Church. The Right Rev. Prelate also attended to the ungodly crusade which a mercenary tribe of pestilential fanatics are making against the Catholic religion, the only remnant of our country's greatness, and who go about striving to proselytise the poor, offering tempting bribes to kidnap them from the only true Faith, with the view to hand them over to the wiles of error and impurity. Having shown the base designs of those crafty men, who are sustained in their insidious efforts by the enormous sums subscribed by the misguided enthusiasts of England, who thus outrage the feelings of the Irish people, the Right Rev. Prelate showed how the "Bible system" utterly failed in Clare, though supported by certain sanctimonious magnates in that devoted country; and after urging his hearers to contine faithful to their religion —which is based on that Gospel which is "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth," he concluded by stating that a mission of the Jesuit Fathers would, he hoped, shortly be held in Nenagh, and that a distinguished preacher would address them there on the day se'nnight.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

Reopening of Creswell Church, Staffordshire.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, the Church of the above interesting mission was reopenad with two highly imposing religious services in the presence of numerous and respectable congregetions. The Church had been closed for a considerable time for the purpose of undergoing thorough repairs and alterations it stood in need of, and which now render it suitable for the celebration of the Divine Mysteries, and worthy of the spirited congregation constituting the mission. In addition to the general cleansing and repairing of the interior a commodious gallery, capable of accommodating a considerable number of persons, has been erected at the extremity of the building, and a well-proportioned rood-screen, and a tastefully arranged supply of well-executed church furniture, gives the whole a chaste and thoroughly Ecclesiastical appearance. The decorative part of the Church was executed under the artistic skill of Mr. John Gosling, of Tean. Nor has the exterior been neglected—the approaches to the Church, and neat crosses which meet the eye, being indicative of the internal order which pervades all the arrangements. The first service commenced in the morning at ten o'clock with a Grand Pontifical High Mass, sung by the Lord Bishop of Birmingham.—*Birmingham Correspondent of Tablet.*

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

### THE MIXED EDUCATION QUESTION.

The Bishop of Waterford has addressed the following letter to Mr. David Keogh in reference to the establishment of a model school in that city:—

"Waterford, November 20, 1851.

"Sir—When I affixed my signature to the memorial praying the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland to establish a model school in Waterford, I was not aware that the commissioners reserved to themselves the appointment of teachers to the model schools subject to their control. Nor was I aware that the selection of class books for the use of the pupils in those schools rested exclusively with them. In fact, I was under the impression that in these points model schools differed in no respect from the ordinary schools in connection with their board.

"I have since discovered that the management of model schools is entirely in the hands of the commissioners, and consequently that neither I, nor any one of my clergy, could have any control in the appointment of teachers, or the selection of books for the use of the pupils in the model schools proposed to be established in this city.

"Under these circumstances, I hasten to withdraw my name from the memorial.

"I could not sanction a school in which the commissioners would have the exclusive right to appoint the teachers, for I should thereby abandon a principle on which I acted when I recorded my opposition to the Queen's Colleges; nor would I sanction a school for the use of which the commissioners would have the right to select the books—as certain books are recommended by them which I entirely disapprove, and which I would not tolerate in my school over which I have control.

"Trusting that you will have the kindness to assure the commissioners that I not only do not sympathise with the attempt now being made to establish a model school in Waterford, but that I shall strenously resist it.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

† "Nicholas, Bishop of Waterford.

"To David Keogh, Esq."

Public Dinner.—We understand that the friends of General P. S. Devlin intend to entertain him in Belfast about the end of the ensuing week. The general has been eminently successful, combining the tact and business habits of an American citizen with the martial daring of the native born Irish soldier, whose powers beneath the stars and stripes has largely contributed to raise to its present towering altitude the American eagle. We admire the taste which prompts the general's northern friends to give him a *cead mille failte* in his native province.—*Belfast Vindicator.*

Arrival at Galway.—General Steuart, of Baltimore, United States, arrived in town on Saturday morning, and after having inspected our bay, called on the Rev. Peter Daly, P.P., and was in communication with him until he left town in the nine o'clock train for Dublin. The gallant officer breakfasted at the college house with Mr. Daly, and expressed his warm admiration of the scenery and great natural advantages of Galway.—*Galway Mercury.*

The Treasury, on Saturday last, consented to advance £4,000, being the repayment of the reproductive fund in this district, towards the establishment of a Model Agricultural School in Limerick. A sum of £450, the surplus fund of the cattle show held at Limerick in 1846, will also be applied to this most desirable purpose.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Edward Jones, Esq., has been appointed clerk of the peace for the county of Sligo, in the room of Richard B. Wynne, Esq., deceased.—*Freeman.*

Extermination in the West.—On the 17th of September Mr. John Robertson, agent to the mortgagees of the Martin estates, accompanied by sixty bailiffs, proceeded to the townland of Derryrush, and evicted seven *families* comprising *forty-two* individuals. The houses were levelled on the instant, without the slightest opposition being offered by the evicted. On November the 11th, the same party went upon the lands of Dooletter, and evicted *two* families, consisting of *ten persons.* November the 16th, the same party visited the townlands of Mace and Dooreher, and evicted *seventeen families*, comprising *one hundred persons*, and levelled the houses. November the 21st, same party proceeded to the townland of Atry, and evicted *seventeen families*, comprising *sixty-five* persons, and unroofed the houses. On the 22nd of November, the same party went on the townlands of Cashel, Doonreaghran, Rossroe, and Glynsk, and evicted *sixteen families*, comprising *eighty-seven* human beings, and levelled their houses.—*Galway Vindicator.*

A Tenant Right Member.—During the week some tenants have been appealing to the courts for whatever scintilla of justice the law has yet left them. For example—at Kilrush two bailiffs have been brought before the Assistant-Barrister, Mr. Major, who, after dwelling on their proceedings, sentenced them to six months' imprisonment. We trust this example will not be lost on the fraternity. Another case has also been tried at Tipperary; and we regret, judging by the report in Monday's *Saunders*, that, in the case of O'Brien, a tenant, *v.* Sadlier, M. P., the Chief Justice found it necessary to express his hope that the case would not be continued, as the tenant had paid his rent, and as Mr. Sadlier's proceedings had already been declared illegal by jury. The court were fully aware the continued litigation would be ruinous to the tenant; and the country will not like to see the "Irish Brigade" and the "Crowbar Brigade" get confounded together.—*Nation.*

Discovery at the Black Abbey, Kilkenny.—Messrs. Richard and Henry Preston having renewed their search for ancient monuments at the houses on the west side of Friar-street, within the original precincts of the Dominican Abbey, succeeded, on Wednesday evening, in bringing to light a very handsome tomb at a depth of two feet beneath the floor of another room of the same house in which the former discoveries were made last September. It is a coffin-shaped slab, of the thirteenth century, ornamented with a floriated cross of a unique pattern, in relief, but without inscription or armorial bearings. A regularly arched vault has been found at some distance beneath, but it is feared that the strength of the water which bursts up every where on excavating in the locality, will prevent any further search from being carried out.—The tomb has been removed into the present Abbey enclosure in order to its preservation.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Death and Inquest on the Body.—Mr. Pollock and a respectable jury held an inquest on the body of a young man named Smith, on the 24th instant, who died at the residence of his mother in Drumkino, parish of Crosserlough, county Cavan, on the day previous. The deceased came by his death in consequence of injuries inflicted by five persons unknown, who waylaid and beat him in a most savage manner on the head with sticks and other blunt instruments, on his return from the fair of Ballinagh on the evening of the 5th of October last. The government has offered a liberal reward for their apprehension. The police are scouring the country night and day, under the command of the vigilant head-constable Allen, of the Ballinagh station, but as yet they have not succeeded in arresting any person. It is supposed that the perpetrators have made their escape to America. The jury found the following verdict:—"Died from the effect of blows inflicted by some person or persons unknown."

Attempted Murder in Clonmel.—At eight o'clock on the evening of Sunday last, a man named Michael Sullivan was brought to the police barracks, charged with a most diabolical attempt on the life of a female of abandoned character, named Mary Cleary. It would appear from the statement of a person named Condon, that a short time previous, on the same evening, he had been walking on the quay, when his attention was attracted by hearing a man's voice, proceeding, as it were, from a bank near the river, and apparently in altercation with some other person; and, upon proceeding to the spot, he observed Sullivan engaged holding the woman in the water. On the approach of Condon, it would appear that he desisted, and the woman was then conveyed to the police barracks in a very exhausted state. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and the usual restoratives having been applied, she so far recovered as to be conveyed to the workhouse infirmary, where she now lies in rather a precarious state. J. P. Phelan, Esq., J.P., was in attendance shortly after the occurrence, and took the depositions, upon which the accused was committed for examination.

A Woman Frightened to Death by an Idiot.—Mrs. Wadsworth, the wife of an agent residing at Cheetwood, near Manchester, died early last Monday morning, from the effects of a fright. The unfortunate woman, who was hourly expecting her accouchement, was at home alone on Sunday night a little after seven o'clock, when John Richardson, a man of weak intellect, went to the door, and attempted to force an entrance into the house, behaving with the utmost violence. Mrs. Wadsworth, who had been attacked by him before, and who knew that he was accustomed to leap on the backs of females in the streets, became dreadfully alarmed, and when her husband reached home at eleven o'clock, she was in such a state that he got her to bed as speedily as possible, and it was with difficulty he learned the cause. After she was in bed strong convulsive fits attacked her at about two o'clock, and with such rapidity that Mr. Wadsworth at once proceeded to fetch his medical man but on his return he found her a corpse.

Mr. Husey, whose reaping machine was so successful lately at Windsor, is a native of Ireland—so is Mr. M'Cormack although an American citizen.

John Devinny, an Irish follower of the American army in the last Mexican war, and who died lately at Vera Cruz, left a large sum of money for his next of kin, as yet unknown.

Export of Mules.—On Monday last (says the *Armagh Guardian*) a waggon, laden with mules, left this city by the two o'clock train, for the firm of Messrs. Sinclair and Boyd, of Belfast, who carry on an extensive trade of shipping these useful animals to Demerara.

Emigration.—It is lamentable to see the daily-increasing crowds of emigrants that are leaving this neighborhood. On Friday (22nd inst.,) and the previous day, about ten families, in all upwards of forty persons, passed through this town on carts and on Bianconi's cars on their way to the hospitable shores of America.—*Tuam Herald.*

The tide of emigration is as great as ever. The Mars and Mountaineer, which left here on Friday, conveyed upwards of four hundred passengers, for the most part the energetic and persevering portion of our peasantry.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

A northern correspondent of the *Ballinasloe Star*, says:—"I have heard from trustworthy sources that if the landlords do not soon come to some arrangement with their tenants, another year will not elapse before there is as great an exodus from Ulster as from your own province."

The *Dundalk Democrat* tells the following curious story:—"An M. P., of an Ulster county, passing through this town last week, stated that the government were becoming alarmed at the crowds of emigrants leaving Ireland, and that the ministry will devise some measure early in the next session, to check emigration. It is probable, he said, that they will pass an act limiting the ports from which emigrants shall sail to one or two, and compel the owner of every emigrant vessel to pay a tax of £4 or £5 for each passenger taken on board."

Irish Valor.—We find the following notice among the Army news:—'Color-serjeant John Delany, of the grenadiers of the 2nd (or Queen's), was one of the brave non-commissioned officers who were killed by the Kafirs, while struggling to save Captain Oldham, when he fell in action at the Fish River, on the 9th of September.' Color-serjeant John Delany died a hero's death in a bad cause. Fighting against the freedom of a nation, barbarian though it be, the Irish mercenary of England fell, as thousands of our countrymen have fallen, sacrificed to her lust for conquest and dominion. The valor that first desolated, and then captured, India—that invaded, and then wrecked, Australia—that subdued, and then outraged, America—has, alas! warred for England's despotism, from the rising to the setting sun, for the 'Saxon shilling.' From Wellington to Sergeant Delany, captains of the greatest genius, soldiers of the firiest courage, have been reared for England's armies on Irish ground. The forlorn hope, and the gap of danger, have been filled by Celts in red jackets. And, wherever liberty has been struck down by Britain, there, alas! Ireland has her share of guilt and remorse. And even now, in this war of extermination against a brave people, who have done Ireland no wrong, who are beating off the rule that has been her ruin, we find our poor countrymen spilling their blood beneath the Red Flag that typifies despotism and cruelty to the nations. Still, poor Delany died nobly. He died defending his officer —faithful even in the face of death to a soldier's duty. It is the old spirit of our race. The gallant courage which bore the old Green Banner through Europe's battlefields, 'from Dunkirk to Belgrade'—which cowardice never shamed and dishonor never blighted—which seems, indeed, native to our fields and homes, and which may yet rally for Ireland on Irish ground. Amen.—*Nation.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Attempted Murder of a Catholic Priest in London.—One of the most extraordinary attempts at murder that have been made of late years in England occurred on Tuesday evening in the very heart of the metropolis. For the last fortnight a mission has been held at the Catholic school-house, in Leopard's-court, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-lane, for the Italians resident in the neighborhood, and the two Capuchin Friars, who arrived from Rome about a fortnight ago, officiate every day in their full canonicals. On Tuesday night about eleven o'clock, after the congregation had dispersed, the Rev. Mr. Ferrati, an Italian Clergyman, who had been assisting the Capuchin Friars in officiating, while leaving the chapel was attacked by three ruffians, supposed from their garb to be Italians, who knocked him down; one of them stabbed him with a long stiletto, and the others beat him about the head with their fists in a most brutal manner. His cries alarmed the inmates of one of the houses in Leopard's-court, who threw up a window to ascertain the cause. This, no doubt, saved the life of the Rev. gentleman, as the noise alarmed his assailants, and they made their escape. The Rev. gentleman was picked up in an insensible state, and taken to a surgeon's where it was found that the wounds he had received were not so severe as had been anticipated. The instrument with which the attack was made seems to have grazed along the left jaw bone, and instead of entering the side of the neck, as was doubtless intended, entered the back part of the shoulder, and struck against the bladebone, inflicting a flesh wound. His face was greatly disfigured. After his wound was dressed he was removed in a cab to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Kyne, Myddelton-square, Roscommon-street, Clerkenwell. It is supposed that the attack was made in consequence of some passages of a sermon delivered by the Rev. gentleman at Roscommon-street Chapel on Sunday last. Great prejudice against the school appears to have existed in the minds of some Italians for some time past, and one or two attacks of a brutal nature have lately been made on other persons connected with it, of which the two following are instances:—On the arrival of the two Capuchin Friars in London, the Rev. Dr. Faa, an Italian Clergyman, to whom they were known, engaged lodgings for them in Dove-court, Leather-lane, and on calling to see them a few days afterwards he was knocked down by two or three ruffians, who violently assaulted him. On that occasion, as upon this the delinquents escaped. Some few days previously one of two ladies (Sisters of Mercy) who teach at the Leopard's-court school, was also attacked in the vicinity with such violence that she burst a blood-vessol, and now lies in a very precarious state.—*Times.*

In this evidence before the House of Commons Committe on Church-rates, Mr. Edward Baines of Leeds produced a carefully-prepared estimate of the number of Nonconformist places of worship in England and Wales. The total is 14,340: the Wesleyan chapels are put down at 4450, Independent 2572, Babtist 1943, Primitive Methodist, 1662, Roman Catholic 597, and Unitarian 260.

Intemperance in Scotland.—Rev. Dr. McClelland, late Professor in the Reformed Dutch Theological Seminary, at New Brunswick, is writing a series of very interesting letters to the *Christian Intelligencer*, from Scotland, in one of which he says:—"Scotland expends in one year, at least seventy-five millions of dollars in guzzling. With less than three millions of people, they expend every year double the revenue of the American government—drink more than would support a hundred thousand missionaries, and more than would raise her whole Gælic population from misery and degradation, with millions and millions to spare."

## UNITED STATES.

Washington, December 19.—It is stated upon pretty good authority that all or nearly all the Ambassadors of the European powers representing monarchies in the old world, have had several consultations as to the proper course to be pursued in consequence of the projected public reception of Kossuth, by the President and Congress, on his arrival in this city. Some goes so far as to be favorable to a union with the Russian and Austrian Ministers, in a withdrawal from Washington, and a threat to demand their passports for the insult offered to their Governments. Kossuth is expected to be here on Wednesday next. The President, it is said, is to receive and entertain him at the White House, unless Congress can be warmed into more enthusiasm than they now feel, they will make no appropriation for Kossuth and his companions while in this country. As to any acts committing the country to further intervention in the domestic concerns of either nation, there are not twenty men in Congress who will vote for them.

New York, Dec. 13.—During the week, it has been all "Kossuth, Kossuth, Kossuth," who is now exactly "a nine-days wonder." What he will be in nine days more remains to be seen. He has been receiving deputations and addresses from all quarters and all descriptions of people—anti-slavery societies, and from the negroes themselves—a committee of thirteen organized here to resist the fugitive slave law, which is found in the provisions of the constitution. Most of the people who call on him do not care a straw for him. They only use him for their own glory, and, like a plaything, when they are done with him they will cast him aside for another one—perhaps Lola Montes, or some other notoriety equally extraordinary. The money is the test, being the object for which he openly declares he has come. What has he received? In all $3100—of which Genin, the hatter, has paid $1000, (the man who bought the first Jenny Lind ticket at $325), a Mr. Smead, of Cincinnati, £1000, and who do you think another $1000? Why, the philosopher with the white coat, Horace Greely, of the *Tribune.* Some other man, not known to fame, has given $1000. But the idea of Greely paying $1000, who has never accounted for the $35,000 subscribed by the gulled Irish people in this country before the famous battle of "Slievegammon," which he announced with such a flourish in his columns, in order to bring more money. Why do not the Irish people compel him and the other members of the Directory to account for that missing fund, of which there is now about as Flemish an account as there is of the proceeds of the Concert given by Miss Hayes for the benefit of Father Mathew. So strong did feeling run here on Saturday and Sunday last, that serious consequences were apprehended by many. Threats were used to burn every Catholic Church in the city, if the Irish regiment did not turn out, and if any of the working classes of the Irish interfered with the demonstration to Kossuth. A grand serenade was broken up, and a riot was nearly being the result. General Sandford gave the Irish regiment to understand, that they would be disbanded, unless they turned out at the pageant. Such is the freedom of opinion allowed in the New York Military.—*New York Correspondent of Boston Pilot.*

An Incident.—One day last week a large crowd of persons assembled in front of the Irving House and expressed their disapprobation at the appearance of a British flag, which had been flying in conjunction with the American, Hungarian and Turkish ensigns since the arrival of Kossuth. Word was sent to Mr. Howard, that the English flag was odious in the eyes of the crowd, and soon after a threat was sent that if it was not taken down instanter they (the people assembled) would take it down themselves. Mr. Howard had sent a man to take in the flag, on the first hint, and the excitement was soon over. We are not informed of the reason why the flag was so singularly obnoxious, but the promptness with which Mr. Howard accommodated the people was probably the means of preventing a serious outbreak.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Exiles.—There was a large and respectable meeting in Hartford, Ct., at which the Governor presided.

Horrible Outrage.—Our citizens have been in a state of great excitement for a few days past, growing out of a most detestable and horrible outrage, committed upon the person of a poor German woman, by some fifteen or sixteen lads, of the ages of from fifteen to twenty. It appears that on Friday last, the poor woman arrived in this city, by the steamer Columbia, and was desirous of reaching German-town, where she had engaged a situation as a domestic in the family of Mr. Harvey. A young man (or rather brute) known generally as "Dusty Millar," happened to learn that she was ignorant of the country, and he therefore told her he would show her the direct way. He led her off, and was followed by a crowd of lads and on reaching a desired spot about a mile from the city, the poor woman was so terribly treated that the truth makes it impossible for us to give further details. It is sufficient to state that Miller presented a pistol to her head, before he and his filthy followers succeeded in despoiling her person. Luckily the most of the perpetrators of this awful crime are now in confinement. The poor Woman cannot speak English—she is about 40 years of age, and is an object of deserved commisseration. If all is true that is represented, these fiends in human form, deserve such speedy punishment as their debauched conduct rightly merits.—*Hudson Freeman.*

Counterfeits.—A Boston paper cautions the people of Canada against a band of counterfeiters, who is said to have come to the Province. We learn that yesterday a $20 bill of the Farmer and Merchants Bank of the State of Michigan, was offered in payment of two pair of boots, value fifteen shillings, by a lady and gentleman, to a store-keeper in Yonge Street.—When the spurious bill was detected, the lady and gentleman decamped without taking the boots. There is not such a bank as the above named in the State of Michigan, but there is the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank. Look out.—*Daily Colonist.*

Mr. Smith of Alabama, gave notice of a bill looking to the arrest and conviction of Kossuth on a charge of Treason for incendiary speeches. Objections were raised, when he was notified that it could be introduced silently by handing it to the clerk. Mr. Stanton wanted to know from the gentleman whether he designed to re-enact the Alien and Sedition Law. The cry of "order! order!" was here raised by various members. Mr. Smith answered that he did not, but wanted to prevent any more Pampero Expeditions. Considerable sensation was produced by this novel proposition.