

bishop-elect—the imposition of hands over him, and the solemn abjuration to Almighty God, to visit the elect with His Holy Spirit—the invocation of the glorious army of the saints to add their acceptable prayers in communion with the faithful on earth on behalf of him who is to assume the pastoral charge of the people—the peculiar prayers and observances of the mass—the moving imprecation conveyed in the preface, whereby the Redeemer of the world—He who is both priest and victim, and whose great sacrifice is about being made, is appealed to ratify, to sanctify, and accept the sacrifice made to Him as the Eternal Father, in the name of His Adorable Son—the solemn offering of the mass—the anointing of the head and hands of the prelate elect with the holy chrism, and finally, the blessing and placing upon his head the mitre, and the benediction of and placing within his right hand the pastoral crozier—thus constituting the elect a ruler of God's people—a high priest for ever—all these touching and sublime ceremonies must have been witnessed by those who had the happiness to behold them with feelings of awe and pious joy.

The choir composed of a select body of the students, chanted the hymns and canticles proper to the ceremonial with sublime and touching effect, and the responses were sung by the entire body of five hundred students, with a correctness and beauty far exceeding in devotional effect all the borrowed splendor of organ music.

At the conclusion of the ceremonial, his Grace the Most Rev. the Primate and Archbishop of Armagh was conducted round the chapel, and conferred his blessing on the kneeling congregation; and subsequently, from the altar, his Grace bestowed on the faithful present his first pontifical benediction.

The ceremonial was witnessed by the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, Lord Bellew, H. W. Wilberforce, Esq., A. Strong Hussey, Esq., and a numerous body of gentry and citizens of Dublin.—*Freeman's Journal.*

CONVERSIONS.—On Tuesday last, in the Cathedral, Miss Ann Potter, daughter of the late D. B. Potter, Esq., of this town, having made a formal recantation of Protestantism, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. E. Coyne, R.C.C., assisted by the Very Rev. John McEvilly, President of St. Jarlath's College.—*Tuam Herald.*

On Friday Mr. James Sealy, jeweller, of Galway, was received into the communion of the Catholic Church by the Rev. George Commins, P. P.—*Galway Mercury.*

CONVERSION OF A PROTESTANT BISHOP.—The important news has just reached us (*Dublin Tablet*) that the Right Rev. Doctor Ives, Protestant Bishop of Carolina, in the American Reformed Episcopal Church, has abjured the heresy of the Reformation, and submitted to the Catholic Church. Dr. Ives is now in England, and in passing through London last week, on his way to Rome, he had an interview with his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, who very warmly sympathized with the new convert in his feelings of thankfulness for the mercy which had been shown him. As Doctor Ives is married, unfortunately there is no prospect of his devoting his energies as a Priest to the service of the Church of his adoption. Dr. Ives, we understand, was much beloved and respected in his diocese of Carolina, and his example is very likely to have a wide influence upon a considerable number of his late clergy. We shall, in all probability, be enabled in an early number of the *Tablet* to give further particulars of this most interesting conversion.

THE COUNTESS HAHN-HAHN.—The famous Countess of Hahn-Hahn, authoress of "Jerusalem and Babylon," and other works, whose recent conversion to Catholicism made some noise, has just entered the convent of the Order of the Good Shepherd, at Angers, in France, and will, after due probation, found a similar convent in Coblenz or Cologne.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Marchioness of Shgo died on Tuesday last, Nov. 23, in the 28th year of her age. By the demise of this gentle, amiable, and charitable lady the poor, especially in the neighborhood of Westport, have lost a kind friend and most generous patroness.—*Freeman's Journal.*

We have to announce the death of Peter McKeogh, Esq., M. A., Crown Solicitor for the counties of Leitrim, Roscommon, and Mayo. The value of the appointments held by him were, we understand, upwards of £900 per annum.—*Nation.*

It is announced that Dr. Boyd, late M.P. for Coleraine, has been offered by the Derby Government the office of Ambassador to South America, to which is appended a salary of £1,000.—*Northern Paper.*

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.—Alluding to these petitions, the London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says, "the following will, I think be found to comprise the whole of the Irish petitions:—

Newry—Against Mr. Kirk for bribery; Cork—Against Sergeant Murphy and Mr. Fagan for intimidation.

Waterford County—Against Mr. Esmonde for alleged bribery, and complaining of false return. Clare—Against Sir J. F. Fitzgerald and Mr. C. O'Brien for intimidation.

New Ross—Against Mr. Duffy for intimidation, want of qualification, and alleging his incapacity to sit from the circumstances of his having a prosecution for high treason hanging over him.

Dungarvan—Against Mr. J. F. Maguire, for bribery. Mayo—Against Mr. Moore, for want of qualification and intimidation, and against Mr. Higgins for intimidation alone.

Youghal—Against Mr. Butt, for, I believe, bribery. Athlone—Against Mr. Keogh, for intimidation and want of qualification.

Carlow County—Against Colonel Bruan, by Captain Keogh, and against Mr. Ball, by Captain Banbury. Downpatrick—Against Mr. Hardinge. Sligo—Against Mr. Towneley, for bribery, &c. Galway town—Against Mr. M. J. Blake, bribery."

At a meeting of the clergy of the deanery of Tuam, last week, a resolution in assertion of the principles of Religious Equality and Tenant Right were adopted, and it was afterwards agreed that petitions in accordance with those resolutions should be forwarded to the British Parliament.

The mines of Clogher, so rich in promise, have been resumed; and we are in a position to state that the works of Castlemaine will be in full operation as soon as the machinery shall have arrived from England.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

THE CORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The remission by the Treasury of a sum of £400, for the payment of extra police employed at the recent Exhibition has given the most lively satisfaction to the good citizens of Cork. This act of especial grace is due to the intervention of the Earl of Eglinton, who, in the official communication to the Mayor of Cork notifying the decision of the Lords Commissioners, states that their Lordships have observed with much satisfaction that the inhabitants of Cork have been the first to adopt and apply the principles of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, and that principally by their own efforts the undertaking has been brought to a successful issue, productive of beneficial results to the arts and industry of the country. The repayment of the £400, is to be made on the completion of the Exhibition-hall on its new site as a permanent building.

EMPLOYMENT OF WEAVERS IN GALWAY.—We are gratified to learn that a gentleman from the North of Ireland, has, at this moment, about thirty weavers employed in the manufacture of calico in Galway. He brought the yarn prepared from Belfast and gave out the work to the men at their own houses. He is now ready to give employment to three hundred weavers. This gentleman will give out the work on receiving security for the value of the raw material. The source of employment which is now opened up here by this enterprising individual must eventually confer vast benefits on the laboring population of our town. The company which is in the course of formation for the establishment of a woollen factory at Galway, are progressing most satisfactorily with their arrangements, which they expect to have shortly completed.—*Galway Packet.*

THE FLOODS.—Throughout all the lowland agricultural districts of Leinster the floods have been general and destructive—the digging out of late potatoes having been entirely prevented, and that crop materially injured; wheat sowing is totally obstructed, and in some places where it had not been covered in it has been swept away by the inundations, consequently but little agricultural labor is afforded. On Saturday, the Waterford and Maryborough mail coach was near being lost in the floods on the road near Dunkithbridge, county Kilkenny, where the Waterford and Limerick Railway joins the Waterford and Kilkenny line. The coachman did not perceive his danger until the "leaders" were literally swimming, and he was obliged to get off the box and unharness them, while two Frenchmen who happened to be travelling on the vehicle, kept "the wheeler quiet." With the assistance of some country people, however, the coach was put upon another road, and was then enabled to proceed on its journey. Subsequently on the same day, in the same place, one of Bianconi and Dobbins' cars was covered in the flood, and two of the horses drowned, while the passengers with difficulty escaped.—*Leinster Express.*

THE FLOODS NEAR WATERFORD.—We learn that on Saturday last two horses belonging to Mr. Dobbin, of this city, were drowned at Granny, in consequence of the high flood which covered the road at that place. The driver of the car fortunately saved himself by holding fast to the box seat. We have heard that there were no passengers on the car at the time.—*Waterford News.*

In consequence of the heavy rains of the past week, the flood-gates of the mill adjoining the bridge at Balbriggan were burst on Friday, the bridge itself considerably damaged; the two houses on either side of the bridge partially carried away, and a poor woman drowned in one of the cellars.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

The following extracts taken from a letter signed "Clericus" in our High church contemporary, the *Evening Mail*, show if correct, the necessity for inquiring into the working of the Ecclesiastical Commission Board. Perhaps some of the anti-Maynooth howlers will take the matter up?

When Universities and Cathedral Chapters are to be inquired into, in obedience to public opinion—the distribution of the funds entrusted to their charge to be narrowly examined, and made if possible more subservient to the great purposes for which they exist, surely we may demand that a crude experiment, which has existed for nearly twenty years, be subjected to a like scrutiny for the same beneficial end.

A *prima facie* case exists against the Ecclesiastical Board in their published accounts, for the enormous proportion of twelve two-thirds per cent. of the funds have been swallowed up in the expenses of their office.

Is there any other country under the sun, except Ireland, where a sum of twelve pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence would be paid for receiving and disbursing a hundred pounds? Is there any other corporation existing, except the Irish Church Establishment, whose pillage to so enormous an extent is legalized?

The commissioners receive a thousand a year for labor not in extent one-twelfth part so onerous as that of a country curate. They are excellent gentlemen, who, no doubt, are fully worthy of the loaves and fishes to that extent, if it did not unfortunately happen that what feeds them deprives perishing congregations of the bread of life, leaves churches in ruins, parishes without resident ministers, and congregations without the ordinances of religion.

A sum of £80,000 has yearly to be collected and disbursed for the use of the Irish Church. Cannot this be done at a less expense than from 13 to £15,000, a sum that would build ten churches, or pay 150 efficient curates? Must gentlemen drive up in carriages daily to the door of a sumptuous mansion, mend a pen, sign their names and receive £1000 a year for their pains? Is this necessary? Surely we do not require a cumbersome board, a host of clerks, and a swarm of retainers for so simple a matter. There would be some excuse for such an establishment, but certainly of a less expensive character, if no other means of collection and disbursement of the church's fund existed. But there is now no excuse, because the whole material of a more efficient board already exists—well paid officers of station and character with subordinates ready and willing to act in the matter, to the saving of many thousands a year to the church.

THE EXODUS.—The emigration continues to flow west night as strongly as ever, and to carry with it many who in their own land enjoyed the respect, the esteem, and regard of the extensive circles in which they moved. On Friday the members of two highly respectable and affluent families, natives of, and residents in, Limerick, where they enjoyed every possible advantage, as well as the affectionate attachment of "troops of friends" and relatives, left by the afternoon train en route to Liverpool, to take shipping in the Africa for Melbourne, Australia.—*Limerick Reporter.*

IRISH WRETCHEDNESS.—A summary of the census in the counties of Clare, Cork, and Kerry, exhibits some startling results. The progress of depopulation in these Irish counties during the last ten years is without a parallel in historical records:—In Clare, for example, the population of which was 286,394 in 1841, the number of inhabitants had fallen to 212,428 in 1851. The population of the East Riding of Cork has decreased from 541,134, in 1841, to 437,142 in 1851. The figures in the West Riding, to the same periods, are 312,984 and 211,761. The population of Kerry, in 1841, was 293,580, and in 1851, 238,239. But it is only when we glance at the results in the unions that we get a full view of the scourge which has devastated some districts. Part of Limerick Union, for example, has fallen from 28,262 to 16,483—very nearly one half of the population having thus been swept away. The population of Fermoy Union has decreased from 64,277 to 44,950 and that of Skibbereen, from 58,335 to 38,059. The decrease in the number of houses is equally marked. The number of inhabited dwellings in the county of Clare in 1841 was 44,870, and in 1851, only 31,422; in the East Riding of Cork, 79,376 in 1841, and 60,379 in 1851; in the West Riding, 50,597 in 1841, and 33,228 in 1851; and in Kerry, 46,628 in 1841, and 33,372 in 1851. The great majority of the untenanted houses have been levelled to the ground. In all these counties there were only 3,882 more uninhabited houses in 1851 than in 1841, while the inhabited houses had increased by 63,173. No fewer than 59,290 dwellings, therefore, have been destroyed.—The landlords, eager to destroy the nests, so that the human rookery might no more return, appear to have demolished the rude hovels as rapidly as the people were carried off by the famine or emigration. The destruction of such miserable cabins is, of course, no great loss in a pecuniary point of view to Ireland; but nevertheless the decrease of population has left deep traces on the means and substance of the country.—The Government valuation of Clare, for example, in 1841, amounted to £314,286 17s 7d. The poor law valuation in 1851 stands at £209,655 16s 1d. In former ages, probably when the means of intelligence were scanty, and when human beings suffered and perished in multitudes, without finding a historian of their woes, such immense revolutions in the population and social condition of a country may have sometimes occurred. In the Highlands of Scotland it would even not be difficult to adduce examples of equal depopulation; but the progress was spread over a longer period of time, and confined to more limited districts. The depopulation of Ireland stands alone in the rapidity of its accomplishments, and in the breadth of country over which it has operated.—*Daily News.*

CRIME IN IRELAND.—A parliamentary blue-book has been printed showing the number of Criminal offenders committed for trial or bailed for appearance at the assizes of each county in Ireland in the year 1851.—These returns present a decrease of 6,642 commitments, or 21.20 per cent. as compared with the year 1850, the total number of commitments in that year being 31,326, while in 1851 the number rose not higher than 24,684. The offences against the person with violence had decreased from 4,930 in 1850, to 2,930 in 1851. The number of offences against property had hardly undergone any change for the better; the figure was 2,224 in 1850, and 2,215 in 1851. A table of the amount of crime committed during the last four years gives the following result:—Murder, 1848, 195 cases; 1849, 170; 1850, 113; and in 1851, 118 cases. Attempts at murder, in 1848, 15; 1849, 5; 1850, 28; and in 1851, 14 cases. Shooting at or stabbing, in 1841, 110; 1849, 66; 1850, 62; and in 1851, 87 cases. Conspiracy for murder in the four years respectively, 49, 26, 12, and 10 cases. Manslaughter, 166, 173, 156, and 135 cases. Arson 134, 189, 155, and 160 cases. The other crimes in the list are—attacking houses, killing cattle, perjury, riot, rescue, and assault on peace officers. Riots have declined from 3,222 cases, in 1848, to 1,827 cases in 1851; and rescue from 4,131 cases in 1848, and 3,077 cases in 1850, to 1,915 cases in 1851.

The number of paupers in the Ballymena Union Workhouse on Saturday, were 190; on the corresponding week of last year, there were 232. There are only four in hospital.

EVICIONS.—To the Editor of the *Catholic Standard*.—Sir—I have respectfully to inform you and all good Christians that there are in this district of Mayo several poor families, consisting principally of widows, who had been evicted from their holdings of land, and whose houses had been levelled with the ground during the past years of famine in Ireland. These poor widows, with their heavy and long families are living in wretched huts, exposed to wind and rain. Their clothing for night and day is tattered and scanty, they have not a sufficiency of food to eat, and their poor children—for whom I feel very much—are so emaciated that they cannot go to school to learn their prayers and social obligations to God and man. For any person who will assist me to relieve the wants, spiritual and temporal, of these destitute families, they and myself will pray that the grace of God may bless him.—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL PHEW, P. P.

Shrule, Headford, Nov. 20, 1852.

MORE EXTERMINATION IN TIPPERARY.—Wail and woe continue to descend on several parts of Tipperary, where, unwarred by the dread experience of the past, and the direful evils which have befallen the country through the land-ocracy, the Crowbar Brigade is still busily engaged in ejecting the natives of the soil. To enumerate all the evictions that have lately taken place would be impossible; a large number of persons have been evicted in the immediate vicinity of the famed razzia of Toomevara. When shall these frightful occurrences cease, and kinder feelings actuate the hearts of those who promote them?—*Limerick Reporter.*

IRISH CONVERTS.—I apprehended that many, if not most of the list of the converts to Protestantism which we see published, would prove equally delusive as mine, and this, at all events, I can vouch

for, that those which are collected from Irish returns are for the most part of a like description; for in Achill (the head-quarters of proselytism) which I know as well as my native parish, it is all gammon and humbug from beginning to end, and I solemnly assure you that the story told by Maxwell (a Protestant prebendary) in his "Wild sports of the West," is literally true, that when a deputation of Exeter Hall saints came to the determination of going to witness the wonders worked by the Rev. Mr. Nangle in that holy colony, that pious deluder was obliged to ask his Catholic friend, Dean Lyons, for the "loan of a congregation for the occasion," and I know myself, scores upon scores of instances where poor creatures were held up to the world as sincere seceders from the errors of Popery not a whit more guilty of the act than myself. One story is so much in point that I cannot resist relating it. Sir William Park and his lady, neighbors and friends of mine, were such zealous reformers that they actually induced their whole tenantry, for a considerable period, to go to church with the greatest regularity. But after their return from a Continental trip they were shocked to find that all their sheep had returned to the old fold. As a matter of course they were summoned and taken to task for their impiety; and when asked for their reasons, one of them stepped forward, and scratching the side of his head like an overgrown innocent, said, "Arrah, sure, your honor! the blankets you gave us didn't come beyant our knees; and as for her ladyship's caps, they melted entirely in the washin'." I believe you will find that nine-tenths, if not the whole of the conversions in the West of Ireland will turn out in the end cases of "short blankets."—*Correspondent of French Times.*

On Saturday night, Mr. James Montgomery, a respectable farmer, who lived in the townland of Ballygarvey, near Ballymena, took down his gun, and, to try whether it was charged or not, urged a man who was standing beside him to hold a candle to the touch-hole while he blew into the barrel with his mouth. Some sparks from the candle came in contact with the powder, which ignited, and discharged the contents of the gun into the head of the incautious victim, killing him on the spot.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—The *Cork Constitution* contains a paragraph stating that an inquest had been held on the body of a man named William Duke, a carpenter, who was drowned in the Mardyke stream. While the body lay at the bridewell, poor Duke's wife and daughter called to see it before the inquest, and left the bridewell with tears and lamentations. They returned home and the inquest was held, the coroner thinking it unnecessary to call for the evidence of the mourners, and the jury came to a verdict "that the deceased William Duke was accidentally drowned." When the wife and daughter returned home, what was their astonishment to see him whom they thought they had just seen dead, alive and well, warming himself comfortably by the fire. The frightened women for some time refused to believe the evidence of their senses; and it was not until some neighbors called in and collected a mutual understanding between the parties that anything like quiet was restored. At length after some explanations, it appeared that the deceased was not William Duke, who had been away from home, and had only that evening returned. Who the deceased really was no one knows. Duke, on learning that he was supposed to have been drowned, was exceedingly angry at the stupidity of his wife; and it was with much difficulty the neighbors, who had come in to comfort the widow and orphans, effected a complete reconciliation.

DESPERATE OUTRAGE.—On Thursday morning a burglary and attempt at murder was committed at the house of Mr. Doyle, a carpenter, Painstown, county Kildare. Mr. Doyle's sister was awakened by a noise in her bedroom, and on looking sharply, observed a man in the act of searching the pockets of her dress; she immediately called out to alarm the rest of the family, when the man instantly snapped up an axe, which lay upon the floor, and, furiously approaching her, raised it in the air. At this critical moment, the door was burst open by Mr. Doyle, who rushing forward, fortunately caught the weapon as it was descending upon his sister's head. A desperate struggle ensued, in which Mr. Doyle was near being defeated, when his sons came to his assistance, and the ruffian was conquered and arrested. He pretends to be a simpleton, and will not speak. He has on a convict dress, branded "M. Gaol." Informations being sworn against him, he has been committed to Naas prison.—*Leinster Express.*

DISCOVERY OF A GANG OF ROBBERS.—On Monday morning Constable Malloran, in consequence of information they had received, proceeded to a garret in a dilapidated house in Bridge-street, where they discovered a quantity of wool and mutton. From the manner in which the sheep had been killed, it was evident that a professional butcher had not been employed.—A woman named Mary Mooney, found in the room was arrested, and not being able to account satisfactorily for the way in which these articles were obtained, she was committed to goal for three months by Messrs. Kernan and Maunsell. A sheep, the property of H. Comerford, Esq., was killed on Friday night, and it is supposed that the gang of robbers known to infest this house, were the parties implicated. The prisoner Mooney, is the mother of one of the notorious characters who broke out of the Tuam Bridewell last summer killed a sheep belonging to Dr. Plunkett, regulated themselves on the mutton, and very coolly returned to their cells. It appears that these depredators have latterly shifted their quarters to Galway, and great credit is therefore due to those active officers for discovering and breaking up this haunt of robbers.—*Galway Packet.*

ARREST OF ALLEGED MURDERERS.—On Wednesday night, the Ahascragh police succeeded in arresting three men named Quigley, charged with the murder of Michael Fox, in July last, since when the accused parties have succeeded, by the most extraordinary exertions in evading the police, being at times so closely pressed as to be obliged to conceal themselves in pools of water, and they are quite emaciated in appearance. They have been committed to the county goal to await their trial.—*Tuam Herald.*

An Irish lawyer, in a neighboring county, recently addressed the court as "gentlemen," instead of "your honors." After he had concluded, a brother of the bar reminded him of his error. He immediately arose to apologise thus:—"May it please the court—in the heat of the debate I called your honors gentlemen. I made a mistake, your honors." The gentleman sat down, and we hope the court was satisfied.