

pointed, in order to give opportunity to silence our just complaints; and thus to perpetrate one national bondage. Every unfavorable movement, every kindly difficulty reported by the English press from Southern Europe, entered like iron into the soul of Ireland; because it supplied England with the argument, namely, that the Catholic policy which Southern Catholics rejected; the faith which Southern Catholics opposed, could not consistently, ought not to be received; the encouragement, the assistance of Protestant England. English statesmen, her ambassadors, malicious gossips, have been amongst the most prominent machinists and revolutionists of Catholic Europe; and if a wise Providence had not checked this wicked career, France might very soon be divided like Poland (as was once argued); and Rome governed at some future time by a Couburg.

How much have the last seven years changed this aspect of Southern Europe, this relative position of England, and indeed, the hopes of Ireland! To France, to the Emperor Napoleon III., is Europe indebted for peace, and is Catholicity grateful for the defence and the protection of the Gospel. How changed is European policy in reference to England! The Queen of Spain, in council *proprio motu*, has expelled the *Times* from her dominions: the Emperor of Austria has ordered the police to watch the correspondents of the English journals; to search their papers, and to refuse them a renewal of their passports. The King of Naples has ordered all English reporters to be examined monthly, and if found at their old avocation of believing the state and the Church, to remove them instantly from the city. An Englishman has been discovered as engaged in the transaction of making grenades in the society of the Italian assassins: two Englishmen are confined in Naples as having been engaged in a revolution against the State: an Englishman has been arrested in Genoa as supposed to be implicated as one of Orsini's associates. All these facts seem to converge to a point; and to increase the detestation which Europe now begins to feel towards England.

France, long galled by the intemperance of England in her internal affairs since the battle of Waterloo, has at length assumed the ascendant in European policy; the Emperor has issued his edicts to the neighbouring states; and actually demands—no doubt politely—but still he demands that their laws shall be remodelled in order to check the further advance of foreign revolutionary refugees. And in order to evince his determination to enforce this, his decree, he has appointed General Espinasse his Minister of the Interior: he has built his camp at Chalons capable of accommodating 100,000 men; and he has re-published an ordinance on the 28th of January last to make the actual effective military force of France to be 600,000 men! Switzerland with her 75,000 foreign refugees, has already obeyed the Imperial call: so has Coburg, the King of Belgium: so has Victor Emmanuel, the King of Sardinia: so has Austria, except in a small point, in reference to the press: so has, of course, Ferdinand, the King of Naples: so have all the minor states of Italy. England, alone, for the moment refuses. How fortunate! that she now appears in her true character apart from all Europe: caught in her own trap: obliged to swallow her own words: to retract her own doctrine: compelled to separate from her former foreign party: forced to stigmatize what she formerly applauded: and finally, branded by those whom she once encouraged into disorder, as having, in the end, perfidiously betrayed her own promises.

This is good news for Ireland: as soon as this last murmur of the wares of the last ten years shall have subsided, we shall have a desired calm in Ireland: Exeter Hall will become perfectly silent: all her Foreign Auxiliary Bible Societies will have nothing to do with her pious tracts: street preaching and Kilkenny perjury will cease: Rat-row in Dublin will be deserted. The Home Societies will be all drafted off to India? and Commemora, Kells, Croghan, and Kibbaha can sleep at their ease. We shall no more hear of men flogged to death at the Spanish Inquisition: of monks flogged to death at the Spanish Inquisition: of monks confined in black holes for life: of little children kidnapped in convents: or of some young man of some noble family, in some town, in some country, some place on the Continent, being murdered for some money by some Jesuit some time ago! We shall have no more journeys from English ladies to preach the Gospel, and learn to swim *a la Francaise* or *Italiane* at Marseilles or Pisa. In a word, the crying abuses of the Church Establishment, so far as Continental slander is concerned, will be abated: the swindle of the Souper Society at home will be abandoned: and the persecution of the poor Irish Catholic will, it is hoped, be initiated.

One fact will convince the foreign refugees of the insincerity of England in the liberality of doctrine which she preaches, more than a thousand speeches: one fact will demonstrate her deceptions more than volumes of perfidious promises—hear—when the Emperor Joseph wanted his Hungarian dominions he pardoned more than five hundred of the late Revolutionists caught with arms in their hands: on the day of his marriage he pardoned upwards of one thousand more: at the birth of his first child, he forgave three thousand! The King of Naples, on last Good-Friday, pardoned upwards of two hundred Revolutionists: and the Emperor Napoleon has given liberty to nearly two thousand of these persons who were most violently opposed to his Imperial *coup de main*. But what shall be said to liberty-speechmaking, to Continental condemning England? What shall be said to England which never ceases abusing the tyranny of Austria, the despotism of Naples, and the armed allegiance of Paris? Who will believe that out of the five Exiles of 1848, who had no arms in their hands, three remain unpardoned! And even in the two whom England did pardon, the world will suspect that their incurable bigotry has had a principal

share in the boon, and that Mr. Smith O'Brien (whose name I take the liberty to mention) was pardoned because he was a member of the Irish Protestant aristocracy! There's liberal England for you, foreign Refugees: and learn that if you did the one-hundredth part of the offence to England which you committed at home, England would keep you in chains for ever. There's liberal England for you: she forgave two out of five who had never arms in their hands! Having had the honor of a personal interview with Mr. Smith O'Brien, I am privileged to say that his liberty, as if were, sits heavy on him, while even one of his companions in an exile: and moreover there is no labour, no sacrifice, no expense which he would not willingly, cheerfully be prepared to bear, if by his exertions he could procure the release of those gentlemen who were his unflinching associates in Ireland, his fond companions in the transport ship, and the faithful partners of his adverse fortunes in exile. If I could presume to speak one word of advice to Lord Derby, who was formerly a correspondent of mine, I would suggest to his Lordship that the most popular act of his Administration (as contrasted with the Whigs) would be to beg from the Queen the favor of granting immediate pardon to these Irish Exiles in America.

D. W. C.

SMITH O'BRIEN'S ADDRESS. TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

The recent change of Administration is an event which imposes upon you the necessity of considering what line of policy you ought to adopt or support under the circumstances which are at present existing or immediately contingent. Such consideration is the more imperatively required, because it is exceedingly improbable that the Ministry of Lord Palmerston will again be restored to office under its former combination, and therefore many who were attached to its chiefs or to their principles will be at liberty to form new engagements, which may or may not be profitable to the nation at large.

Speaking as the representative of no opinions except my own, I venture to lay before you the ideas which suggest themselves to my mind as applicable to the occasion.

It is scarcely necessary for me to promise that I am now as fully convinced as I was in 1844 that Ireland ought to be satisfied with nothing less than the restoration of a Domestic Legislature and Government. I avow myself to be one of those who think that if the people of Ireland were animated by a truly patriotic spirit, this country would be able to maintain its independence under guarantees of security much more effective than those enjoyed by Holland, Belgium, Bavaria, Wirttemberg, the Two Sicilies, the Kingdoms of Sardinia, Denmark, Norway, and Switzerland, Portugal, or Greece. I avow myself to be one of those who think that many occasions have occurred in past times when the Irish people would have been fully justified in seeking to obtain by force of arms the independence of their country. But I am not prepared to contend that it is expedient at all times to incur the hazards of rebellion in an attempt to secure the national independence of Ireland. If I were an inhabitant of Australia or of Canada I should be content with the system of self-government which at present exists in these provinces—more especially since it is capable of future development to a more perfect state of independence; and, as an Irishman, I should be satisfied to uphold an international connection between Great Britain and Ireland, provided that we could enjoy, under an Irish Parliament and an Irish Ministry, the practical advantages of self-government.

Such being my opinions, I cannot speak of a national policy for Ireland without reminding you that in 1843-44-45, a large majority of the Irish people pledged themselves to a policy of which the right of the Irish nation to enjoy domestic legislation, was the basis. Circumstances have induced you to suspend this claim. The course of events may, perhaps, hereafter lead to its revival. In the mean time we have to consider what secondary system of policy ought to receive the sanction of the public opinion of Ireland.

Ought we to lend ourselves to the manoeuvres which will be set on foot by the Whigs to regain office? or ought we to look on as impartial spectators of the combat of English parties, with a determination to avail ourselves of future contingencies, in such a manner as shall best promote the special interests of Ireland and the general interests of mankind.

I have no hesitation in offering my humble support to those who advocate the latter of these alternatives. It is true, indeed, that the antecedents of the Conservative statesmen now in office, are not such as to recommend them to Liberal Protestants or to the Roman Catholic population of Ireland. We cannot forget that some of those who are now prominent members of the Government have been always hostile to the rights and interests of Roman Catholics; and it is a circumstance indicative of the exclusive character of their policy that they have not (so far as is known to the public), offered a single appointment under Government to any member of the Roman Catholic community.

But, on the other hand, we must not forget that it was by the Whig party that the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was introduced into Parliament, and that the last act of this party was to set on foot an *ex-officio* prosecution against two priests for having employed against the Whigs that clerical influence which has so often been exerted in their behalf. Nor must we forget that it was by a crafty distribution of office amongst influential Catholics, that the Repeal Association was undermined, and that the Tenant League was broken into shreds.

History will relate that during the late supremacy of Whig rule—extending over a period of nearly twelve years—the population of Ireland was reduced by one-fourth—that of this number (above two millions of souls) more than 600,000 were allowed to die of actual starvation, or of diseases consequent upon want of food, whilst the remainder were driven into involuntary exile because the Government neglected to adopt such measures as the failure of the potato crop rendered necessary for the preservation of our people.

History will tell that the possessors of every kind of property were subjected to the most severe pressure, and many to absolute ruin, by a series of measures which threw upon Ireland nearly the whole burden of a visitation which ought to have been considered as an imperial calamity, and which ought to have been encountered by the resources of the Empire.

History will tell that this season of our national distress was chosen as a suitable moment for augmenting the taxation contributed by Ireland to the imperial exchequer, by the imposition of an income-tax and other taxes from which Ireland had been previously exempt, and that this augmentation took place simultaneously with a reduction of the taxation to which Great Britain was subject.

History will tell that at a time when the mind of every Irishman was exasperated by such a system of Government, the Whigs resorted to a series of coercive measures, amongst which were the suspension of trial by jury—of the liberty of the press—of the right to bear arms—measures which were accompanied by the employment of spies, and by the hiring of mercenary writers, who were paid for calumniating honest and patriotic men—and it will close this melancholy page of our annals by recording that by such oppressions many of the most peacefully disposed and orderly persons in this community were

driven to take refuge in foreign parts, and that many of these refugees, if it had been successful, would have been commended as one of the most holy that an oppressed nation ever accomplished.

In regard to foreign policy, History will tell that the Whigs have imparted to the English nation the characteristics which belong to the bully and the coward, by the arrogance which, on the one hand, they have displayed towards feeble states—such as Naples, Greece, and Persia; and on the other by servility—subject servility—to powerful governments, such as those of the United States and of France.

History will tell that the Whigs involved the British Empire in a war with Russia, which might have been avoided by a display of firmness at one period, and by the exercise of moderation at another—that this war cost the people of the United Kingdom at least one hundred millions sterling; but that it cost also what was far more precious—the loss of their reputation as a military nation, by the part of the British Commanders, and by the want of administrative skill which was made manifest in the subsidiary departments of the State; that this war was terminated by the dictation of France, whose ascendancy in Europe has been augmented by it in a proportion commensurate with the humiliation of England.

History will tell that the Whigs have caused England to engage in a collision with China upon pretexts the iniquity of which has never been surpassed in any age of the world.

History will tell that the Whigs have embroiled the United Kingdom in an internecine struggle with the army and population of Hindoostan, by a series of provocations and usurpations that have led to the commission of atrocities on both sides at which humanity shudders. Nor will it accept the excuse which is now tendered to those who are ignorant of the details of Indian Administration, that this misgovernment is to be attributed to the East India Company, and not to the Ministry of the Queen; for it will record that the East India Company has for many years been unable to direct any operation in India without the sanction of the Imperial Government; and that they have been compelled to obey the mandates of that Government as well as to accept the executive chiefs whom it may select for the administration of British rule in India.

Candour requires that I should admit that several of the evil deeds above enumerated have obtained the sanction of the Conservative party, but justice also demands that we should notice some exceptions. Thus, for instance, if Lord George Bentinck's proposal for establishing an extended system of Railways, by an advance of sixteen millions sterling from the Imperial Exchequer, had been adopted by Parliament, the horrors of the Irish famine would have been greatly mitigated, and a most effective stimulus would have been given to production and improvement.

Thus, again—there is every reason to believe that Mr. Napier, the present Chancellor of Ireland, was sincerely desirous to enact a measure protective of the capital and industry of the Irish farmer, and though the details of his bill did not give satisfaction to the country, they were considered by many landlords as almost revolutionary in their character.

It is also to be remembered that the statesmen of the Conservative party have condemned in the most unequivocal manner the proceedings which have given occasion to the iniquitous occupation of Canton.

Nor ought it to be forgotten that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Disraeli—at great hazard to his popularity, recorded his solemn protest (last too late) against that system of usurpation, perjury, and injustice, which prepared the minds of the Sepoys for a mutiny, the immediate outbreak of which was occasioned by compulsory enforcement of greased cartridges.—a proceeding which was as revolting as the religious prejudices of the Hindoos and Mahomedans as an ordinance requiring that Roman Catholics should eat meat on Friday, under pain of suffering the most severe punishment, would be to a great majority of the people of Ireland.

To me, however, and to you it matters little, whether in relation to the past, the Whigs are or are not more deserving of condemnation than the Conservatives. Let us endeavor to provide for the future rather than repine over the past. The problem now submitted for solution is, "What are the measures which the Irish people ought to demand from Parliament?" To the party which shall procure the enactment of such measures your Members may be justified in offering—not indiscriminate support—but forbearance from systematic opposition.

Knowing well how powerless is the action of Irish opinion upon the British Parliament, I feel much indispensed to encourage my fellow-countrymen to look to that quarter for useful legislation; but, however, much we may regret the absence of a domestic legislature, and however much we may distrust the British Parliament, the voice of this country ought not to be wholly silenced by the influence of those sentiments. We ought rather prove our capacity for self-government by submitting from time to time well considered proposals which may be calculated to promote the well being of our own country and of mankind.

I reserve for a future address an enumeration of some measures which appear to me to deserve your immediate attention.

I remain, your faithful friend,  
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.  
Cahermoyle, March 15, 1858.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The *Dublin Evening Post* has, at the earnest request of the Rev. J. O'Doherty, the Honorary Secretary of the Donagel Relief Committee, sent down a gentleman of long experience as a reporter, with instructions to make the most careful and searching investigation on the spot, and to prepare for publication a faithful and accurate statement of the result of his inquiry and observation. This has been done, and the *Evening Post* commissioner declares that human misery could scarcely be greater than that which he witnessed. The report is declared by the *Post* to contain a clear, truthful, and conclusive vindication of the Relief Committee from the base and cruel accusations so recklessly directed against them, in some cases by parties who never had been in those districts, or, perhaps, within less than sixty miles of them; and, in others, at the instance of persons whose proceedings had greatly aggravated the destitution they felt a selfish interest in denying.

The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* publishes the following telegram, dated Galway, March 17:—"The Rev. Mr. McNamara was this day a second time triumphantly acquitted by a mixed jury of his countrymen.—The Poor Law Commissioners prosecuted the Rev. gentleman at the last assizes, and he was acquitted by the jury, who brought in their verdict without leaving the box. At this assize they revived the prosecution; and so utterly baseless was the charge of forgery, that the Protestant judge appointed by the late Government, Mr. Christian, felt that there was no case, and did not deem it requisite further to charge the jury than to tell them so."

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed no less than thirty-four Protestant Clergymen to be his Chaplains. A Bill has been introduced to disfranchise the Freeman of Galway. We wish it all success. They are part of a corrupt system introduced to support Protestant ascendancy. Why should the Freeman of Dublin be exempt?—*Weekly Register*.

LAW OFFICERS IN IRELAND.—The announcement of the *Morning Herald* that Mr. George, Q.C., had been appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland was incorrect. Mr. Hayes, Q.C., was appointed, and holds the post, Mr. James Robinson, Q.C., of the Connaught bar, is the new law advisor.

Orange Riots.—The first blowing of a gun in Ireland by the Orange Government, the Rev. Mr. Gray of Orange ascendancy. Great will be the joy in Orange ranks where Orangemen "most do congregate." The old walls of Derry will echo again to shouts of "No surrender!" The Orangemen of Enniskillen will toast the "Glorious Memory" with the time-honored accompaniments of "The Protestant Boys" and "The Boyne Water," and with one round more of Kentish fire will hail the announcement that the ban has been removed from their Society, and that Lord Derby is not prepared to fetter the discretion of Mr. Napier in the appointment of Orange magistrates to administer justice to a Catholic people. The enormity of all this we need hardly expose. The Orange Society bears no analogy to any association, league, or society banded together to procure by legal means the redress of any grievance or the attainment of any political object. It places before itself no political end, it seeks no political object by legal means or by other means. Its existence has been declared, in an address to the Crown to which Lord Derby himself was a party, as dangerous to the peace of the country; and on a more recent occasion, by Lord Palmerston, as an "outrage upon civilization." It has its counterpart in Ribbon combinations, and the existence of one equality with that of the other is a standing menace to the peace of society, and a bar to the social progress and well-being of the country. This Lord Derby no longer recognises. He relies for support and strength where he will find discredit and weakness. He "sows the wind," and "he will reap the whirlwind." Mr. Disraeli's excuse is that there is nothing absolutely illegal in the Association, and therefore it is unconstitutional to exclude its members from the magistracy—a miserable and pitiful excuse, which would not stand for one moment, where party interests are not concerned. Men are daily excluded from particular functions who are yet cunning enough to keep themselves out of the clutches of the law. Lord Derby, we presume, would not entrust the Exchequer to a notorious sharper because he was not proved to have made himself amenable to the law. Yet an Irish Orangeman is unfit to administer the law as a sharper to finger the contents of the Exchequer. Whatever may be the case with his heterogeneous colleagues, Lord Derby, at least, knows Ireland too well to be ignorant that Orangemen have been the curse of that oppressed country; that a Catholic will never obtain equal justice at the hands of an Orange magistrate, and, above all, never expects to obtain it. He well knows, what the Belfast inquiry proves, that the late disturbances had their origin in Orangism. In the face of all this, he lends his hand to its revival. On his head the responsibility of future riots rest. His Orange Chancellor has every encouragement to set decency at defiance. All this is as foolish as it is wicked.—Lord Grey's Irish Secretary can have no great personal liking for the Orange Lodges; and it was a rock which he might easily have avoided. It was open to him to have appeased his party by pleading that he might not have adopted such a measure, but must adhere to it, on the ground that frequent changes in the mis-government of Ireland cannot but be productive of mischief. As Catholics, we hope that this open outrage may do good. One main cause of the weakness of Catholics in Parliament has been their disunion. If this onslaught on their religion and on their liberty does not unite them, it is hard to say what will. If those Catholics who have assisted in returning Orange Members have been expecting their reward from the new Government, we trust what has happened may undeceive them. They may have private reasons for their expectations; but, as far as public indications enable us to judge, Lord Derby is not disposed so much as to bid for their continued support. His past conduct shows that the great O'Connell judged him more correctly than those who recoiled from the violence of his assaults. Lord Derby's Government is essentially and decidedly anti-Catholic and anti-Irish. Let the "hereditary bondsmen" look to this, unless, like certain animals, they are content to lick the hand that scourges them. He obviously feels that his only chance is to pander to the Orange and Protestant spirit. Who can say that Mr. Spooner himself may not be backed by Government? Already Mr. Mortimer O'Sullivan and his competers are installed in the Castle in Dublin, and other symptoms are apparent of the Changel in which Irish patronage will flow. It is at least well that this "rational Tory" Government (as its most respectable has designated it) should so soon have shown its colors, and made no secret of the treatment which Catholics are to expect.—*Weekly Register*.

ORANGE RIOTS.—DUBLIN, MARCH 16, 1858.—This peaceful city has been the scene of most serious rioting during the past days. The arrival of the new Lord-Lieutenant was a signal for the revival of Orange and party demonstrations. When His Excellency passed by Trinity College, Orange handkerchiefs were waved, and the Kentish fire was heard; and, soon after, a general assault was made on the police by the students of Trinity College. Nothing could be more disgraceful than the conduct of those young men. Many of them are the sons of the Irish gentry—others are preparing to hold places in the Protestant Church Establishment; but they all, on the occasion of an election, and whenever an opportunity offers, display the instincts and feelings of a low, ignorant, and degraded rabble. The police—which is perhaps one of the most respectable armed bodies in the Empire, remarkable for its forbearance, moderation, and discipline—at length provoked by the unwarranted assaults of the students, charged the rabble, and chastised several of the intended persons and gentlemen very severely. It appears that the order to act was given to the police by Colonel Browne, a man of high Orange principles. Among the sufferers was a young man connected with Lord Milltown's family, and a son of Dr. Gray, Editor of the *Freeman's Journal*—which paper, changing its usual principles on this occasion, condemns our excellent police, and advocates the cause of the riotous students. The newspapers of Dublin pretend that there is some sympathy between the Dublin people and the Students of Trinity College. I can assure you that every man of sense in the city respects the police, and looks with disgust and reproach on the conduct of the heroes of Trinity College. If a body of Catholic young men had acted like the young persons and other students of the University, all the eloquence of the Protestant press would be considered scarcely sufficient to denounce them. Will there be one word said in condemnation of the late riot by the so-called guardians of public morality? On Saturday night last, about ten o'clock, the students of Trinity College again commenced their orgies, and marched several times round the statue of King William, paraded several streets, and pelting stones, breaking windows. This atrocious conduct was continued up to three o'clock on Sunday morning, the city being left by the Orange Authorities at the mercy of this rabble. It is to be feared that, under Orange rule, Dublin will become another Belfast.—*Correspondent of the Weekly Register*.

The following account of the riot is from the *Times*:—"The Earl of Eglinton made his state entrance into Dublin between one and two o'clock on Friday afternoon. The day was far from being propitious, snow, varied by a drizzling sleet, and a biting cold wind, prevailing all the time. The streets were consequently well-nigh deserted, and but for the military on duty no one would have supposed that the castle was about to receive a new Viceroy. The noble Earl appeared in excellent health, and was evidently gratified by the cordiality of his reception. The ceremony of swearing in terminated at three o'clock. After the procession had passed Trinity College, a row took place between the students and the police; the former, who had assembled in considerable force within the rails and at the gate of the College, amused themselves with pyrotechnic displays and orange-peel projectiles, some of which having hit the police they most unfortunately used their batons, the effect of which was to exasperate the

young men, who, in the excitement of the moment, used their batons, and the foot police resorted to their clubs. Several of the students are reported to be dangerously wounded. None of the townspeople took any part in the transaction; it was confined solely to the police and students.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has ordered an official inquiry into the late riots and collision between the students of Trinity College and the Dublin police. A highly orthodox Tory Journal has some remarks upon the actors in the recent disgraceful riots, to the justice of which a portion of the unprejudiced public can scarcely fail to assent. The *Kilkenney Moderate* says:—"The conduct of the students of Trinity College, we regret to say is not creditable to that honored institution; the younger graduates, who are, in fact, mere boys, may plead a palliation of their excesses in the way of contriving very unbecoming and somewhat dangerous annoyances for the police and the military passing by in the procession on the score of their youth, and the temptation to indulge on such occasions in silly practical jokes; but we think the authorities of the college ought to have them under better control, and have prevented those unseemly jokes from going so far as they did. However, on the other hand, admitting the provocation to have been very great, nothing could justify the police in the outrageous onslaught which they made upon the unarmed students in revenge for the annoyances which the latter had contrived for them."

It is stated that the symptoms in the case of Mr. Leeson, Mr. Pollock, and the other gentlemen living in the college continue so far favourable, under the care of the eminent medical men in attendance. It is said, however that Mr. Duffy, who was so violently beaten by the foot police, has sustained internal injuries, from which he still suffers a great deal; and it has been ascertained that the number of non-residents who have received serious wounds is very much larger than was at first supposed.

The *Dublin Tablet* says:—"If we were to venture to give our own opinion on the transaction, we should say that the parties who have incurred the heaviest blame are the authorities of Trinity College. The cowardly ruffianism of the young men under their charge is a reproach to them. Their supineness in not interfering to save the University the disgrace of being routed and bludgeoned by the police is a reproach to them. They should have been on the spot. There are such punishments as rustication and expulsion, and they should have offered to each rioter by name the alternative of undergoing that punishment, or desisting from his filthy practices. The students of Trinity College, as members of a University, have committed themselves to the endeavour to imitate the actions and feelings of gentlemen as closely as their natures will permit. It was a very disgraceful and thoroughly snobbish proceeding for men, sheltered by their iron rails, to pelt the passers by with squibs, oranges, and rotten eggs. It was a perfectly brutal and ungentleman-like action to strike, wound, and injure the poor fellows of the police force, who, in obedience to their orders, in discharge of their duty, and under the heaviest penalties, had they disobeyed, proceeded to check them; but when the thing was over, when one would have imagined that students, professors, and authorities would only have been too glad for the sake of the University to hush the matter up, it is incredible that they should be so stupidly blind as to challenge inquiry, and to seek revenge for a chastisement so deservedly incurred. The newspapers tell us that a notice is posted in the University to the effect that any detective policeman found within the precincts will be taken to pump, and this is done at a time when a legal inquiry is being pursued by the authority of Government, and at the instigation of the University authorities. We don't wish to see the Government compromised and damaged by disgraceful partisanship. We don't wish to see a revival of animosities between Catholics and Protestants. We should prefer to see Trinity College (instead of sinking itself lower in public estimation) applying itself gradually to efface many disadvantageous recollections, and trying to acquire a character as unlike as possible to that which the history of Ireland has stamped upon it. Our distinguished advice to the University would be, that the authorities should publish an apology to Colonel Browne for the insults offered to him, and a public expression of their regret for the disorderly and disgraceful conduct of a portion of the under-graduates. Then let the young men themselves tie up their broken heads, put on a cheerful countenance, and beg their friends to hold their tongues while they make a subscription to provide proper compensation for the poor policemen who sustained injuries in the discharge of their duty—injuries which coal-heavers would be punished for inflicting, but for which these would-be gentlemen may be allowed to atone by a sincere repentance, on the understanding that it is to be their last offence."

The Derby Ministry is producing its fruits in Ireland. The Orange youth of Trinity College signalled their triumph by an assault on the police on the very fitting occasion of the solemn entry of the new Lord-Lieutenant into Dublin. All possible care was taken to mark that this assault was no mere outbreak of youthful petulance, but a triumph of a dominant political faction, answering to those acts of wanton violence by which in the early Roman history the younger patricians were wont to mark their contempt for the subject caste. The solemn march of the students round the statue of William III. on College-green, is not to be separated from their attack upon the police. The simple fact is, that the Dublin police are notoriously a most respectable and meritorious set of men. How large a proportion of them are of the national religion we have no means of knowing; but Mr. Disraeli's organ, the *Press*, has long been assailing them for attending the Sacrament in the church of St. Francis Xavier, in Gardiner-street, and has been calling on Lord Carlisle to prohibit it. To assault such a body was a natural part of the first days of Orange triumph in Ireland, and we are not surprised that the Government takes the side of the aggressors. How the police could have abstained from putting down the outrage we do not see; nor if they had, with what face they could afterwards have proceeded against rude, uneducated and half-starved violators of the law. It is very possible that when a fight had begun on both sides, it may not have been discontinued quite so quickly as lovers of peace could have wished. The Irishman, as the English army knows signally to its benefit, when his hand once gets into a fight, is little apt to calculate or to hesitate, and some of the police may therefore have continued to use more force than was actually indispensable. This may or may not have been. That it is charged against them, by no means proves that it is true; charged however it is, and so far as we have seen, it is all that is charged. The affair will very likely be made a pretext for remodelling the police into a fitter tool against the religion and people of Ireland. It is, however, the first, not the last, of the rows which the overbearing spirit of Irish Orangism, fostered and encouraged by an effectually Orange Government, must be expected to produce in Ireland. As an illustration at once of the temper of Lord Derby's Administration, and of our own remarks—that some decent excuse must in our day be found for what is really religious exclusion—we may mention that a Catholic gentleman, whose appointment as a magistrate for the Borough of Wolverhampton had been already arranged, has been rejected by Lord Chelmsford, not as a Catholic, but on the ground that he was a poor-law auditor for South Staffordshire—an excuse, we believe, wholly frivolous and colourable. The fact was, that the formation of the new Administration at once encouraged the bigot party to stir against the appointment of a Catholic.—*Weekly Register*.

KING'S COUNTY.—The opening of the Parsonsstown Railway was to have taken place on the 8th ult.