

RETURN OF HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—After an absence of exactly nine weeks, His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam returned on yesterday evening to St. Jarlath's. His Grace had been paying his annual visit, ad limina Apostolorum, in accordance with an obligation imposed, it appears, at the consecration, upon every Bishop in the Catholic Church. We have often been a spectator of grand ovations; but we say it without exaggeration that never in the course of our experience did we see anything even approaching to the heartiness and magnificence of the welcome-home given on yesterday evening to the illustrious Metropolitan of this Province. In fact, all in Tuam on which the glad- eyed eye could rest, or to which the delighted ear could listen, combined to show the deep filial reverence which the people of this Catholic town feel for the zealous Pastor of their souls. The streets were, in some six or seven prominent places, spanned with gloriously decorated arches, bearing appropriate devices in the English and Irish languages. Numerous bonfires blazed. Every house in the line between the railway terminus and His Grace's residence was adorned with beautiful banners gaily floating in the breeze. Flags borne by the children of the Convent schools were raised over the heads of no fewer than five hundred of the pupils, tastefully arrayed in robes and veils of snowy whiteness, who preceded His Grace as he moved with extreme difficulty through the cheering crowds that blocked the roads, and struggled to manifest their feelings of veneration for their beloved Prelate. When the train by which His Grace, accompanied by the Very Rev. Thomas MacHale, D.D., of the Irish College, Paris, travelled from Athenry to Tuam, had reached our station, there arose such a shout of joy from the assembled multitudes as made the welkin ring, and the very heavens resound with gladness. Nor were the demonstrations of the people's delight exhausted by that effort; on the contrary, from the moment that His Grace commenced to wend his slow way to St. Jarlath's, till he reached the Cathedral, cheer after cheer ascended to the re-echoing skies, testifying to stranger and to native, if any such were with him, the profound reverence, devotion, and love with which his flock are filled for John Archbishop of Tuam. As became His Grace, he expressed his wish that the jubilant crowd should proceed into the House of God; and then, after a very finely-executed Te Deum had been sung by Mr. Hession and his well-trained youthful choir, His Grace advanced to the platform of the High Altar, and in his own imitatively eloquent style informed the attentive listeners of the reason which had induced him to visit the Eternal City, and make that long journey from which he had now just returned. But, said His Grace, although discharging a duty, and fulfilling a duty of love, my heart yearned to return to the bosom of my own faithful, affectionate, and beloved flock, and, thank God, I am again with you in the fulness of health. This observation of His Grace could not be heard with silence even within the precincts of the Cathedral, but elicited a cordial and instinctive response of cheers, which were again and again renewed within the lengthened aisles and lofty roof of our noble temple. His Grace proceeded to remark that, as he would have so many opportunities of addressing them during the next days, within which great festivals of the Church would be solemnized, he would not at that late hour [it was then past 8 o'clock p.m.] venture to detain them further than whilst imparting to them—as he then did—the first fruits of the Apostolic Benediction, which he was requested by His Holiness to bestow upon the faithful of all degrees in the diocese of Tuam.—Tuam Herald.

THE ARMAGH BAZAAR.—The Armagh Bazaar has proved a glorious—indeed, an unprecedentedly glorious—success. No similar undertaking in Ireland has ever produced such magnificent results. This is, of course, mainly due to the feelings of sympathy and devotion which the object of the Bazaar excited in every Irish Catholic heart, at home and abroad, and to the affectionate reverence in which His Grace the Primate is universally held. Yet, to the clergy and laity of the Archdiocese belongs the merited praise of having contributed, by their generosity and labors, those important elements without which success was unattainable. Every town in the archdiocese sent a valuable prize, and in every town eager and enthusiastic advocates of the good cause were unceasing in their efforts to dispose of tickets and procure additional attractions for the memorable occasion that has so pleasingly passed away. Labor, even in the cause of religion and charity, does not always meet with a reward proportionate to the exertions expended on it; but in the case of the Armagh Bazaar, the most sanguine anticipations have been happily realized. The good wishes which everywhere accompanied its initiation, the splendid gifts which the bounty of the Holy Father and the leading Catholic princes of Europe so graciously forwarded, were symbolical of the results that have ensued. Before the Bazaar was opened more than £5,000 was, we believe, realized by the sale of tickets. A large sum must have been received since, and we have no doubt the total will constitute a magnificent tribute, eminently worthy of the Primate's See.—Ulster Observer.

The question of a charter for the Catholic University was brought before the House of Commons on Tuesday night; by the O'Donoghue, in a speech of marked ability, and which has been referred to as such by all the English papers. Sir George Grey and Mr. Gladstone replied on the part of the Government, and while declaring that they could not consent to give a charter to that institution, offered a compromise which the Catholic members seemed to think did not fall far short of their demand. The proposition of the Government is to give to the Queen's University—a body which consists of the heads of the Queen's College and some other persons appointed by the Crown—the power to confer degrees on students of the Catholic University who shall prove their fitness for them by undergoing the prescribed examinations. At the same a Catholic element is, of course, to be introduced into the constitution of the University. This proposition, coming somewhat unexpectedly, has created quite a sensation in Dublin, and has formed the chief subject of conversation during the week.—Nation.

The banquet to the Hon. Gavan Duffy came off on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., in the Ancient Concerts Room, Alderman Dillon in the chair, covers having been laid for 130 gentlemen, the company comprising representatives of every phase of liberal opinion in Ireland. Letters from His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, from His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, and from the Lordships of Meath, Fermanagh, and Down, and Ross, sufficiently represent the deep feelings of respect and affection entertained by the Hierarchy for Mr. Duffy; a large number of leading Clergymen from remote parts of the province were present at the banquet; although the Irish Members had already attended the banquet to him in London, and notwithstanding the necessity of their presence amongst their constituents, Messrs. Maguire, Butt, and Dr. Brady, attended, whilst the general company embraced magistrates, ex-mayors, and leading members of the corporation, professional and literary men, and prominent merchants. Mr. Duffy delivered an admirable and a deeply suggestive address, in returning thanks for his health.—Advertising to the extraordinary emigration of the people, he said:—Others console themselves with the idea that the Irish people, if they are lost to their native land, are at least missionaries of religion and nationality over the world. Now I have seen these unconscious missionaries and trust me, the best place for the Irishman, and especially for an Irish woman, is the country in which they were born. I have seen them under the best circumstances in which they can be placed, with perfect political and religious liberty, and I would far prefer to see them here if you can preserve a shelter for them fit for human beings to live in. But the most formidable impediment to doing anything effectual is the want of union. Nothing has struck me with more pain, and astonishment than the bitterness with which feuds are cherished in Ireland. I have lived last year in a country which seems to me to set an example worthy of imitation in many respects to us here. There is wide and well grounded dissent in Ireland, and it vents itself, as far as I can conceive, only in threats and reproaches, while in all important and substantial questions the wishes and interests of the country are permitted to be systematically set at naught. In Australia they do exactly the reverse. Their sympathy with the mother country is so strong that they pour out their wealth like water when England, Ireland, or Scotland, requires it. [Cheers.]—In sentiment the mass of the community, made up chiefly of Englishmen and Scotchmen, are actually more British than the British themselves. But, nevertheless, when any Australian interest is concerned, they insist upon it as resolutely as if they were dealing with foreigners and enemies. The allusion to the unfortunate want of political forgiveness was, doubtless, suggested by the very imprudent, irrelevant, and most bitter censure on some of the Bishops, in reference to the old Irish party of 1852, which Mr. Moore introduced, in speaking of the toast 'Our Native Land,' and for which he was promptly condemned by the chairman, Alderman Dillon, in proposing the next toast, 'The Hierarchy and Clergy of Ireland.' The banquet passed off most creditably, and was a complete success.

THE PRIESTS AND THE FENIANS.—Our restless friends the Fenians who have been stirring so successfully in America, find their mission less easy in Ireland. The priests will have nothing to do with them, they denounce them from the altar, refuse them absolution and otherwise try to terrify them into something like decent behaviour. Now the Irishman holds by his reverence humbly. It is because the priest is still so powerful that the Fenian newspapers are trying desperately to reconcile orthodoxy with secret societies. They quote from Dr. Murray, Maynooth, to prove that not all secret societies are under the Church's ban. They are hard on the inconsistency which excommunicates Fenians and yet liberally supported a murderous secret society in Poland. They complain that the priests say nothing about the British soldier's legionary oath as they call it and ask indignantly shall the red coated Irishman who swears to fight for the enemies of his country be wafted to heaven on the wings of an absolution, and shall the faithful Irishman who swears to fight to the death for his country's freedom be banished from the sanctuary and hurled to perdition? Lastly they are at great pains to point out that it is some priests and not the Catholic Church who are endeavoring in the interests of England to put them down. Some priests, however, comprise on their own showing nearly every P.P. on the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear. Quite lately, during the 'missions' held by the fathers at Drogheda, Father Fox has spoken of 'the accused Fenians' as guilty of sacrilege in daring to approach the Holy Communion in the morning, and then go and take their oath at night. 'Besides' (added the reverend father, not willing to trust to religious fears) 'there are Government spies among them—everything they do or mean to do is known. The upshot of all this is that the more advanced Fenians are beginning to throw priestly authority aside. Let their reverences (say they) deal with spirituals, and keep never minding the political doings of their lambs. But the mass of the people do not by any means see things in that light. They still cling to the notion that the priest is their heaven-appointed guide in all things, and the fact of their doing so ought to convince even Mr. Whalley and his friends that never did money bring better interest than that which we have invested in Maynooth has done. We can remember when in certain circles it was whispered that the renewal of the Maynooth grant had brought about the potato disease. Be this as it may, it has certainly made the priest more friendly to the Government; and as Fenianism is an unpleasant fact, and foolish young men are being taken up every week or so for illegal drilling and marching, it is something to have their reverences heartily on our side.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Dublin Freeman of June 24, says:—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Edward Johnston, barrister at law, which took place on Saturday morning, at his late residence, 33 Fitzwilliam street, Dublin. The deceased gentleman was called to the bar in Easter Term, 1842 and travelled the Leinster circuit. He occupied a very respectable position as lawyer and was in good practice. He was regarded by professional brethren and his immediate friends as an upright and honorable man and whose good social qualities endeared him to all. Mr. Johnston leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances who sincerely regret his loss. His death was caused by apoplexy.

The Summer Quarter Sessions for the Downpatrick division of the County Down were opened in the Courthouse on June 19, by Robert Johnston Esq., Chairman, who took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock. His Worship congratulated the Grand Jury on the lightness of the calendar and the absence of crime in the country, there being but two prisoners for trial. After the disposal of the criminal business he took up spirit license applications; and afterwards took up the insolvent cases of which there were but five. It is pleasing to notice the flux crop advancing with such surprising rapidity. In places where the ground is peculiarly favorable to its growth it has reached a great length. On June 10, a sample measuring 44 inches was pulled at random out of a field containing an acre grown by M. John Ingram; Chapel street.—Newry Telegraph.

EARLY HAY HARVEST.—A twenty acre field of Italian ryegrass and clover, belonging to Mr. Wilson of Harvest Lodge, is being cut down; and the extraordinary yield of seven tons to the acre [including second crop] is expected to be the produce. The crops generally through the country look most promising, and an early and abundant harvest is expected by all.—Newry Guardian.

Corn of every kind looks promisingly. Potatoes are beginning to thrive, and the poor man's harvest will benefit generally by the present moderate weather.

Nothing could surpass the excellent description of weather we have had during the spring and up to the present. The hay crop is abundant, and will shortly be ready for cutting. Potatoes, oats, flax, and green crops are all in a forward state, and the prospects of the farmer are now most encouraging. It is believed that there are not this season as large quantities either of oats, potatoes or flax put down as last.—Tyrona Constitution.

Within the last week two or three sharks of tremendous size have been observed hovering about close to Barn's Hole, in Kilkree; one of them would measure about twenty-five feet long. Since their appearance a man has been sent from the Coast-guard station to caution persons from bathing in this favorite portion of the bay.—Limerick Southern Chronicle.

A verdict of £200 damages has been given in the Court of Queen's Bench against Mr. Donegan, jeweller, Dublin, at the suit of his son-in-law, Mr. Pollard, working jeweller, whom he was stated to have rashly charged with stealing rings.

Mr. Maurice Leys, Barrister-at-Law, aged 75 years, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning, June 16, at his lodgings, 87 Upper Dorset street, Dublin. Dr. Kirwan, city coroner, held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was returned that disease of the heart was the cause of death.

On Sunday, June 18, a woman, named Bridget Kelly, aged about 55 years, died suddenly at her husband's residence.

PARTY SPIRIT IN THE COUNTY ARMAGH.—Seven men shot.—On Friday night, one of those scandalous scenes arising out of party spirit, which have so often disgraced the Northern part of Ireland, was enacted near the village of Annaghmore, in the county of Armagh. So far as we have been able to glean the particulars, it would appear that for a long time past a custom has prevailed among the Catholic population of the district of lighting bonfires on the top of Annaghmore hill, on the 23rd June—St. John's Eve, or midsummer eve, as it is called. This custom is general in the South and West of Ireland, but in few places in the North is it kept up. Whatever may have been the origin of this custom, it would appear that the Orangemen of the neighbouring districts had taken offence, because of it, and on several previous anniversaries had collected in large numbers for the purpose of extinguishing the bonfires, being always accompanied by a firing and drumming party. On former occasions the Orangemen had been successful in putting out the fires, and in keeping them out—of course to the discomfiture of their opponents. On Friday night, as usual, the Catholics assembled on the hill and lighted the bonfires, which were visible around the country for a considerable distance. They had with them a number of guns and pistols, which they fired off in the air, and in addition they engaged themselves in amusements of various kinds. The Orangemen, who had been marching in procession during the evening headed by fife and drums, and accompanied by a large crowd of people, stopped at a public house in Annaghmore, belonging to a man named Reed, where they had refreshments and about half-past ten o'clock they got in order, and prepared to return. They took the road leading past the hill where the bonfires were blazing, playing the ordinary sound of tunes. Before coming to the hill they had to pass a house in which a sick person was lying, and they ceased the music, but resumed it before coming to the place where the Catholics were collected. At this time it is said they were playing a 'love' tune. Party cries were raised, one party shouting to 'h—l with King William,' and the other 'To h—l with the Pope,' and shouts of 'Garra' and 'Verner for ever' were heard distinctly from the opposing mobs. It is said the Catholics, suspecting that, in accordance with their former proceedings, the Orangemen were coming to extinguish their fires commenced to throw stones—one of the first, thrown by a woman, having gone right through the head of a drum. The Catholics, who by this time had come down a lane in large numbers to the road, were met by the other party, and a regular engagement took place with guns and pistols on the hill, turned them into requisition, and unfortunately they went so far as to fire several charges into the Orange party.—The first person upon whom the shots took effect was a man named William John Dunlop, of Megarity. He had been carrying and beating a drum, and was in the act of laying it down, when he was shot in the head. He also received a flesh wound in the arm, besides other injuries. About the same time the following persons, also of the Orange party, sustained injuries in different parts of the person from gunshot:—Wm. Woods, Cockhill; George Robinson, English; Robert Hyde, Cockhill; James Caughey, New Lane; Wilson Gardner, Megarity; and another person whose name we have not heard. Besides these persons who are suffering from gunshot wounds, others, belonging to both factions have sustained bruises by stones. The encounter did not last very long, the Orangemen having gone off shortly after the firearms were introduced, and, as it was dark at the time, the parties mixed promiscuously together. Early on Saturday morning Dr. Stewart, of Portadown, and Dr. Leeper, of Loughgall, were sent for to attend the wounded men, three of whom it is said, are seriously injured. The only really dangerous case is Dunlop, who is lying at his father's house. He has received a number of slugs in the head. The two others who are badly injured are Woods and Robinson. When it became known on Saturday morning that such a serious disturbance had taken place on the previous night there was great excitement in the whole district of country surrounding, and even in Belfast, where extraordinary rumours had spread of several people having been killed in the encounter. The police of Derry, within two miles of the scene of the riot, only heard of it about ten o'clock on Saturday morning. Information was forwarded to Portadown, and thence to Mr. Maguire, the sub-inspector of the district, who was on duty at the quarter sessions in Lurgan. This officer, shortly after the receipt of the intelligence, proceeded to Annaghmore, to make inquiries respecting the origin of the riot. The police from Derry, having collected what information could be had on the subject, brought up a number of witnesses yesterday morning before Joseph Atkinson, Esq., J. P., Crow Hill, who was engaged for the greater part of the day in receiving the depositions of witnesses on both sides. It is understood that a number of the persons engaged in the riot will be made amenable to justice, and will be brought up on the first court day.—Northern Whig.

On Saturday, June 17, about seven o'clock in the evening, the peaceable inhabitants of Beesbrook, County Antrim, who are all employed in Mr. Richardson's large concern, were thrown into a state of terror and alarm by the appearance of a band of Orangemen, who came in from the surrounding districts with drums, fife, and firearms, playing all kinds of party tunes, and striving to provoke the well-disposed Catholics, who are two-thirds of the population. Only for the advice of a few respected and respectable men there would have been one of the most disgraceful riots, attended perhaps with loss of life, that ever disgraced this part of Ulster. If such conduct on the part of the Orangemen is not checked in time, there will be a sad tale to record.

A man named James McKenna has sworn an information against four men, Roman Catholics, on the following alleged facts: On the 7th of June the informant was passing through one of the streets principally inhabited by Roman Catholics, when he was met by a man who asked him was he a Fenian. McKenna said 'No.' The inquirer then drew his fist and struck him, and knocked him down. McKenna rose to defend himself, when a number of men ran out of a house and gave him a severe beating.—Armagh Guardian.

A new flax company, for the making of sacks, bags, &c., capital £100,000, in shares has just been inaugurated at a grand old concern, which had partially fallen into decay at Palmerstown, near Dublin. The company is composed of some of the first commercial citizens of the metropolis. On Saturday May 27th, the premises were taken formal possession of. It is supposed that before the end of August over seven hundred operatives will be at work in this factory.

A CURIOUS FREAK IN MARRIAGE.—On the 6th inst., in Derryville Catholic chapel, Patrick Tumony, a buxom bachelor, who saw only 79 summers, led Bridget McEllesher, aged 81 years, to the altar of Eymen. Their united ages amounted to 159 years. A large crowd went to see the knot tied and wish the pair many happy days.

The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Earl of Rosse, Lieutenant of the county, has been pleased to appoint John Lanigan, Esq., M. P., to the commission of the peace for the King's County.

The Limerick Chronicle, of June 22d, has the following:—Our obituary this evening records the death, at Kilkree, of Oapt. Francis Kennedy, for many years the favorite and popular commander of the Derry-Go-Bragh steamer. To the public at large this much lamented gentleman endeared himself through his life for courtesy and attention; he was cheerful, generous, and condescending to all classes, and his demise is universally regretted in this city, Kilkree, and Kilkree.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.—There was an important meeting of this body on the 19th of June. There was a large attendance. Among those on the platform was the Most Rev. Dr. Conry, Lord Bishop of Kilmore. Alderman Peter Paul McSweeney presided, and gave an interesting account of the doings of the Association since its organization. The Secretary, Dr. White, mentioned that letters had been received from the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Archbishop of Cashel; Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Lord Bishop of Elphin; Most Rev. Dr. O'Kea, Lord Bishop of Ross; and Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Coadjutor Bishop of Down and Connor, all expressive of regret at their inability to attend the meeting in consequence of being obliged to attend duties in their respective dioceses. A large number of influential members, clerical and lay, were admitted.

Alderman Dillon read the following address TO THE ELECTORS OF IRELAND.

Fellow-countrymen—It must be unnecessary to place before you the motives for more than ordinary exertions at the general elections which are now at hand. They are so obvious and so powerful that inaction or indifference on the part of the Irish people could be explained only by the supposition that they had definitively despaired of obtaining redress through parliament.

Is this excuse for inaction really open to the people of Ireland. Are we in a position to say that Parliament has never yielded to the manifestation of a determined will on our part. Are the temper and tendencies of the English mind more hostile and bigoted at the present time than they were in 1820. Can England better afford now than then to exasperate Irishmen at home and abroad by a refusal of justice.

We are constrained to answer those questions in the negative. But, if it were otherwise—if we believed, that the legislature would persist in opposing to our demands a bigoted and unreasoning resistance, in maintaining in our country institutions repugnant to our convictions and destructive of our self-respect, in perpetuating social arrangements which blight our industry and threaten the very existence of our people—it would in that case be none the less our imperative duty to select as our representatives competent and trustworthy men, who, by a line of policy spirited as well as prudent, would render the existence of any government in this country next to impossible on such terms. In the case supposed, the proper business of Irish representatives would be to rouse the spirit of their fellow-countrymen at home, and using the House of Commons as a tribune, to expose to the scorn of civilized nations the hypocrisy of government which, pretending to be the type and pattern of free institutions throughout the world, would dare to maintain in Ireland a regime of coercion and force.

It is possible to submit with honors to tyrannical power which we cannot resist; but when the means of vindicating our rights are in our hands, it is not possible to submit without justly incurring the contempt of mankind.

Be assured, fellow-countrymen, that while of the representatives whom we send to the House of Commons, two-thirds are found on every division in the ranks of our enemies, denunciations, and menaces, and conspiracies will inspire our rulers with little uneasiness, and the world outside with little respect. What, then, is to be done. The time for preparation is short. We must make up our minds and act at once, or action will be too late. At such a time discussion would be sadly out of place. If we cannot act together in one body, let us remember that we are still but divisions of the same grand army, inspired by the same sacred passion, in pursuit of the same end, and let us forget our differences while in presence of the enemy.

Here is the practical course which we recommend. Let a committee of electors be formed in each county and borough. Let all electors favorable to the objects of this association be invited to join it. Let us consider the claims and the characters of the present representatives, and if they have been faithful to their trust, let them not be hastily rejected or condemned. Let all due allowance be made for the apathy of the country, and the want of an organized plan of action, by which many a well disposed representative has been paralyzed and rendered useless. But let there be no deliberate treachery, no trafficking with corruption, no respect or forbearance towards the man who will presume to ask the suffrages of the people without clearly and explicitly informing them of the grounds on which he does so.

Do this, fellow-countrymen, without an hour's delay. Come together, not prepared to wrangle or dispute about forms, or phrases, or individuals, but animated by a common desire to select and to return representatives deserving of your choice. If the object of your selection should be a local gentleman whose principles are known to you, and whose character is a guarantee that those principles will be advocated with honor and fidelity, your choice will be wisely made. But in no case, where the power of selection is in your hands, dispense with a clear, explicit, and written avowal of adherence to the principles of the Association.

Those principles are well known to you. They are so moderate, so just, so expedient, so generally accepted by our people, that no man of liberal mind can hesitate to support them. If a parliament freely elected by the Irish people were sitting in Dublin, how long would the fruits of the tenant's labor continue to be confiscated by law?—how long would the alien Church Establishment continue to remind us of our subjection?—how long would the symbols of our religion and the history of our country continue to be proscribed in our schools. In demanding the redress of these grievances, we demand, in effect that our people shall have that control over their own laws and institutions, which is the very essence of liberty, and deprived of which a nation is robbed of its life.

The necessities of the country and the danger which threatens the existence of our people point to a reform of the law of landlord and tenant as a measure of paramount urgency and importance. In all cases where it is possible you will do well to have an understanding with your representatives that they will oppose every government which will not incorporate that measure with its policy, or at least afford it a sincere and efficient support.

Ireland has suffered so deeply from the system of bartering parliamentary votes for patronage and personal favors that the electors should by all means insist on a definitive abandonment of that most mischievous and scandalous practice. A representative who will place himself under personal obligations to a minister cannot possibly render any effective aid in accomplishing measures which that minister does not favor. A thorough independence of political parties in the House of Commons is an indispensable condition of successful parliamentary action, and unless it be secured, the most patriotic efforts on your part will be bestowed in vain.

In conclusion, we adjure you, fellow-countrymen, as you love Ireland, and as you desire not to shame the memory of those who fought the good fight in former days, to act at once, to act with energy and determination, and to meet one another in a spirit of conciliation and mutual confidence, reserving the arrangement of any difference of opinion that may exist until the work that is now before you is accomplished, and the presiding duties of the hour are fulfilled.

JOHN B. DILLON, Chairman of Committee.

The meeting was addressed by various gentlemen, clerical and lay, and the proceedings passed off harmoniously.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The comments called forth by the proceedings of the meeting on Monday last of the National Association, may well be foregone in the presence of an event which opens a new future to that body, and which will, we are

confident, cause a profound interest throughout the country.

On Thursday 22nd ult., a meeting was held in this city, at which the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Alderman Dillon, &c., fully discussed the present position, Rules, and Constitution of the National Association; and resolutions of united action were cordially and unanimously agreed to. The following are the rules agreed on for the association:—

1.—The association pledges itself to the policy of complete parliamentary independence; and the electors shall in all cases be urged to bind their representatives not only to vote for all the objects of the association, but also to oppose any government which shall not incorporate with its policy, or otherwise efficiently support, a satisfactory measure of tenant compensation—that measure being deemed one of pressing exigency and permanent importance.

2.—That as it is impossible to give an honest and efficient advocacy in parliament to measures, and at the same time to incur personal obligations to a minister who is opposed to those measures, the electors should bind their representatives to accept no place or honor for themselves, and incur no personal obligations to any minister who shall not support a satisfactory measure of tenant compensation.

3.—That there should be an understanding between the electors and their representatives that the latter should take counsel together, so as to secure a general uniformity of policy and a combined action for the ends of the association.

Whatever may come of the effort to serve Ireland in parliament by means of this policy, the fact that the Irish Prelates are united in the desire to give it a fair trial is one which will have an inspiring effect on the people, who have too long suffered in heart and hope from divisions and quarrels, and cross-purposes of all sorts among men and parties calling themselves friends of the people.

THE TENANT RIGHT COMMITTEE—ITS REPORT.—The Parliamentary committee on the Irish land question has with an unexpected suddenness concluded its sittings, and adopted its report. The evidence which had been given before the committee was excellent, and highly favorable to the cause of the tenant. Mr. Dillon and Mr. McCarthy Dowling gave admirable testimony, so did the Most Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne; so also did Mr. Curing, agent to the Devon and Dunraven estates, who was the last witness examined. Yet all of a sudden the committee closes up the inquiry and adopts a report which pitches the entire of the evidence overboard, and treats it as absolutely worthless. The decision of the committee is that the principle of the act of 1860—which is, that the formal consent and agreement of the landlord must be had for any improvements for which compensation is sought—shall be adhered to. This same act of 1860 has proved perfectly inoperative, a dead-letter, and it was to inquire whether it ought not to be improved the committee was appointed. The following is the report:—

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act 23 and 24 Viet., c. 153, on the Tenure and Improvement of Land in Ireland, have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following report:—

That the Committee having examined several witnesses, on the recommendation of the promoters of the inquiry, are of opinion that the principle of the Act of 1860 embodied in the 34th and 40th sections—namely, that compensation to tenants should only be secured upon the improvements made with the consent of the landlord, should be maintained.

Your Committee are of opinion that several modifications of the provisions of the act may be advantageously made without infringement of the principle; and, amongst others, that in the clause providing compensation for improvements made by tenants the payment of a lump sum of money should be substituted for the annuity provided by the act, and that the duration of the compensating period in certain cases shall be altered; and they have agreed to report to the house the evidence taken.

PREPARATIONS.—Sandy row is now on the qui vive. On Saturday evening several cars arrived in this secluded region from the neighborhood of Malones. Their occupants had files and drums, the former of which were vigorously played en route. Practice for the 12th has thus commenced, and we may expect the usual annual celebrations.—Ulster Observer.

The tenantry on the Smith Barry estate were, on Thursday evening, June 20, entertained to dinner at the Queen's Hotel, Queenstown, by the agent Mr. Charles Garfit, and the occasion was availed of by them to present him with a beautiful piece of plate as a testimony of their esteem and regard for him. Mr. Garfit presided. The vice-chairs were filled by Mr. Geo. Wise, Mr. Henry Wilson, and Mr. Geo. Scanlan. Over a hundred of the tenantry sat down to dinner, and two or three hours were spent in the most pleasant manner. The testimonial presented to Mr. Garfit consisted of a silver centre piece and candelabra brum tripod shape, base in rock work ornamented with ferns and bunches of shamrock. Issuing from rocks in the base are the figures of a cow horse and sheep; an oak stem with three-branched centre supporting a cut glass vase for flowers, the end of the branches being arranged to hold glass dishes or naggies for candles. The centre piece rests on a rich rock pattern plateau. Its height is about 34 inches, and its value about £10.

On Tuesday evening, June 20, a riot of a most dangerous character took place in Brunsvick st., Limerick, opposite the emigration agency office of Mr. M. Moroney. It first originated through a militiaman having struck an emigrant because he jostled against him, whilst the latter was arranging about his passage. Mr. Moroney having ordered the militiaman outside the door, he collected all the members of his corps on their return from drill, and an indiscriminate attack was made upon the emigrant and his friends, numbering over eighty persons. The militiamen augmented from time until there were close to 300 of them present. Belts were used with great effect until many broken heads and 'clouded' eyes appeared amongst the crowd, which by this time had increased to about 1,500, the factory girls of the Messrs. Russell adding considerably to the numbers. The mayor had finally to be sent for, and by his directions the emigrants were escorted across the Wexley Bridge in couples, until they were all taken away without having any lives lost. What appears very strange is the fact that during the course of the riot not a policeman appeared, although the barracks are close at hand.—Limerick Southern Chronicle.

A handsome pediment of limestone, on which the 'Treaty Stone' is to be placed before being surrounded by a railing, is complete, at the southern side of the Clare end of Thomond Bridge. We understand that the long-meditated monument to Sarfield will surmount the whole, which will thus form a most striking and appropriate feature in one of the most remarkable scenes recorded in history.—Universal News.

In 1853 there were upwards of one thousand prisoners confined in the jail of Clonmel. To-day the entire number of persons undergoing punishment or awaiting trial, is set down at sixty-three.—Clonmel Chronicle.

The Waterford Artillery proceeded per steamer from Waterford, on Monday afternoon, June 19, for Duncannon, where they are now undergoing four weeks' drill under command of Lieut. Col. W. Stuart, D.L. The muster-roll shows about 750 men.—News.

Lord Kingsale, who has just died in London at the age of thirty-six, was the premier Baron in the Irish peerage. He enjoyed the ancient hereditary privilege of standing with his hat on in the presence of Royalty—a privilege which he is said to 'waken' (not with what truth) to share with Lord Forester.