

been heretofore suggested were enumerated in the circular issued by the committee, in order to elicit the opinion of the country on their merits.

“These may be briefly stated to be—appropriation in relief of grand jury rates—in relief of poor rates—in general education—and, lastly, to the building of churches and the maintenance of the Clergy of the whole Irish people, of all religious denominations.

“Your Committee cannot say that there was any very decided preference given to any one of the several suggested secular appropriations. The general purport of the communications was rather to enforce the primary necessity of establishing a system of entire equality, than to support any special plan of appropriation. All, however, agree as to the necessity of such allocation of the revenues as would ensure to all classes, as well as the members of all religious denominations, an equitable participation. Your committee, however, feel bound to state, that though some opinions have been expressed in favor of an allocation of a portion of the Church property to its original uses, including the partial maintenance of the Catholic Clergy, there exists among the Irish Clergy generally a strong repugnance to any mode of appropriation which would seem to have for one of its objects any pecuniary advantage for their own Order.

“Some of the Clergy have expressed themselves very strongly on this point, urging with considerable force their unwillingness to endanger those long-cherished ties which have sprung up between them and their flocks under the operation of the voluntary system. Some have even expressed their readiness to have the Maynooth grant withdrawn, on conditions that the Church question should be simultaneously settled on the voluntary basis.

“The opinion of lay Catholics, as well as of the liberal Protestants who have favored the committee with their views, are divided between the establishment of the voluntary system and the partial allocation of the present Church revenues to Ecclesiastical uses—to building and repairing churches, providing a suitable residence and glebe for the Catholic, Protestant, and Presbyterian Clergy, and applying the surplus revenue to public and secular uses, leaving each Clergyman to depend on the voluntary contributions of his flock for the additional means of support.

“Your committee, having thus placed before you a brief outline of the character and tone of the communications with which they have been honored, venture as briefly to state the conclusions which the expressed opinions of the country suggest to their minds as those at which the conference might conveniently arrive.—

“1st. That the public opinion of this country demands for all classes and denominations of Irishmen complete religious equality in the eye of the law; and will not willingly tolerate, in any religious denomination, civil power, pre-eminence, or ascendancy over any other.

“2nd. That the settlement of the Church question on the basis of perfect equality is essential to the establishment of that equality, civil and religious, which alone can or ought to produce content.

“3rd. That the present Irish Church Establishment is at once a badge of conquest and a legalised robbery of the Catholic population, which—while it insults and wrongs the people—convulses society, and impresses the Catholic people with a belief that the legislature which sanctions its continuance is hostile to the peace and prosperity of this kingdom.

“4th. That all laws which impose penalties on the Ecclesiastics of any Church or prohibit the performance of spiritual functions, or the exercise of Ecclesiastical rights, order, or jurisdiction, or require peculiar oaths or tests from the members of any religious persuasions, are inconsistent with the constitution of these realms—practically declare the parties affected thereby to be inferior in the eye of the law to their fellow-subjects, and ought to be at once absolutely and unconditionally repealed.

“5th. That religious equality is inconsistent with the exclusion from public offices of any subject of the crown because of his religious Faith, and that all such exclusions should be at once abolished.

“6th. That we consider it the special duty of the Irish Liberal members of parliament to urge upon the attention of the legislature at all convenient times the grievances endured by the poor and friendless Catholics in all parts of this empire, so far as these grievances depend upon bad laws or a bad administration of them; and that in order to enable the members of parliament efficiently to discharge their duty in these matters we respectfully request of the Catholic Bishops and Clergy at home, in Great Britain, and in the colonies to supply, at their earliest convenience, the statistical and other information, without which it will be impossible to have the claims of these unprotected classes adequately laid before parliament.

“Your committee have further to report that, in the opinion of many of your correspondents, an equitable settlement of the Church question might be attained either by the entire abolition of the present Church Establishment and the application of all its revenues to purely secular uses, or by an equitable apportionment of the Church revenues between the several religious denominations in which the people of this country are divided.

“Your committee does not feel called upon to express any opinion in favor of either of these alternatives. Should the former be adopted it seems to your committee that it would meet with general approval—should the latter be forced upon the Irish public by those English statesmen who desire to provide for the support of the Protestant Episcopal Church from the public revenues, your committee would urge the importance of adopting means to guard against the slightest attempt on the part of the legislature to fetter the liberties of any Church or religious community by any condition or restrictions.

“Into these questions your committee will not now further enter. It was their duty to lay before the conference a condensed account of the various plans proposed for the securing of the object which called this conference into being—religious equality. Having fulfilled that duty to the best of their ability, they now resign into the hands of the conference the trust reposed in them in the confident assurance that the great question of religious equality will find a full and satisfactory solution in the wisdom and discretion of its deliberations.

“G. H. MOORE, Chairman.  
“FREDERICK LUCAS, } Hon.  
“JOHN GRAY. } Secs.

Mr. Macan, M.P. (Drogheda,) rose and said he felt great pleasure in moving that the report just read be received and adopted.

Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair and carried amidst loud cheering.

Dr. Gray then proceeded to announce the receipt of a letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, together with several others from members of parliament and other friends of the principle advocated by the conference. All these communications, in apologising for the inability of the writers to attend, expressed their strongest concurrence in the object proposed by the conference, and their anxious desire that all should act in one united body in carrying out that object to a successful issue. (Cheers.) All these letters expressed the regret of the writers at not being enabled to attend the meeting of the conference, and declaring their fullest and heartiest concurrence in its object.

We have given the Resolutions on our fourth page.

**GREAT TENANT RIGHT MEETING IN BORRISOLEIGH.**—A tenant right meeting of the parishioners of Borrisoleigh and Glankee was held on last Sunday, the 24th instant, in Borrisoleigh, which was convened by the Rev. Mr. Morris, P. P. Our worthy Pastor was unanimously called to the chair, and, after explaining the objects of tenant right in his usual persuasive happy manner, amongst other important matters he gave his reasons for being so long seemingly apathetic on this important subject, that in this locality we are blessed with good landlords and agents; but at the same time we should write in the universal cry of tenant right, which is now agitating this country. Mr. Richard W. Bourke was appointed secretary, and Mr. Richard Chadwick treasurer. District collectors were then nominated to collect funds during the week, and on next Sunday to hand in the various sums collected, together with a list of the subscribers. The Rev. Mr. Morris, P. P., handed in £1, and the Rev. John Power, C. C., 10s., as their subscriptions. From the public spirit at all times displayed by the parishioners here a large sum is expected.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

**RENEWAL OF THE TENANT RIGHT CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH.**—The men of Killinchy have begun the new tenant right campaign with proper spirit and on Wednesday evening the “true blues” of Boardmill are to follow their example, when a testimonial will be presented to Mr. Orr Bennett, one of the most indefatigable individuals in the tenant right phalanx at the late election for the county Down. The local associations everywhere ought now to put their forces in motion, in order to be ready for every possible contingency which may arise on the assembling of parliament.—If Mr. Napier’s bill be a humbug, the whole country must be ready to proclaim it so; if it be tolerable, susceptible of amendment, and if the Attorney-General be squeezable, the tenant right power must not let the hon. gentleman want for pressure. Should the Derbyites go to the wall, and Sir James Graham aspire to their vacated position, it will be necessary to lay down the tenant right “law” to the right honorable baronet, to look sharply after the Irish “Brigade,” some of whose members are slippery customers, and to teach Mr. Bright a little of the philosophy, as well as the technical forms of “Political Economy.” So there is abundance of work to be done during the winter, and our friends must not be idle, if they mean to succeed.—*Banner of Ulster.*

**THE NEW ROSS ELECTION.**—The Council of the Tenant League have appointed a committee for the purpose of establishing a fund to defend the New Ross petition. They recognise in that petition a mere partisan attempt to annoy and plunder Mr. Duffy, and the beginning of a system which would deprive the people of any genuine representation. The Reverend Thomas O’Shee, the Reverend B. Daly, and Mr. Plunket, T. C., are joint secretaries to the committee and treasurers to the fund. An address from the committee will be published in a few days, and also an audited account of the New Ross Election Fund.

**PETITION AGAINST THE MEMBER FOR NEW ROSS.**—We are glad to find that a movement is being originated for the sustenance of Mr. Duffy against his Whig and Tory opponents in the borough of New Ross. Irish popular constituencies, to be successful in the policy of having the people, as contra-distinguishable from landlordism, fully and adequately represented in parliament, must be prepared to make sacrifices, and those sacrifices must be of purse, as well as honesty in the use of the franchise. An exclusively landlord parliament have had long enough the monopoly of making laws for their own protection, and the nation has felt to her cost the fruits of this one-sided legislation. The results of imperial law-making and of landlord legislation have been fully, fatally, and fearfully seen in the starvation and the annihilation of two millions of the Irish peasantry during the last seven years. When an outraged nation then, takes by the hand such men as Mr. Lucas, Mr. Duffy, and others, in whom they have confidence, as able defenders and exponents of their feelings and their rights, it implicitly undertakes the correlative responsibility of sustaining them against the attacks of those who would perpetuate the monstrous ascendancy of an alien Church, and the legal right of the landlord to the fruits of the tenant’s industry.—*Tuam Herald.*

**THE ANGLICAN ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND v. THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.**—If report be a creditable authority, the Ministers of the Crown have it in contemplation to propose a fresh penal law to Parliament against the Irish Church as a punishment upon the Priests for the efforts they made, as enfranchised citizens, at the late general election, to counteract the overt efforts of an alien clergy, and return bona fide representatives of the feelings and convictions of the country. An additional incentive to so reckless a policy is, his said, supplied by the “Religious Equality Conference” now sitting in Dublin.—*Catholic Standard.*

**THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.**—Mr. Rooney, the Secretary of the Exhibition to be held next year, in Dublin, had an interview, on Saturday, with the Prince-President, at the Palace of St. Cloud. The President inquired whether he could be of any service to Mr. Rooney, who replied that he would be of immense advantage to the Exhibition to have the produce of the French Government manufactures at Sevres, Beauvais, and the Gobelins. The President said he should be most happy to contribute to the success of the manufactures alluded to, and they should not only be sent, but forwarded free of expense.

**GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1853.—RAISING OF THE FIRST PILLAR.**—Monday (October 25) afternoon, shortly after three o’clock, the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Lady Eglinton and suite, arrived on the site of the building, and were met at the entrance by the Chairman and Committee of this great national undertaking. The ground—at least that portion where the ceremony was to take place—was neatly boarded over and tastefully decorated with flags,

&c. A band was also in attendance, and played during the afternoon several very select pieces of appropriate music. There was a numerous and highly fashionable company assembled on this interesting occasion, and one and all seemed to take the deepest interest in the proceedings. Mr. Benson, C.E., the able and talented architect, having explained to his Excellency the nature of the day’s proceedings, and his Excellency and the Countess having examined the various plans, orders were at once given to make the necessary preparations for the raising of the pillar. This being done, his Excellency and the Lady Eglinton advanced, and having ascertained that its height was in the perpendicular, his Excellency gave the orders for its lowering, and its permanent fixing in the socket in the most workmanlike manner. The pillar having been rivetted and his Excellency seeing that it properly fitted, he struck the final blow, and the first pillar of the building of the Great Industrial Exhibition stood erect. The company having walked over the grounds, his Excellency and suite adjourned to the offices of the Exhibition, Upper Merrion street, Dublin, where an elegant collation was prepared.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

**IRISH TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.**—Mr. Vincent Scully, M. P., has addressed a long letter to an evening contemporary on the above subject, in which he makes the following suggestion:—“That from the extreme point of the projecting ground on which the lighthouse of Cork harbor is erected at its very entrance, a small pier shall be constructed in order to serve as a ‘place of call’ for the transatlantic packets. This idea struck me irresistibly (continues the learned gentleman) whilst standing near that lighthouse on the morning of Sunday, the 10th of October, instant. On that occasion I observed, about four miles distant, a large steamer passing on its way from New York to Liverpool; and in a few hours afterwards another steamer, at about the same distance, on its voyage outward from Liverpool to New York. I have been told that the transatlantic packets usually pass and re-pass within about four miles of Cork harbor lighthouse, and that the unfortunate President, on its last outward voyage, was seen from that point by hundreds of persons, within the short distance of two miles. Were a port of call established at Cork harbor lighthouse, a visit to it might perhaps involve a total delay of one hour, or at the utmost two hours, in order to afford full time for taking telegraphic despatches, and for shipping the mail bags, with all additional passengers, coals, and freightage. Ample materials for making a stone pier are to be found upon the sloping ground above the very spot, and so convenient are they that a sum of £10,000 ought to construct a pier sufficient for a first class steamer. To unite Cork harbor lighthouse with Dublin by railway would involve no difficulty, and but little expense.”

**THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.**—The report of Captain Hawes, R.N., to the Admiralty with reference to the submarine telegraph between Portpatrick and Donaghadee, states that, in pursuance of the directions of the Lords Commissioners, that he should give the undertaking all the assistance in his power in laying down their cable; he submitted to the parties when they came to Portpatrick that two steam vessels should be employed to submerge the cable, sinking the bight in a deep gully, and in a channel, by which ease and success might attend the operation. The parties having adopted another plan as soon as their arrangements were completed, Captain Hawes states that he joined them at Donaghadee, and, notwithstanding some difficulties occurred, above fifteen miles of the cable were successfully laid down across the Channel, from Donaghadee to the coast near Portpatrick, in a good line, under favorable circumstances, the insulation being perfect. In consequence of the remaining rope on board not being ready to pay out, the end was dropped, and securely buoyed within a few miles of the Scotch shore. He had urged on the parties the great importance of immediately continuing the cable to the shore before the bad weather set in, and from the survey he had made he was satisfied of the strength of the cable, and that it might with perfect success be submerged across the deep water channel. The undertaking, it may be remarked, has remained in this position since August, from inability, it is understood, on the part of the promoters to obtain the additional quantity of cable required from the manufacturers, who are full of other orders for submarine cables in connection with the Continent, and which they are bound under contract to complete first. The depth in fathoms, according to the submarine chart of the Channel, over the 21 1/2 miles between Portpatrick and Donaghadee, it may be interesting, beginning on the Scotch coast, to state, is in fathoms, 9, 15, 27, 39; midway, from 84 to 100; and running up to the Irish coast, 73, 62, 24, 21, 8; the bed of the Channel consisting of loose sand and shingle.

**QUEEN’S BENCH CHAMBER—SIXMILEBRIDGE AFFAIR.**—An application was made on the 26th ult. by Mr. Hayes, on the part of the Attorney-General, for an order to have the inquisitions taken at the inquest upon the bodies of the people killed by the military at Sixmilebridge removed into the Court of Queen’s Bench. Mr. Justice Moore granted the application.

**QUEEN’S COLLEGE, GALWAY.**—The examination of candidates for matriculation in this college commenced on Tuesday, when twenty-four students presented themselves for admission. The number of students seems to be growing smaller each successive year, although the number of scholarships is considerably increased.—*Galway Mercury.*

Although the Rev. Dr. Singer has been elevated to the see of Meath, it is understood that he will not be appointed one of the Commissioners of National Education.

**COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.**—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint John Ennis and Henry Roe, Esqs., to be Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.—*Freeman.*

From the 1st Sept., 1851, to the same date in 1852, there were exported from Belfast nineteen cargoes of flax, containing one thousand and sixty-three tons. This is a great feature in Irish enterprise and in French manufacture, which is rapidly superseding English fabrics on the continent.

The Customs’ revenue of the port of Limerick for the last week exceeded £3,900.

Five young ladies, the daughters of a Limerick gentleman, whose property is involved in Chancery, are desirous to accept situations as ladies’ attendants, assistants in shops, or preparatory governesses.

At the meeting of the Waterford board of guardians last week, the county coroner said, that within the last year he had held no fewer than twenty inquests upon persons who had died in the fields and by the wayside from destitution.

**NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.**—Mr. Robinson, of the Connanght bar, has been appointed to the office of Chief Justice of Bombay.

By a return furnished this week we find that there are 8,556 rank and file in the Dublin district, including Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry Regiments, and Depots.

The following regiments of Infantry stationed in Ireland are first on the roster for foreign service, viz.: 71st Highland Light Infantry, 1st battalion; 89th, 39th, 14th, 9th, 62nd, 17th, 52nd (Light Infantry), 63rd, 81st, 27th, (Inniskilling), 90th (Light Infantry), 91st (1st battalion), 46th, and 12th (1st battalion under orders for foreign service); 1st Royals (2nd battalion); 31st and 57th Regiments.

A private of the 31st was drowned at Blackwater, Fermoy, on Thursday, Oct. 28.

**AN OASIS IN THE WEST.**—The *Sligo Journal* thus reports of the state of that county:—“The improved state of the county is, thank God, becoming more marked, and everywhere one goes, and in every dealing one has, it is plain to see that the people are more comfortable than they have been for years. Two circumstances contribute mainly to this most desirable state of things; first, a splendid harvest gathered in in the finest weather; and next, the admirable prices which every sort of farm produce now brings. At the quarter sessions just past the landlords had no business, the tenants had all paid their rents, and at no sessions for years were there so few disputes on this vital matter between two such important classes, the landlords and tenants. Land is now in this county well worth the rent paid for it, and, if it pleases Providence to grant us a few more such seasons, Ireland will be a different country.”

**THE DOON SOUTHERS—THE WAY PROSELYTES ARE MADE.**—A case illustrative of the way in which the Church Establishment in Ireland endeavors to prop up its falling pillars, was tried on Monday before the Assistant-Barrister of the county Limerick, R. Tigue Esq. The case was a civil bill process, at the suit of Patrick Davoran, an eating-house proprietor at Cappamore, against the Rev. William Fitzpatrick, Protestant Curate of Doon, and one of the most active and zealous missionaries of proselytism in the country; and the ground of complaint was, that the Rev. Wm. Fitzpatrick, after having made himself liable for the support of one Thomas Connell, a Scripture-reader, to Patrick Davoran in the sum of £3 6s 5d., refused to pay the amount, and permitted Davoran to make several ineffectual applications since the year 1850 for the maintenance of this man, one of his Reverence’s most indefatigable apostles! It is curious to observe that Davoran himself also rejoices in the calling of a Scripture-reader, as well as of an eating-house proprietor. The case having been proved by Davoran and two witnesses, the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick was examined. He admitted that Connell, the Scripture-reader, had been employed by him to convert the Papists from the error of their ways—that Connell had been for a long time lodging and eating at Davoran’s to witness his knowledge—that he (Connell) had gone away to some other district without paying the amount due for his board and lodging; but that he (the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick) did not consider himself liable for the amount. The Barrister at once decreed the Rev. defendant, who, before he left the court, paid the amount, with the costs. No doubt his Reverence is supplied with most ample funds, not only to meet Davoran’s legitimate demand but also to run up a score for the support of some one equally worthy of his regard as the fugitive Connell. We believe that Connell was found to be rather an experienced propagator of the Word in the region of Cappamore, Doon, &c. Be this as it may, he is neither better nor worse than the generality of his class. His trade was prosperous in some degree as long as the people groaned under the combined terrors of famine and extermination. Their numbers now are lessened, and there is a symptom of returning food, of which they had been so long bereft. The trade of the Connells *et hoc genus est*; and the Rev. William Fitzpatrick could not do better for the future than mind the remains of his own flock.—*Limerick Reporter.*

**HOSTILE RENCONTRE.**—At the Royal Dublin Society on Monday afternoon, an encounter of a most disagreeable nature took place. Major Fairfield had just entered the hall of the Society in company with one or two gentlemen, and was proceeding to the lawn, when Mr. Henry MacDermott, barrister-at-law, walked rapidly after him, and on coming up with him, uttered some very strong epithets, adding, “I have caught you at last;” and on Major Fairfield turning hastily round, Mr. MacDermott struck him two or three severe blows with a heavy horse-whip. Major Fairfield, on finding himself assailed, hastily retreated, calling loudly for the interference of the police, several of whom were stationed at the door and about the premises. They, with several gentlemen, interfered, and prevented any further assault. Mr. MacDermott exclaimed, “That’s Major Fairfield, and I have whipped the— for insulting my wife.” The police in a short time suffered the assailant to withdraw, and the matter has so far terminated.

The extensive flax mills of Mr. Parker, of Mount Kearney, near Newry, were completely destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of flax, on Wednesday week.

**MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.**—On Friday a Claddagh boat employed in fishing for turbot, between Blackhead and the isles of Arran, was struck by a sudden squall and upset, and three men were unfortunately drowned. They were all married, and leave families.—*Galway Mercury.*

An inquest was held on Friday at Cashel on the body of C. Colgan, a jockey, who was killed the preceding day while riding a steeple chase at the races in the vicinity of that town. The horse struck a fence with his chest, and fell back over the unfortunate rider, breaking the spine of his neck, his jaw bone, and two ribs. The verdict was accidental death.

**MURDER OF MR. MANIFOLD.**—Just before going to press we have ascertained the following additional particulars relative to this tragic event:—It appears that Mr. Morris was the purchaser of the Mount-pleasant property, under the Incumbered Estates Court, his brother’s wife having been the previous owner. The purchase money not having been lodged till after November, Mrs. Morris claimed the rent due up to that date, and the consequence was that the tenancy refused to acknowledge her brother-in-law as their landlord. In pursuance, however, of an order of the Commissioners the land was forthwith cleared of the defaulters, and thus delivered up to Mr. Morris. Mr. Manifold was the person who carried the evictions into effect, and in that, we believe, lies the chief cause of his unpopularity and subsequent melancholy death.—*Leinster Express.*