

The Free Press says:—But one feeling pervades all classes in Glomac.—Protestants as well as Catholics—on the subject of the excitement caused on Wednesday last, and that is one of indignant regret that the evangelical zeal of the clergymen of the Established Church should have prompted the dispatch of a tract distributor to the very gates of St. Mary's Church, thereby creating a serious disturbance, and endangering the very life of the wretched man himself. We are enabled to say, from personal knowledge, that the act has been denounced in no measured terms by every Protestant gentleman we heard speak on the subject, as injudicious, as uncalculated for, and as insulting, and we are glad to know that those parties broadly dissent from the principle on which the "seven champions of the Establishment" challenged the Redemptorist Fathers to a polemical controversy, and did all that in them lay to awaken sectarian animosity in our town. For this reason we deem it right to refrain from commenting, as we would otherwise have done, on a proceeding which might have eventuated very seriously indeed; but we will content ourselves this evening with observing that the reports which have appeared in the Chronicle and in the Freeman (from a correspondent) are grossly exaggerated. Both accounts speak of the windows of the parochial school-house having been "demolished with stones," when the fact is that there were exactly six small panes of glass broken in the entire front of that building! The sensational description of "showers of stones," being flung at the constabulary is purely fictitious, and the "yelling of the infuriated multitude," all what the Yankees term *bull-cry*. The people were certainly much excited; but the exertions of the Mayor, the Catholic clergy, and some gentlemen, after a time effectually caused that excitement to sober down.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—We are not at all disappointed at the absence of all reference in what is called the Queen's Speech, to the condition of Ireland. If the Speech from the Throne to the two Houses on their re-assembling on Thursday, were indeed the production of Her Majesty, we very much doubt whether the sufferings of her Irish subjects would have been so studiously ignored. There is nothing in the Queen's career since her accession to the Throne to warrant the supposition that she is insensible to the afflictions of any portion of her people, or that her heart does not feel acutely for their sufferings. On the contrary she has always shewn that she sympathises with her subjects in their sorrows and is always ready to contribute as becomes a woman and a Sovereign towards the relief of their distress. It is not then to the Queen, but to her Ministers that we must attribute the callous insensibility to Irish suffering which is too clearly evidenced in the Speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor in the Queen's name on Thursday.—*Weekly Register*.

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next Thursday to raise subscriptions and take immediate steps to relieve the distressed, who I am sorry to say are very numerous in this neighborhood, through the farmers not being able to employ them, and over fifty of them disemployed in a corn store, all through the failure of the crop.—*Cor. of the Dublin Post*.

DEATH FROM STARVATION IN LIMERICK.—On Thursday morning, at about five o'clock, one of the night watchmen found in a lane near Arthur's Quay, a man who appeared to be in an utter state of destitution. He was unable to give any answer to the questions which the watchman put to him, and seemed not to have tasted food for a considerable period. The watchman called assistance, with which the starved man was carried to the workhouse, and every possible attention was paid him. After some hours he was observed to grow weak, and the natural desire of food was already dead within him. The watchman—supposing him to be dying, which turned out to be only too true—took him to Barrington's Hospital. Here he rallied under the medical treatment, and acquired sufficient strength to tell his name, which he stated as Patrick Toomey. He was, however, unable to give any information as to his native place, or how he reached the lane in which he was found. The poor fellow, in about an hour after he was received into hospital, gradually relapsed into his former state of insensibility and lifeless exhaustion, and soon after expired. No one has come to identify him or claim his body, and it may therefore be inferred that he died far from home. He is but one of the many who are starving. An inquest has not as yet been held on the body, which still lies at Barrington's Hospital.—*Munster News*.

WATERFORD.—There is more poverty and destitution amongst the humbler classes in Waterford at this moment than at any time since the year '48. Every day the evidences of it are accumulating painfully, but only to those who are in a position to become acquainted with the real condition of the people for it must be remembered that our high-spirited and sensitive poor do not trade on their poverty. The family of the tradesman or laboring man thrown out of employment do not beg; they do not apply to the poor law guardians, for they would be told to enter the workhouse, and it is only to the Sisters of Charity and the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, that they will ever condescend to make their wants known, and they must be pushed to the very extremity of destitution and have a hard struggle with shame, before they will consent to do so. Bearing this in mind, it will be seen what a fearful proof of the extent of the misery that prevails in our city is this single fact, that the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have been exhausted by the frequency and urgency of the applications, and that now those truly benevolent Christian gentlemen find themselves under the hard necessity of refusing every day, and almost every hour, numerous appeals for temporary relief from deserving persons. This is truly a pitiable case, and what adds bitterness to the fate of these miserable but honest people, is the knowledge of the immense sum sent out of Waterford a few weeks ago to Lancashire, lest the cotton-spinners should be forced to withdraw the money they had accumulated in the Savings Banks. It occurred to us, and to numbers of others, as we are fully aware, that those persons who got up the meeting for Lancashire, were under the obligation, if they wished to free themselves from the charges which were flung in their teeth, of doing twice as much for their own poor, as they had so ostentatiously done for the people of another country; for very shame sake they ought to have done it; but we fear they never will. Let this pass; it is too painful a subject to dwell upon. We know full well that our excellent mayor, whose generous donation of £10 is acknowledged in another place, for the poor, would gladly call a meeting to devise some means of relieving the local distress in a proper manner, if he were requested to do so by a number of respectable inhabitants.—*Waterford Citizen*.

"TURN THEM OUT."—It is time to ask what course will the Irish members pursue in the Session of Parliament opened on Thursday last? Still more pertinent—still more important—in view of the political signs and portents that surround us, is the inquiry what course will the Irish constituencies pursue, should that Session be cut short by a dissolution of Parliament? We believe we need expend no words in discussing the duty of Irish members in the present House of Commons. That duty unmistakably demands of them a resolute opposition to the present administration—or any "modification," "reconstruction," or "reformation" of it whatsoever. If they can succeed or aid in utterly expelling the Whig administration, they will all the better have done their duty—also will all the more truly have represented the people of Ireland. "The Tories may come into power." We shall gladly hail them. The Whig journals may endeavor to excite odium against the Catholic members siding in such a regard; miserable functionaries of faction may make dismal complaints of "one-and-twenty" Irish Catholic gentlemen (we trust they may be one-and-fifty) who brought back the "Orangemen" into office; the *Evening Post* may imitate the *Tribune* in bewailing the overthrow of its friends in office, and declaring that "Independent Opposition" to the Government, meant support of the Nation sunk to mere Toryism for abetting the restoration of "an Orange regime." Nevertheless, we implore at least the few Irish members who have remained faithful to the principles of the Independent party, to act up to those principles—to be practical in their opposition to a Government which has not fulfilled a single condition of those which alone were declared to justify support.—*Dublin Nation*.

GALWAY AS A HARBOR OF REFUGE.—During the late gales, in which many vessels were consigned to the deep, some others found refuge in our noble bay. The brig Annie Laurie, Cameron, master, put into our harbor for safety, during the week. She was bound from Monte Video for Glasgow, with a cargo of bone-ash and bones. She had been nearly three months at sea. She suffered greatly, by the loss of her jib-room, the splitting of her sails, and head-rails being started. Everything on her deck was not also swept away. The crew assert that were it not that Galway was open to them, their loss would be inevitable. This is one out of the many cases in which vessels have sought refuge here. It clearly shows that Galway is the only port on the west coast of Ireland fit for a harbor of refuge.—*Galway American*.

THE GALWAY SCANDAL.—We feel peculiar gratification at being able to announce authoritatively that Her Majesty's Government have definitively resolved to restore the Galway subsidy, and thus give fresh impetus to Irish mercantile enterprise at a period when the necessities of the country specially demand the good offices of a friendly government. We have reason to believe that an official communication was yesterday made to the Board of Directors, announcing the intention of the Government, and thus enabling these gentlemen earnestly and individually to apply their energies to the working out of the details which will be requisite for the effective performance of the contract. We believe we can state as a matter of fact that during his recent visit to London, Lord Carlisle did much to hasten the final and formal decision which it is our happiness to be enabled to announce to-day as an accomplished fact.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal*.

LETTER OF JOHN MITCHELL.—When the Federals captured Mr. Sanders they found in his possession a letter from the well-known John Mitchell, addressed to the Dublin Nation. It tells how he made his way into Virginia, crossing the Potomac, in company with two Confederate officers, "close by four gun-boats and under the bows of a Yankee revenue cutter." Mr. Mitchell says that north of the Potomac there is no law, and he was in doubt all the time whether he was in America, or Poland, or Venetia. Richmond he finds, very little changed, and that the

Irish citizens are giving a hearty support to the Government. The letter concludes thus:—"There are, as I learn, about 40,000 Irishmen in the Southern army, but they are distributed, as they ought to be, through all regiments and all arms of the service, and have never been formed into an Irish brigade. They do not pretend to fight the American quarrel as Irishmen, nor do they desert the name or prostitute the flag of Ireland at all. As for the Northern Irish, who seem to have got themselves persuaded that the enfranchisement of Ireland is somehow to result from the subjugation of the South, and that the repeal of one Union in Europe depends on the enforcement of another Union in America, our friends here do not well understand the process of reasoning which leads to that conclusion, nor do I. They call those Northern Irish, as well as all the other Northern forces, by the one general name, Yankees, and indignantly protest that the green tunting under which 'Irish' brigades have chosen to march to the invasion and subjugation of the South is not the banner of Ireland at all—merely one of the Yankee insignia. In all this I agree with them entirely. No body has the right to unfurl the colors of Ireland in a war of invasion and plunder and coercion. These Irish at the South have never pretended to mix up their native country in the struggle; they indulge in no Pantonism, they flout no snubbers, they display on their banners no round towers, wolf dogs, or crownless harps, but go ahead quite simply, under the stars and bars of their adopted country, to defend their own homes and hearths from a host of greedy invaders. If they should be ever overpowered and defeated, Ireland, at least, will not be dishonored in their persons. But they have no thought of being defeated; and I will sum up my impression by declaring my conviction that this Confederacy can never be conquered."

THE GREEK DIFFICULTY SOLVED.—Smith O'Brien would make an excellent King of the Greeks; and should the Turks dare to encroach on his dominions, he would, we are confident, deal as sharply with them as his great ancestor dealt with the Danes at the battle of Clontarf. But should they require a younger King, there is The O'Donoghue of the Glens, or the O'Connor Don, the lineal descendant of Rodrick O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland. Both are young, intelligent, of liberal sentiments, and fully capable of discharging the duties devolving on the monarch of Greece. Here, then, is the knotty problem solved, and the great want of the Greek people supplied. They can have their choice of five or six Irish Princes, of as "pure blood" as any in Europe. We are perfectly serious in making these suggestions. We say, emphatically, that Smith O'Brien, The O'Donoghue, or the O'Connor Don would confer honor on the Crown of Greece. Each of them would make a patriotic monarch, and use all their power to serve the interests of the Greeks.—No one might dread that England would be able to use any of them to further her influence in any shape. We believe they would rather strike that influence down. Let the Greeks speak out. Let them name their King from amongst our Irish Princes, and old Ireland, proud of the selection of one of her sons to fill the Greek throne, will not let him go empty, but fill his purse and portmanteau to overflowing, and with her big, full heart give him her blessing, and bid him God-speed.—*Danville Democrat*.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. S. Bernard, the late member for Bangon, who died on Friday, was in the 71st year of his age. He served in the Peninsula with the 6th Regt., and was at the siege of Cadix and the battle of Barossa, for which he received a medal and one clasp. He served also with the 4th Dragoons in the retreat from Burgos. He retired from the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th Lancers. He was returned for Bundon in 1832, and again in 1857. The Hon. Henry Bernard, who offers himself for the vacant seat, will be opposed by Mr. Thomas Kingston Sullivan, solicitor. There is no other candidate yet in the field.

Sir Edward Grogan has announced his determination to retire from the representation of the city of Dublin. It was stated at the meetings of the Conservative Registration Society on Saturday that he would not offer himself for re-election at the next dissolution of Parliament. The reasons which induced him to adopt this course have not been made public. Perhaps he feels that he has had enough of Parliamentary life, with its unpleasing accompaniment of electioneering contests. His connexion with the constituency commenced in 1841, when he defeated Mr. O'Connell by a majority of 147. In 1847 Mr. Grogan headed the poll, and in 1852 he was again returned with the largest number of votes. He stood a fourth contest in 1857, and a fifth in 1859. In that year he received the dignity of a baronet.

A REQUISITION IS BEING SIGNED requesting Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness to come forward as Sir Edward Grogan's successor in the representation of the city of Dublin. A NUT FOR THE NATIONAL BOARD.—I was lately in a quarter sessions court in a neighbouring county, the chairman of which is one of the subscribers to the godless colleges. He is one of the few Catholics in Ireland who thinks he is wiser than the divinely appointed guides of the people. In this court a young boy—apparently about twelve years old—was called as a witness. There was some hesitation in allowing him to be examined on account of his youth. On being questioned he answered with great cleverness, and showed he knew the nature of an oath, and that he was taught to reverence the name of his God as "Holy and Terrible," to use the words of the psalmist. The chairman complimented the boy, and wound up by saying—"Thanks to the National Schools." I was curious to make some inquiry about the boy, and found he never got a lesson in a National school, and owed as much to the English Government for his education as any one of the 1,200 boys attending the schools of the Christian Brothers in Waterford. I was struck with the contrast between the education of this young boy of twelve and one just entering into manhood, on reading the following from the *Kerry Evening Post*:—"A Nut for the National Board.—At the Listowel quarter sessions, a few days since, a lad aged sixteen years, and who had been at the National Schools two years, was called up as a witness. He refused to be sworn, pleading that he did not understand the nature of an oath. He never said his prayers, and was never taught anything about religion."

This young gentleman from Listowel is not, perhaps, ignorant of the properties of granite, yellow clay, coal, ashes, and sawdust, and knows something about crickets' claws, and has learned that lesson in the fourth book of 'the Board,' that it is a vulgar thing to speak the Irish language; but he never said his prayers, and was never taught anything about religion. I am very far from saying this young Kerryman is a sample of the young men of Ireland. It would be a reproach on our people to say so; but it fully illustrates 'the system' of education which the Whig government forces on an unwilling people, against the wishes of bishops, priests, and every man in the land, except a few placemen or place-hunters. 'The system' is bad; rotten to the core. Look to the list of publications of 'the board.' You will not see such works as Gahan's History of the Catholic Testament, 'Chalouet's Catholic Christian Instruction,' 'The Abjuration of the Christian Doctrine,' by Dr. Doyle—no, not even that good little book, Butler's Catechism. The books of the state schools are all 'of the earth, earthly.' They do not teach that our first duty is 'Seek the Kingdom of God and His justice.' If every one attending the government schools is not like the Listowel gentleman, to what is it owing? To the zeal of the beloved pastors of the people, and to the Christian Doctrine Societies. No merit is due to 'the board' that every one in Ireland is not like the fool mentioned in Holy Writ, who said in his heart there was no God.—*Cor. Waterford Citizen*.

A branch of the Union Bank of Ireland was to have been opened at Bray, Co. Wicklow, on the 19th Feb.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.—No failure of the Federal politicians has been more complete than that which has attended their efforts to bring English sympathy to their side in a war of ambition, by appealing to the hatred of negro slavery which animates all classes in this country. A more striking condemnation of the recklessness and cruelty which have marked the conduct of the Republican party could not be given than the stern silence with which all that is intellectual, and cultivated, and humane in English society has received the professions of Mr. Lincoln to be the friend of the oppressed and the champion of civilization. His famous Proclamation has been the subject of discussion among us ever since it was threatened in September last. Three weeks have elapsed since we have known that it was really issued. The English people, who have been of late singularly at a loss for topics of home interest, have thought it over and talked it over, and read all that a prolific Press can say upon it, and the result is that they are confirmed in their first opinions, and refuse to be drawn by philanthropic pretences into sanctioning a measure of desperate and vindictive warfare. If the Federals have had any hopes of conquering European sympathy by hoisting the flag of servile war, such hopes must be blighted when they perceive the temper in which this act has been received by the English people. We have waited that we might speak with certainty, and passing events give us the power of doing so. It is well known that within the last few weeks great efforts have been made in this country to obtain demonstrations in favour of the Federal cause. It is said, probably with truth, that agents of the Northern Government, provided with funds from America, have been at work on the familiar business of agitation, in order to restore their discredited party at home by making it appear that English opinion supports them in their acts. But, wherever the agitators come from, they have been especially busy for the last two months. It has been promised that the real sentiments of Englishmen should at last be made known. If meetings could be organized, if the subject could be properly discussed, and public opinion set free from a Press which misrepresented it, then America might see that the feelings and the judgment of the old country were with her in her noble crusade for the freedom of the negro. The result of the great movement was given in this journal yesterday. For weeks it has been announced that there was to be a 'monster demonstration' in London in favour of the North. Provincial meetings had been already held, and had been most provokingly avoided by any one whose opinion was of the slightest importance. But in London better luck might be hoped for. This is a great metropolis, and on the 29th of January, a week before the meeting of Parliament, it must be full of persons of considerable eminence and of all shades of opinion. The most distinguished names of a country where freedom of thought is carried into eccentricity were sure to be within reach of the Emancipation Society's circulars and advertisements. What doubt, then, that an imposing meeting, attended by men of genius, of high attainments, of great social position, of renown, would bear witness to the interest with which large and influential sections of English society follow the progress of Mr. Lincoln's policy? If even what is called the world—the frivolous, unthinking people who take their opinions from the Press, who dislike Yankees for their pertness and boasting, and admire Lee and Jackson for their unexampled heroism,—if even jealous politicians or illiberal soldiers stood apart, surely there would be enough of the more original thinkers to fill a platform? More than this, in the centre of this great capital, with its hundreds of churches, in the neighbourhood of men who have spent their lives in advocating every charitable cause, it might have been thought that a meeting professedly in favour of Negro Emancipation would not have wanted names of eminence. After weeks of preparation the meeting took place the day before yesterday. The speakers were a minor novelist and two or three dissenting ministers, who seem to be of the usual intellectual calibre. Not one man whose opinion the country would listen to on any political subject,—not one statesman, not one person endowed with genius, however self-willed and erratic; no representative of the Peerage, only one of the House of Commons, not one of the Church, of the gentry, or the commercial world—was found to stand on that platform and make himself responsible for Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation. Of the eminent men who in past years have struggled, and will still struggle on for years to come, against oppression and evil-doing all over the world of the philanthropists whose names are identified with this very phrase of Negro Emancipation,—there was not one who felt that he could in conscience come forward and encourage a ruthless invasion, and a still more hateful scheme of domestic warfare, by giving aid and comfort to Mr. Lincoln's tottering Cabinet. The persons we have alluded to were left alone to hold forth to the audience. What they said it is needless to comment upon, for it is quite in accord with their personal insignificance.—*Times*.

Mr. Mason, Confederate Commissioner, was present, on the 9th ult., at the Banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, and his name was mentioned in connection with the toast to visitors. The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast, said that, although he could not greet Mr. Mason as a recognized Plenipotentiary, he was perfectly justified in offering him, as a gentleman who came to London on important business, a hearty welcome to the Mansion House. He deplored the disastrous war, and hoped soon for its satisfactory termination. Mr. Mason, in responding to an earnest invitation to speak, was received with loud cheers. After alluding to his difficult position, from the non-recognition of the Confederates by England, and his consequent hesitation in assuming to speak, he continued as follows:—"I am a stranger in London, or rather I was a stranger, but I have learnt, since I came to London, that none of English blood from my Southern land are strangers among you. I speak this from my heart, for I have been, by every circle in England and by every class of society, a welcome and honored guest. The day will come, and it is not far off, when relationship between that Government, which is now in its infancy, and yours, will be one of close and intimate alliance. I can say this, more especially, as regards the city of London, which is the great market of the world. My country is unrivalled as a producer of the great staples of the world, and I say that relations commercial, and doubtless political and certainly social, between my honored countrymen and the people of London will, before long be of a most intimate character. Mr. Mason's remarks at some points were received with much cheering."

JOSUAPHIC GENERALISATIONS.—Pitt's rapid ascent to power was attributed, by a contemporary, to his facility of rapid generalisation. This faculty had been acquired by Pitt through his early practice in a debating society of youths; and he appeared on the political scene at the moment when the change took place in Parliament from 'deliberations' to 'debates.' These generalisations commenced under an aggressive form; that is to say, as striking at the fallacies of opponents. In our time they assume a new character, that of justifying the performances of the actors. From a weapon of logic they have changed into a justification of self-love, and consequently deserve a new name. Thus it is that the process of misgovernment now consists in the discovery of formulas. But while the generalisations of Pitt had their effect from their coherence with the subject matter, the new process of formulas derives its power from the total disavowance of the terms from the ideas. For instance, the English nation supposed that it had taken Sebastopol, saved Turkey, and humbled Russia. All at once it discovered that the only fruit of the war was the abandonment of England's maritime power. Then the formula was in-

vented:—"Providence has dictated the abandonment of the Rights of Search."

When the conscience of the people, led by a Bishop and an ex-Minister,