has extended beyond that which is for the real interests of the rest of the community, few will deny, and I maintain that it is necessary that the interests and security of the occupier should be more looked to, and that he should be, by legislation, protected in his improvements. Legislation as it at present exists gives little or no protection to those of the occupier from year to year; and the result is that, as a rule, their farms continue in very much the half farmed state in which they find them on entering into possession. Every one who has an opinion on the subject must grant that, his land, much industry and increased production would be developed, and that it is keeping back the general amelioration of the country while the occupier is continued in the present dependent state.

I meet on all sides farmers who tell me that, if they could be secured in their improvements, they could make their land much more productive-that they could use much more manure, mix more lime through their soils, drain, deepen, and improve their farms in various ways if they were not afraid that their reats would be advanced consequent on the larger crops they could thus produce. Is the land-lord always to have the discretion whether he will advance the rent in those cases or not? And is the tenaut to have no legal claim that the improved condition of his land, which he has farmed, should be recognised at the termination of his tenancy? If the rights of both are to continue as at present, Ireland must continue backward in her farming, with, in most cases, the minimum of capital in place of the maximum applied to the cultivation of the soil—her farmers, instead of having inducements (as they ought to have) to improve every acre of their holdings to the atmost, will continue in their present backward state, and we shall always be a taunt and a by word among the nations of the earth. I am

state of dissatisfaction pervading the farming cines that no efforts of hagricultural of other lacefeties will cure. They see and feel that lagislation gives to the landlord powers which, though they may be seldom exercised, nevertheless exist as a perpetual sword of Damocles over them. If they renture to improvetheir land, so as to enhance its acreable value, the whole community suffer, and will suffer, until the class-legislation is amended, and the tenant's improvements are as sacred in the eyes of the law as those hereditary rights by which only landowners hold their claims, and which it is, after all, only legislation has given to them. I am aware that in writing thus I may appear to be writing treason against the landlord interest, but the truth must be told to them, if they are to be awakened to the necessity of looking at the rights and interests of all in their true bearings. We must trace some of the miseries of Ireland to their source. We must inquire if nast legislation has given exceptional powers to landowners, which has kept back, and is still keeping back, the industry, the energies, and the progress of our farming class - which is limiting the employ-ment, both of labor and of capital; and if we can establish this - and I think it evident - it is clearly the business of the legislature to see that measures should be devised to bring about a better state of

things. Your father has immortalised the name of Sir Robort Peel by his free trade legislation. Our present Chancellor of the Exchequer is gathering fresh laurels by his continuing to free the mutual interchange of production between nations from the protective systems by which legislation had surrounded them. If you will fearlessly attack those which discourage and dwarf the energies of the occupier of land, you can benefit a much larger class of the community than the combined trading and manufacturing interests. It is not the interests of the Irish tenant farmer alone; those of Great B-itain are involved in this question next to the advocacy of free trade-happily no longer necessary; there is now no subject that can claim public attention which involves the welfare of a larger class of society than this, for which more practically useful results may he expected. The details of the legislation required are simple, if the rights of the owner and occupier are equally recognised - I remain respectfully,

WILLIAM MALCOMSON. DEATH OF SIR TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, BART .- With feelings of sincere regret we have to record the removal from amongst us of one of the last of those men who, amid the earlier struggles for civil and religious freedom in this country, contributed to the raising of the social and political status of the Irish Catholic. Fifty years ago Sir Timothy O'Brien arrived in Dublin an unemancipated Catholic-on Wednesday he died in Merrion-square after vindicating in his own person, by an honorable, energetic, and patriotic life, the right of his co-religionists to stand on the same platform as their Protestant fellow-countrymen-as equals in all things - having attion in the city of his adoption, and having twice filled the chief magistracy with credit and honor in periods of no ordinary difficulty. At a very early age Sir Timothy O'Brien connected himself with the Catholic Association, which, under the leadership of O'Connell, achieved Emancipation; and while yet a young man, was considered, from his energy and business habits, well qualified to act on the committee of the Catholic Cemeteries of which body he was the last survivor of the members appointed at its origin. Entering the municipal council on the passing of the Corporation Reform Act, he was the next Catholic Lord Mayor elected in succession after Daniel O'Connell, and in 1849, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, he subsequently occupied the same position, It may be in the memory of our readers that by his escorting O'Connell to the Queen's Bench to take his trial in the memorable year of 1844. He held the Parliamentary representation of the city of Cashel for fourteen years, till failing health obliged joyed a more deserved popularity with the commercial community generally, his dealings being ever characterised by frankness and liberality. To Sir T. O'Brien's organisation of the Alliance Gas Company the citizens mainly owe the cheapening of that essential of civilisation - good gas, and to his exer-Governor of the Hibernian Bank for a long period, gister. and conduced much to the popularity of that establishment. Sir Timothy was also connected with the railway interests as a director of the Midland Company. In his private relations, unflinching Liberal as he was, he never permitted sect or party to interfere. For some time past Sir Timothy's health has been declining, but yet did not excite apprehension of his immediate demise, which took place at his residence, Merrion square, on Wednesday morning at

the age of seventy-two years. - Freeman. RAILWAY TO WEXFORD. - We have the pleasing duty to announce that the projected railway from Wexford to Enniscorthy is likely to be an accomplished fact ere many months pass over. The plans, which are lodged in proper departments, are prepared with much care and scientific accuracy, and are of a very plain and simple character, and, from all we can learn, the works will be fully constructed for the estimate. This is good news for Wexford; and we trust that its citizens and those who desire to see our great resources properly developed, will give the project their heartiest co-operation .- Wexford Independent.

SKEDADDLE. - The word is said to be pure Irish. Perhaps Dr. Elliott can inform us if it is so. The Irish sgedad meens scattered; sgedad-ol means all scattered. An old version of the Irish New Testament contains this passage:- For it is written, I smite the shepherd, and the sheep of the flock shall be sgedul-ol.' The word was probably first used in the army by an Irishman, and, being looked upon as particularly felicitous, was at once adopted.

A dispatch dated Ralbriggan, county Meath, Dec. 4, says: - " A few nights ago a desperate encounter took place between William Walsh, Esq., J. P., of Stedalt House, county Meath, and a returned convict who effected an entrance into the mansion about midnight. Mr. Walsh had his brother on a visit with him at the time, and when the latter had retired for the night, Mr. Walsh proceeded to his own bed. Shortly afterwards, and before retiring to rest, he heard some noise in the house, which appeared to have proceeded from the drawing-room. Mr. Walsh, therefore, walked cautiously to the drawing-room door, which he opened, and to his utter astonishment observed a man with a dark lantern, the light in which was at once extinguished. The key was fortunately in the drawing-room door, and the proprietor locked the burglar inside. Mr. Walsh next called his servant man, and finding that the desperado was in the act of making his escape through the drawing-room window, he fled with haste to the outside of the house, where he grappled with the burglar, when a desperate struggle ensued. Mr. Walsh, who, although a small, being a powerful, active man, succeeded in disarming the fellow, and, with the assistance of the servant, binding him. He was at once handed over to the police, by whom he was recognized as a notorious character named Farrell, who had already undergone penal servitude. He at present lies in Trim jail, to abide his trial at the eneuing assizes of Meath.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, editor of the Morning News, has had a triumph over his Conservative opponent for the Dublin Town Council. The spirited burgesses of the Royal Exchange Ward placed him at the head of the poll.

The investigation into the charges brought by the Police against the officers of the South Dublin Work-

CORE. - On Saturday, two Sicility sailors belonging to the barque Biggio, of Palermo. lying in Passage Reach, got ashore accompanied by a comrade who acted as second to both, and fought a duel with long knives in a field adjacent to the towa-Both combatants stripped and fought with great fary in a short time one was stabled to the heart, and his successful enemy fell on the ground covered with wounds. The survivor who is in a dangerous state, is in custody, but the third is at large. The name of the marderer is Thomas Puinicio. - Cork Examiner, Dec. 13.

A most influential meeting, antomoned by the High Sheriff of the county Limerick, Captain Croker, for the relief of the distress in Lancasbire, was held this day in the county courthonse, the Right Hon Lerd Monteagle in the chair. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed, and a committee of noblemen and gentlemen appointed to collect subscriptions: About £300 was subscribed before the meeting separated .- Munster News.

Tunnatuning Notices .- Longford, Dec. 2od .- A threatening notice was posted on the house of Thomas Lyons, farmer, of Torgney, threstening him and his brother in-law with death, if they attempted to have anything to say to a farm about to be let. Lyon's brother-in-law is from the county Westmeath, and intended, on the suggestion of Lyons, to hid for the land in question, for which if is expected there will be many competitors. - 16.83

MIDNIGHT OUTBAGE .- Carrick on Shannon, 2nd Dec.-On the night of the 1st instant a party of about nine men, some of whom were semed, went to the house of Pat Bohan, a bailiff, residing at Lisdau-ky, and having knocked at the door, demanded admittance to light their pipes, which Bohan's wife refused. Her husband went to a small window and told them they would not be admitted, whereupon they broke it in, and thrust a gun under it, and fired, lodging a large charge of heavy shot in the opposite wall, but inflicting no injury on any of the inmates. Bohan, his wife, and children commenced shouting out murder and robbery, which was heard by some of their neighbors, who at once came to the scene, and saw the attacking party leaving whom they pursued without coming up with any of them. Bahan informed the police that he could identify two notorious characters as being of the party. were immediately arrested, and brought before H O'Seirne, Esq., J.P., but Bolan having failed to identify them they were discharged. - la

INFORMATION WANTED, - The whereabouts of John Brogan, who left the parish of Roslea, county Mou-aghan, Ireland, soon after the famine. The last time be was heard of was in January, 1850. His address was, Commonsvale Post-office, Cincinnati, State of Ohio, United States of America.

## GREAT BRITAIN. BRITISH CIVILIZATION. - We boast of our educa-

tion, as they do in America, and with as good rea-

"The only really useful and corrective education in America," says a well-known Protestant writer, "is that of the Catholic schools and col-leges." "It is now half a century," said the Times "It is now half a century," said the Times of the 15th October in the present year - and it is notorious that one of the chief authorities of the Government Education Committee contributes to its pages -" since education became one of the great objects of social and political enterprise in this country. What is the result? Our agricultural populalation . . . are still generally so ignorant that no reasonable being, for pivy's sake, would ask are still generally so ignorant them a question of history or geography out of their own village, or more than fifty years back." 'They are still a prey to the first fanatic or impostor that chooses to work upon them." . . . "This is the case of our now educated pensantry." "When we turn to the artisan, the case is certainly worse." Yet our public orators, such as Earl Russell, are full of disdain for the 'priest-ridden' peasantry of France, Austria, or Spain, ten times better instructed him to relinquish it in 1859. As a merchant, we can even in the arts of common life, and illuminated, truly say his word was his bond, and few men enmoreover, by the light of Divine Fnith, while they talk unctuously of 'be civilization and enlightenment of "Protestant Britain." Our conclusion is this. We are a great nation but we are not a modest one. We are weary of American 'brag,' but we do less to correct it by our admonition than to encourage it by our example. A little bumility would not tions were due the abolition of the oppressive law of diminish our greatness, and a great deal would not arrest by city attachment. He filled the position of be out of proportion with our defects. - Weekly Re-

We are really astonished at the carnestness with

plored by men who will neither support mediation in America nor an immediate appeal for relief to the Treasury. We cannot comprehend how any thoughtful man can be blind to the fact that no apprehended misunderstanding with the Federal States, and no emptying of the Public Treasury, can operate so disastrously upon this country as the reducing millions of hardworking men and women to the position of paupers, by feeding them with the collected alms. and clothing them with the cast off raiments of their more fortunate neighbors. We are for providing an immediate remedy for the overwhelming distress in the cotton manufacturing districts. But such a remedy is only to be found either in putting an end to the frightful slaughter of the Anglo-Saxon race in America or in a successful demand for relief from the Treasury. As well undertake to raise the national revenue by voluntary contributions as to propose to house, feed, and clothe half-a million of cotton spinners for an indefinite period by such a process. The martyr-like resignation of the cotton spinners of Lancashire is greatly extolled. But men who see their wives and children dying of cold and hunger may be too patient. We had rather hear of them holding public meetings, and making Lord Palmerston aware that the Premiership has its duties in the presence of officially created, and officiallymaintained famine. Napoleon has mercy upon the cotton spinners of France. Despot as he is, he is willing to expose himself to a rebuff from President Lincoln rather than that his subjects should be reduced to beggary and starvation. But our jaunty Premier, with the volunteers and the press at his back, thinks it a fine thing to display a tenderness for the national honor, when it can be purchased at so trilling a price as the starvation of the Lancashire cotton spinners. And yet, if Napoleon succeed in negotiating a peace between the North and the South, all the suffering endured in England will not have saved our National credit-while the gratitude of the South must secure to France a monopoly of the trade in cotton, tobacco. sugar and turpentine. Thousands of pounds are weekly fooled away in Armstrong and Whitworth gun experiments. Money is so plentiful with the Government, that men have honors and distinctions heaped upon them for only suggesting fresh experi-ments by which the taxes of the people can be wasted so as to leave no surplus in any of the Public Departments; and yet, a system of universal beggary s recommended when the toiling millions are compelled by the policy of the Government to be idle, and so be deprived of daily bread. We know how it will belin future years if the mendicants of to-day propose rising in their might to demand other Reorms, as they did the Repeal of the Corn Laws. They will be reminded that they have been paupers, and that they owed their life to the bounty of those who then may be opposed to them. It is not so now in Ireland? Can a public meeting in that country be convened for any purpose of which the Times disapproves without that journal reminding them what England did for them in the years of the Famine? And has it not occurred to Mr Cobden that, as it-fared with famine-stricken Ireland, so it will fare with hungry Lancashire and 'Cheshire? - Hull Adverlineralis docido delse que la preside me-

The Times says notification is advertised that the new undertaking for laying the cable has been

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