THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 14, 1866. The second contraction of the second AN SOURCE STRATES 12

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while securing the interests of the institution. which it governs, has, with a liberality for which weifeel grateful, granted a lease of the Universty Church for a term of 999 years. Besides the fine mansion purchased some years ago by the bishops their tordships have within the last few months, secured in perpetuity the splendid residence of the late Right Hon. Justice Ball and the ground on which some other adjoining houses are built making in all over two hundred and filty feet of frontage in the best situation in the metropolis. The site thus secured will be amply sufficient for the great schools, library, and museums of the University, as well as for the church; which; being already completed, has, through the generosity of the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, passed into the bishop's hands at much tess than the original cost. It is boped that within the next few months we shall be able to commence extensive buildings, rendered necessary by the gradual development of the institution; and the position now occupied, being more central, will' in some respects be found much more convenient, than the site at Clonliffe, where, three years ago, we intended to erect our University College, and which the proposed Grand Trunk Connection Railway has since rendered useless for our purpose. And here we beg to thank our friends in California for the valuable aid they have afforded us. Besides remittances from America, which we have a knowledged on other occasions, we have received within the last few weeks £1,000, through the Rev. William Hickie of the diocese of Cloyne, by whose untiring exertions that sum was collected. While informing you, reverend dear Sir, and your people, of the progress of that institution, I take the liberty briefly to recall once more the great interests at stake in the maintenance and development of the Catholic University. During last autumn I was honored with letters from several of the most distinguished bishops of France. I quote some extracts, which clearly show the importance, or rather the necessity, of this University, in the opinion of those great prelates, for the maintenunce of the faith in Ireland. The venerable Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, says :

"That institution (the University) is not only useful but valuable. The necessities of the faith in Catholic Ireland render it absolutely necessary. Our applause, then is due to the generous efforts which have given birth that great work, and to the first success with which it has been crowned. They are a presage of the most valuable results for the time to come, especially when your University will have overcome the unjust opposition of Protestantism and of a hostile Government. . . . I pray and hope for the prosperity of a work which is for Ireland a source of consolation and of new glory."

And the eloquent Bishop of Orleans, Monugnor Dupanloup, writes :-

"I would fain believe that the public conscience of England will at least recognise the monstrous injustice done to the Catholic youth of Ireland, to whom is offered a rich Protestant University, while all equality of right is refused to the Catholic University, and this in a country which does not reckon ten Protestants in a hundred inhabitants. Until justice is done, it is'the duty of every Catholic to aid his Irish brethren the new alliance 1 By special request, Sancho Panza in their efforts to develope learning, while saving their faith. . . . If any recommendation of mine cap help you to get some pecuniary aid for the Catholic University of Dublio, I shall thank God for having given me once more an opportunity of proving to Ireland how deeply I sympathise with her."

But it is not French Catholic bishops only appointed positions, and when the gallery and the

"I propose a resolution to the effect that the Oatholio religion must be allowed no part in education ; I demand the complete eroideton of every individual who represents the idea of religion.

ther. Here are the bitter fruits of godiess education in Catholic Belgion if It's true the armasked im piety and contempt of all authority uttered in Liege, were not spoken in Dublin, thanks be to God, laws against sedition and blasphemy still exist in this country ; but, if ever the accient's warning might be addressed to's nation, it may, I think, be ad-

Oum morbi per longas invaluere moras.

" Provide betimes, lest physic come too late." On the principle embodied in the for ines, to save our country from the spread of irreligion, and to maintain the principles of faith, lappeal once more, reverend dear Sir, to you and to your people, to uphold Oatholic education and the Oatholic University. of Iteland. -- I have the bonor to remain, reverend dear Sir, your faithful servant in Ohrist, Alas 125

a second second BELFAST RIOTS.

PARTH. WOODLOCK.

An exciting prelude to the forthcoming election in Belfast appeared in the journals of the Ulster capital yesterday. The report in the Northern Whig is headed, 'Riotous and disgraceful proceedings; savage assaults and robberies." It is introduced by the humiliating confession that-

"A series of the most scandalous proceedings which ever occurred in Belfast took place in the Music Hall. All who are connected with the outrage, and have any manbood in their nature, must hide their heads in shame. In all our experience of meetings in Belfast, even in election times, there has been no approach to the scenes of last night, when the Music Hall for upwards of an hour was a perfect saturnalia of riot, and ferocious assaults committed on men who had been guilty of no other offence than that, during the excitement of a contested election, they preferred one candidate to another. We have lately had lectures in one portion of the press about the disgraceful scenes at the last Tipperary election ; but we will venture to say that the whole election scenes of that county for many years past could not exhibit anything like half the brutality which we were witnesses of last evening in one hour.'

What could be the cause of such tremehdous commotion ? It was not an Illtramontare Roman Oa tholic, nor even a Presbyterian Radical that had ventured to trouble the peace of Sandy-row. It was a Belfast Conservative, Mr. William M'Mechan, a distinguished barriater, who offered himself as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Langan, and was rash enough to invite a meeting of his supporters by the following advertisement : -

' I invite my friends and supporters to meet me on Tuesday night next, 13th November inst., at 8 o'clock in the Music Hall, May street, to hear my statement of reasons for coming forward as a candidate to re-present Belfast in Parliament, and to bring with them their friends who have not as yet finally promised to vote for me. All those who come to conduct themselves with propriety shall be welcome; but if any disturbers of the meeting shall appear. they shall be required to withdraw, and, if necessary, shall be removed. - WILLIAM M'MECHAN. God Save the Queen, and bless her people !'

This provoked a counter-advectisement, couched in the following terms:-

'Beifast Election,-I am certain of success. because the Roman Oatholics and the Orangemen will give me their united support |--Wm M'Mechan. A grand promenade and fancy concert will be given in the Music Hall on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, in honor of Don Quixote M'Mechan and Trimble will sing the words of the popular song 'Siap Barg' to the tune of the 'Jolly Cobblers.'-Quicquid id est, timeo danoas et dona ferentes.'-Vurgil!

The latter performance was, however, countermanded. Before the hour for Mr. M'Mechan's meeting arrived the hall was packed with Mr. Langan's supporters. The more prominent of the Orange leaders at election work arrived and took up their who express these sentiments. They are also ody of the ball were full the play began, and well-known Orangeman with stentorian lungs, and known in more places than a court of election, opened with '(live us the Protestant Boya.' A person in the gallery played the tune on a flate, the listeners keeping time with their hands and feet. This was followed by 'No Surrender,' 'The Boyne Water,' 'Slap Bang,' When Johnny comes Marching Home,' &c. When the learned gentleman appeared on the platform and attempted to speak he was assailed with all sorts of clamor, abuse, groans, Kent ish fire, &c. After some wild tumult in connexion with the appointment of a chairman, Mr. M'Mechan came to the front, and requested to be allowed to speak, when a sweep freeh from the purlieus of Smithfield climbed on Mr. M'Mechan's back, and, putting his arms around his shoulder, dragged him backwards until his head came in contact with a gas burner. Mr. M'Mechan pushed the fellow off the platform, and continued, amid terrific noise, to address the reporters in his immediate vicinity as ' Independent electors of Belfast.' A terrific row then ensued in the body of the hall. The whole people there was one waving mass, shouting and yelling at ous epithets. Mr. M'Mechan, still thinking he could have an audiance, continued - ' Gentlemen, electors of Belfast-I have one word to say. What English-man'-this finished Mr. M'Mechan's political utterances in the upper room, for the scene now became to k possession of the room in full force, placing themselves conspicuously in prominent places, and at the nodding of their heads or their hats the igno-But our contest with mixed education is for rant fanatics they led took their instructions until the whole scene was one of the most painful and shameful. The yelling, whistling, tramping of feet, 'Kentish fire,' and breaking of forms continued without interruption for many minutes. in several parts of the hall men who were supposed to be in favor of sought every opportunity to lay hands on those whom they considered as opponents. Among those who suffered most was Mr. Trimble, who was attacked by no fewer than five or six, and beaten and kicked. It must be said for this gentleman that they met with a courageous antagonist. He left three of his antagonists sprawling on the floor. His watch and chain were stolen from him, and the in juries he sustained were so severe that he was taken away by several of uis friends at this period of the meeting as chairman. The gentleman who convened the meeting as chairman (Mr. Greer) was forced vio-lently ont of the hall, and was glad to escape by the back way, out of which hef ound egress to the lower room, with some of Mr. M'Mechan's! riends. The tables upon the platform, including the two which had been previously in possession of the reporters, were thrown on to the floor and smashed to pieces; and everything at this time being in the possession of a mob of furious madmen, a scene was presented utterly appalling in a civilized town. Mr. M'Mechan retreated to a room downstairs, where he got some of his friends about him, and, having summoned the reporters, he proceeded with his speech, Bat the Langanites, who were amusing themselves lic University who, during the past months, were

date. No. 2 was again routed: A He was knocked about most, unceremoniously, but he showed his Father, Pope Pins-IX. He has to comba against Belfast blood in vigorous retalistion, seizing several enumies whose revolutionary principles are identical opponents by the neck, and knocking them over with those that were anathematised by St. Laurence right and left. Having, appealed; to the police in vain for protection, and weary fighting single-handed with 'beasts at Epheaus,' Mr. M'Mechan 'ran bare-beaded eorose the 'street, to the Rev. Dr. Cooke's church, where a missionary meeting, was being held, demanding loudly, that the Mayor, should leave the chair and come to his protection. The Mayor dis regarded the appeal, and the congregation hissed. His worship bad, made arrangements for the preservation of the peace, and he was displeased with Mr. M'Mechan's mseemly interruption. It must be confessed that the learned gentlemin had first done all in his power by the might of his own-brief endeavors to put down the riotous disturbance. According to the report of The Newsletter, a Conservative organ,-

. Mr. M.Mechan (addressing the andience in a stentorian voice, and with melo-dramatic action) said, Ruffians, begone! Terrific uproar, 'during which seats were seized and elevated a la ordnance at Mr. M'Mechan. The Chairman. -- I call upon you to withdraw. Mr. M'Mechan (with, great solemnity.) Rufflans-deep dyed rufflans, I say-avant?' Away (with an expressive gesture), ye blackguards. -(Awful uprosr, and a general rush to the platform).'

So far from this incantation having the desired effect, the following scene occurred :-

'Then there was a' violent rush to the platform chairs and tables were upset, and Mr. M!Mechan ran across the forms which were piled on the plating and leaved down to a secluded spot behindtit 1 where he again made an effort to deliver his add to the reporters. In his retreat Mr M'Mer, ם snatched a reporter's notes instead of his owe. own having been torn into bits in a generalizi 10 ble, in which every one was trying to get her of them. While Mr. M'Mechan was threading ais perilous way to the other end of the platform, over seats piled up to an almost giddy height, the chairman's table was pulled from the platform. Mr. Trimble was thrown down, and Mr. Murphy, when stretching out his hands appealingly to the audience, had his cost well nigh rent to pieces, and a fancy stick sustehed from him. Mr. Marphy declared that the stick itself was worth half-a sovereign, and of priceless value to him because of affectionate associstions, but it was all no use; his appeals were powerless to extort it from a wag who held mock court."

When Mr. M'Mechan returned from the church to the hall there were two magistrates there and a num ber of police, but he could not persuade them to clear the building. They persisted, amid all the wild work, in main: aining that there was no riot, no breach of the peace. However, matters now began to look tragic .--

'In a very few minutes Mr. M'Mechan was again surrounded. Running out of the room, with the crowd pressing after him, he was driven against a He instantly seized a young man by the table. throat, after following him thro' the room, and called loudly for the police to take the supposed offender into custody. After a scene of indescribable and most amusing confusion, Mr. M'Mechan lost his captive. The crowd continued to press. Mr. M. Mechan suddenly stood still in the centre of the room, and addressing Mr. Taylor, said - ' Your conduct here is infamous. (To the crowd)-I don't fear death. I can die here as well as anywhere else. The conduct of your magistrates is infamous'-(Groans.) The crowd again pressed upon Mr. M'Mechan, who placed himself against the wall beside the fireplace, and faced the people, ejaculating the following seatences :- I again say the conduct of the magistrates is infamous. The police are outside, and they will not bring them in to protect me. proclaim that it is no wonder murder and blood shed took place in Belfast when there were such infamous magistrates present as have shown them selves here to night. (Groans.) (To Mr. Taylor). Turn out that ruffianly mob.' Mr. Taylor.-There is no danger from them. Mr. M'Mechan .- There is very great danger. Your conduct, Sir, is infamous. I claim the protection of the law. (Hisses). Mr. Taylor here entreated the people to go away, but his efforts were altogether fruitless, the crowd pressing more closely upon Mr. M'Mechan, who was stationed with his back against the wall. Mr. M'Mechan.-Is this not a riot? Mr. Taylor.-No, no. Mr. M'Mechan. - Is there no attempt at violence to denrive me of my right? (No, no). Are you a man, Sir, or what are you? Mr. Taylor. - Don't be so insulting. Mr. M'Mechan .- I call on you to bring in the police. Yuu are leaving me to be murdered. Mr. Taylor. -- Not at all. There is no fear. Mr. M'Me-chan. -- You are, Sir. The magistrates ensnared me into this. If they had not promised to have the police I would not have come here. I went into Dr. Cooke's meeting-house, and called upon the Mayor to come out and do his duty, instead of sitting twad-(Laughter.) I asked him to come and louis! :... but he was too great a coward Here two :58 lifted a stool with the object of handing to r to Mr. M'Mechan, who reemed to be under her a parsion that it was about to be thrown at him . e said he was hemmed in by a rabble, and coul_ iot move out. He was placed there like a statue. Mr. Taylor .- They will not prevent you going out. I will go with you. Mr. Taylor then offered Mr. M'Mehan his arm, and went with him to May street Church, through which they passed to the session room in the rear. Subsequently Mr. Taylor returned or Mr. M'Mechan's hat and cost. The lower hall was shortly afterwards cleared by the police. The assembly in the principal hall kept up a varied entertainment, consisting principally of vocal music, interspersed with tunes on the fife. The ' concert' was continued till 10 o'clock, when it was brought to a sudden termination by turning off the gas.'

and we seek to arrive at the denial of God and the from xa bursting reserveir and though the door of leviate the evils of the suffering members of Jesus freedom of private judgment. And again : Observative candl. offer our prayers to avert from ourselves the dangers which threaten us, let us not be unmindful of our, Hoir with those that were anathematized by St." Laurence. and the other Fathers of the Third Council of Lateran. Whilet they bear the name of liberty on their lips, they are the worst enemies of liberty, and their efforts seem solely directed to aproof religion and to establish a military despotism, which would destroy every liberal institution that yet remains in Burope, oppress the people with taxes, absorb all the energiss of civilised nations, and flood the world, with a thousand other evils. However, the assaults made in our times against the See of St. Poter are, merely a renewal of the storms which in past ages beat against that rock of our faith. The promise of the Divine Redeemer is our guarantes that that rock shall remain unmoved until the end of time.

THE OHBIETIAN BROTHERS. -In the speech of the Bishop of Liverpool, which I send, you will see how well histlordship upholds the rights of the Catholic body to have their children educated in their faith; whilst attending the public schools in Ireland. There can be no doubt entertained but that the denominational education which is possessed in the schools subsidised in this country by public grants will be extended to Ireland, if the people show their deter-mination to have such. Although we here in this country possess the system in all its fulness, yet the fact is patent, that the scholars urned out by the certificated teachers fall far short of the standard of excellence of those sent forth from the schools of the Obristian Brothers. So wide is this fact known and appreciated, that the Catholic Olub have appointed a committe a: a devise the means for founding a home in I iverps .If or the devoted men who have set them selves apay if or the religious and literary instruction of the rising Cacholic generation. At one of the mentings; fi he committee the Very Rev. Canon J'Reilly et ated ' that although he had procured in me:chant's o'fices situations for boys from his schools (conducted by the Obristian Brothers,) in numerous cases not one of the boys turned out undeserving of his favor, and so strongly were his schoolboys apadded that in too many instances where boys who had been educated in Catholic schools, not taught by the Ohristian Brothers, sad disappointment folprocured for them If all the youths of Ireland were ducated by the Christian Brothers, what a blessed change would we not witness in the conduct of the young men who came to reside in this country from Ireland. - Correspondent of the Drogheda Argus.

LETTER FROM FATESE THOMAS O'SHEA, P.P.-We are indeed rejoiced to have an opportually of publishing a letter from Father Tom O'Shea, especially such a letter as this, which brings back to the olden time, recalis the victory achieved fifteen years ago. and is full of the genuine tone and spirit of one who stands in the foremost rank of the popular priests of Ireland. There is not a county in Ireland where the writer is not well known and loved by the people, and we cau assure him that in the county of Wex ford we are espacially proud of the fac. that this is not the first time he has been actually associated with our warmest interests and best fought battles :----

Granagh Castle, Montrath, Nov. 7, 1866. My Dear Pope Hennessy-Nothing could afford me greater pleasure than your triumphant return for the County Wexford. It would show that after twenty years' bitter experience of Whig rule, wo were not hopelessly delivered over to that base and brutal faction, on whose souls rests the blood of millions of Irishmen' and who are beyond yes or nay, mainly answerable for the sacrilege perpetrated in Italy, including the spoliation and pillage of our Huiy Father. I do not know whether Father Tom is still remembered by the intelligent and gallant men and comely women, whom I had the honor of addressing in Enniscorthy and New Russ, in the summer of '52. on behalf of Patrick M'Mahon and Charles Gavan Duffy. If our cause . the cause of Tenant-right-the cause of the honest, hard-working farmer was temporarily defeated, it was not the fault of Duffy and M'Mahon. Ohl no-if talent and patriotiam could avail against profligate Whig bribery, they and the noble band allied with them, would have achieved the emancipation and independence of the tenantry of Ireland-no, the fact lay not with the M P.'s of the Tenant League, but with the representatives returned by another public body in the interest of th Whigs-those Whigs who then, as ever, were ready to purchase the venal and corrupt, and who manage to maintain themselves in power, not by redressing the wrongs of the people, but by driving a rainous and unboly traffic in their representatives. My dear Hennessy, I would be cowardly is se to my convictions of what is necessary at this crisis, I would be wanting in fidelity to my country and to our Holy Father, whose cause you have advocated with a rare ability and true devotion in the British Senate, if I hesitated to recommand you as worthy before all others f support, by the independent electors of Wexfa i Wexford, gallant Wexford, her many glorio ; iemories; of none need she be prouder, han c :! ecting you as her spokesman, advocate ando't a pion in the Imperial Parliament. Of one thing, 1) friends may be sure of-you will not be tray their interests, and will not falsify your pledges. Wishing you success, I am, dear Pope Hennessy, yours ever truly,

possible and brilliant, illuminatingithe horizon ; but as the evening was calm ; no apprehension was felt, that other premises in the locality would suffer from the conflagration ... From pumps and wells in the vicinity as much water as conid be possibly procured was brought in by the Givy Constabulary, which body, was on the spot twenty-minutes after the first slarmi, was given. flax mills were at work, and they of a conrection all all they could to stay its progress, but their efforts were unavailing ; ret by disengeging the bands from the wheels of the machinery in operation, they succeeded in saving the engine bouse and steward's residence from entire destruction, the damage done in each department being but of alight importance. All the exertion possible was made to save the sheds, where large quantities of flax belongnig to farmers were stored, but the value of which has not been as yet ascertained, at the same stime it is known to have been of great amount." The whole concern, save the engine-house and 'steward's residence, was burned down in half an hour. About twelve months ago a fire of ne great extent took place in the same concerns ; and in the present instance the burning originated in a small shred of flax having lit up, when blown by the air of the machinery operating across a gas jet, and lodging against the fibre wab of one of the walls. The Limerick Flax Company was established by our present highly popular . Mayor, Alderman Tait, for the benefit of the farmers of the district; but having been unsided by many who undertook to forward the project when it was first set on foot, his worship, with John Quin, Esq., T.O., has continued to work it with advantage "LJ fall concerned,' but at a considerable outlay, and witnout any advantage to themselves. It is said the premi-ses were insured in the Royal: The citizens congregated in large numbers from all quarters when it became known that the factory was on fire The Mayor who is absent in London on business with the Treasury in connection with the Harbour debt, consepuently was not present. The fire engine and brigade of the Corporation, under Inspectors Shiels and Forrest, were promptly at the fire. - Saunders.

It has often struck us that a short and simple remedy might be applied to the grievances of the precisted that he had more applications for them tenantry. If landlords were deprived of the power than he could attend to from his own schools.' He we ted in them by special enactment, of distraining npon the crops or other chattels of the tenant, unless in those instances where the tenant had a lease of lives or at least twenty one years, and were left in lowed upon their introduction into employments all other instances to their remedy by legal process like all other creditors, it is our strong impression that the landlords themselves would speedily perceive the identity of their own interests with those of the tenantry, and settle the vexed question without fur ber legislative interference. The repeal of the law to which we refer would be no injustice to the landlord and no interference with his legitimate rights. He has no natural claim to so tremendous a power. What Purliament gave, Parliament may surely take away without just cause of complaint, when to do so is for the public weal. If, as we believe. Mr. Bright's visit to Ireland and the cordial reception he has experienced will have the effect of bringing the mind and the good sense and good feeling of the English Liberals to bear vigorously upon this question and upon the question of the Anglican Es ablishment in Ireland, an immense amount of good will flow upon the empire from the banquet given to the distinguished member for Birmingham in Dublin. We know no other means by which the peace of Ireland can be preserved and incalculable mischief preventeá. Fenianism is not dead ; it is not even slumbering. The Head Centre and his accomplices were never so active and energetic and confident as they are at this moment in the United States, and we have only too good grounds for believing that the conspiracy is riper now in Ireland than it was before treachery in the Fenian ranks enabled the Government to bring down the heavy arm f the law upon so many of the leaders ten months Bgo. - Weekly Register.

> The Rev. William Chichester-O'Neill, the owner of Shane's Castle, and of the princely estates of the now extinct Lords O'Neill, in the county of Antrim and other parts of Uister, and whom Lord Derby, it is said, has recommended for a revival of the title of Lord O'Neill, is the eldest son of the late Rev Ed. Chickester, rector of Kilmore, in the diocese of Armagh, by Catharine, daughter of Robert Young, Erq , of Culdaff House, county Donegal. He is the nearest representative of the ancient O'Neills in the female line, and he took by royal licence the additional names and arms of O'Neill in 1855 on succeedthe estates of his ki sman, the last Viscoup O'Neill. He was born in 1813, and was educated at Trinity Col ege, Dublia, where he graduated in 1835. He was formerly Prebendary of St. Michael's Dublin, bat resigned that preferment some years since. He has been twice married; first to a daughter of the late Judge Torrens, and secondly to a daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Torrens, who is a relative of his first wife. His eldest son, Mr. Edward Obichester-O'Neill, has sat as M. P. for county Antrim in the Conservative interest since 1863,- Guardian. A Liberal candidate has appeared for the seat rendered vacant by the retirement of the Earl of Tyrone, now Marquis of Waterford. Mr. Edmund de la Poer, D.L. of Gurteen, has issued an address to the elec-tors of the county of Waterford. It is stated by the Dublin Evening Post that he will be sup-orted by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Stnart de Decies, Lord Oremorns, Sir Richard Musgrave, Mr. Galway, and all the Liberal element of the county. The Liberals, it is said, of the county . of Waterford 'owe a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Stuart de Decies who, true to the spirit which animated him in 1826, has again unfurled that banner under which priests and people united wrested this county from the grasp of the Beresfords.' The Roman Oatholic bishop and clergy will give Mr. de la Poer their strenuous support. This gentleman is the son and heir of the late Mr. John Power whose family is a branc h of the old stock of de la Poer, one of the companions in arms of Strongbow, and claims descent from Richard de la Poer, nephew of the first Earl of Tyrone. The present proprietor of Gurteen, who now stands for his native county, has resumed by Royal licence, dated 1863, the original surname of de la Poer. The Conservative candidate is the Hon. Walter Occil Talbot, R N. second son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who is is also Earl of Waterford in the peerage of Ireland, and hereditary Great Seneschal of Ireland. The opponents of the Supplemental Charter granted by the late Government to the Queen's Univer-sity in Ireland were, it seems, quite serious when they announced their determination to test in a Court of Justice its legal validity. Proceedings for an injunction prohibiting the Senate from using the powers conferred upon them by the Supplemental Char-ter, have been commenced before the Irish Master of the Rolls, and the question is to be argued on Monday next by Mr. Lawson, the late Attorney-General, on behalf of the Senate. - Weekly Register.

the views of Eaglish Protestant statesmen. I alluded last year to one of the most distinguished members of the great political party which now holds the reins of government : I quote again his remarkable words :---

" If there was one thing for which the hierarchy of another religious persuasion was entitled to credit it was for the strenuous manner in which from the beginning they had stepped forward and denounced the system of mixed or godless education as fatal to faith and to morals. . . . He rejoiced that after the experience of twenty years they were now taking another step towards carrying out the principle, that the people, whether in England or in Ireland, would not be satisfied with education which was not based upon religion. The admission which had been made on behalf of her Majesty's Government was thoroughly in favor of denominational educawas thoroughly in favor of denominational educa-tion as opposed to mixed education, which meant, Trimble being specially singled out for the scandalin fact, education without religion. It was every man's natural wish that his children

should be brought up in the religion that he believed to be right, and not that they should acquire mere learning, unsupported by those reli- such as no language could describe. The lower gious principles which would render their educa- order of the chiefs of a most dangerous confederacy tion useful to themselves and to their fellowcreatures."

the existence not only of the Catholic religion but of all religion in Ireland. This seems a hard saying; but unfortunately, experience confirms it. And it is not necessary to go back far to find the experience to which I allude. I need not re- Mr. M'Mechan were attacked and beaten. They mind you of the scene which was acted a few years ago in one of the mixed colleges, when the representatives of her most gracious Majesty and the Protestant bishop of the diocese were treated with public, contumely and almost with violence. We need not go back so far. It is only a few 1 ys since the graduates of all these mixed colleges assembled in convocation. All the children of the colleges, which had educated them without religious principles outside the walls as best they might, were united to give expression for the first time to the sentiments they had been taught by their Alma Mater, or imbibed while under her care. . . . And does not this unhappy scene remind us of another meeting of students, held just one year ago in another Oatholic country-Belgium-which, like Ireland, has been cursed by a system of godless education, and where the system has had longer time to develope itself ?-I mean the constudents at Liege in October, 1865, where gress of the following sentiments, with others equally irreligious and anarchical, were publicly proclaimed to

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

PASTORAL OF THE CARDINAL ABORBISHOP .- The Cardinal, in his Pastoral on the Feast of St. Lau-rence O'Toole, Patron of the Diocese (Nov. 14,) makes the following allusion to the Cholera and the Uatholic University :--

"It is our duty, reverend brethren, to take lessons from the virtues of St. Laurence O'Toole, to walk in his tootsteps, and to imitate the bright example of perfection which no has given us. Especially at the present time, whilst disease rages amongst us, we should, like him, have recourse to fervent prayer and to penitential deeds to avert the anger of God and to implore the Divine mercy upon our people. I avail myself of this occasion to thank you all. reverend brethren, for the zeal and holy emulation which each one of you displayed in assisting the patients stricken with this disease, though only one of you received the privilege of becoming a martyr of charity in that sacred cause. We have reason, too, to be grateful to God for the spirit of benevolence and charity which the citizens of Dublin, f otestant o't oct on Friday evening by the engines of the difaud Catholic; have hitherto given proofs 1 in providing means for the relief of those who fered from the ravages of the cholera. No I refrain from rendering a tribute of eulog y to the of the Limerick Flax Company, in Garryowen, near devotedness and religious herotem display ed by the to the Jatholic Oathedral of St. John's and only a Sisters of Mercy of the Mater Misericorda Hospital, and also, in Arklow and elsewhere, in watching over the cholera patients and providing for all their wants; and I wish also to commemorate, and spe cially commend those medical students of the Catho-

THOMAS O'SHEA, P.P.

J. Pope Hennessy, Esq. -Wexford People.

MILITARY AND POLICE PRECAUTIONS .--- If we may judge by certain precautions now being taken by the military and police authorities, it would seem that they do not totally disregard the assertion of the famous ' Head Centre' that there, will be fighting this year. The ordnance officers are busily putting Beggar's Bush Barracks in a state of defence. The walls surrounding it are being strengthened in many places, and flanking projections, with numerous loop holes commanding the various points from which an attack might be made, are being constructed. Similar preparations for defence are in progress in several military stations throughout the provinces, there being a large number of men now engaged strengthen-ing the old fortilications of Athlone Oastle. With respect to the preparaitons on the part of the metropolitan police they principally consist in a diligent training of its various members in the use of the revolver, all those not on auty being drilled every day to the exercise of it and the cutlass, which they are to carry during this winter as in the past. The country constabulary have also got orders to perfect their. drill, and at the same time to redouble their exertions to trace out and apprehend all strangers and suspicious characters whose movements are doubtful. From these facts it would appear that the name of James Stephens is still sufficiently powerful to create alarm and disturbance in the minds of the Government authorities .- Freeman.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LIMEBICK FLAX COMPANY'S MILLS BY FIRE. - An alarm of fire, announced through the city of Limerick between six and seven fet int insurance companies driving in quick haste ave suf- the pur h the streets, attracted numbers in their wake, her can at it was soon ascertained that the Soutching Mills, short listance from the Protestant Oburch of the parish, were a dense mass of flame, without any water available to enable the engines to operate. The inflammable nature of the contents of the concorns powerfully conduced to the apread of the fire, and it was evident owing to the rapidity with which "As socialists we desire in the religious order the with songs and jokes overhead, no sooner heard his night and day, in attendance on the sick poor, and it spread, that in the absence of any new invention would sat annihilation of every religion and of every church; voice than they rushed downstairs like a torrent exposed themselves to every danger, in order to al- to subdue its progress, all hopes of success was im- landlord."

THE DEBBY, CABINET AND TENANT RIGHT .- If the following remarks, which we copy from the Irish Times of Thursday, be correct, the Derby Government are resolved to settle the important question of tenant right-

The Government has determined to introduce, early next session, a Bill for the settlement of the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland,-The details of the measure have not yet been settled for the subject is both a difficult and a delicate one. Some of the features of the Bill of 1859 introduced by Lord Derby's Government, deserve credit for promptitude and courage in determining to grapple with a subject surrounded by so many difficulties. Yet Lord Derby, above all men, is likely to carry a good Bill relative to land tenancies, and one which would satisfy the tenact without despoiling the