DECEMBER 2:~1864 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -

GOF WINTER SESSION. ot the following from the Very Rev. Di Woodlock's address, at the opening last week, of the winter session of the Catholic University The Rev. Rector then came forward and delivered denis attending lectures in the priversity. There were also 360 matricalized stadents in various schools and colleges, throughout Ireland making a total at the end of the session of about 588 on the books of the university. The students residing out side of Dublin, although not receiving instruction from our professors, are in a position with respect to us similar to that in which the great majority of the students of Trinity Gollege are placed ; for it is well known that a large number of students of the Protestant University do not attend lectures therein, but merely come up for examination. This privilege, we allow to our students outside of Dublin. We recommend a course of studies, books, &c. We send an examiner to the schools, and thus we bring students, especially clever young men, from every part of Ireland, to compete for the same honors, exhibi-tions, purses, and prizes. Moreover, unlike the nonresident students of Trinity College, our students not living in Dublin enjoy the advantages of schools and colleges in which they are placed under your lordships sanction, or even your direction. Twenty eight colleges and schools have been visited by our examiners at the invitation of the local authorities, and are thus in immediate connexion with the university. Of the students who, during the session of 1863-64, received instruction in our halls, our even-ing classes were attended by 59 in the first term, 55 in the second, and 44 in the third-many of them having matriculated in the university ; 98 were in our school of medicine, a considerable number of whom also attended the lectures and arts; and 70 were matriculated students engaged in the two faculties of philosophy and letters, and of science. When I had last the honor of addressing you in this place, we considered the scope and end for which the Catholic Church in Ireland has called into existence this University. We saw that the office and work of the Catholic University of Ireland are to retrieve the past, to restore social and educational equality, by raising Oatholics to the position from which they have been long excluded, and to prepare our country for the future in store for her. With your permission, we will on this day consider what the Catholic Church has already done for this end, and what means this University has at her command for carrying out this great object, notwithstanding the obstacles which are still placed in her way. This university is but the last step-the completion of the work which the Catholic religion has been doing in this country for the last sixty years. At the beginning of this century she had scarcely a college in Ireland deserving of the name. Carlow and Maynooth had been just established, and they were chiefly devoted to the education of ecclesiastics. By the last census we find that in 1861 there were in Ireland 98 classical schools, under the management of societies or boards, and 203 private classical schools. The total number of pupils in these schools was 10,346 of whom 5,118, or about one-half, were Oatholics. There were also 1,242 Oatholics receiving collegiate education on the 17th of May in that year. We have thus a total of 6,330 Oatholic youths receiving a superior education in Ireland. To whom do the institutions, in which these youths are receiving, their education, owe their existence. With the exception of Maynooth (and in a great measure even that establishment) and three Queen's Colleges, all these institutions have been created by the Catholic bishops, priests, and people of Ireland. The Census Commissioners, in their report on the census of 1861, supply us with some remarkable facts. They tell us that in 1834 there were 96 superior schools, attended by 4,240 pupils and pointed out as distinctively Protestant by the nature of the endowment, or of the religious instruction belonging to the course; while in 1861 the number of schools distinctively Protestant has diminished to 60, attended by 2,075 scholars, showing a decrease in the 27 years of 36 schools and 2,165 scholars. On the other hand, the number of superior schools distinctively Catholic had risen in the same time from 23 to 86, showing an increase of 63 in the number of schools, and in pupils from 1,484 to 4,962, or of 3,478 scholars. 'This large increase in the number of Roman Catholics is due,' the commissioners tell us, 'to the fact that, whereas professors, aided by a distinguished friend, is now superior instruction had already, in 1834 been provided for members of the Established Church in chartered endowed institutions much more nearly in proportion to their requirements than it has yet been provided by voluntary effort for other sections of the population, the higher order of schools had nearly all to be created by Roman Catholics from their own resources.' These are the efforts which Catholic Ireland has been making to retrieve the past, to restore social and educational equality among all classes, and thus to prepare our common country for the future. To crown all her efforts she has, within the last few years established a university, without which all her efforts to retrieve the past would be useless. Without a head the educational body must be incomplete-without a directress, it must be wanting in scope and earnestness -without a university it must be imperfect. The bishops, priests, and people of Ireland, in founding this university, have given the finishing stroke to the arduous work which they had taken in hands with so much earnestness-that is to say, to the work of giving a Catholic education, and, at the same time an education of the highest order in letters and science to the Catholic youth of our country. Who is there that sees all these efforts in the cause of learning but must be filled with the liveliest sense of the truth that the Oatholic Church is in Ireland as she has ever been throughout the world the best friend of learning. Who is there but must not be filled with admiration for a nation which has made, and is making such sacrifices in the cause of education. Who but must be struck by the folly or guilt of those who ignore this fact-who, when sup-plying, as they say, our want of education forget the sole condition on which education will be palatable to our people, and seek to force them to adopt a system without the Catholic religion |---

人名英马德 法的法规 化合金管理

1.5

2

OATOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND-OPEN- | genlus-such men as these can alone raise a pros- THE WHITE ABREY OF KILDARE .- There are few trate nation ; one such _ man sometimes suffices to work this miracle. Now the general rules, that only in a Catholic university can such men be pre-pared for a country like ours. It is only there we can hope to find in numbers men of faith, men of his address as follows :- My lords and gentlemen, during the sension '63-'64 there were over 210 stn-ling the sension '63-'64 there were over 210 stnwhose minds will have been developed under the material guidance of the Ohurch. Exceptions may be found elsewhere; men whose very brightness in the midst of surrounding darkness makes them more conspicuous. But where else do those several conditions concur, which are so necessary for the due development of the mind of an educated Catholic youth. For instance, it is admitted on all hands that the study of mental and moral philosophy-of the nature of the soul of man, of the attributes of God, of the great moral duties taught to every man by nature itself, or rather by its Almighty Author of the fundamental truths regarding man's relations to his Creator, to his fellow-men, and to himself, of the social and political obligations which follow from a due application of those principles-it is admitted, I say, by all Catholics, that such studies as these are, of their own nature, most useful, if not quite necessary, for the education of youth. There can be no mistake on this subject: the study of Catholic philosophy, either as contained in the works or lectures of truly Catholic metaphysicians and moral philosophers, or as found in a detailed system of religious instruction is absolutely necessary for the formation of the educated Catholic's mind:-Without it we cannot hope, unless in very exceptional cases, to have men of faith, men of goodness, men with excelling genius, purified by religion. Men who themselves have not made a fall course of Catholic philosophy do not understand the weight of this argument; but those who have had experience of the fact know the truth of my assertion. And men of learning, of profound wisdom, men who take a most likely interest in the advancement of this country have been filled with dismay when told that in Ireland we are dependent on a Protestant or a Latitudicarian university for the instruction of the rising generation of Irish Oatholics in these important sciences. It is true that in this age of material progress these purely intellectual branches of knowledge are often looked down upon. The tendency of Protestantism has, without doubt, been to undervalue them. But far other was the judgment of the greatest men who, in every succeeding age, have adorned the world. They es-teemed these metaphysical and moral studies above all o thers, not only on account of their subject-matter, but also as instruments for educating youth-as the means of moulding their minds and imparting to them an elasticity and strength, which, in their opinion, could not be gained elsewhere. And among the luminaries who, in past ages, adorned our country, I need only allude to Scotus, Ockam, Hutcheson (the founder of the Scotch school) Berkeley, Pontins, and many others, to show that the study of metaphysics and of the moral sciences always held a distinguished place in the schools of stitution. Ireland. This is an element of education which a Catholic university, and it alone, can supply. It is supplied, and I hope I may say sufficiently supplied, in this university. Akin to these studies is the study of history. What parent would wish to see his son ushered into life without a knowledge of history, and, if possible, a knowledge, not only of the facts, but of the science, the philosophy of history. It is true that another of the sad effects of the religious revolution of the 16th century has been to disorganise this part of the studies of Obristian youth, to deprive them of this important means of mental culture, to weaken this portion of the panoply of human learning. One of the professors of the Government colleges did not hesitate to say that history was introduced into the Queen's Colleges only ad captandum. In this university it is not so, and a periodical of the day, noted for the severity of its criticisms, and certainly not inclined toward Uatholicity, is forced to admit the advantages enjoyed by the students of this university in the teachings of my distinguished colleague, the Professor of Modern History. And in particular, with respect to the history of our own country, I shall refer only to two or three facts to show the importance attached by this university to its study. In the first place, the immortal work of our late Professor O'Curry on the Manuscript Materials of Irish History was published at the sole expense of this university. One of our and third volumes for publicathe second preparing tion, and we hope in a few months to be able to give them to the light. Our university was likewise the first, as far as I know to require from its students a knowledge of Irish history before they are admitted to our academical degrees. And it is but a few hours since a public examination or concursus was held within our halls for an exhibition offered for the language, history, and literature of Ireland. I shall say nothing of religion, considered under that sacred aspect in which all Catholics look upon its influence and position as paramount. But even abstracting from the place it occupies by Divine right, a deep study of religion is for young Catholics a great, a most powerful means of mental culture. For, to any man who looks into his own mind, it must be clear that, even apart from the supernatural blessings he has obtained from religion to her he is indebted for his highest principles of moral rectitude-or his keenest appreciation of the good and the beautifulfor the purest and fairest images which people his imagination—for the deepest, the most evolume truths which have given edge and temper to his intelligence. Advantages such as these are offered to the Ustholic youths who frequent our halls by the distinguished divine who unfolds to them the truths of religion, and gives them reasons for the faith that is writter within them. And can there be a doubt but that such teaching is of immense value for the moulding of the youthful intellect, even abstracting, as I have said, from the supernatural blessings conferred. as we believe, on the soul of each? I have spoken thus freely of the advantages afforded to young Catholics in this seat of learning by my distinguished colleagues-firstly, because many of these advan-tages are common to every Catholic university, and, as far as youths of a certain age are concerned, can he found only in such an institution : and secondly. because, although I have the honor of being at the head of this university, still I am not a member of its teaching body, and the names of the learned men, by whom I have the happiness of sceing myself surrounded and supported, adorned its rolls in the sight of the British empire, and, I may say, of Europe, before the name of the last among them was added .-The young men whom we are about to present, to you, my lords and gentlemen, as worthy of the De-gree of Bachelor of Arts, will, we trust, merit your cateom as educated Catholic youths, worthy of our Catholic country. We could scarcely desire more, did we confir that degree upon them. It is true that in doing so in virtue of the power granted by the Sovereign Pontiff to the rector of this university, we should be but following the example of Oxford, Cambridge, and other universities in these kingdoms, whose right of giving these academical honors may be traced to privileges granted by the Pope before England and Scotland fell away from Oatholle unity. ...

and the first of

计中国转入时间 化硫酸钙 化硫酸钙 化丁基苯乙酸 化硫酸钙

persons - be they irigh; English, or foreigners - who have, been whizzed along the Great Southern and Western Railway who have not, even in the momentary glimpse permitted by the speed of the train, been struck with admiration of the ruine of the White Abbey, near the Kildaye station. There they now stand clothed in the venerable ivy of centuries, growth, and appealing, with more force than articulate elo quence could command, against injustice, and tell-ing with equal force of the grandeur and greatness of the past. The White Abbey of Kildare has a history full of interest and replets with instruction. Its grand old ivy-clad walls tells us how supremely impotent has been persecution to eradicate a people's faith; and they well attest the fidelity and endurance of an entire nation. The Abbey was founded so far back as 1290, and from its cloisters went forth many erndite and accomplished men, 'to fight the good fight.' From the benevolence and practical piety of a William de Vesey it sprung, and the profound erudition, the penetrating philosophy, and the sound theology of an O'Buge, in conjunction with the learning and piety of a host of other brilliant names, gave the White Abbey a world wide reputation as the home of the most varied learning. At Oxford, as well as at Treves, the White Abbey and David O'Buge were as familiar as household words. But jealousy and fanatical rapacity did not permit the White Abbey to escape the molestation, and, in common with all the other abbeys and monasteries, it was sacked of everything and its holy men scat-tered. But it and they were indestructible. They could not be severed. Their brilliancy and utility were to be marred only for a time, and from the thirteenth century down to the present day we believe it is a fact that the good Carmelite Fathers have never been completely banished from the Abbey-they hovered round it-they, it would seem, nestled in its ivy, where they attained strength and vigor, and they have now come forth to proclaim, if we may so express ourselves, the resurrection of the White Abbey-the resumption, by the successors of these Carmelite Fathers, who, in the gloomy past, gave the White Abbey a reputation and a vitality which was acknowledged and palpitated throughout the Oathohe world. These remarks have been suggested by reading the announcement of the opening of the Academy of 'Our Blessed Lady of Mount Carmel' at White Abbey, Kildare - a restoration and a revival by which the 'foundations' of the De Vesey and the efforts of the Carmelites for the spread of learning are, after a lapse of nine centuries, restored to their original functions. The revived school is under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, the diocese in which the Abbey stands, and it has been opened by the Provincial and Fathers of the Carmelite order-an order to which, religion and education in Iteland are under deep and heavy obligations. From a desire, which all will commend, to associate the reminiscences of the past with the present, the Carmelite Fathers have founded this Academy at a place at which, as we have indicated, there once flourished a religious in-A general meeting of the Catholic Hierarchy, which was attended by the majority of the Arch-

bishops and Bishops of Ireland, was held lately in the Presbytery, Marlborough street, Dublin. Yarious questions of importance were considered. THE IRISH PRESS .- It is reported of a worthy

Scotchman, that, having fallen from the top window of a thirtsen-storey house in Edinburgh, he remarked to a gentleman who was looking out of a lower window, as he was passing en route for the pavement, ' Eh!mon, what a terrible fall I shall ha'e"! The philosophy of the sool Galedonian is excusable, if not admirable, when we recollect that it was impossible for him to mend his case-to fall up again. We speak of our country's rnin as coolly as the Scotchman spoke of his fall-but, we are not the victims of the law of gravitation nor any other inevitable necessity. There is no denying that the Irish Press have a heavy account upon their souls in this matter. They have pampered the neglectfulness of our own inter-

ests and the love of gossip, in nearly every case. The taste for scandal, the taste for barren sentiment, the taste for unjustified boasting, have all been carefully cultivated by those Irish newspapers. The crop is abundant-and the harvest is approaching. -Wexford People.

IRISHMEN IN THE FRENCH SERVICE .- ' Another Irishman' having been promoted to a distinguished position in the service of France, has given occasion to the correspondent in Paris, of the Morning Herald, subscribers to afford them the fullest information .to furnish one of those paragraphs of which one can at best hardly make out whether they are a skit or serious; or, perhaps, the correspondent, in this instance, being, if we mistake not, himself a Celt. though a Catholic, he may desire to indulge his unor patria, yet make believe he is not disinclined to ridicule the feeling. "Ould Ireland for ever," says this gentleman : ' you know King M'Mahon is actu-Viceroy of Algeria; Bishop Cruice is in spiritally ual charge of the Marseillais, and we now learn that another son of La Verd Erin is appointed to keep them straight. Gen. O'Malley has been named to command the military district of the Bouches du Rhone, an instance of 'justice to Ireland' which will we hope, be appreciated by the patriots of the Nu-We don't know how this may be, but, pertion.' haps, our readers may have as much curiosity respecting the General just promoted, as to desire to know a little of him. He is then, we believe, a son of Austin O'Malley, of Barrishoole, a young gentleman of an ancient and very respectable Catholic family, in Mayo, but not of large possessions, who joined the French on their landing at Killala, and fought in their ranks. After much risk he escaped to France with the debris of that disastrous expedition, and, entering the French army, passed through Napoleon's campaigns, and, at the close, held the rank of Chief d'Escadron, equivalent, we believe, to our brevet Lieutenant-Oolonel. Oolonel O'Malley married a Frenchwoman, and returning home, some where about the era of the Reform Act, he died in the old country some ten years since. He had long fallen blind: The young Austin O'Malley-we believe that is the General's name-joined the African Legion at an early age, and rose by merit; he is still a young man to the honorable post he now holds. We have no desire to point morals or adorn stories, but this is certainly another instance of the greater facility with which persons, like young O'Malley, who labor under the double disadvantage of being Oatholic and Irish, rise, for distinguished merit, in countries where merit, not property, connection, or faith, is alone considered .- Tralee Chronicle. The British Government has offered £100 reward for the apprehension of the person or persons who fired at Robert Wilson, on the 12th ult.; and £50 farther for arrest of any one harboring said murderer.

A fatal accident occurred, near Killorglin; on Triday night; Oct. 28, under the following circumstances; A man named Dan Sullivan returned to Killorglin from Killarney with a horse and cart, at about seven o'clock in the evening, and was proceeding in a little time after to the house of his brother in law, a man named Linehan, who resides to the west of the town about half a mile. When the unfortunate man had arrived within a very short distance of Linchan's house, the horse, which was in the habit, of grazing in a field at the right side of the main road, as you travel from the town, turned towards the field by the by-road or bohereen, where the horse and cart were overturned, and, melancholy to say, the poor man was crushed to death under both.-The night was one of the darkest that had occurred. for many months,

Of the late weather and state of the crops in the county of Armagh a correspondent writes :- The past week has been very wet, but not cold. The crops in general have been found extremely favorable, both as regards quality and quantity. The yield of flax was beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine-a bushel producing from twentyfour to twenty-eight stone. The turniv, mangel, and potato are all remarkably good.

The following truthful and graceful words, from the Editor of the Munster News in regard to a projected testimonial to a most worthy professional brother, will be read with interest :- One of the ablest, worthiest, and most estimable of our 'order,' Andrew Joseph M'Kenna, Editor of the Ulater Observer, by whom the municipal rights of the Liberals of Belfast were so admirably vindicated before the committee of Parliament, the safety of life and property so unflinchingly asserted amidst the late riots, and the atrocities of Orange ruffianism so fearlessly denounced tn its very teeth, is, we are glad and proud to say, about being presented with a well deserved public testimonial from the Oatholics of Ulster.

From 500 to 600 emigrants from the North of Ireland arrived yesterday at the Amiens street terminus. The greater portion of them intend to proceed to Auckland, New Zealand, by the ship Ganges which is expected to sail from Cork to-morrow. The tide of emigration still flows on almost as rapidly as ever. On Monday last upwards of twenty persons left the vicinity of Nenagh for America and Australia, the principal portion for the former place. No day passes but more or less are fiying from this country to America, and leaving to those behind them nothing but prospects of poverty, especially the shopkeepers and traders, who have most reason to regret the loss of the small farmers, who are emigrating in hundreds .- Southern (Limerick) Chronicle, Oct. 29.

An old beggarman, named Keenan, was taken up some days since in Lusk, for soliciting aims, and, on his being searched, no less a sum than £120, some shillings and pence, were found sewed up in the lining of his waistcoat. He was brought before the magistrates at Balbriggan, when he stated as his excuse for begging in Lusk, where, it appears, he picked up a few halfpence on the day of his arrest, that his stomach being hurted with bread, he had asked some kind people for a few potatoes. The magistrates discharged this affluent mendicant, whose wealth appeared to be a source of the greatest anxiety to him. There was no doubt but that the treasure was the savings of many long years of working and begging.

DIBLIN, Nov. 8 .- Lord Wodehouse arrived here at one o'clock. The procession moved quickly from the terminus to the castle. The weather was foggy and wet. Westmoreland-row, Nassau street, College-green, and Dame street were full of people, and the windows were crowded with spectators. The reception of his Excellency was quiet, respectful and cordial, but not enthusiastic. After the ewearing in he proceeded to the Viceregal-lodge, Phoneix-park. -Times Cor.

Mr. King Harman has written to the Daily Express to inquire what has become of the funds subscribed for the erection of a testimonial to the memory of the late Earl of Eglinton. On the 27th of April, 1862, he subscribed £15, and from that time to the present nothing, as far as the public know, has been done to carry out the views of the subscribers. He very naturally wished to know what progress, if any, has been made in the work, and what is to be its form and similitude. It is just and proper, he thinks, to inform the public as to where the money is lodged. Matters are so often conducted in a loose and careless manner that it is only due to the

LITERATURES IN IRELAND: -The circumstances in which we live are a perpetual outrage upon the national feeling : they tend to cramp the national character.; they deny to it some of its natural developments, and keep it in a state of disease. The spirit of the people must surely suffer where the whole ma-chinery of government by which they are surrounded in their own land is foreign and bateful in their eyes. Some of their good and noble qualities must be exiled when the flag waving over their heads is not their flag, and symbolises not their glory, but their dishonor-when the soldiery in their midst are not their defenders, but their jallors ; and even the police are less the guardians of social order than the political instruments of a foreign power. Deprived of their native government, which was foully murdered, our people under the rule of the murderer are like orphans under a cruel guardian. Affections that would naturally spring up under parental rule are impossible in their condition, and their condition and their place is filled with bitter feelings which change their whole nature It is thus that the little of a popular literature which is preduced in this country comes to be of so gloomy a cast and so monotonous a tone, filled with resentments and threats, with troubled memories, and axious hopes, devoid almost entirely of those bold and cheerful strains which teach self-reliance and self-respect to other peoples and nerve them to great efforts. But this bar, this blight on the genius of a whole people is to them a great calamity, a cruel deprivation. It strikes the literature of the country with paralysis. To this curse of slavery it is owing that to day the Irish peo-ple, a brainful and greatly gifted race, are all but dumb, all but struck out of the field of literary effort. In a petty German State of a few hundred thousand inhabitants, there is more literary life than in Ireland with her five millions of a population. The publica-tions of the French and English presses exceed in one week those of Ireland in seven years. Look, for instance, at the list of new books issued periodically by a few of the great publishing houses in London. What an array of works in every department of hu-man learning ! What treasures of knowledge, what a sweep of imagination, what a depth of thought are there represented I Poetry, history, fiction, science, narratives of travel, biography, educational works, torth they come in astonishing numbers. What is being done in Ireland meantime? It would not be absolutely correct to answer-nothing ; but it would not be very far from the truth. Outside of the newspaper press Irish literature has but a shadowy existence. This miserable plight in which we find ourselves is a consequence, we repeat, of the politica l yoke which lies heavy on this nation ; it results from a depression of spirit produced by a long continued and debasing thraldom. It is quite fallacious, there fore, to judge the evils of our condition by material signs and tokens only. They wrong us egregiously, who, leaving the question of national honour out of sight, and taking no thought of all the higher ambitions of a civised people, would estimate the pros-perity and happiness of Irishmen by the official tables of agricultural statistics. But, even if they showed the hills dropping fatness and the valleys filled with abundance, they would still afford no proof that the condition of the Irish people is that which they are entitled to hold, and without which they can never have honor or know content. Freedom is the great need of the people of Ireland. Lacking that, and failing to seek for it, shame will be upon their name, and feebleness will come upon their hearts, and sterility upon their intellects. Even though they should fatten like the brutes that 10am their fields, theirs will be no enviable position ; they will fall far behind in the race of civilisation, they will sink beneath the level of free peoples, and when the triumphs of human genius are spoken of, their name will not be heard. To such a fate Irishmen have not resigned themselves. They never will accept it. Better they should perish from off the land than yield themselves up for ever to such degrading bon-

THE FLAX CROP. - This crop his turned out very profitable for the farmers, and has given them an idea of the source of Ulster's wealth. The produce of an acre of good flax, sold at 8s per stone, has amounted to £25 and £30, and some have realised as much as £40. But if an acre of flax brought only from £15 to £20 to the farmer's purse he should still continue to cultivate it, because it will pay him, on an average, far more than any grain crop at the present prices.

dage.

This fact being established, we think we may reasonably ask the farmers of this county to prepare double the quantity of ground they h

You come and offer learning-A mighty gift, 'tis true; Perchance the greatest blessing That now is known to you-But not to see the wonders . Sages of old beheld, Can they peril a priceless treasure, The faith their fathers held !

What folly it is that those who have the power will not use the materials given to them for a great national university? National because Catholic; Catholic because Irish ! What gratitude would be due to the man who would solve this great problem, What honor would be the portion of the statesman. who, while not forgetting the many material wants of our country, would also devote his energies to the settlement of the question of education-who would give car to the most reasonable requests of the spiritual guides of four-lifths of our people, and thus device and put into execution a scheme of education anobjectionable to Oatholics on the score of religion, and on that account calculated to grow into a traly national university. But what means has our university at her command for carrying ont her end. Despite the obstacles still thrown in her way, what can she do to retrieve the past and prepare our 52 en country fir the future. SI suppose no one doubte faith-men of good sense-clever men-men of dent of Maynooth College.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

DUNDALE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY .- This body is progressing very satisfactorily. The number of members enrolled is 260, and the honorable members that the decay of men, persons truly worthy, of, that, amount to 40. Mr. P. Morgan, has been elected pro-noble name, is: the saddest calamity that can befall sident, in the room of Mr. Moley, who resigned. Five noble name, is: the saddest calamity that, can befall sident, in the room of Mr. Moley, who resigned. Five The officer hastened to the place and saw the body, a nation. And on the other hand, surely the best valuable volumes have been received from Mr. Pa-way to restore a people to the position which is her trick Russell, one of which is the life of [Cardinal] projecting from the sockets. Medical, aid was called due, is by raising up good men and true-men of Mczetonite, by the Very Rev. C. W. Russell, Presi-in immediately, but it was found that life was cr-

The County Dublin Grand Jary found true bill against the Rev. W. S. Kennedy, rector, and H. Rutherford, churchwarden, of St. Doughlough's, charging them with carrying away a portion of the soil of the parish church-yard, including human remains. This case was removed by writ of certiorari to the Court of Queen's Bench.

An unhappy poor woman, a widow, named Margaret Sheckleton, committed suicide on Monday. Oct. 31, by hanging herself from. the bannister over a landing in a house, a room of which she occupied in a portion of Quay lane, opposite the Oethedral A board projected from the bannister, and standing upon it she flung herself off, having made a noose of a piece of jackline, the other end of which was fasteacd to the rail. The doomed creature's body was discovered by a boy who ran out, met Sub-Constable James O'Brien and acquainted him of the fatality. tinet.

The Prince Consort Testimenial Comittee are slumbering over their trust in the same manner. Since the site in College-green, granted by the Corpora-tion, but since virtually withdrawn, or whether they are thanking of some other site.

SHIP-BUILDING IN DUBLIN. - We'perceive that among the vessels which escaped in the terrible hurricane at Calcutta were the Iron Duke, Torpedo, and the Knight Commander. Many of our readers will doubtless remember the launch of the Knight Commander some months since from the building yard of Messrs. Walpole, Webb, and Bewley, in this city .-It was then admitted that a more perfect specimen of a sound and excellent seagoing craft could not be found, and it was confidently argued that her future career would fully realize the hopes entertained of her, and sustain the high character of the eminent builders by whom she had been constructed. We are glad to learn that those anticipations have been fully verified. She made a splendid run to Calcutta, and the excellence of her materials and workmanship successfully hore the severe test of the frightful tornado there. This is a circumstance highly creditable to our native skill and enterprise; and we congratulate our respectable fellow-citizens, Messrs, Walpole, Webb, and Bewley, upon the satisfactory evidence it affords of the high degree of excellence which ship-building has already reached in Dablin, owing to the liberality, energy, and intelligence with which they have devoted themselves to render it a great credit to the country.

One of the largest anchors ever seen in Waterford, now lies opposite the Custom House. It was lost by a French man of war about 65 years ago in the neighborhood of Dancannon. It weighs 41 tons. Deders in old iron have offered £12 for it. We understand it belongs to a couple of pilots, who are offering it for sale. It might be worth the while of the Corporation to purchase it and place with the Russian guns in the Park .- Waterford News,

Thomas M'Dermott was indicted for having killed his son by kicking him and jumping on him. Dr. Speedy described the injuries the little boy received. Mr. John Calvert Stronge, chief , divisional magistrate deposed that be took the deposition of the deposition of the deceased at the Richmond, Hospital, in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, who was in custody at the time. The deceased stated that he was about twelve years old ; that on Sunday, the 18th of September, he and his sister were playing on the lobby of the house in which they lived ; that his sister took his cap off his head ; that there was a farthing in the cap, which she wished to give to her father, who was in bed; that his father got out of bed, his shoes being off; that he first knocked him down and then kicked him in the belly ; that he istood on his belly and on his right ankle ' with his weight;' that his leg had been sore before that; that he boxed him in the face; that he (deceased) sat on the lobby until his mother came in, about an hour and 'a half afterwards, and he told her what had taken place. The severy ore, and has been laughed down. daughter of the prisoner, s.child about ten years old a danger of his Excellency becoming popular, and it was put up to contradict, this evidence, but after might happen that an acquaintance formed in the stating that her father merely gave her brother a good temper of welcome; with respectable) rishmen 'tip' on the forehead with his foot, she began to cry we by no means limit the definition by any partiand the jury said they did not want to hear anything coular creed ... would, have ripsned into a confidence more from her. 5 The prisoner was donned guilty of necessarily fatal to the vermin that pollute the Vice-manslaughter. manslaughter.

this year for the coming spring. There were 2,541 acres of flax grown in Louth this year, and we think the year 1865 should witness 5,000 acres of it sown. In fact, no man should neglect this crop in the future no matter whether cotton is cheap or dear. The world requires more flax every succeeding year, and the Irish farmers are fools if they do not strive to provide some of the supply.

May we ask have any persons in Dundalk been discussing the question of erecting a flax spinning mill in the town? Have any of our capitalists or merchants calculated the immense good a factory or two would effect in Dundalk; the employment they would give to the working class, and the money they would be the means of scattering through the traders and others every week ? If these people have taken no interest in this question they are much to blame. We have flax grown round the town; we have a flax market with a fair supply of the article every market day ; and we have idle hands that are ready to convert it into yars, if the machinery be only prepared.

Flax spinning is a very profitable trade. There are mills in Ulster clearing £50,000 a year by flax-spinning; and a few enterprising mea in Dundalk would soon realise large fortunes if they only embarked safely in the business. We shall call public attention occasionally to this important question. Our doing so may cause men to think, and from thinking they may go on to act. At all events it would be well to provide work for the people ; for it is by profitable labor that towns and kingdoms are enriched, and those who desire to see the working classes comfortable and orderly, should do their utmost to find them employment. - Dundalk Democrat.

Some of the Conservative journals are not well pleased with the appointment of the Belfast Commission. The Belfast Newsletter complains that Sir Thomas Larcom has accomplished a surprise :--"He has given the Mayor of Belfast one week's notice of an intended inquiry, the result of which

may in many ways affect the community, and the general public learn on a Monday morning that lessrs. Barry and Dowse will sit on the following Saturday to receive evidence which it is simply impossible could be prepared in a single, week.'

The Dublin Evening Mail denounces the whole thing as, "the Inquisition in Belfast," and says :---"The special inquiry will probably last well on toward the Spring Assizes, and, no doubt, will have set the whole population of Belfast by the ears by that time. The venom may then be bottled up into a Blue Book, to be draughted out into the Ultramon-tane journals when Mr. O'Hagan shall want'a stimulant to help him at the general election. . These, and no other, are the uses intended to be subserved by the most utterly base and factions step which has ever within our memory been taken by any Government. The precise moment, at which this revival of a deplorable civil broil has been determined upon is highly significant. Lord Wodehouse, is to arrive in Dublin to morrow, and a disposition was shown by all parties to receive him kindly. The attempt of the Town Council to insult him was reprobated by every one, and has been laughed down. There was