

NEW BISHOP OF DERRY.—The Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Limerick, has been appointed to the vacant Protestant mitre for Derry and Raphoe. The income of the see is about £4,500 a year. Formerly it was so much more valuable, that when, in the late century, the Diocese of Tuam, was offered to the Earl of Bristol, then Bishop of Derry, his lordship's significant reply was—"I prefer *meum* to *tuum*."

REJOICINGS AT VALENTIA.—The inhabitants of Valentia had great rejoicings on Saturday evening last, in honor of the Knight of Kerry having purchased in the family estates in that island sold in the Incumbered Estates Court last week. It is with feelings of much gratification, in which we are joined by the people of this County, that we perceive the property of so old and honored a house, as the Knight of Kerry's preserved to the family.—*Kerry Post*.

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE.—A public meeting of the Tenant League was held on Wednesday evening in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute. There was a numerous and influential attendance; every part of the theatre was densely crowded, and the meeting comprised a large number of the respectable and intelligent tradesmen and artisans of Dublin, who evinced a deep interest in the proceedings.

THE RESULT OF TENANT RIGHT.—The venerable Baron Pennefather converted the worst portion of Tipperary into the most peaceable and the most prosperous by his kindly and generous treatment of the tenantry of Knockgraffon. The Aceldama became a smiling garden. After more than fifty years, there is not now a more exemplary number of men to be found in the noble county than those who farm that property; nor are rents better paid, or with greater punctuality, in the most favored counties in England. The excellent baron, we understand, is about to complete the good work by giving leases. The land is to be valued; equity is to decide the valuation.—*Limerick Reporter*.

The *Anglo-Celt* contains the following:—"The proprietor of this journal, Mr. Wallace, left the jail of Cavan at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, the term of his imprisonment having been completed an hour previously. A large bonfire blazed upon Tullymangan hill, and cheers, such as one seldom hears rang from its top for many an hour in the evening."

Waterford has just been the theatre of an interesting contest. During Queen Victoria's visit to this country, the Town Council of Waterford presented her a congratulatory address, which contained a paragraph praying that she would exercise the royal prerogative by ordering the liberation of Smith O'Brien and his companions in exile. This address was adopted by a majority of 12 to 9 after an animated discussion—the appeal on behalf of the Exiles having been advocated by Town Councillor Blake, in a speech of singular ability. Not content with a legitimate opposition to the address in the Council, the loyal minority actually forwarded a Protest to the Government; and one of their number, more zealous than his fellows, directed Lord Palmerston's attention to the "seditious" speech delivered by Mr. Blake during the debate. Whatever little chance the prayer of the memorial previously had of being attended to, it certainly received no extravagant service from this manoeuvre. At the last meeting of the Council, we find that the conduct of these loyal toddlers was visited with a scathing castigation by Mr. Blake, and a formal vote of censure would have been pronounced upon them, had the Liberal party kept together with ordinary skill. As it is, they have earned the scorn and indignation of the entire country; and even the British Government must look upon such sycophancy with disgust.—*Nation*.

Lord St. Germans has held a parley with the bigots of the Protestant Operative Association. On Monday last, a deputation consisting of Messrs. Boyes, Marlin, and Little, proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge, and presented his Excellency a memorial, the modest request of which was, that Mr. O'Callaghan—the magistrate who committed an "operative," two or three weeks ago, for having thrust an offensive tract into the hands of a Catholic gentleman—"having yielded to the suggestions of his Romanist principles," and "severely dealt with an humble-minded citizen for praiseworthy zeal instead of rebuking an intolerant bigot," should be "forthwith dismissed from his office." In reply, his Excellency pronounced a severe censure upon the offensive and unchristian character of the language in which the memorial was couched, and, positively declining to interfere, referred the deputation to the Court of Queen's Bench, if they considered Mr. O'Callaghan's decision a violation of the law. They had previously ascertained that they could claim no legal redress, however; and their last hope failed with this attempt to excite the sympathy of a Protestant executive.—*Nation*.

Mr. Cecil Lawless, second son of Lord Clonerry, and member for Clonmel, died of a brief nervous attack, almost immediately after returning from his father's funeral last week.

"It is currently rumored," says the *Limerick Reporter*, "that Colonel Justin Sheil, late Ambassador at Tehran, Persia, and who has returned to Ireland, and is about to purchase extensively in his native county of Tipperary, is about to present himself as a candidate to the electors of Clonmel, in the room of their late respected member, the Hon. Cecil Lawless. We understand that the gallant colonel is an uncompromising church-reformer—that he is decidedly in private life he is singularly amiable and honorable. He is brother of the late lamented R. L. Sheil."

"The vacancy in Parliament, caused by the death of Mr. Cecil Lawless, late member for Clonmel, will lead to a contest," observes the *Globe*. "Dr. Grey, proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, is named as a 'Brigade' candidate; Mr. John Reynolds is mentioned on the same side; and it is rumored that a 'moderate' candidate is likely to start."

Dr. Grey's journal, the *Freeman*, thus comments upon the preceding paragraph:—"The first 'Brigade' candidate is not among the number of the probable appellants. We can safely vouch for that. Of the 'moderate' gentlemen who are likely to prove more acceptable to the electors, we are as yet ignorant; but of this we are certain, that Clonmel will only support a national, independent Irishman."

The Irish correspondent of the *Morning Herald* states that "a vacancy is likely to take place in the representation of Kermangagh. One of the present members has long been in a delicate state of health, and is said to be anxious to resign. A member of the Crichton family is spoken of as likely to obtain the suffrages of the electors."

CHOLERA IN DUBLIN.—The subjoined communication from a gentleman holding an important official position in the city, appeared in the *Freeman* of Nov. 7. "Three deaths from cholera occurred this day and last night in the rope-walk at the back of the above depot. In Grange-gorman-lane a child died of cholera on Friday, the 4th inst. There was a wake on Saturday night, at which cheap whiskey was circulated.—This was followed on Sunday by another case of cholera, an adult member of the same family having been then attacked, and this terminated in death after ten hours. Other members of the family were attacked successively, and of six cases in all, five have terminated fatally. The adult persons drinking were out of employment on strike."

CHOLERA ON BOARD SHIP.—The fine ship the Guiding Star, which left Liverpool on the 27th ult. for New York with 550 persons on board, put into Belfast on Saturday, cholera having broken out. The fatal cases were thirteen in number, and such as were still laboring under the disease were promptly landed. "The scenes"—says the *Belfast Whig*—"were pitiable in the extreme—husbands holding infants in their arms, with their wives lying stricken and dying at their feet; children about to expire in the embraces of their distracted parents; while terror and despair were depicted in every countenance."

A large American vessel, the Kossuth, bound from Liverpool, with emigrants, put into Queenstown on Tuesday, with cholera on board to a frightful extent. She was put into strict quarantine.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A sad catastrophe occurred at Granagh Bridge, on the river Suir, on Monday night, owing to the flooded state of the district from the heavy rains of the previous few days. Some of the passengers by the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, which arrives at Dunkitt at eight o'clock p.m., set out from thence for Waterford by a two-horse coach. The inside passengers were Mr. Norwood, a jeweller of Dublin, who had £1,000 worth of jewellery with him; Mrs. Barron, of Waterford; and Mr. Thomas Naylor, commercial traveller to the firm of Binks and Co., Liverpool. The night was extremely dark and wet, and the road being covered with water to the depth of from four to five feet, it was extremely difficult to guide the horses; and, whilst in the deepest portion, one of the wheels got off the road, and upset the vehicle into the ditch. The driver contrived to cut the traces and free the horses, which were kicking furiously. Mr. Norwood forced his way through the window and gained the side of the coach which was uppermost. Mr. Naylor, before thinking of providing for his own safety, assisted Mrs. Barron to follow Mr. Norwood through the window, but lost his life through his generous solicitude for the lady's extrication, as whilst he was attempting to follow her, the vehicle lurched to one side, sank deeper, became filled with water, and the generous fellow was haplessly drowned, his companions having been unable to render him any assistance. Mr. Norwood had recovered a portion of his property, but there were two boxes of jewellery still in the sunken coach. Mr. Naylor has left a widow and nine young children to deplore his untimely fate.

The *Cork Examiner* announces the death, by suicide, of Dr. Bull, one of the most eminent surgeons of that city.

THE LATE FLOODS.—The most melancholy accounts have reached Dublin in reference to the effects of the floods of last week. The provincial papers of Saturday were literally crammed with the details of the injuries to property and the loss of life, consequent on the inundation. North and south, east and west, the rivers have broken their bounds, and carried ruin and devastation along with them. Cattle and sheep, in immense numbers, have been lost, and entire farmsteads, with the stored harvest of the unfortunate owners, swept to destruction. Many of the midland districts are under water, and large tracts in Waterford, Limerick, Leitrim, Kildare, Longford, and Carlow, are submerged. The amount of property destroyed in Cork city and county is enormous. It is creditable, however, to the better classes of citizens that they have adopted the speediest and most effective steps to mitigate the sufferings of their unfortunate fellow townsmen. On Friday a public meeting was held in the Town Hall on requisition of the mayor for the purpose of collecting funds for the relief of the sufferers. The result was in all respects most gratifying, upwards of £100 was subscribed on the spot, and a general collection was organized.

It is calculated that the loss by the late dreadful floods in Cork exceeds £60,000. Over £1000 has been already collected for the relief of the suffering poor.

A respectable farmer, Michael Muleahy, a man of large family, living at Kilmanaghan, within five miles of this town, who had been in paying rent to Mr. Coates, agent to the Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, was on his return home, drowned in a place where the river Suir when in flood crosses the road.—His horse returned without its rider, and the body was found on Tuesday morning.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

The works of the Boyne viaduct are all but suspended—the coffer dam is still nearly full of water—and difficulties appear daily to increase.

Mr. Dargan has contributed, through W. B. Williams, Esq., Chairman of Town Commissioners, the magnificent sum of £100 towards the relief of the sufferers by the late flood in Malloy.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.—A Belfast paper publishes a table showing the comparative value of breadstuffs on the 1st of November in the years respectively of 1822, 1843, and 1853, by which it appears that at the last mentioned period, the agricultural interest had attained a state of prosperity, as regarded the prices of produce, falling short only of what it enjoyed before the peace of 1815.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—The Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway company have resolved upon constructing a railway to connect the towns of Amagh and Cavan, forming a junction with the company's main line at, or near, the town of Ballibay, passing through, or near, the several towns of Keady, Monaghan, Rieckorry, and Corahill.

Gas and O'Hara, the driver and stoker of the goods train, which caused the recent catastrophe, at Straffan, have been liberated on bail.

The number of emigrant passengers sailed direct from the Port of Limerick this year for Canada was 4,961; and for the United States 2,297. Total, 7,258. Total passenger emigration direct to North America last year was 6,645, showing an increase from 1852 of 613.

SADLERISM.—Mr. Edward Lawler, jun., of Carlow, is appointed through the recommendation of Mr. Sadler, M.P., to a situation in the post-office of Belfast.—*Limerick paper*.

Bryan Rooney, confined in Monaghan prison, on charge of being one of the persons who conspired to murder Mr. Bateson, died there on Saturday, 5th ult.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday last, a conditional order was granted for a new trial in the case of Birch v. the Proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*.

It is in contemplation to remove the troops from several stations in Ireland; among others from Roscommon, Omagh, and Downpatrick.

The office of Ulster King-at-Arms has been conferred on the distinguished genealogist, topographer, antiquarian, and general scholar, John Bernard Burke, Esq.

AN IRISH COLONY IN SPAIN.—A Paris letter says:—"It appears that the Spanish government is expected to issue the order for the establishment of the Irish Colonization Company in the Sierra Morena."

IRELAND IN 1853.—A Belfast journal (the *Mercury*) draws the following sketch of the present condition of Ireland:—"Ireland has at length aroused herself.—The turning point seems to have been passed, and a new era in her history is already commenced. Ten years ago, the cry of over-population rang from Connemara to Coleraine; the political economist read of the 'eight millions,' and ran howling to his gods; and Malthusian senators gazed on the lists of births in Irish papers with the desperation of men about to be jostled out of the world by hosts of Irish adventurers. Since that period thousands and tens of thousands of our people have located themselves amid the valleys of the United States, by the lakes of Canada, and even beyond the far Pacific. In these lands the emigrants found their labor well repaid, and their enterprise fully rewarded. Every mail steamer brings with it some pecuniary aid from the emigrant pioneer to his friends in the old country, and thus the success of one member of a family encourages others, until, in many instances, a dozen householders in one locality follow the track of their leader. Only the other day we met with a man from the county of Artnagh who had been in Belfast to secure his son's passage to New York. Three of his boys had gone thither in March last, and since then they had remitted their father £28. The old man felt proud in relating the filial affection of his children, and said he, too, expected to end his days beyond the Atlantic. Connected with all the various regenerative influences which have been at work in Ireland since the famine year, emigration has done much for those who leave, and at the same time performed great good to such as remain at home. Physical energy, the bone and sinew of our people having had a new value set on their labor, has ceased to be a drug in the market. Every man willing to work finds a ready sale for his exertions. Compulsory idleness no longer finds a place in Ireland's grievance-list, and paragraphs on the 'state of the country' rarely meet the eye in the papers of the day. All these outward and visible signs of the better times lead us to hope that at length the people of Ireland have found out that simple problem in social ethics, that, in the advancement of any class, the members of that class must put their own shoulders to the wheel if they would insure successful operations. Throughout the West of Ireland manufacturers are making satisfactory progress, and we are happy to learn that there is not alone a willingness to labor found among the peasantry, but an advancing skill which speaks highly of the natural abilities of the workers."

IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS.—The Government publishing grievance is likely to come to an end, a notice having been issued from the Treasury, that when the present contract with Thom, the Irish printer, has been completed, it will not be renewed, so those booksellers will have what they have been wishing for with regard to educational works—a clear field and no favor.—*Chamber's Journal*.

TOLERATION.—All the Orangemen in Lisburn, whether electors or non-electors, who took any part in supporting the independence of the borough, at the recent election, have been expelled from the Orange body. The matter, however, will not end here—the Lisburn Independents have already formed a lodge of their own, in which the right of private judgment is established as a fundamental rule, and they will be supported by their brethren in the country districts to a far greater extent than the slavery faction imagine.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—A writer in the *Galway Packet* states that—"The Galway College has become a hotbed of sectarian ascendency and intolerance.—Catholic holidays are sneered at in the lecture-room, and upon those days Catholic students have been forced to attend class. The Presbyterian Dean, again and again, assails the Catholic Faith in his official capacity, and openly talks of organizing 'a band of hope' for the perversion of Catholic students, and yet he is unrebuked; whilst students are threatened with the severest penalties if they even sign a memorial in favor of Tenant Right. Such is the inveterate bigotry of some of the professors that one of them cannot patch together an essay from other men's writings without advocating proselytism, while another must have the *Dublin Review* excluded from a public reading-room of which he is a member."

We are very much inclined to think (says the *Trilite Chronicle*) that many of those who have gone from the Dingle district to America "as Protestants" were but hollow professors. We are fortified in this view by the fact that numbers who left that locality for America, and who had made a profession of Protestantism, "bounced the ecclesiastical raven—vulgo, 'Jumped Jim Crow'—in Kiltarnay, on their route.—We have seen the *klara scripta*, and we think we are bound, in honesty to state the fact.

NEW WAY OF GOING TO AMERICA.—On Thursday night, the captain of the *Leibnitz*, which is about to sail for New York, was alarmed by one of his sailors informing him that there was fire in the hold. An examination was made, when it was discovered that there was as many as sixteen persons concealed in a cargo of old rags, with a view to getting a free passage to America. They were supplied with oatmeal and water, on which they were to subsist during the voyage, and were with much difficulty routed from their hiding places. It was fortunate the discovery was so soon made; for, as they were provided with matches and candles, it is more than probable from the dry nature of the rags, a fire would have broken out before they could have got half way across the Atlantic, and which might have ended in the destruction of the vessel.—*Galway Packet*.

CONVICT DEPOT ON THE IRISH COAST.—One of the Inspectors-General of Prisons has been sent to inquire into the fitness of Clare Island to serve as a depot for convicts under the new "Penal Servitude Act." The island, which was lately the property of Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart., but now belongs to the Law Life Assurance Company, is situated at the entrance of Clew Bay, and contains about 4,000 acres, the greater portion of which is arable.

The *Cork Examiner* very justly observes that "if the same scenes, or anything approaching to the same scenes of violence, occurred in Ireland, as have just taken place at Wigan and other localities in England, we should have our people denounced as a set of savages, who had a natural hatred of law and order, and whose perverse instincts were aggravated by ignorance of the simplest rudiments of political economy. The just consideration that would teach persons to view with compassion the errors of men under such circumstances, would be wholly forgotten in national antipathy, and violence would be pronounced peculiarly Irish. We have had strikes and combinations in this country, but never one, we venture to say, marked by such features as characterized the last outbreak in England, in which the love of destruction seems to have been the predominant feeling."

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—Through the vigilance of Constable McKay and party, of Dangloe, a man named Patrick Sweeney was arrested last week on the Island of Innisfree, county Donegal, for the murder of Shane Doherty, about twenty years ago. Shortly after the perpetration of the murder, Sweeney succeeded in effecting his escape to America, where it is supposed he remained till lately, when he ventured to return to his native home, where the officers of justice at last overtook him. He has been fully identified, and committed to take his trial.

EXTENSIVE ACTIVITY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The *Daily News* remarks:—"How active Catholicism is it is needless to state. On the wild western coasts of Ireland, in the close alleys of London, on the further shore of the Mississippi, at the base of the Alps, and in the palaces of Madrid, the hopes of the Romanists once more comprehend nothing short of renewed and universal sway."

THROWING DUST IN PROTESTANT EYES.—"Thirty-nine persons have recently abjured Roman Catholicism in Geneva, and joined the Protestant church." This paragraph may have been met with in any of the Glasgow newspapers for the last week. Now, it is a very remarkable circumstance, which must have struck Protestants themselves, that "persons" who "abjure Roman Catholicism and join the Protestant church" after this fashion, never seem to have names or to live anywhere. We occasionally alight upon paragraphs of this description in the dull season, in which numbers of "persons"—never less than ten or twenty—are represented as "abjuring Roman Catholicism," but in no single instance are the Christian names or surnames of the interesting crowds of "converts" given, or the numbers of their houses or lodgings, or the streets in which they reside. All the information that is vouchsafed concerning them is the very meagre and unsatisfactory statement that they are "persons" sometimes "parties." Why, surely if they were palpable, living beings, and not fictions of the inventors, nothing could be easier than to furnish their local habitations and their names. The plain truth is that statements, such as the one conveyed in the paragraph above quoted, are transparent falsehoods. Chagrined at the declining influence of Protestantism upon the people—dismayed and alarmed at the constantly recurring secessions from the Protestant ranks of their most illustrious and worthy members who find the secure haven of truth in the Catholic Church; the leaders of the anti-Catholic party resort to the clumsy device of thus parading airy nothings as converts, in order to gratify the most fanatical of their deluded supporters. In point of fact, the celebrated friend of Sarah Gamp—whom Dickens has so humorously described as the visionary Mrs. Harris—was really flesh and blood compared with such anonymous "abjurers." We would swear by the Chelsea ghost any day in preference to them.—*Glasgow Free Press*.

TEMPORAL JUDGMENTS ON BLASPHEMERS.—Commenting on some recent instances of God's sudden visitations upon revilers of sacred things, the *Catholic Miscellany* remarks:—"In connection with the same subject, we might, if necessary or expedient, call attention to many facts, that have happened at no late period, and in our own country, and that give manifest proof of the summary punishment which God at times inflicts on those who insult and blaspheme His Church and holy things. We might show, how those who have been most prominent in their efforts to injure the Catholic Church, its Clergy and its religious institutions, have not infrequently been made the subjects of Heaven's visible anger and chastisement—some unto repentance, others unto ruin. And, for example's sake, we might adduce the sad end of the unhappy men, who, under the maddening influences of bigotry sacked and burned the Charlestown Convent, and of whom, it is credibly stated, not one died a natural death; or the miserable fate of those men who, in 1844, in a tavern of Philadelphia, undertook, for the amusement of their fellow-carousers, to throw ridicule on the sacred Tribunals of Penance by a blasphemous mimicry of its uses, and perished in a few hours, under horrible convulsions, of a dreadful inexplicable malady, in which even Protestants recognized the avenging hand of an angry God. We might further describe the dying moments of some of those who, during life, were most unscrupulous in their hostility, to the Catholic religion; and who, in that last hour, were left, like Antiochus, to die in despair, in all the bitterness of a forced and fruitless repentance for the evils they had done, or attempted, against the Holy City of God. And descending to individual cases, we might tell of that Presbyterian minister (Boecher of Gallipolis) who, during the prevalence of cholera in the West, mounted one Sunday his pulpit, and with fierce, untimely vituperation, assured his hearers that the disease was certainly sent by Heaven to punish the growth of Popery in the West; and who ere the next Sabbath sun had risen, lay in his grave a victim of that same pestilence, the mission of which he had so rashly and uncharitably misjudged. Above all, we might enlarge on the unhappy career and fearful end of our apostates, who are, as a class, branded by heaven, and on whom God seems to have poured out the choicest vials of His wrath. But we forbear. For such a theme could have no temptation beyond its necessity."