## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE \_\_\_\_ AUGUST 21, 1868.

男子的特别的学校在教师的人们是是有些人们是有些人们有些人的人们是是有些人们不是有什么,你是不是你们的你的人,你们还是没有了的人,你们不是你们的我们是你的你?"他们是他的人们,你们是不是你们是不是是你们

publican in Ballybay, surrendered himself to the olice on a charge of manslaughter, as detailed by himself to the following effect :- It appears Orowe was out, and, having returned about balf-past nine in the morning, and not finding his breakfast ready as usual, he proceeded to his wife's apartment and taxed her with not having it ready. She, having charge of an infant, replied that she was obliged to take care of the child, and could not attend to that and household duties. In reply, Crowe struck her a blow. She returned the blow by striking him with a plate, and in the heat of passion, he gave her a violent kick in the region of the stomach which prostrated her at once, and from the effects of which she died on the same morning.

We understand that a document signed by a number of cesspayers in the barony of Tinnabinch, stating that they consider Mr. Richard Moore, Mountmelick. one of the best road contractors in the Barony, and that roads kept in repair by him. though not certified for, were second to none in the County, was presented to the Queen's County Grand Jury during bas the most to give away generally has the largest the transaction of the fiscal business last week -[Leinster Expres July, 25th.

At about twelve o'clock, P. M., on July 15, Wednesday night, an outrage of the most daring character, was perpetrated in Nass. From information we have just received on the most reliable authority, it appears as Mr. Seed, Crown Solicter for County of Kildare, was engaged speaking to Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Dames, another gentleman of the bar in the drawingroom of Mr Richard O'Oallaghan woolen draper, a stone was flung through the window, shievering the glass, the splinters of which struck the lip of Mr. Montgomery, but without further injury to any of the gentleman present .-Leinster Express.

Tuesday, July 21, a young man named William James Oraig, sged 25 years, of Newtownlimavady woolen draper, accompanied by Dr. Albert Lane, of same place, went to bathe at Downbuil. It appears that the Doctor was an expert swimer, and having gene seme distance, he found on his return that Mr. Craig, who had attempted to follow him, had gone down and was drownded. About the same time a young man named Thomas Gault, from near Newtownlimavaily, was drowned while bathing at the Castle rock Station in presence of his mother .-Northern Whig.

CONFIGATED July 26.-To day the Royal Irish constabulary made a great " haul" on paper bags at the house of Mr. Patrick Maher, grocer, &c , in this town. The bags bore, together with the usual advertisement of a grocer, the emb'ematic sign of Ireland, the harp and shamrock, for which reason the bags deserve confiscation at the bands of the Royal Irish Constabulary. It is singularly remarkable that the several ladies now wearing the same insignia in their broaches are not made amenable to the law for so doing. Perhaps a bint in time would spare them some trouble, as the R.I.O. seems to be on the alert about such matters. Mr. Duffy, the publisher, if he should have any such thing as the barp" empellishing the works of Ireland, ought at once to remove such, and, if nothing better can be substituted, to have a neat gost's head and horns instead. I venture to say that such would not be looked after by the R.I. C--Correspondent of Freeman.

## New hay is selling in Kilkenny at £3 per ton.

Mr. Foley, of Graigue, sent to our office on Friday, a potatce of the flounder species. grown on his lands at Sleety, weighing two and a half pounds, which. we must say, is the largest we have yet seen. He also sent a sample of Tartary cats, grown on the same land, measurine 7 feet 2 inches, the head alone being 11 inches in length .. [Carlow Post.

Petroleum bas been discovered, it is reported, in County Monaghan.

A man named Cornelius Doherty, aged 95 years, and his wife, aged 80 years, applied for out-door relief at the Killarney Union on the grounds of age and infirmity. The guardians being divided on the matter, a division was taken with the result favorable to the applicants. The sum of 3s was granted to both, who belong to the Coolies. to which division they were chargeable-[Trales Chronicle.

Mary Galigan, wife of a brickmoulder, was put forward by sub-constable Woods, at the Limerick Oity Police Court, on July 24th, charged with at to enileptic fits, and mbject having been summoned by a neighboring woman for some dispute she made the attempt upon her life. pretched woussu quired looking after. The prisoner, who had nothing husband. A melancholy case of drowning took place at Mallow, on July 23rd, in the Blackwater. A young man, eighteen years of age, named John Barrett, who was the only son of an industrious man, in the employment of Sir Bichard De Burgho, Bart., went after his day's labor under the burning sun to cool himself by a bath in the river which flows quite close to the demesne. Not being a practical swimmer. he un-cautionsly went beyond his depth, and was drowned, there being no person to give an alarm or afford as sistance - [Eraminer.

On July 15th, a man named James Crowe. a small | and our people free of crime in whatever position they may find themselves in the political scale .--Mayo Telegraph.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION - [BELAND'S DUTY. The old varliament has met for the last time, after an existance of about three years, and after lingering for a few weeks more, it will be numbered with the things of the past. Let loose from their senatorial labours, the members are hastening to their homes; some to seek re election no more; and others to meet their friends, and struggle for a seat in the new parliament. The list of voters will some come under revision and about the middle of November the empire will recound with the din of political strif-Tory contending with Liberal, and Liberal with Tory. As we stated some months since, we do not think that the new House of Commons will differ much from the old one. The honest map of limited income will, in many instances, be cast aside for the

wealthy and stopid aspirant. There is power in henest principle; and power in useful knowledge. but, unfounately, most men love gold, and he who number of followers. If the electors of the empire acted wisely, they would reverse the usual practices at elections, and strive to return honest men of moderate means, and then they might expect better legislation and better government. The rich despise the poor; and if they do an act of jastice, they fling it to them as they would throw a bone to a dog. The English democracy bave been sorely dealt with by the rich men they have been returning to pariiament They pressed them sorely with texation, that everything might be done in aristocratic style, and places and sinecures provided for wealthy idlers. They will never get rid of this expensive system until they change their legislators and s'nd men to parliment who will lighten the expenses of the army and navy, and labor with enconomy to reduce the taxes from 70.000 0001 to 50,000 0001 a TEAT. In Ireland the electors will require to be cantious in selecting their candidates. But above all things lot them avoid as much as possible the plausible Whig, who will tell them that everything must go wrong ti'l the Liberals are restored to power. Such characters, are Ireland's worst enemies. Indeed they think Ireland consists of nothing but the men who are ever looking for honours and situations. No body else is worth notice; and so when the Tories are in power, this is the class who cry out against them, because whilst Tories remain in office there is no chance of getting a soug birth or a coveted bon n. They ignore the people altogether, except when they make use of them, to further their own ends, and then they fling them back into their misery, caring little of what becomes of them, until they require their services again. We there fore, warn the people to be on their guard against such characters, and take care to spoil their game wherever they can Let it be Ireland's duty to select none but honest candidates, who are neither Whigs or Tories, and who will follow neither party, unless when it is acting properly. We say this be-cause in some time Mr Gladstone will obtain office, and when he gains that position he may not be the same man he is to-day. He may forget, as the English Liberals have freequently forgotten, the principles he has professed out of office, and should such an event come to pass, the Irish members should have the will and the honest manliness to expel bim from power. This is our advice to the elec-tors of Ireland. Let them not be too bas'y in selecting their candidates; but in any event let them be certain to pledge them not to support Gladstone, should he become false to Ireland, or neglect to

treat the land, the church and education questions in a sound and just manner. If this is not done, there is no use in having an election at all. Memb ers of parliament belonging to this country sh uld reflect the national feelings. They should not sustain a cabinet that refuses to redress our wrongs. To to'erate such a government would be treason to the country. It is now in the power of the electors to correct all the abuses which have disfigured the rea presentation of Ireland in the past. It is their duty to exercise this power wisely, and every honest man in the land hopes they will perform that duty in a noble and courageous manner.- [Dundalk Democratic.

A new trade has sprung up on the wild western cosst of Ireland, and this year the hardy fishermen of Kilkee and the neighboring coasts, aided by the skilful services of the many sporting gentlemen who tempting to commit suicide by strangling herself in her own room in Mary street. It appeared that the occupation in choosing the fine-plumaged sen-gulls stitutional Government not only flerced Ireland by which, in countless flocks, frequent the gigantic over taxation, but drained the people of their sub-cliffs. The birds sell at two shilling a pair, and we stance by absenteeism, and by a cumpingly devised are informed that during the early part of the week The constable said it was the second attempt of the one cance returned from its shooting expedition with kind the prisoner had made, and he thought she re. no fewer than two hundred ' head of game' if we may be permitted to use the expression. It is no to say for herself. was released with a caution, and uncommon thing for the fishermen to realise a sum given in charge to a woman who undertook not to of from two to three pounds daily. Should this lose sight of her till she saw her in the custody of her { continue, however much we might regret the result, it is pretty clear that sea-gulls will become as rare at Kilkee as the dodo itself -[Clonmel Chronicle.

quite sufficient warning to the authorities to take roper steps for the preservation of the peace. They might have easily conjectured that the Orangemen

ardour, make their way to the town, in order to some new one. show the Papists that the, were neither in dread of them nor of the law. But no measures to prepare for such an event seem to have apprehended no danger, and the police seem to have been totally off their guard. At five o'clock in the evening the sounds of fife and drum were heard at the outskirts of Monaghan. The Orangemen were approaching, but still the authorities, and the guardians of the peace made no motion to stop the inviders of the town. On they went with benuers flying, and the very centre of the tows. The Oatholics, appoyed and insulted by this Orange display, could not restrain themselves; and they rushed on the Orange party ; ecattered them like a flock of sheep ; and the runaways made towards their lodge, from which shots were fired, and soon blood began to flow. --Surely such an exhibition as this should not have been tolerated. Where were the authorities? What were they doing ? Surely the sounds of fife and drum, and the party tunes should have reached the ears of all who were in the town of Monaghan. But, strange to say, the Orangemen appared to have attracted no notice from those paid to preserve the peace. And is this fact to attract no notice from the government. Will Lord Abercorn tot order an inquiry into this strange circumstance? Will be not send some one to Monaghan to secertain what the authorities were doing whilst the Orangemen were entering the place, and playing party tunes through the streets? If he does, his lordship will be discharging an important duty, or it is as necessary to ascertain why this Orange display was permitted, as to inquire into the transactions that took place in the Diamond and in Dublin street. We wonder very much that the Catholics of Monaghan have not asked for such an inquiry Why did they not prepare a memorial on the subject, and after getting it exten-sively signed, forward it to Dublin Castle? It was their duty to have done so, because we thick that if the authorities of Ulster had done their duty, the scenes we have all heard of would not have taken place. We do not charge the authorities of Mon-ghan with having winked at this Orange display, but it is due to the public to ascertain where they were, and what they were doing, when this outrage on Oatholic feeling was being perpetrated. We call, then, upon the government to have this matter investigated, that the public may learn how an Orange procession was permitted to enter the town f Monaghan with banners flying, and its band play ing party tunes. - [Dundalk Democrat.

Mr. Alderman M Swiney presided this week at a meeting of the National Association of Ireland. Ha expressed himself very gratified to find that the Cardinal Archbishop was convalescant, 'for,' said Mr. M Swiney, 'at any time his loss would have heen a serious one to the county, as well as to the Oburch. but at the present time it would indeed have been a national calamity ' The chairman next exported his hearers to demand the rescind of the corporation rote which secures the Mayoralty of Dublin to Wr. Vokes Mackay for the ensuing year. The R.v. Mr. Boylan P. P. Crosserlough, moved the following resolution: That the claims of the tenant-farmers of Ireland to have their rights recognised by prompt and liberal legislation abould be kept constantly before the publie mind, and should secure the strenuous advocacy fevery candidate for the people's suffrages at the approaching election.' In the course of a lergthy speech Mr. Boylan said that in dealing with the agricultural classes ' the policy of the English Government is to make ejectment easier and cheaper, clear the soil of Irishmen, drive away the farming classthat class who pay taxes, supply soldiers, sustain the earned professions, purchase manufacturer, and up hold all the great interests of all classes in the com munity,' The Freeman says that ' the rev. and truiv eloquent gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and long continued applause' Mr. Denneby, who supported the resolution, said that one of the claims the association had upon the country was that. it afforded means of giving forcible expression to the wants and wiskes of the people.' We quote from his speech :- ' Even Russian despotism never tried to drain Poland of its wealth and capital in order to

party of Orangemen amusing themselves about two | July was a glorious day for the Catholics of Glenmiles distant. A child might have deemed that fact gairn, Scotland. On that day their old chapel, quite sufficient warning to the authorities to take which had stood for many long years a poor and rude structure, and which for a considerable time had been the only Catholic chapel in the Northern would, when heated by drink and full of martial District sinking to decay, gave place to a very hand-

CONVERSION .- Dr. J. Cookesley, M. D., who for many years past has been known as an eminent physician at Boologue-sur-Mer, was recived into the Haly Catholic Church on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Father Thomas Law of the London Oratory.

The Paris Liberte publishes in conspicuous type, and under the beading 'Latest Intelligence,' this statement :- Our London correspondent makes us acquain ed with the following fact, which appears to bard playing insulting tunes. They passed the us worthy of attention : 'Dr. Pusay, bead of the Market House and soon entered the Diamond, the Anglican Church party which bears his name, has just shjared the Anglican faith and been converted to Roman Catholicism. This example has been im-mediately followed by Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury, who has also gone over to Catholiciam, giving up sn income of £5 000 a year,' The Siecle which reproduces the news, expresses the opicion that there is no probability of the latter example beiog imitateo.

> LOBD NAFIER AT WOOLWICH. - Lord Napier of Magdala was entertained at Woolwich on the 25th by the corps of Royal Artillery. Major-General Warde, the commandant of the garrison, presided. Lord Napier, in response to the toast of his health. spoke highly of the services of Colonel Milward during the Ab ssinian campaign, and baving mentioned the names of several artillery officers to whom bis thanks were due, bis lordship referred to the assistance rendered by the navy; The seamen had made light of all their difficulties, and throughout the expedition had been cheerful and contented. It was satisfactory to know that the British army had lefs Abyesinia with a better prospect of peace and with more hope of its advancing in civilization than when they entered the country. They did all they could by example and persuasion to incite the chiefs to cultivate the arts of civilized nations, to live at peace with each other, and to promote the welfare of the people. They found them a very interesting race, professing to be Christians, with a creed much resembling our own. There was a simplicity in their religion which was very touching. They had a degree of organization in their churches which it was pleasing to witness. They possessed a well es tablished priesthood, and a strong sense of real re ligion and they appeared to him about as good Christians as we had in England. They sometimes did wrong; but every one did the same, and if they took a debior and creditor account of them, the Abyssinians would be found pretty much the same as the people at home.

> MARRIAGE OF MOLLE. PATTI -For some time at least one of the most engaging and accomplished vocalists and actresses known to the generation is lost to the stage-she may be even lost to it allogether. Mille. Adelina Patti was yesterday married to the Marquis de Caux, a French nobleman connected with the Imperial Court. Long before 11 o'clock the Roman Catholic Church of Clapham Common, belonging to the Redemptorist community, was crowded to excess, and many well known faces were to be recognized there. Signore Mario, Madam Grisi, Mr. Gye, Mr. Costa, Mr. Augustus Herris, and Signor Tagliafico were among those present. When the ceremony had been performed hy the officiating clergy the Hon. and Very Rev. Father Plunkett, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Burke and Cleary, the civil contract was signed in the vestry, the French Ambassador. Prince de la Tour d' Auvergne. and Mr. Mure acting as a wittnesses on the part of the bridegroom, and the Duke of Mauchester and Mr. Costa on the part of the bride. The bridesmaids were Mdles, Zavzy, Louisa Lauer, Maria Marris and Rita (a daughter of Signor Mario). Mass was perfoomed at the conclusion of the ceremony ;- [London Times 30th.

DEATH OF LCRD CRANWORTH. - The death of Lord Cranworth has deprived the Upper House of a most were sent down to the scene of the disturbance. which by this time was at its height, the whole of active and aseful member, and one whose services the highest court of appeal can now ill afford to lose. Sandgate from end to end being densely crowded with people. The police used their trunchoons freely Within nine months the number of law lords has amongst the ringleaders; but the murderous weapons been diminished by four, for between October 1867 and July 1863, Lords Brougham, Cranworth, Kingsof the Irish, which they wielded with great force, rendered several of the officers almost powerless down and Wensleydale have tean removed by death. before a sufficient staff of men arrived to put an end Practically the appellate business of their lordships to the riotous proceedings. Oaptain Sylvester, chief house is now left to the Lord Chaucellor, and Lords Chelmsford, Colonsay, and Westbury, for Lord St. constable, came down, and, acting under his directions, the police ultimately succeeded in dispersing Leonards, now in his £8:h year, has withCrawn from public life, and Lord Romilly finds ample occupation the Irish, who were driven into the lanes and passages Several of the principals were apprehended in the Rolls Court and at the sittings of the Judicial and taken to the Ougeburn police station Police-Committee of the Privy Council. Lord Cranworth constable Jeffrey found Kelly, the man who was had perhaps a more varied experience in the courts of law and equity than any of our living legal aurescued in the first instance concealed in a closet up thorities. As Solicitor General from 1835 to 1839 he some stairs, and got him taken to the police station without any further interference on the part of his had a large Chancery practice; then he sat for eleven JEARS AS A common law judge in the Court of Exchequer. Mext he was a Vice-Chancellor, afterfriends. The police van was sent down to the Onseburn, and the prisoners were conveyed is the Manors wards Lord Justice of Appeal, and twice Lord Chan -Police station - [Newcastle Chronicle. cellor of Great Britain. He died, after an illness of BURNING MOUNTAINS IN MONMOUTHSHIRE - For the only three days, in the 78th year of his age Like past fortnight the Mynydd Maen Mountain lying behis predecessors, Kingsdown and Weneleydale, his tween Cwmbran and Crumlin, Monmouthshire, has title becomes extinct. - [London Daily News. been on fire, and up to Tuesday columns of smoke in English paper says .- The tropical heat which were observable several miles distant. Efforts have has lately prevailed is rapidly running up the morbeen made to stay the ravages of the fire by digging tality returns. In the fourteen large towns in the trenches around, but they have proved of little avail. More than a mille in length of the surface is already United Kingdom the rate has steadily increased week burnt, and the showers of the last week, instead of by week since the beginning of June. The increase bas been greatest in London, Liverpool, Manchester. checking the fire, tended rather to increase the con-Birmingham, and Sheffield, and has been almost enbustion. The Rhymney and Twm Balwn Mountains have also caught fire in several places. As the tirely due to the prevalence of summer diarrhous, children forming the greater part of the sufferers .-drought continues further devastation is apprehend. ed, and nothing but a heavy fall of rain can check The drought throughout England has been produc tive of serious results. In several parts of the the progress of the borning element. country miles of moors and commons have been on STRANGE CUNDUCT OF A CLEIGYMAN .- The case of fire for some time past. Hundreds of acres are daily Kingdon and another v. Rooke came before the laid desolate, and sheep walks and grouse covers London Probate Court on Saturday. The plantiffs. have been destroyed. Cattle are dying in many as executors, propounded the will of the Rev. Obarles Rooke, who died in November, 1867. Decensed, who places through want of water. was ordained in 1827, was soon after appointed to a THE ATTACK ON THE CHURCH AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE .- The business of the assizes for the Hundred living in Exeter diocese; subsequently a verdict for of Salford was opened on Wednesday. Mr. Justice £100 damages was returned in an action against him for seduction, and the Ecclesiastical Court deprived Hannon presided in the criminal court, and in charging the grand jury said he regretted that e him of his benefices. This caused isolation from his perusal of the calerdar led him to tear that the duties friends, and he formed a scheme for the conversion of the Jews, and declared that he had a divine comof the grand jury would be both long and arduous; misson to bring them within one fold- He assumed for it exhibited a sad catalogue of crime of every the title of restorer general and king of kings. degree, from murder downward. There were some CASES-very numerous indeed-of risting and ristons Afterwards he claimed to the royal supremacy of attacks upon buildings, particularly upon the Roman England, and warned the officials of Exeter, from the Catholic chapel at Ashton-under-Lyne. These conmayor down to the coroner, that he would fine them stituted a large section of the cases which would £100,000 for delay in recognising his authority. He ordered them to recognize him as his most sacred Majesty Charles the Third, and he periodically come before them. It appeared that there was a great state of excitement in the town of Ashtonissued royal proclamations, against vice, swearing, inder-Lyne, and the population appeared to have and drinking, the last being a charge for which he civided itself into two hands, of which one seemed to himself had to answer before the bishop. He adverhave been called the Irish mob, and the other the English mob. Their feelings appear to have become tised his religeous views in the newspapers; and thus became the most remarkable man in Devonshire. greatly excited, and very grievous acts were com-He married the defendant in 1829. They separated mitted on both sides. It appeared to be clear that many persons were armed with deadly weapons. in 1831, and the cohabition was never renewed. By an earlier will be left all he had to a son who Several persons were injured, and on one of the days died in 1852. By the will in dispute, made shortly during which these disturbances continued, an atbefore his death, he devided his property £16,000, betack was made upon a Roman Catholic chapel .tween his nonhew and nieces, leaving only £50 to There could be no doubt whatever, therefore, upon his wife, whose fortune was settled upon herself. these things being proved, that it would be estab-For the plantiffs it was contended that the deceased's lished that a riot had taken place in that town on these days, because to constitute a riot it was only conduct arose from notoriety, but notbwithstanding the extravagance of his language, he had no delunecessary that three or more persons should have met together under such circumstances as to excite sions. His invariable answer to remonstrances was, When I give thirteen pooce for a shilling call me terror among well-disposed persons, by reason of mad.' Counsel (Sir R. Collier) contended that, their conduct, or because they were in possession of even if delusions existed on certain subjects, it deadly weapons, as many of those persons were. The question the grand jury would have to consider would be only partial insanity. Before the case had concluded a compromase was arranged between was, whether in such case it was likely to be made the parties, who agreed that a verdict should be taken for the will. The jury accordingly gave out that the persons accused were actually engaged in the disturbance, or aided in creating terror. The a verdict for the plaintiffs, and the court pronounced charge of attempting to demolish a Roman Catholic enjoy. May our criminal calendars always be blanks July, the market day of the town, that there was a lof the Immaculate Conception, on Thursday, the 16th chapel was a much more serious affair, because it l for the will propounded by them.-[Post.

constituted a felonious offence. The grand jury would have to consider whether or not the persons collected together on this occ-sion had an intention to demolish the building. It was not sufficient that they should have intended to demolish it, and to render it unsit to be used for the purposes for which it had been designed in order that the charge should amount to a felony or not. If it did not, the persons accused would be open to the charge of rioting and injuring a building. So that if the grand jury did not come to the conclusion that there was an intention to demolish the building, the prisoners would be liable to the minor charge. It was greatly to be regretted that they should be called upon to investigate offences arising out of excitement of this kind. He could not recollect, from the depositions, which party began the fray, and it was obvious for the purposes of the court it was of no importance, because whatever was the order of the events, the crime was the same. Nor was he sure that there was any great utility between those persons who sought to stimulate national antipathies, and to stir up strife between different persons, or those who incited to open outrage by insults offered to the religion or another party. Let it be their endeavor to show that the law was designed to afford equal protection to the innocent, and to award equal punishment to the guilty, whether they were English or Irish, Roman Catholics or Protestants

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LATE HOURS .- The London Review calls for some check on the late hours which prevail in fashionable society. Could not Sir Richard Mayne issue a proclamation to the effect that all people who give dances must close their establishments at one or two o'clock ? A public boon would be conferred on two much aggrievel classes, chaperones and young men. A raid hy the police on some Duchess's ball-room at 2 s.m. would be quite refreshing, and create a most welcome and delightful sensation. What would be more charming interesting than to find among the police intelligence in the Times that Lady Anna Sophoniabs had been summoned before the magis. trates for that she did permit her house to be open at unlawful hours (viz., 2 a.m.) for the purpose of dancing; which said dancing, at that hour in the morning, is considered by the Legislature to be conlucive to the abbreviation of life amongst the aged, the cause of pale and faded cheeks to the young of the fair sex, and amongst the men highly detrimental to the due performance of their duties as citizens and men of the world?

SERIOUS RIOT AT NEWCASTLE .- On Monday evening an alarming riot took place in Sandgate, News castle which resulted in several policemen being seriously injured. For the last four or five days, Sergeant Young, who is at present officiating for Mr Superintendent Thomas Scott, at the Ouseburn police station, has found it necessary to caution the officers on duty in Sandgate to he on their guara, in consequence of the disorderly proceedings of some of the Irish portion of the inhabitants of that locality; and it was apprehended that they were waiting for a favorable opportunity for an attack upon the police. About half past five last evening an Irishman named Thomas Kelly was taken into custody by two officers for disorderly conduct, about the centre of Sandgate where a large number of Irish people were assembled. No sooner had the officers secured their prisoner than they were set upon by his countrymen, who assaulted them, and succeeded in rescuing Kelly, who made his escape from the crowd. Several other officers came to the assistance of their comrades, but the Irish were too powerful for them for, having possessed themselves of pokers, hammers and other weapons, the rioters, for a considerable time, spread terror smongat the more peaceful inhabitants, many of whom, as far as they were able, assisted the police. Police constables Richard Ions and Nicholas Buglas were both severely cut and bruised, Ions especially being very seriously injured about the head, and they were carried into different public houses in order that they might be kept out of the way until they could te removed without fear of further danger. Bergeast Young telegraphed from the Ouseburn to the Manors police-station for assistance, and a number of officers

The oldest inhabitant of the Belfast workhouse (Thomas Entwistle) died on the morning of the 19th July at the advanced age of 96 years.

About three o'clock A. M , on July 19th, a fire broke out in a house in Wheelbarrow lane, Waterford, caused by a candle lighting alongeide the bed falling down and setting fire to the staw. The house was soon in flames, and an old woman, named Mrs. Hayden, was nearly suffocated before she was rescued; she was annointed by Father McGrath, and attended by Dr. Jackman, who sent her to hospital. The high constable (Mr. Pallis) and the King street constabulary were on the spot soon after the fire began, and by their united exertions got it under and dragged the furniture out-[Waterford Citizan.

A camp of gipsies-quite a novelty in Ireland-is just now located in Belfast. They number shout 30, and on Sunday a Presbyterian minister addressed them on a suitable subject. Several of the troope thanked him for his kindness. They must belong to the 'upper ten' of Bohemia, for it appears by a local paper that their couches are covered with rich rugs, and the floors of their tents with handsome carpetings.

The greatest activity prevails throughout Ireland to secure proper representatives of the people at the coming election.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to be made Duke of Ulster.

Mayo Assizzs. - Thanks to the good conduct of our Obristian people, the business at our Assiz's which terminated on Monday, had nothing either startling or sepsational to commend to the perusal of those who are in the habit of reading the English papers. It is a proud reflection that, despite the accumulated wrongs heaped upon our people, they shan crime and precerve their character from the Blain of offences that blacken that of their hereditary oppressors. They have none of the safeguards of Constitutional liberty that hedge round their Scotch and English fellow subjects; and yet, while the English and the Scotch calandar reck with crimes the most appalling, theirs is a blank. Surely, such a people that of any other in Europe. Certainly, the absence of crime is the surest sign that they are deserving of the liberty which the virtuous are sure in the end to it was known in the town of Monaghan on the 13th

The Limerick assizes closed on Saturday, three days earlier than the time contemplated in the circuit arrangements. This stortness of the assizes was chiefly attributed to the almost complete absence of criminal business.

THE PROTESTANT NORTH .- The Orangemen are in the babit of talking of the 'Protestant North,' and this and that Protestant county, but in only four of the nine counties does Protestantism preponderate, while in one of the four - Armagh-the difference in favor of Protestantism is only four thousand in a population of 190,000. In 'the Protestant County of Fermanagh,' the total population, according to the last census, was 105.763, and of these 54,791 were Catholics! In Enniskillon Catholics exceed Protestant by one-third. The total population of the borough is 5,816, of whom 3,263 are Catholics. And they talk of Protestant Eaniskillen and Pio testant Fermanah! In Down and Antrim only Protestants preponderate. They are about two to one, but the Oatholic element is powerful in both. Londonderry is another Protestant county, but in a population of 184,000 the Catholics number 83,000. Tyrone is another eminently Protestant chire, and vet Oatholics there predominate by 31,000, while in Cavan, Donegal, and Monaghan, there are nearly four to one!

THE ORANGE OUTRAGE AT MONAGHAN. - At the Monaghan petty sessions, on Tuesday last it was intended to enter into an investigation of the late O:ange outrage in that town, in which a young man named Hughes was brutally shot, and several others wounded. There were professional men present on behalf of the Catbolics, and also on the part of the Orangemen; and the government were represented by Mr. Hamill, Q C., and Mr. Parkinson Crown Solicitor, who attended to watch the proceedings. But as a very bitter feeling exists in the locality, it was thought prudent to adjourn the investigation for a forthight. In any observations we may make on the subject, it is not our intention to add to that bitterness ; nor do we intend to allude in any shape to the conduct of the person who, it is alleged, shot unfortunate Hughes, and who is at present in custody. But we think that we would not be discharging our duty to the public, if we did not state to the government that which has been adjourned, should be instituted. There are megistrates in the locality of Monaghan, and a force of constabulary in the town. If a party of Fenians had been sporting themselves a mile or two from Monaghan, on any day, we are certain that these magistrates and this police force would be on the qui vive, and anxious to lay hold of the Fenians, or pounce upon them and scatter them cannot remain long in a position inferior to in all directions. Many men, look upon Orangemen as worse enemies of peace and order than any other disaffected party in the country. Be this as it may,

banking system through which 'rish capital was drawo away to be risked in English speculations." The chairman received a vote of thanks.-[London Tablet.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING AT SALFORD - His Grans the Archbishop as we learn from the Pail Mall Gazette) attended a meeting on Wednesday night at Salford, which was held to raise funds for the restoration of the Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury at Rome. Dr Manning declared that St. Thomas diad in defence of the law

of England. As an Englishman he stood for the law of the land against the most atrocious, corrupt, and opp essive exercise of royal prerogative by one whom no English historian weuld venture to defend. The first article of Magoa Charta was ' The Church shall That embodied and expressed the enjoy its liberty." very cause for which St. Thomas laid down his life. In touching upon that he (Archbishop Manning) could not avoid saying - not in a contrors sial, much less in a political spirit - that St. Thomas resisted the excess of royal power interfering with the freedom of religion and conscience. Take one greatex imple - the King claimed that no one should be put out of the Church, by spiritual authority, without his leave. Why, the Wesleyars would not acknowledge that Another point was that in the election of bishops the persons should be chosen by his recommendation. He would not say that the Free Kirk of Scotland would not tolerate that, out even the Establishment would not tolerate it. The truth was that they had come to a time when the people of England end of Scotland had literally vindicated for themselves the very principle of spiritual liberty for which St. Thomas suffered. He said guardedly, the people of England and Scotland, for, though the people of Ireland had no reason to love Henry II., they had for 300 years, with an inflexible firmness and heroic fidelity, absolutely refused to recognise interference by the State. It appeared to him, therefore, that the great principle for which Sr. Thomas died was the principle avowed by two thirds of Great Britsin and Ireland at the present day: He therefore claimed the candid sympathy of Englishmen and Scotchmer, who, although opposed to them in faith, must see that the restoration of the church of St. Thomas of Canterbury was simply the building of a memorial to a man who loved the freelom of his conscience, the freedom of his church, the purity of his faith, not only more than all the world, but more than life itself.

We learn, from what ought certainly to be good authority, that Archbishop Errington has been ap pointed Papal Delegate in Scotland, and acting Vicar Apostolic in the Western District (Bishop Gray and his coadjutor having both resigned their ffice). We do not guarantee the correctness of this information, although the source from which we have t is one not likely to be mistaken. It is probable that the arrangement may be only temporary, or until ecclesiastical matters are put on a bat'er footing in the Western District than they have been for some time past.-[London Weekly Register, July 25.

The opening of the new Catholic chapel, St. Mary's