

The Robber of Coumfay, one of the most blood-thirsty and merciless freebooters of the time, had brought his share of the spoil with him...

'Paudheen Gob, come forth,' said the leader, 'and give us a morsel of that bread of yours, and a draught of the red wine you brought so well through the forest. You must have the largest draught yourself for your pains.'

The worthy distinguished by the delightful appellation of Paudheen Gob was a half fool kept by the robbers for their amusement; but he also served occasionally as a most useful and tractable beast of burden.

Paudheen gave a groan of distress and fatigue, when he heard the call of his chief; but the promise of the draught of wine mollified his tribulation somewhat: so, arising from where he had stretched himself among the brushwood...

The Duke of Argyll denied that the Government desired to provoke a collision between the Houses of Parliament; he denounced concurrent endowment, and defended the provisions of the bill as not only just, but generous.

The Marquis of Salisbury reproached the Government party for its change of opinion with respect to the disestablishment or disendowment; before taking office it held them to be distinct matters; now it urged that they were bound together indissolubly.

Shamus of Coumfay waited until the fool came up; and then, thinking from Paudheen's mad gesticulations that they were actually pursued, he and his companions dashed on in an easterly direction, and took to the mountains once more in order to reach the cave where they were wont to hide themselves and their spoil on occasions like this.

(To be Continued.)

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, July 14.—The Irish Church Bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Lords last evening. An amendment offered by the Earl of Devon, to strike out the clause allowing bishops to retain their seats in the House of Lords, was carried by a vote of 180 to 82.

Earl Stanhope moved the insertion of a proviso for furnished residences and glebes for the Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, and introduced the principle of concurrent endowment. This amendment was adopted, 121 to 114.

The action of the Lords on the Church Bill has produced much excitement among the Liberals. The Commons are urged to restore the Bill to its original form.

There is reliable authority for stating that the offer of glebes to the Catholic Priesthood will be respectfully declined by the Church on these grounds:—First, that it is opposed to the discipline of the Church; secondly, that the proposition is unfair and insufficient as a just realization between the religious communities of Ireland, considering the disproportion of members, even if it were admissible under the Church's regulations.

LONDON, July 17.—The debate on the amended Irish Church Bill was continued in the House of Commons until a late hour this morning. After the rejection of the amendment proposed by the Peers, Mr. Disraeli took the floor and spoke at some length. He regretted the reputation of the amendments adopted in the House of Lords. The Church was not the question at issue at the late elections. He thought the agreement of the Lords to read the Bill a second time was an act of magnanimity considering the great majority unfavorable to the measure, and this agreement was only given on the understanding that the House of Commons would consider the amendment adopted in a conciliatory spirit.

He could not understand how the course the Government had taken could be reconciled to the expectations held out to the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone replied to these remarks saying that the promise given to the House of Lords, was that amendments which could be approved would be respectfully considered, and he maintained that that pledge had not been violated. He had conceded much in deference to the Lords, and had more than fulfilled all the pledges. He was certain that if any harm had been done to the Church, it was by those who described the grievous and aggravating effect disestablishment would have on the zeal and life of the religious community. After further debate a committee was appointed to draw up a report, embodying the reasons for disagreement to the amendments proposed by the House of Lords.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Lords last night, the Irish Church Bill, as returned from the House of Commons, was taken up.

Earl Granville complimented the House of Lords on the ability and statesmanship developed in the late debate and the moderation shown by the opposition towards its close. The Government thought some of their amendments were good, some bad, and others quite inadmissible. He did not consider that the House of Commons had dealt superciliously or contemptuously with them, for out of sixty amendments only 13 have been rejected. He analyzed the amend-

ment which would have effect to re-endow what the bill intended to disendow, and said concurrent endowments, notwithstanding the ability with which it had been supported, the Government was obliged to consider a breach of faith with their constituents, while an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons and public opinion were opposed to it. In respect to the disposal of surplus funds, the more he saw and heard, the more he was convinced that it was disadvantageous to keep the question open, and he condemned the proposition to keep 3,000,000 dangling before the people to excite and stimulate agitation. He urged the House not to adhere to this amendment, and proposed the reinsertion of the words struck out of the preamble of the original bill.

Lord Cairns complained in strong terms that Government had not adhered to Earl Granville's pledge that the laudable amendment would be respectfully considered, for on the faith of this promise many who objected to the bill on its own merits were induced to vote for the second reading. He thought Mr. Gladstone used language in the other House unworthy of himself and his position. He contended that of the amendments which had been rejected, all except two had been disposed of without the slightest consideration. The modifications made in other amendments were utterly an illusion and unsatisfactory. He hoped the House would insist on a reservation of the surplus for future disposition, and an amendment with respect to the curates and to the commutation of life interests. The remaining, being of minor importance, they might give up, in order not to provoke needlessly a quarrel between both Houses.

Earl Russell favoured disestablishment subject to existing rights. He thought the words in the preamble necessary and impolitic. If the real object of the bill was to be declared it should state that the decision of last election was against all Church Establishment; those of England, and Scotland as well as that of Ireland, and the existence of the Irish Church ought to be made a direct issue. He believed the preamble was capable of any interpretation. He thought the grant of Glebes to all denominations was the wisest plan for establishing religious equality. He declared that he would feel obliged to vote against the subject of the preamble. Should the bill fail to pass Government would only have itself to blame. He thought they ought to reciprocate the conciliatory disposition manifested by Lord Cairns.

The Duke of Argyll denied that the Government desired to provoke a collision between the Houses of Parliament; he denounced concurrent endowment, and defended the provisions of the bill as not only just, but generous.

The Marquis of Salisbury reproached the Government party for its change of opinion with respect to the disestablishment or disendowment; before taking office it held them to be distinct matters; now it urged that they were bound together indissolubly. He believed the adoption and concurrent endowment would have been wise and statesmanlike. He opposed the preamble and appropriation of the surplus as a false and foolish effort of the Government to bend the future Parliament. The Government wished to guard against the employment of surpluses for religious purposes. He insisted that the Lords had a clear and well defined duty to perform to themselves in this matter. In resisting the demand of the Government they were not resisting the verdict of the country, but the will of a single individual; they had exhausted all efforts at conciliation and compromise to give way now would be to sacrifice the independence of the Peers as well as the Church.

Earl Kimberley said Govt. could not give way. Earl Grey thought the words of the original preamble were offensive to the religious majority of Ireland and urged the Government to concur in the amendment. If the bill fell on account of its refusal to yield this point, it would be the fault of the Government. Lords Halifax, Clanricarde and Shaftesbury supported the Government.

Earl Granville protested against the language applied to the Government, and appealed to the Lords to support the Government in this grave and critical moment.

The House then divided on the motion of Earl Granville to restore the preamble, with the following result: for the motion, 95, against it, 173; majority against the Government, 78.

Earl Granville moved an adjournment in order that he might consult his colleagues.

At a late hour the House adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, last evening the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in full robes, presented a petition of the citizens of Dublin at the Bar, praying the House to support the endeavors now making to secure religious equality in Ireland.

AN OYATION TO GLADSTONE.

LONDON, July 21.—A short time after the division against the Government in the House of Lords had been declared, Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons. His appearance was a signal for a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm. Overt after cheer came from the liberal side of the House and business was entirely suspended.

THE PRESS ON THE ACTION OF THE LORDS.

The press to day is occupied with the subject of the vote in the House of Lords.

The Times is satisfied the bill may be carried this session if the principal agents on both sides divest themselves of the passions and prejudices by which they are influenced. The imminent peril is that the heat of parliament will be carried into the Cabinet and a hasty resolution be taken to defer the progress of the bill until another session to the destruction of the country, and the immeasurable peril of the Church.

The Star says the Lords have rushed upon the certain consequences of defying the national will. The division of last night has revoked the spirit in which the bill has been opposed from the first.

The Telegraph thinks the Lords have virtually settled the fate of the bill for this session of Parliament.

A new bill will be presented, more stringent in form, and it must be accepted. If anything was needed to damage the Church, and arouse the country to passionate resistance, the reckless debate of yesterday has furnished it. The nature of the course which the Ministers should adopt admits of no doubt.

The News considers the country in the midst of a crisis the Lords giving full swing to their reckless impulses, have rushed into collision with the Government, the Commons and the country. The duties and responsibilities of the country should be weighed by the Ministers with the calmness and confidence of men sure of an ultimate and speedy victory. The bill, when presented at the autumn session, will become law with great speed. The Lords will yet require to be threatened with the creation of new Peers to lead them to assent to a more stringent measure. They certainly will not be allowed to oppose themselves three times to the will of the nation. The country must decide whether an irresponsible debating society is to be allowed to interpose between it and its deliberate purposes, and its convictions constitutionally expressed.

FURTHER PRESSURE.

LONDON, 21.—In the House of Commons, last night a petition praying for the rejection of the amendments to the Irish Church Bill was presented, and received with loud cheers.

Mr. Milbank, the member for the North Riding of Yorkshire, wanted to know if it was competent for this House to demand an apology from the House of Lords for the language used by their Lordships, which was insolent to the Premier, and insulting to the dignity of the Commons.

The Speaker declared that the question was neither a point of order nor one of privilege. This

House was not cognizant of what passed in the House of Lords, and he decided that the question could not be entertained.

LONDON, July 23.—There was a full attendance of members and spectators in the House of Commons this evening. When Mr. Gladstone rose to speak he was greeted with great cheering. Under a heavy sense of responsibility but with profound satisfaction, he moved that the House agree to the amendments inserted yesterday, without exception or reservation. He called attention to the excision from the preamble of the words specifying the appropriation of surplus, but as the point was better indicated in the bill, he thought it would be invidious and unnecessary to require a theoretical and abstract declaration in the preamble. The reinsertion of the date of 1871 was not taken as the overtone of victory, but an indication of the joint and harmonious working of the Houses. He received other amendments which had met with objections, and said the substance of Government proposal had remained virtually unaltered. He asked the House to discard every word that might have been uttered tending to imbitter the question, and he apologized for any warmth of feeling that he might have shown. He congratulated the House for the satisfactory settlements which had been arrived at, and praised the ability and moderation with which the debates had been conducted by Earl Granville and Lord Cairns. He hoped the Disestablished Church would develop within her the qualities by which her great career would be marked out for her, and that God would speed her in her new career.

Sir Roundell Palmer, member for Richmond, approved the course which had been taken. It was honorable and fair to both sides. The point argued upon was one that all must accept. In case of an adverse decision we must bow to the superior force of those who control events, and when that time has come it is folly to refuse to see and acknowledge the fact. He thought the compromise was substantially concession by the Church, and concluded his speech with compliments to Gladstone on his tone and temper of debate.

Mr. Disraeli said that when difference between the Houses was only a matter of debate, he felt that delay in the matter was only doubtful advantage and might result in dissensions and difficulties of inconsiderable kind. Compromise was not unconstitutional surrender. The most essential points in the amendment had been assented to the thought that the House and country would deem compromise fair and just. He hoped that the present would be the last occasion when political circumstances would be dealt with by abstract principles. We had been on the eve of collision occasioned by a misunderstanding between the two Houses at a time when each had deported itself in a manner to show possession of confidence and satisfaction to the country. Surely all would hail with satisfaction and rapt with pleasure the settlement arrived at, which was satisfactory and statesmanlike.

After the conclusion of Mr. Disraeli's speech amendments were agreed to without division. The result was received with great cheering.

PURITY IN IRELAND AND ITS CAUSE.

From the Catholic Opinion.

A few numbers back a short article appeared in Catholic Opinion, quoted from the Scotsman, a Presbyterian journal, and headed "Statistics of Illegitimate Births." It gave some remarkable statistics on the large proportion of illegitimate births in Scotland as compared with Ireland. This Presbyterian writer also notices that even in Ireland the proportion is far greater in "semi-Presbyterian and semi-Scottish Ulster" than in "wholly Popish and wholly Irish Connaught," a fact which is surely pregnant with instruction for all candid persons who are disposed to judge of a system by its fruits.

There is one fact however of great importance bearing on the subject which seems to have escaped the notice of this writer, namely, that it is in a great degree to the much abused Confessional that the Catholics of Ireland owe their preservation from the scourge of impurity and its attendant train of evils.

A few years ago a distinguished Protestant writer published a work entitled "Memorandum made in Ireland in the Autumn of 1853," in the course of which he bears frequent and ungrudging testimony to the influence of the Confessional as an agent of purity. The writer was Dr. Forbes, one of Her Majesty's physicians. We transcribe some passages from his work, which we find quoted in the April number of the Dublin Review, pp. 437 & 8.

"At any rate," says Dr. Forbes, "the result of my inquiries is, that—whether right or wrong in a theological or rational point of view—this instrument of Confession is among the Irish of the humbler classes a direct preservative against certain forms of immorality at least" (vol. ii. p. 81.) "Among other charges preferred against Confession in Ireland and elsewhere, is the facility it affords for corrupting the female mind, and of its actually leading to such corruption."

So far from such corruption resulting from the Confessional, it is the general belief in Ireland—a belief expressed to me by many trustworthy men in all parts of the country, and by Protestants as well as Catholics—that the singular purity of female life among the lower classes there is, in a considerable degree, dependent on this very circumstance" (p. 83.) "With a view of testing, as far as was practicable, the truth of the theory respecting the influence of Confession on this branch of morals, I have obtained, through the courtesy of the Poor Law Commissioners, a return of the number of legitimate and illegitimate children in the workhouses of each of the four provinces of Ireland, on a particular day, viz., the 27th November, 1852. It is curious to mark how strikingly the results there conveyed correspond with the Confession theory; the proportion of illegitimate children coinciding almost exactly with the relative proportions of the two religions in each province; being large where the Protestant element is large, and small where it is small, &c." (p. 245.)

Surely facts such as these ought to suggest to some candid Protestant a new and very much improved edition of the "Confession Unmasked." While writing on this subject we may be allowed to quote the testimony of another Protestant, Mr. William Gilbert, who in an article published in Christian Work in Mar. 1864, states that, "while under the guidance of their priests, Irish women as a class enjoy, and with justice, a reputation for respectability of conduct unsurpassed, if equalled, by any women in the world."

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

To the Editor of the Irish Times.

Sir.—The Orange party in Ireland are constantly vapouring about the battle of the Boyne; and on Thursday last Lord Derby expatiating on the merits and claims of the Irish Protestants, said:—"These are men who, at the battle of the Boyne, vindicated the freedom of Ireland and the rights of the Protestant religion." Let us see, then, what share the Irish Protestants really had in this famous battle. The army by which it was won is thus described by Lord Macaulay in his most characteristic manner:—"William had under his command not 36,000 men born in many lands, and speaking many tongues.—Scarcely one Protestant Church, scarcely one Protestant nation, was unrepresented in the army which a strange series of events had brought to fight for the Protestant religion in the remotest island of the west. About half the troops were natives of England, Ormond was there with the Life Guards, and Oxford with the Blues. Sir John Lanier, an officer who had acquired military experience on the Continent, and whose precedence was held in high esteem, was at the head of the Queen's Regiment of Horse, now the 1st Dragoon Guards. There were Beaumont's foot, who had, in defiance of the mandate of

James, refused to admit Irish Papists among them, and maintained the military reputation of the Saxon race. There were—the two Tangle battalions, hitherto known only by deeds of violence and rapine, but destined to glory on the following morning in a long career of blood. Two fine English regiments, which had been in the service of the States General, and had often looked death in the face under William's leading, followed him in this campaign, not only as their General, but as their native King.—They now rank as the fifth and sixth of the line. The former was led by an officer who had no skill in the higher part of military science, but whom the whole army allowed to be the bravest of all the brave, John Cutts. The Scotch foot guards marched under the command of their countryman, James Douglas. Conspicuous among the Dutch troops were Portland's and Ginkell's Horse and Solmes' Blue Regiment consisting of 2,000 of the finest infantry in Europe. Germany had sent to the field some warriors sprung from her noblest houses—Prince George of Hesse Darmstadt, a gallant youth, who was serving his apprenticeship in the military art, rode near the King. A strong brigade of Danish mercenaries was commanded by Duke Charles Frederic of Wurtemberg. It was reported that of all the soldiers of William these were most dreaded by the Irish. For centuries of Saxon domination had not effaced the recollections of the violence and cruelty of the Scandinavian sea kings; and an ancient prophecy that the Danes would one day destroy the children of the soil was still repeated with superstitious horror. Among the foreign auxiliaries were a Brandenburg regiment and a Finland regiment. But in that great array as variously composed, were two bodies of men animated by a spirit peculiarly fierce and implacable, the Huguenots of France, thirsting for the blood of the French, and the Englishry of Ireland, impatient to trample down the Irish. . . . All the bold spirits of the unconquerable colony had repaired to William's camp. Mitchellburne was there, with the stubborn defenders of Londonderry, and Wolsey, with the warriors who had raised the unanimous shout of 'Advance' on the day of Newton Butler. Sir Albert Conyngham, an ancestor of the noble family whose seat now overlooks the field of battle, had brought from the neighborhood of Lough Erne a regiment of dragoons, which still glories in the name of Eniskillen, and which has proved on the shores of the Euxine that it has not degenerated since the day of the Boyne.—Macaulay's Works Vol 3, p. 289.

In round numbers, less than one-eight of the victorious army was composed of Irish Protestants. But, it may be said, they were foremost in the decisive battle for the cause which was pre-eminently their own. Unluckily, they were not. William crossed the river with the English troops not far from Drogheda. The Irish Protestants formed part of the centre under Schomberg, who were to cover the passage of the fords at Oldbridge. Schomberg gave the word, Solmes' Blues (Dutch) were the first to move. They marched gallantly with drums beating to the bank of the Boyne. Then the drums stopped, and the men, ten abreast, descended into the water; next plunged Londonderry and Eniskillen.

It would seem that Londonderry found the water too cold or the fire too hot, for old Walker, their new bishop, rushed into the river to animate his townsmen and was killed in the act of calling on them to behave like men. The Eniskilleners got across after the Dutch Blues and the French Huguenots but hardly in an active, effective, or collected condition. 'It was long remembered,' continues the historian, 'among the Protestants of Ulster that in the midst of the tumult William rode to the head of the Eniskilleners. "What will you do for me?" he cried. "This, by the way, sounds as if they had not yet done much." He was not immediately recognized,' adds Lord Macaulay, 'and one trooper, taking him for an enemy, was about to fire. William gently put aside the carbine. "What," said he, "do you not know your friends?" It is his Majesty,' said the Colonel. The ranks of sturdy Protestant yeomen set up a shout of joy. "Gentleman," said William, "you shall be my guards to-day. I have heard much of you. Let me see something of you." He did something of them, which turned out to be rather different from what he had heard. The Irish cavalry made their last stand at a house called Plottin Castle, about a mile and a half south of Oldbridge. There the Eniskilleners were repulsed with the loss of fifty men, and were hotly pursued, till William rallied them and turned the chase back. This was the sole check or repulse sustained by the victorious army after the passage of the river, so that all things considered, the Irish Protestants have about the same claim or title to the battle of the Boyne as les braves Belges to the battle of Waterloo.—Your very obedient servant, ANGLICANS.

June 20.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, LURGAN.—On Sunday last the new Catholic Church of St. Peter, at Lurgan, was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God by the Right Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Bishop of Down and Connor. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore. A collection was afterwards taken up, the collectors being—Lord Lurgan, Bernard Hughes, Esq., Belfast; Rev. L. Morgan, John Hancock, Esq.; Joseph Murphy, Esq.; Rev. J. Hughes, Portadown; George W. Macoun, Esq.; William Heron, Esq.; James Johnston, Esq.; Rev. Dr. McGivern, Newry &c. The collection amounted to £700. The late Lord Lurgan presented to the Catholics of Lurgan the ground on which the church and manse stand, and the present lord a present of ground for burying purposes rent free.

CARDINAL CULLON ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH QUESTION.—Cardinal Cullon delivered an address on the evening of the 3d inst., at the close of the session in the Catholic University. He renewed his protest against the non-recognition of the University of 5,000,000 of Catholics by the State, and complained that they were left to struggle for themselves while 500,000 of Anglican Protestants had the full control of one of the richest Universities in the world. They had not looked however, at the rejection of their claims as a reason for abandoning their rights. He added the following observations on the subjects of education and the Church question: "They ask for nothing but religious equality with others; they ask for Catholic education for Catholics, and being confident that this was right and necessary for the preservation of their faith, they could consent to nothing else—nothing less. No other measure would satisfy them; but, at the same time, they did not intend to interfere with others, or to prevent them from giving whatever education they wished to their children. While their hopes had not been realized, still one should admit that within the short space of time which had elapsed since the time he referred to their cause had made some progress and they had no very reason to expect that the University and Catholic education in general would obtain the recognition to which they had a right, and that Catholics would be put on a footing of equality with all other classes of their fellow citizens. Indeed their claims were so conformable with justice and equity, that in the end they must be triumphantly successful. [Applause.] That that had been the tendency for events during the past few months no one could deny. Had not the people of this great empire declared at the hustings that religious equality should be introduced into Ireland? Had not the House of Commons declared, by an immense majority, that that tendency which had been forced on them by the sword, confiscation and penal laws, and which had inflicted unheard-of evils in this country, should prevail no longer? It might be, indeed, that the House of Lords would not listen to the voice of the country, and that the Church Bill, prepared by the most liberal and enlightened states-

man of the age, would be mutilated in the upper House and rendered unworthy of the nation's acceptance; still the old fabric of ascendancy was ready to such a tottering state that even if they were to appoint this year their wishes must be satisfied if short time. [Hear, hear.] He might add that perhaps a little delay would bring them a fuller measure of justice than the higher branch of the Legislature was now willing to give them.' He pointed out the injurious effects of the exclusive system upon the cause of education and deprecated the mixed system as one of the worst modes of suppressing the religious and morals of Roman Catholics. He asked: "Who could their children, whose parents were toiling for morning till night, having neither time nor capacity to teach the truths of religion, learn the truth? Protestant teachers, while explaining the doctrines common to Christianity might impart many things contrary to the Roman Catholic faith. Then the Roman Catholic child did not his master either making the sign of the cross at a pointed time or going to mass, and he might as well have some shadow of reason. These practices are difficult to flash and blood; my master, who is a good man does not perform them, and I, not professing, he wiser or better will not submit to practices which he repudiates." Again every Roman Catholic sentiment was banished from the class-books, which failure alone might induce the scholar to think that there was nothing true or valuable beyond them.' He compared the system prevailing on the Continent and observed that hitherto the existence of religious ascendancy had precluded Roman Catholics from demanding their just rights in the matter of education but now the last keel of ascendancy was sounding and they might expect to see it shortly vanish from the land in which it had inflicted so many and several calamities.

Mr. McGuire, M.P., has resigned his seat in the Cork Town Council. The municipal body are about to present him with an address.

Mr. James Duffy has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the City of Dublin.

A young man named McKnight was drowned while bathing in the sea at Warrenpoint. The deceased was a baker and resided in Newry.

Dublin, July 19.—Mr. Washburnton, the High Sheriff of Queen's County, while on his way to attend the Assizes, was fired at from the roadside and seriously wounded. The assassin has not yet been discovered.

A telegram from Cork states that another collision took place between the mob and the police on Sunday night. Two policemen attempted to stop a row the mob commenced throwing stones, and the police, with fixed bayonets, prepared to charge. The mob then dispersed. The police arrested the ringleader and two men who attempted to rescue him.—They were sentenced on Monday to two months imprisonment.

Infamatory placards have been posted in Downpatrick and the neighborhood. On Friday night, early on Saturday, two large placards were posted on the County-house, containing the words 'Rope of the Union! 'Death to Rome! 'Down with the Government! 'Long live the Orangemen!'

The Right Hon. Baron Deasy took his seat in the Crown Court of Drogheda, on Monday, at eleven o'clock, when he was presented with a pair of white gloves by William Whitworth, Esq., High Sheriff emblematic of the absence of crime in the town.—His Lordship addressed the grand jury, congratulating them on this happy state of things, and then discharged them.

The weather during the entire of this week has been most favorable to the crops, and the cereals and potatoes have wonderfully improved within the past eight or ten days. The hay-cutting has made rapid progress throughout the country, and should the present fine weather continue, it is hoped that the harvest will not be more than a week later than last year.

The death of Lord Castlemaize took place in London on Tuesday morning. His Lordship was born in Nov. 1791, and was in his 73rd year. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Captain Richard Hancock. The deceased nobleman was a Representative Peer of Ireland, a conservative, and voted against the second reading of the Church Bill. By his death the Vice-Lieutenancy of the County of Westmeath becomes vacant.

We understand that Mr. Joyce has in the press a work 'On the Origin and History of Irish Names and Places,' which will be ready about the middle of this month. In this work most of our principal local names—including those of counties, parishes, towns, townlands, mountains, lakes, rivers, etc., will be explained, and the various causes that originally led to their formation, investigated. The subject is a new and interesting one; and we have reason to believe that Mr. Joyce's book will prove both an attractive and a valuable addition to our literature.—Nation.

THE VACANT EXCHIEFER MASTERSHIP.—For the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Corry Lowry, there are between forty and fifty candidates—the Irish Bar and the Incorporated Society of Solicitors being pretty equally represented. Nothing has been as yet definitely arranged, but the proposal is not unfavorably considered by the Government to confer the appointment on Mr. Pigo, the Chairman of the West Riding of York, and nearly related to Chief Baron Pigo. Mr. Waters a connection of Lord Chancellor O'Hagan, succeeding to the Chairmanship which Mr. Pigo's promotion would vacate. There is another lucrative appointment—Deputy Judge Advocate General—at the disposal of the Government, and in all probability it will be conferred on an Irish member of the English Bar.—Irish Times.

John McKenna was tried at the Louth Assizes, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, for the murder of James Clarke, on the occasion of the last Monaghan election, and acquitted. It will be remembered that the prisoner shot the deceased during a quarrel in the Commercial-room of Campbell's Hotel, Monaghan. His defence which the verdict of the jury has ratified was that he found it necessary to use his pistol for the preservation of his own life. Mr. Butt, Q.C., ably defended the prisoner, and maintained that the crime was one of 'justifiable homicide' with which the jury concurred. In consequence of the quashing of the jury panel, McKenna although now pronounced innocent of the charge alleged against him, has suffered imprisonment since November last.

MORE POLICE DOINGS IN CORK.—A respectable grocer and spirit dealer in Cork, Mr. David Fitzgerald, was recently summoned before the magistrates of that city, by an acting constable named Duffy, for a breach of the Spirit License Act. The officious policeman entered the house of Mr. Fitzgerald at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 22d June, and found the proprietor entertaining, in his own drawing-room a few private friends amongst whom was Mr. S. J. Meany. The evidence of the constable, in whose name the summons had been issued, was obviously insufficient to prove the charge against Mr. Fitzgerald, and the case was therefore dismissed.—Abridged from the Cork Examiner.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—The Clonmel Chronicle reports that as Dr. W. Bradshaw, brother of the gentleman who was murdered at Cappawhite, was entering his house in the town of Tipperary the other day, he was followed by two men, who hurled large stones with great force at him. He had a narrow escape of being severely injured, one of the missiles having struck the woodwork of the parlor near where he was entering. He ran into the house, armed himself with a revolver, and returned with two of his men, and pursued the assailants. Finding that he could not overtake them he discharged the revolver at them, but after passing through the town they got into the fields and escaped unhurt.