there, too, at the same time. God's will should be done.

2

One thing Gerald Moore did not say that money was likely to be demanded, which he could not obtain. He would perish sooner than touch the poor sum in his father's possession when he was taken, and to every question from his sister he had a ready and satisfactory reply. The brother and sister prayed together before they separated; but they could not shake off the melancholy that stole over them when talking of the poor washer-girl. However, they embraced at last.

Ailey made her way back to the mild man's, near the arch, and found Eddy in his old spot, having left the window. He had been out, he said, too; and he had seen Boran, and knew where he was- and so did Gran, and 'twas after Ailey he was coming.' But other people minded Ailey too, 'his Gran loved Miss Ailey -an' every one-just like him.' (To be Continued.)

## THE POPE ON EDUCATION. Pope Pius IX, has addressed a brief to the Arch-

bishop of Friourg respecting the new law upon primary schools in the Duchy of Baden. His Holiness begins by stating that he has heard with much sorrow that measures are preparing in that duchy which gravely imperil the education of the young by withdrawing them more and more 'from the salutary discipline and the vigilance of the Catholic Church.' His Holiness states, however, that he is at the same time 'overwhelmed with joy' to find the archbishop, although advanced in years, fighting as vigorously as ever for the taith. 'Amid the grave afflictions which press upon us, it is,' continues his his Holiness, 'a sovereign consolation to us to see that God, who is so rich in mercy, gives to the bishops for the defence of the flock of Jesus Christ the assistance of his divine grace with all the more abundance as the efforts of enemies cause more injury to that same flock in the dolorous times in which we live.' The brief continues thus:- Of a truth no one can be ignorant that the sad, the deplorable condition to which society finds itself more and more reduced, has its source in the baneful machinations employed on all sides to withdraw more every day from public educational establishments, and even from the bosom of families, the holy faith, the religion of Christ, his doctrine of salvation, and so to hamper its action as to render it impossible. These pernicious machinations proceed by a necessary consequence from all those detestable doctrines which in these unhappy times we have the misfortune to see everywhere spread themselves abroad and audaciously raise their heads to the great detriment of the Ohristian republic and civil society. When people impudently deny the truths revealed by God, when people pretend to submit them to the examination of human reason the subordination of natural to supernatural things disappears; men are moved from their eternal ends, their thoughts and their actions are conducted back to the limits of the material and fugitive things of this world; and because the Church was established by its Divine Author as the column and the foundation of truth, to teach to all men the divine faith, and to guard in its integrity the mission confided to it to direct society and the actions of men, and establish them in honesty of manners and regularity of life according to the rule of revealed doctrine, the promoters and propagators of bad doctrines use all their efforts to strip ecclesiastical power of its authority over human society. They neglect nothing in order to confine every day in the narrowest limits, or completely diminish from social institutions all ecclesiastical power, and the salutary action which, by virtue of its Divine institution, the church has always exercised, and always ought to exercise, over those institutions; finally, they seek by every means to subject human society to the absolute power of the civil and political authority, according to the good pleasure of those who govern, and the fickle opinions of the age. It is not surprising that this baneful work takes place, above all, in the public education of youth; but let no one doubt it, the greatest misfortunes accompany the society, is withdrawn from the moderating power of the Church and its salutary action. From this, in fact, society loses by degrees that veritable Christian spirit which can alone preserve in a staple manner the foundations of order and tranquility, procure and regulate the veritable and useful progress of civilisation, and furnish men with the aid they need in order to attain their final aim after their passage through this mortal lifethat is to say, in order to obtain eternal salvation. An education which not only occupies itself merely with the science of natural things and the objects of terrestrial society, but moreover withdraws from the revealed truths of God, inevitably falls under the yoke of the spirit of error and deceit, and an education which, without the succor of the Christian doctrine and moral law, pretends to form the minds and the hearts of young people, whose nature is so tender and so susceptible of being led to evil, must necessarily engender a race abandoned without restraint to the bad passions and the pride of its reason, and generations thus educated can only prepare the greatest culamities for families and the state. But if this detestable mode of teaching separated from the Catholic faith, and the power of the church is a source of evil to private individuals and society, when the teaching of letters and science and the education which the upper classes of society obtain in the public schools are slone concerned, who does not see that the same method will produce much more baneful results if it is applied to the popular schools? It is especially in those schools that the children of the people of all conditions ought from their tenderest infancy to be carefully instructed in the mysteries and the precepts of our holy religion, and formed with diligence to piety, integrity of man-ners, religion, and honesty of life. In these schools religious doctrine ought to have the first place in everything relating to education or instruction, and predominate in such a manner that all other knowledge imparted to youth should be considered acces Youth is therefore exposed to the greatest perils when in these schools education is not closely united with religious doctrine. Popular schools are principally established with the view of giving religious instruction to the people, of leading them to piety, and to a really Christian moral discipline; this is why the church has always claimed the right of watching over these establishments with even more care than others, and of surrounding them with her solicitude. The design of withdrawing the popular schools from the power of the church, and the attempts made to realise it, are inspired therefore by a spirit of hostility against her, and by the desire of extinguishing among nations the divine light of our holy faith. The church, which founded those schools with so much care, and which has always maintained them with so much zeal, considers them as the better part of her ecclesiastical authority and power, and every measure the result of which is to cause a separation between the schools and the church causes her, as well as the schools themselves, the greatest injury. Those who pretend that the church ought to abdicate or suspend her moderating power and Balutary action over the popular schools, ask her in reality to violate the commands of her Divine author, and to renounce the accomplishment of the duty which has been imposed upon her from on high to watch over the salvation of all men. In every place, in every country in which this design should be

soldier who accosted him on the festival-day of which youth would consequently be miserably ex-Saint Senaun's, and some other person who was posed to the danger of losing the faith, the churchwould most assuredly be under the rigorous obligation, not only of making every effort, and employing every means, in order to obtain for that youth the instruction and the education necessary for it, but even of warning all the faithful, and of declaring to them that such schools instituted against the Catholic church cannot in conscience be frequented.' The brief concludes by congratulating the Archbishop upon the energetic opposition he manifested to the reform of the popular schools in Baden, and implores God to assist him and his faithful coadjutor in their struggles 'for the cause of the Holy Church.'

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. T. BRADY, P. P .- This amiable and devoted minister of the gospel closed his well-spent life on the 23d of August, surrounded by all the consolations of the faith, of which he was an ardent promoter and worthy minister. Born of pious and respectable parents in the diocese of Dromore, in the year 1800, he early gave evidence of his vocation for the Church, and when his preparatory education was completed he was sent to Maynooth to pursue his studies for the priesthood. While in colloge he distinguished himself for those stirling virtues which adorned his after life. He was ordained in the year 1830, and from that time his whole which he toiled incessantly in instructiong the ignorant, reclaiming the sinner, and showing the example of practical religion in his active and blameless life. He built Churches and Schools throughout the vast people, and was always to be found where the voice of duty called him. Declining health rendered it necessary that he should go to the sea-side, and he selected Newcastle, county Down, as the place of his temporary abode, and there he gradually sank under the malady with which he was afflicted, and, worn out with suffering, he resigned his pure spirit into the hands of his Creator on the 23d. On the evening of that day the remains were borne to the parochial house near Rathfriland. They were met on the road by thousands of all persuasions, who revered the good priest through life and now sought to honor his memory in death. The remains were removed to the parochial Church on the evening of the 24th inst., followed by vast numbers, who expressed their deep sorrow for the loss of one so greatly and generally beloved. The solemn office for the repose of the soul of the deceased, at which the Most Rev. Dr. Lesby. Lord Bishop of Dromore, presided, was solemnized on the 25th inst., in the beautiful Church which had been erected by the departed pastor and his flock. The last prayers having been said, the remains were lowered into a grave prepared to receive them at the right of the altar .- Dundalk Democrat.

CAUSES OF IRISH DISTRESS .- When O'Connell, in 1846, thinking only of how he could alleviate the frightful destitution which then surrounded him, threw his influence into the scale of Corn Law Repeal, he sealed the fate of the agricultural population of Ireland. The Irish vote enabled Sir Robert Peel to carry his measure triumphantly through the House of Commons, and Ireland was rained. From that hour down to the present the agricultural in-terest has steadily declined, while on its ruins there has arisen another interest whose importance to Ireland may be estimated from the fact that it deems men an incumbrance upon the soil. In 1846 Ireland had a population, in round numbers, of Eight Millions, in 1864 she has a population of, in round numbers. Five Millions - a decrease of three millions .-The Repeal of the Corn Laws having rendered agriculture an unprefitable pursuit, and the landlords having maintained corn law rents in face of a reveal produce, the small farmers, as a class, had no alternative but to emigrate or enter the workhouse. And so the young, the enterprising, and the strong, have fled, leaving behind them the old, the maimed, and the infirm. A population, numerous in proportion to the compass of ground it inhabits, is the life of a nation-its pride, its strength. Without it manufactures cannot thrive, the arts flourish, nor wealth accumulate. Ireland, under proper conditions, could support a population of Twenty-five Millions; yet, with a population of Five Millions, the failure of a single barvest-nay, of a single crop-would produce a famine. Such is our actual state : socrowful enough in truth, but bright in comparison with the prospect before us. We are far from wishing to excite unnecessary alarm, but looking into a no distant future, we confess we are unable to conjure up vision more bright than that of Ireland almost utterly depopulated. Were emigration totally to cease we might in time-though it would require a very long time-make up for the population we have lost. But emigration will not cease, nor will a single family be deterred from crossing the Atlantic by tales of the most plausible of Yankee atrocity. We must take for granted that emigration, to a greater or less extent, will proceed, and, such being the case we are forced to calculate how far the natural increase of the population is capable of supply the loss occasioned by death and emigration. The Irish Registration Returns for the last quarter disclose this terrible fact, that the births and deaths in Ireland are nearly on an equality. It is well understood that in all countries in a normal condition the births greatly exceed the deaths - the proportion being generally about ten to six or seven; and, down to a recent period, the natural law in that respect has vindicated itself, despite of many adverse circumstances, even in Ireland. The falling off cannot be escribed to distress, for it appears that in the most prosperous portion of Ulster, the births within the same quarter were scarcely more than half those in the most distressed portion of Lancashire-1 in 48 in Ulater against 1 in 25 in Lancasbue. These Returns indicate a decay of the recuperative powers of our people appalling to contemplate. Our population has decreased not only in quantity but in quality, and the young and healthy having been exterminated, there remains in the country an undue proportion of the aged, the infirm, and the afflicted. The Northern Whig glancing at the future which these Returns indicate says: - The births, being reduced to nearly an equality with the deaths, will contribute next to nothing in counteraction of the effects of an emigration which the demand for labor in America consequent upon the war there (not to speak of the new and potent inducements which the Federal Government is offering to emigrants from all parts of Europe,) is likely to increase to an unprecedented extent, and for an indefinite period .-The inevitable inference is that, in 1871, the popula tion of this country will hardly exceed four millions, and that, in another decennium - in 1891 - the once fertile and teeming Ireland will be considerably below the level of Scotland - may, below that of Lancashire in point of population. Of course there must be a point somewhere, begond which the induce ments to emigration will lose their force: or else immigration from other countries flow in to replace it. But to indicate that point beforehand, in a conjuncture of circumstances so utterly unprecedented, is impossible. If any one should choose to predict that before that takes place, the population of Ireland will have been reduced to the level of that of Sicily. we should find it difficult to gainsay him. It is not an agreeable prospect either for Irishmen or Rog-

An address to Marchal Macmahon, Dake of Magenta, appears in the Nation of Saturday. Our contemporary states that this document is receiving numerous signatures in the metropolis, and advocates its circulation in the provinces to afford the people at large an opportunity of congratulating on his proformed, and above all be executed, of withdrawing motion the distinguished warrior, of whose affinity the schools from the authority of the church, and in | to our race every lrishman feels justly proud.

lishmen to contemplate.

THE BELFAST ORANGEMEN. - We have strenuously refused to allow our readers to be duped by the plausible pleas of government-backs writing to 'improve the occasion of the Belfast Riots. We rejected their condolence, their paltry pretence of condemning the Orange faction, and revealed to all the game the government played. They foment discord and disunion and think to govern thereby more easily; when Irish parties dispute they feel they can perpetrate any design and refuse any demand for justice. They affect to condemn Orange violence, whilst they allow them to walk through a proclaimed district with the arms they put in their hands. And then they tell us what a boon it is to have an English Government to protect us.

The following letter ably states reasons why the writer takes a similar view, and his home-thrust has not been without its influence in forming public opinion on the subject :-

To the Editor of the Dublin Evening Post.

Sir-It is a folly to charge the recent atrocities of the Belfast Orangemen to any other source than the Government of England. The exponents of its views, and principles, and policy in the British parliament and press of late years—especially of the latter—the Times and Saturday Review—are very explicit in the terms of their settled hate and high State policy of haute politique (as the French designate that species of Macchiavellian devilry of State craft) whenever they speak of the destitution, the dying out, or the going off, or the discentent, being was devoted to the extension of religion, or the despair, or the agrarian crime, of the the welfare of God's poor, and the eternal interests of those confided to his spiritual care. He the Irish than 'beggars,' 'unimprovable Celts,' was appointed pastor of the parish of Drumgath, in half savages,' 'Ribbonmen and murderers.'— They never exult in anything Irish except in prospects of the extermination of the people in accounts of a continuous exodus, or the breaking down of Irish hopes in some enterprise like the Galway packet district over which he presided as the pastor of the station. Anything that has a tendency to drive the people of the Celtic race and of the Roman Catholic religion beyond the boundaries of English dominion. finds favor with that truculent press, but what is infinitely more grievious finds favor with the British Government.

The atrocities of the Orangemen are perpetrated against Irish men, women, and children of the Cel-tic race, and of the Roman Catholic religion with impunity, because their acts are in accordance with the policy on which this land of Ireland is ruled. Therefore, I say, I charge home on the English Government and the organs and exponents of its policy in England and in Ireland, the guilt of the recent murders and the wreckings of houses committed by the Orangemen in Belfast and their brethren in other parts of Ireland in all past times, on those who had the power to prevent those atrocities, and who suffered them to be committed with impunity . - I am

sir, your obedient servant,

A MAN WHO REVERENCES GOOD GOVERNMENT.

THE LATE RIOTS IN BELTAST .-- We learn from the Northern Whig that the actual number of persons wounded during the riots was 175, in addition to nine who were killed. During the fourteen days the tumults lasted there was a force of 4,000 men, constabulary and military, in the town, and the total number of arrests made was fifty. The claims al-ready lodged for compensation for injuries inflicted during the disturbances amount to between £9,000 and £10,000.

THE INJURED IN THE RIOTS - We have pleasure in stating that all those who were injured in the late riots, and are still in the General Hospital, are in a forward way towards recovery. The patients, after having been successfully treated, are daily leaving the hospital; but, unfortunately, many of them, in consequence of serious injuries and amputations performed within the lust month, will remember to their latest day the dreadful scenes of riot and carnage through which they passed .- Whig.

More Orange Riors. - About 150 Orangemen, with fifes and drums, playing party tunes, marched through the village of Gleneary on the nights of the 31st ult. On coming opposite the house of a Catholic, named Graham, they broke the windows of his house, also the widows of two other homes of Catholics. About welve o'clock they dispersed. They are supposed to be from the neighborhood of Ballinderry.

CONSEQUENCE OF THE BELFAST RIOTS. - The Kilkenny Moderator, in an article headed 'Party Demonstrations, says: In our city and county there are not wanting indications of the existence of a feeling of indulging in party demonstrations of a mischievous kind. On Sunday last a green banner was floating from the summit of the old castle in Maudlin street, inscribed with the word ' Liberty' in large white letters. The object -by whomsoever it was placed-caused some sensation, it being in the neighborhood of a Roman Catholic place of worship, where of course large congregations would attend in the course of the morning. We understand that the moment the Parish Priest became aware of the circumstance, he at once caused the flag to be taken down.

Another 'demonstration' was expected to have taken place at Kilmoganny on Sunday last as it was removed that some representatives of the ' Forthcoming Nationality,' from Portlaw, Carrick-on-Suir, and Callan, were there and then to assemble. The following is a copy of a notice posted at Kilmoganny, on Sunday morning last, which probably led to he impression:

MEN OF THE FORTHCOMING NATIONALITY, Be ready - The Councils of your Freedom are not idle. THE CAUSE IS AT HAND. However no unusual meeting took place, although

it was 'Pattern day,' in Kilmoganny. It is said the meeting of 'Nationalists' is postpoaed to some other Sunday.

The Dundalk Democrat, speaking of the Belfast riots, says: It is all over now, and we can state that the Catholic mind was influend throughout this and other countries to such a degree, that there was a strong disposition abroad to march in thousands on Belfast and level it with the ground. Any man possessing the confidence of the public, could have easily gathered an army of 50,000 men, by calling on them to assemble at Armagh or Portadown, and then march to Belfast to drive the Orangemen into the sea. And it may be as well to warn tho fanatics, that should they ever again attempt to murder the Catholics of Belfast, they will not be permitted to do so with impunity.

At a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Belast, held in the Orange Hull, Belfast, on Thursday, the 25th August, 1864, and specially summoned to take into consideration the allegations of a portion of the press against the character of the Orange intitution and its members touching the recent unhapby and fatal riots in Belfast, the following resoluions were unanimously resolved :--

Inasmuch as the town of Belfast has recently heen the acene of formidable riots injurious to the character and prosperity of the community, and dangerous to the peace of the country at large; and, whereas, among many allegations as to the origin and continuance of these riots, several public journals have attributed them to the existence and operation of the Orange fostitution, it is resolved ; -

' Piret-That the Orange Institution having been organised for the purpose of promoting Protestant principles, upholding the Orown and Constitution, and maintaining law and order, is utterly opposed to all illegal and disorderly proceedings in the State, or to any encouragement of same, as inconsistent

with its recognised principles.
'Second - That this Grand Lodge, on behalf of itself and the other members of the Orange institution in Belfast, indignantly disclaim any connection whatever, either with the origin or continuance of the recent disturbances, and deeply deploring with all good citizens those unhappy riots, have done all Northern likig.

in their power to maintain and restore the public. peace, a large number of the members of private lodges, as well as of this Grand Lodge, having placed their services as special constables at the disposal of the magistrates, and in other respects exerted their influence to repress the prevalent dis-

'Third-That, for the more effective vindication of the Orange institution against the calumnies alluded to, the editors of some leading journals of the United Kingdom be requested to give these resolutions the widest circulation.
ROBT. WARING, Grand Master.

WM. PEEBLES, Grand Secretary.

Another brutal Orange outrage occurred on the 18th ult at Ballymacash, near Lisburn. The victims. were two poor Catholic families, and the knife was freely used on the occasion-a fit weapon for the brethren, of the scarlet robe. Wherever Catholics are in the minority, they are sure to meet with such barbarous treatment from the hands of Christian and loya! Orangemen.

The following Address appears in the Ulster Observer: 'With a generous sympathy and earnest promptitude, for which we where wholly unprepared, offers of assistance for the suffering Catholics of Belfast have come to us, not only from remote parts of Ireland, but from many districts in England and Scotland. When we appealed for aid for those on whom the riots brought disaster and ruin, we did not intend that appeal for any except those immediately interested in the objects of it. We were not, however, prepared to refuse, on our individual responsibility, the assistance which our co religionists outside of Belfast were so ready to tender. At the same time we knew that the Catholics of Belfast, with the noble spirit that has always actuated them, were both able and willing to meet the crisis, and would feel a pardonable jealousy if any part of the good work were taken out of their hands. We were not mistaken in our views, and at a numerous meeting, held on Thursday evening in the Institute, it was unanimously resolved, 'That, while cordially thanking our co-religionists throughout the United Kingdom for their generous offers of assistance, the Catholics of Belfast beg to decline all external help. They are in a position to meet the crisis which has come upon them, and, as they have held their own in the terrible struggle through which they have passed, they are determined to discharge from their own resources the duties that now devolve upon them, convinced that in this, as in every case where justice and right are on their side, self-reliance, union and firmness, will enable them to triumph It is not for us to praise a resolution which it was our privilege to advise. At the same time we venture to express a hope that it will commend itself to our countrymen at home and abroad. All we ask from our co-religionists is the assistance which their sympathy and moral support can give us. They now see the influences we have to oppose and battle against, and we invoke and rely upon their assit-ance to enable us to obtain from the Legislature that protection and redress to which we are entitled, and without which the condition of the Catholics of Belfast and Ulster will continue to be one of bondage and suffering.

authorities in Dublin Castle, a few days since, to communicate a resolution they have arrived at of recommending a reconstruction of the system of local police in their town. At present they have a force of 160 men, under the control of the corporation, and they wish to have it increased to 400: and to be placed under a distinct commissioner of police; the expense to be borne jointly by the town and by government, as in Dublic. There can be no doubt that this would be a great improvement, and we believe the Catholics of Belfast will feel gratified by the change. They never had confidence in the present police force. They looked upon that body as composed of Orangemen, or men who sympathised with the 'brethren,' and we believe they had much reason to entertain these views. A dissolution, therefore, of the present force, and the formation of a new one under different auspices, and embracing Catholics as well as Protestants, would be of much service in producing peace and order in Belfast. But, as we stated last week, the grand reform required is that of the magistracy. George the Third, when despatching a Vicercy to Dublin, at one thing requires to be done to-day. In Belfast there are half a dozen Catholic magistrates necessary. They are necessary to give the Catholics there confidence in the administration of justice. They are no cessary to curb the partisan spirit of officials in the borough, and to give protection to the Catholics whenever the Orange manus seizes on the followers of the Datchman, and when they would like to go forth like demons to slaughter all who might not look favorably on their deeds. If the Catholics of Belfast wish to escape such scenes in the future as they have seen some days since, they will place the names of six Catholic gentlemen before the government, and request to have them entrusted with the commission of the peace. Let them hold a public meeting for this purpose, and appoint a deputation to meet the authorities in Dublin. They may rely upon it that complete justice will not be within their reach, till there are a few Catholic magistrates on the bench : and 'he sooner they set about placing a number of them there, the better for the Catholic people of Belfast and the peace of the town .- Dundalk Democrat.

By-the-way, it is asserted in those days that green is a party color, and is only worn by Roman Ca-tholics as such, and that 'Patrick's Day' is a party tone. What colour did William and his soldiers wear at the Boyne? Lord Macaulay and all other bistorians tell us that 'every soldier was to put a green bough in his hat.' This, with the pass word 'Westmiuster,' were the distinguishing features of William's army crossing the Boyne. Again at Athlone, under Ginkell, the General whom William had ieft in command in Ireland, and who concluded the subjugation of the whole south and west of the island, the distinguishing feature of the army was that each wors in his nat a green bough? This was the color which William and all his army wore at the Boyne, at Athlone, at Aughrim, Galway, Limerick, Kilkenny, Cork, and Waterford. It was only the bigots of after years who ever dreamt of connecting the orange color with his honored name. - J. A. Mowatt, in Portadown News.

RANDALSTOWN PRITY SESSIONS. - These Sessions were held on Tuesday before Major M'Olintock and Captain Brooke. Considerable interes: was manifested in the proceedings by the country people in the neighborhood, on the occasion of it being known that summonses were issued against twenty-seven ne-sons that were alleged to have marched in pro cession, with some five hundred others, on the 12th In y. Proceedings were instituted under the Party Processions and Emblems Act. Sub-Constable King and Constable Butter, of Staffordstown station, were examined as witnesses for the prosecution by Mr. Oaruta, Solicitor. The former stated he heard the Boyne Water' played, saw drums, fifes, and flags, of red, white, and blue culors, in the crowd, which was not marching in military array, and comprised many boys. Informations were then taken, and defeudants against whom a prima facte case has been made out severally entered into recognisances, themselves in £20, and two sureties in £10, to appear at the forthcoming Quarter Bessions. AMOUNT OF COMPRISATION CLAIMED. - The sum

claimed as presentments for injuries, sustained by wrecking in the late riots amounts to between 9 0001 and 10,000%. According to the custom of the grand jury in such cases, the amounts granted will be levied off the barony of Lower Belfast, and, as the grand jurous have the power of defining the district, this large sum may be assessed on the parish of Shankhill, in which the town of Belfast is situate, - | stone of 14 lbs At Strabane the price of new flat

THE IRISH STATE CHURCH .- The Star has the following excellent remarks on that portion of the letter of 'An Irish Catholic Landlord' which relates to the Protestant Establishment in Ireland :- With regard to the Irish State Church Establishment, we entirely agree with our correspondent. No words that he or we could use would too strong to do justice to the utterly indefensible, unreasonable, and, in the true sense, un-Christian nature of the imposition it ininflicts on the Irish people. It would be impossible that Englishmen could for a moment defend the maintenance of such an institution in Ireland were it not that with most of us the great precept which, enjoins men to do as they would be done by as only re. membered and fairly construed when we have some grievances of our own to suffer. Our correspondent makes an appeal to England in one sentence which short and simple as it is, places the whole case so effectively and completely before the English mind that it would be impossible to enhance its force, Let Englishmen imagine a Roman Catholic Priest established as State rector in every parish of Protest. ant England.' Let it be calmly asked whether the united strength of the four corners of the world in arms could induce the English people to submit to such an imposition. Let it then be explained by any who think they can explain it, how we are justified in forcing on Roman Catholic Ireland a system as grievous and offiensive to them as that which we have described would be to us. The grievance against which the North American eclonies rebolled was not nearly so bitter in its nature, and was to be defended by many plausible arguments which no ingenuity can press into the service of the Irish State Church, Every Englishman must know well enough that no system could ever be introduced into a country where the people were strong enough to rebel with the slightest chance of success. The excuse for the sys. tem which used to be based upon the hope of its Protestantising Ireland has long since vanished. i.e. land is becoming every day more and more Roman Catholic. Even in Ulster, the traditional stronghold of Protestantism, the Catholic element is year by year gaining in numerical power. Nor is Catholicism in Ireland merely increasing in numbers. It is also deepening in hue. No one who has observed, how. ever superficially, the condition of the country, can have failed to see how much more strictly Papal, in the exact sense of the word, Ireland has been grow. ing during the present generation It has now rest. ly come to this, that wherever, in politics as well as in religion, Protestant England takes one side Ro. man Catholic Ireland takes the other. Religious persecution is surely always a grievous crime. Yet it sometimes at least attains its end and suppresses or converts as it desires. The Christian Captains who baptised foreign converts in platoons under the terror of instant and certain death for the recusant did at least sometimes contrive to lay the foundation of a future Christianised community. But the Irish State Church, where it has any special effect whatover the Irish Catholics only tends to make them more determined in their faith, more bitter in their feelings, more obstinate in their estrangement from England's religion and England's ways. This is the result of endeavoring to govern upon any other principles than those of eternal justice. Englishmen to not think often enough, or deeply enough, on this A deputation of Belfast magistrates waited on the subject. If they would turn their attention to it more earnestly and frequently we cannot believe that many in this country would long be found willing to bear the moral and political responsibility of sharing eres by a silent acquiescence in the perpetration of a gross and monstrous injustice,'

Again has time brought round the days of barres when the farmer takes stock, and observe what produce the soil has yielded to enable him to meet as engagements. As the fine weather continued July, a genial heat such as we soldom witness in this country, it was thought by almost every on that the corn crops would be very superior, and that the quality would be very fine, and the quantity above an average. There is no doubt that the condition of the grain is very superior, but the quantity is not at all what was expected. On Monday last some samples of new grain were sold at our market, red wheat bringing only 21s to 22s per barrel : barley 14s, and oa's 10 6d to 11s 3d. Now these prices will never pay the farmer the profit he requires of his labor, to enable him to meet his high rent. guinea a barrel for wheat is so low, that it speaks time, told him above all things to 'purge the mature trumpet tongued to the landlords to make large gistracy.' And most unquestionably the very same abatements in the rent of land; and unless abatements. ments are made, the result will be a depopulation of the country. There is no possibility of calculating the injury the repeal of the corn laws has inflicted on the Irish farmers. The reduction in the duty of foreign grain; or rather its abolition, struck a blow at Irish interests which they can hardly recover. Formerly if there was a scanty crop prices ruled high, and the farmers made as much money of an in ferior crop as of an abundant one. But now it matters little whether the crops be good or bad in Ireland; for they seldom influence the markets, and if is often the case that prices are higher when there us an abandant crop than when there is a poor one -Dundalk Democrat.

"I have been entrusted by the English Government," said an English engineer to M. de Beaumon, in 1937, "with the direction of public works bothis England and Ireland, and I have been obliged w employ by tarns both Irish and English workmen-I confess that after this double trial it would be impossible for me to award a superiority to either."

Long accustomed to see advantage taken of his work the Irish peasant at first mistrusts his employer - from experience of landlordism his work is itte gular, 'but when he perceives that the agreement with him is honestly carried out, he then takes hear! and I am unable to express the indefatigable arder the constancy, and punctuality with which he works." Mr. Ray, another Englishman, sustain truth, and to show the industry and success of the Irish laborer wherever he is certain of componsation quotes the evidence of English, German, and Polish witnesses before the Committee on Emigation:

"The efficiency and success of the Irish emigrants," he says, "is attested in Canada by Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Brydone; in New Brunswick, by Mr. Perley; in Nova Scotia, by Mr. Uniacke; in the United States, by Mr. Mintern; in Anstralia, as Van Diemen's Land, by Colonel Mitchell, Colone M'Arthur, Mesers Verner, Cunningham, Berner Justice Therry, and Rev. D. Lang."

Those who wait about want of capital in Ireland comparing it with England, and deduce that we are spendibritts and ne'er do wells, are thus met by Ka the Travelling Bachelor of Cambridge University.

"The Irish who make such good colonists whe they emigrate would, with a system of free-trade land, make equally good citizens at home. The enourmous tract of waste lands would soon brought into cultivation, as the mountain sides Saxony and Switzerland, as the sandy pluins Prussia, and as the lowlands of Holland have bee under the same in vigorating system. Capital wou make its appearance in Ireland from a thousand us expected sources; a good class of yeomany wood grow up there as in Germany, Holland, Belgiam Deamark, Switzerland, and France; while, as he been the case in the these countries, since the sub division of the land among the peasants, the Labis manners, dress, appearance, and industry of people would all revive and improve under the vigorating influence of a sense of ownership, api a consciousness in the laborer's mind that he may de prosperous and happy if be choses to be nationt, sel denying, and industrious."

The late Miss Hussey, of Dingle, who died in Call left £11,000 to the Most Rev. Dr. Morisety for charle able purposes.

The first flax market for this season was held Banbridge. A large quantity was offered for ssla and the price obtained varied from 63 to 88 91 pt from 60s to 79s per cwt., according to qualify.