

opinion that if the people of Ireland prove that their demand for Home Rule is genuinely national the demand should be granted. Let the Irish people see to this, if they really want Home Rule, as we most certainly believe they do. Meanwhile, it is interesting to notice that at the last meeting of the Home Rule Association a formidable list of new members was submitted, including the names of over fifty well-known clergymen, and of laymen from every part of Ireland, made up of magistrates, traders, farmers and persons of every rank and avocation.

There was a very imposing Amnesty demonstration in the metropolis, with the double object of celebrating the anniversary of the three Irishmen hanged at Manchester in 1847, and also of closing the Amnesty Meetings for this season. The Trade Guilds, with their bands and bunting, turned out in large numbers, and walked in procession to Glasnevin, where 70,000 persons are said to have attended. There were several representatives from England and Scotland. Mr Butt, Mr Ronayne, and others, addressed the meeting advocating Amnesty. The magistrates on the bench of the police-courts complimented the meeting on its highly orderly character, only a single case arising out of it having come before the bench.

Trinity College.—Old Trinity has conferred the first Professorship in Arts ever given to a Catholic, upon Mr Brady, a distinguished classical scholar, son of the late Dr Brady, who held a Medical Chair in Trinity College. Unlike the Catholic University, the "gagging clauses," of which we heard so much last spring, are in full operation in Queen Elizabeth's Foundation. Mr Roche, auditor of the College Historical Society, prepared an address, to have been delivered some days since, but the College Board having inhibited him, he resigned his office. What is the more remarkable is, that the address was *against* not for Federalism.

Emigration.—The returns just issued show that the net increase in Irish emigration in the first ten months of this year is 13,677 persons over that in the same period of last year. The accounts of the sad state of distress in America have spread great alarm here, and must check emigration next spring.

English School Board Elections.—Great gratification is felt in Ireland at the general success of the religious education candidates at nearly all the School Boards in England, and the defeat of the Secularists. The Catholic vote was admirably organized.

Mgr. Woodlock, rector of the Catholic University, has published a letter in which he says that the Pope has authorised it to confer degrees, and states that it intends, besides affiliating colleges, to train masters for the primary schools throughout Ireland. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop has addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy, calling their attention to the circular of the Rector of the Catholic University. As bearing on the University question, the pastoral is a very valuable and most opportune production. Everything looks most cheerful in the aspect of the future of the University. The number of entrances is large in quantity and, what is better, superior in quality. The colleges and diocesan schools are rapidly intimating their demand for affiliation, under the declaration in the recent Episcopal Resolutions. The Jesuit Fathers are establishing thorough discipline in the collegiate houses in their charge. And the subscriptions to the special building fund, although the committee for that purpose is not recognised receive important additions.

A Weed in Waterford.—Mr Bernal Osborne has been speaking at an agricultural dinner at Waterford, and in the course of his speech, amongst other practical advice given to the farmers, he exhorted them to show a little less antipathy to the task of "spudding up" the weeds in their fields. Commenting on this a Dublin paper remarks that the "worst weed in County Waterford at this time is Mr Osborne himself. There is no more noxious weed in any country than he, who, by some chance or other, gets temporary hold of a respectable constituency, and then disregards the wishes and misrepresents the opinions of the people whose representative he claims to be.

Irishmen are, indeed, but too apt to be "idle in respect to their weeds" . . . but the weeds that most try their patience and most shame their skill and energy, and do them most harm, belong to a class of which they intend to rid themselves at the next election, and amongst them the first to be cleared out of the field is Mr Bernal Osborne."

The question of electing John Mitchell at Tipperary.—A Dublin paper says that if John Mitchell, who is neither conditionally nor unconditionally pardoned, were to be elected, all his opponents would have to do—Mr Butt is the authority for the statement—would be to serve a notice that Mr Mitchell was disqualified, and then poll half a dozen votes, after which he might claim and receive the seat, and this opponent might be a rabid Tory or a coercionist of the school of Messrs Heron and White, who have no chance of again representing the county.

At the opening of the medical school of the Catholic University, in Dublin, Dr. Lyons stated that whether the momentous question of higher education were to be settled at Westminster or at home, not one iota of principle should be sacrificed. In future, the Catholic University would be a body with its apex in Dublin and its base in every place in Ireland, where there was a Catholic School. He also spoke highly of the Jesuit Fathers, and of the great benefits they have conferred on education.

Col. J. R. Glyn, C. B., has already assumed the duties of assistant adjutant-general for Auxiliary Forces in Ireland, vice Col. Maude, V. C., C. B., who has vacated his appointment as deputy inspector-general.

Lord Cairns, who is on a visit to Belfast, delivered a lengthened address at the annual meeting of the Belfast Nurses' Home, over which he presided.

In consequence of the attempt of the Orangemen to march in procession in commemoration of the fifth of November, some serious rioting occurred at Portadown.—An extra force of 150 policemen had been drafted into the town in anticipation of disturbances, and these were drawn up in cordons separating the Roman Catholic and Protestant parts of the town. The Orangemen arrived in procession about mid-day, and attempted to pass through the Roman Catholic district, but were stopped by the police, under command of Mr Sheehy, R.M.

Frequent attempts were made to break through the police, and it was found necessary to charge on the mob with fixed bayonets. Several persons were seriously stabbed, and a number of the police were also badly injured. The mob became so violent that the police retreated, the Riot Act was read, and the police were ordered to make ready to fire; but the stone-throwing then became worse, and the police further retreated; and the Orangemen carried out their original intention. Several prisoners were made. Sub-Inspector Warren was knocked down with a brick-bat, and several of his ribs broken. It is said that while the riot continued, there were persons lying about the streets apparently dead. The fighting continued for several hours. Part of the 16th Regt. and 100 additional constables arrived in the evening, but the rioting had ceased. The shopkeepers, anticipating disturbance, closed their shops. The Orangemen left the town shortly after sunset.

The number of persons injured in the collision between the Orangemen and the police in Portadown, on the 6th, when the former were celebrating the Gunpowder Plot, is larger than was supposed. The town Commissioners met and passed a resolution blaming the police, whose blocking up of the streets caused, as they allege, the riot. The Rev. Mr Andrews, Presbyterian Minister, utterly condemns the Orange proceedings and those who abet them, concluding with the following emphatic words, implicating especially the Episcopalian Protestants:—"This rabblement of rioters I would indignantly disown. Can any reasonable man believe that such people or their secret supporters have really at heart the Christian cause? Rome is triumphing at this moment in spite of mobs. It is an instructive fact—the Church which mainly produces these anti-Romish mobs is the Church in which Rome is making the most astonishing havoc. And yet we are twitted as not good Protestants by these ignorant anti-Romish mobs, because we do not see that Christianity requires us to take up their political battle-cry."

The Queenstown Commissioners have adopted a memorial to Mr Gladstone, praying for the release of the remaining political prisoners.

The clergy of Ennis and Home Rule.—At a meeting of the Catholic clergy of the deanery of Ennis, at which forty were present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That it is our conviction that Ireland as a nation has an undeniable right to self-government. That, believing the Act of Union an act of usurpation, fraudulently forced upon the people, from which dates the annihilation of trade and the decline of our country's prosperity, we regard with hearty approval every well-directed effort to restore our Irish Parliament. That we will use all our influence in opposing the return of any candidate to parliament who does not pledge himself to advocate perseveringly the demand for Home Rule, denominational education and a satisfactory land bill. That we will not support any candidate whose previous political character does not afford a sufficient guarantee of the sincerity of his pledges.

Addressing the clergy of the diocese of Limerick at the annual conference, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick, dwelt at some length on the question of education. He said that recent legislation plainly showed them that the people of Ireland had but little to expect from either of the parties which constituted the English House of Commons, and that public events were rapidly tending to show that it was to Irishmen legislating for Ireland that Irishmen should look for those remedial measures so much needed for the country. His lordship urged on the clergy the necessity of sustaining by their individual exertions the resolutions just adopted by the Catholic Hierarchy.

A letter on the subject of the Catholic University from His Eminence Cardinal Cullen to the clergy, secular and regular, of the Diocese of Dublin, read in all the churches and chapels of the city, makes a reference to France, and concludes as follows:—"We are now more bound than ever to pray for France, because her destinies are in the hands of a great warrior of Irish descent, filled with the same faith which animated his forefathers in the dark days of persecution.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy is about to return to Ireland from Australia, and will, it is said, be a candidate in the Home Rule interest at the coming election. Should the rumour prove true there is more than one constituency that would be proud of being represented by him. What say the electors of the King's and Queen's counties? It is stated that at the general election Colonel the Honourable Charles Vereker will contest the City of Limerick on the Home Rule platform. The honourable gentleman is said to have already begun his canvass, but this rumour wants confirmation. Colonel Vereker is the commander of the Limerick Artillery Militia, and is very popular.

The Hierarchy.—On the departure of the mail the esteemed and venerated Bishop of Cloyne was dangerously ill. The Bishop of Ardagh and the Bishop of Raphoe have left for Rome.

New Irish Port of Call for American Steamers.—Mr Inman and one of the managers of the company of which he is the head have been in Galway, on a visit of inspection as to the accommodation which that port is likely to afford in the event of their making it a point for the steamers to touch at on transatlantic voyages.

ENGLAND.

General McLellan, who is well known in connection with the late American war, was amongst the passengers who arrived at Liverpool in the Cunard steamer Russia, from New York. The Russia also brought Baron C. von Saebs, Count Costo, and Colonel Bonaparte.

Major Luke O'Connor, of the 25th Regt., whose gallant conduct at the Alma won for him the Victoria Cross, and subsequent promotion, has embarked for the gold coast with his battalion. He was offered promotion, with liberty to remain in England, but he refused to be separated from the regiment in which his laurels were earned.

The Congregationalists have declined to join a "vigilance committee" against the Ritualists, because they regard "doctrinal anarchy" as an argument for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. Rather a crafty though we trust a barren policy.

A considerable consignment of ammunition, artillery, firearms, and shells, which, it is ascertained, were manufactured by Birmingham firms to the order of Curist agents in London, has been intercepted at Newport, Monmouthshire. The goods were consigned to a merchant in Cardiff, who had, it is stated, arranged with a shipper at Newport to get them placed on board a steamer chartered for Spain. The me-