### TARCH 17 1889

could nerve himself to how Irish legislative d be reconciled with throne and the inte-(hear, hear). It was no doubt; but a simisuccessfully solved in I this one ought not to ution here. He begged He begged indment to the addi bly to assure her Ma-pinion of this House, remedy for the deplor-reland is a readjustment lations established be in and Ireland by the Union of 1800.

# ELL ON O'CONNELL.

ish Patriot.

### e Life and Teachings

hutch, in New York Sunday evening with nen to listen to a lecture J. O'Farrell, Bishop of brinerly pastor of the the parochial school of aisles were filled as well subject was "Ireland and

he treated it in a mas-it way. speak," said he, "dear bject so vast and compred. with its long history of y, with its pages filled ls written in drops of its memories and tradi out it; and of O'Connell of Ireland, who repreand the feelings of were concentrated thei ongings. In love for Ire-t your hearts beat in uni-nd in admiration for the ell, who raised Ireland, as a sleep of death. The a sleep of death. The day are struggling in her er to her than was Dan of

we celebrate the centen ependence under Grattan nell was then about seven 'he spirit that Grattan ar then aroused struck the has never died since, and will let die-namely, that , and Commons of Ireland e laws for Ireland. Thank me hopes of 1782 are still d with better hopes of sucney will be realized before 782 the volunteers under nly emancipated the Irish 1798 would have been im-he legislative union with never have occurred.

en years of glory, when capital of the nation, fol eloquence of Burke, Grat-nd other brilliant sons of led in the Irish Parliament the world. But the vol disbanded, the enemy fos ns, and a country once dis v crushed. A rebellion was 50,000 Irish people were All that has taken place I's time has been the result He began his career with a repeal of the union, and osed his life in suffering he the aspirations of his youth. he noblest sons of Ireland caffold with their blood. and a nation crushed and ating each for the love of said. For twenty years he e all obstacles, the hatred of ad indifference of some Irish, emancipation. He at last cople and emancipation fol-He has been accused of e in his efforts for the repeal but no charge was ever more ounded. Ireland was isola there was no new Ireland in lp old Ireland at home. The duced and vi came the awful famine, fol came the awful famine, for-plague, and the people died le in thousands from starva-ness in a land capable of sup-times its population. When w these things it broke his nd he went to die in exile. all in all his natriotism. his all in all, his patriotism, his loquence and power, and Ire-w a grander son than Daniel has died, but his principles e. The Land League to-day o what it has done but for teaching, and they will yet rtals of the British Constituney are opened for Irish legisthe famine of 1878 rose the by which is doing such grand land. It is foolish to pre-marmed people on a soldiery their blood. By patience for the proper time the le is to be won. Let the f O'Connell, Parnell, and ail. I speak not as a bishop out as an Irishman. It is not as Captain Moonshine, no ciples, that Ireland's freedom ieved. Parnell and his as re pursued the tactics and O'Connell and announce that o commits a crime is an enemy wed the tyranny and double-ladstone in its true light. In the "no-rent" manifesto, only meant no rent while the e leaders were kept in prison, he courts had decided on the es. He regretted that com-rsons had taken it up literally that it meant no rent under Such a doctrin nstances. Such a doctrine minal. The Irish pepole will ey justly owe and no more. want is home rule and endence, and then we will

# MARCH 17, 1882.

### Written for the Record. Tokens.

You ask for a token of love, my friend,— A voice from the tent of my heart; Ah! well may you ask this gift, my friend, In the morning of life, ere we part.

Who knows where the noonday sun ma find The forms that we loved once dear; For the brightest life hath cold, cold storms, And below each glad joy is a tear.

The mother who sits by her cradle prize Hath token of fondest love; Yet the angels are weaving its fate mayhap A bright, bright token above.

What blossom so bright in the garden of life That wintry froat may not sear? What token from heaven so full of hope Not woven with joy and fear?

# You ask for a token of love my friend,— A beam from the fire of my heart; Ab! well may you ask this gift, my friend, In the morning of life, ere we part! THOMAS O'HAGAN.

detail.

ick

### IRELAND'S SUFFERING FOR THE FAITH.

The Condition of the Catholics of Ireland One Hundred Years ago. (Bishop Patrick Francis Moran of Ossory in the Dublin Review.)

### (CONTINUED.)

(CONTINUED.) If we turn to the ecclesiastical province of Tuam, we meet with the Bishop of Achonry, Dr. John Hart, who was ap-pointed to this See in the year 1735, and lived for a time tranquilly with his brother at the family house of Cloona-mahon. This property had been pur-chased some time before, under the name of a friendly Protestant named Betteridge, who professed a great affection for Catho-lics. He proved, however, a false friend, He proved, however, a false friend, lics. and in a short time he appropriated to himself the house and property thus pur-chased in his name. The venerable bishop, short time he appropriated to chased in his name. The venerable bishop, driven from his family home, found a refuge in the neighborhood with some families, who risked all that they possessed in thus sheltering him. The parishioners of Ballysodare still hold in veneration an aged ash, and tradition tells us that during the latter years of his us that during the latter years of his episcopate it was under its wide-spreading branches that he used to offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. There is a popular legend connected with this pre-late which may perhaps be mentioned in these pages. He had a great affection for the little singing-birds, liberating them wherever he could from their cages, and otherwise giving proof of care for us that during the latter years of his and otherwise giving proof of care for and otherwise giving proof of care for them in a thousand ways. On the day of his interment the little songsters requited the kindness of their benefactor, and myriads of them perched on the churchyard trees and

CHIRRUPED THEIR MOST PLAINTIVE TUNES CHIRRUPED THEIR MOST PLAINTIVE TUNES. Dr. Thaddeus O'Rorke was appointed to the See of Killalla, 1707. He was the son of an Irish officer who had been dis-tinguished for his valor in the Italian campaign, and who had fallen in the battle of Luzzara. He himself had held the post of private chaplain to Prince Eugene, of Savoy, and this illustrious commander, who held him in the highest esteem, presented him with a gold cross commander, who held him in the highest esteem, presented him with a gold cross and a ring set in diamonds, and obtained a letter from the Emperor Leopold, re-commending the newly-consecrated bishop to his ally, the Queen of England. But those marks of imperial patronage could be of little avail to a Catholic bishop

and died in 1774. Towards the close of his episcopate, he was permitted to dwell undisturbed in an humble thatched cabin, on the site now occupied by the archi-episcopal residence in Thurles. N THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, DUBLIN, I have met with ten official documents

which relate to the imprisonment and ban-ishment of Dr. Sleyne, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne. As these docume is are un-published, and abundantly prove that the exercise of spiritual authority was the only crime of which this venerable bishop

was accused, whilst they at the same time throw considerable light on the whole procedure of the Government in Ireland against the Catholic clergy, it may not be out of place to refer to them somewhat in

1. The first in this series of documents "committee on the state of the nation." tices' reply, "Let him continue for the He had been asked to forward to the castle all the particulars regarding the the Rev. James Hannat, P. P., of Kilclief, is a presentment from the grand jury of the City and County of Cork, dated 27th He had been asked to forward to the present whether than a present whether the first and the particulars regarding the stay of Dr. Sleyne at Cork; he had also received several complaints relative to the after two years' imprisonment, sentenced to transportation. This worthy priest bishop, but the bishop had been shipped for tortugal before anything could be done. of July, 1702, complaining that John Sleyne, titular Bishop of Cork, had coll-ated Rev. Richard Hornet to the parish cf Youghal, and had excommunicated Dominic Gough, the priest already in that town, for not submitting to said collation; and further, that Peter Murrough, titular vicar general of the said bishop, still con-tinued in the city, and exercised ecclesias-

done. THESE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS HITHERTO UN-PUBLISHED, leave no doubt as to the lengthened im-prisonment and banishment of this vener-able prelate for the sole offence of exer-cising his episcopal authority. He died at the Dominican Convent of Buon Suc-cesso, near Lisbon, in 1714, aged minety wears. But it is time that we should take tical jurisdiction there. 2. Letter of Joshua Dawson, secretary 2. Letter of Joshua Dawson, secretary at the Castle, to the Mayor of Cork, from Dublin Castle, 8th of August, 1702, conveying a warrant for the transportation to Portugal "of the titular Bishop of Cork, and a fryar and also one Martin, a years. But it is time that we should take fryar, which will be brought from Limersome instances from THE SUFFERINGS OF THE PAROCHIAL

THE SOFFERIASS OF THE FARMENTAL CLERGY. In October, 1712, when the proclamation ordering the laws against Popish priests, &c., to be put into force was published in the barrier of the 3. Memorial of Dr. Sleyne, addressed 3. Memorial of Dr. Sleyne, addressed from prison to Count Wratislaw, Austrian Ambassador in London, and forwarded by Lord Rochester, Lord Lieutenant, from London, to the lords justices in Dublin, on 27th of October, 1702. This valuable paper, thus officially preserved, is of particular interest, and is as follows:— Most excellent Sir. primatial city. He had him accordingly arrested without delay, and thrown into Most excellent Sir,-Your petitioner, John Baptista Sleyne, prison. The official correspondence in the Irish Record Office gives us full details re-Your petitioner, John Baptista Sieyne, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, eighty years old, and laden with infirmities and weak-ne-ses, having been five years kept in close prison—viz., from the year 1698—most humbly shews that lately, at a general sessions held for the Queen in the city of Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, eighty years old, and laden with infirmities and weak-ne-ses, having been five years kept in close frison.-viz., from the year 1698-most humbly shews that lately, at a general assions held for the Queen in the city of Cork, the petitioner was convicted before this infirmity and matching, your peti-islands which he knows not) in this rigor-to gading discussed the authorities of the singles, it is decreed that after so long and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his of dage and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-tor, and hopesshe will merifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-se goes with her Majesty in this thing, and holf firmity and misery, seeing nothing now remains for him but a grave. If your se excellency, out of your tender regard to be godes cause and the Church, should inter-se pose with her Majesty in this thing, and hore should be charled the Church should inter-se pose with her Majesty in this thing, and hore should be charled be charled the Governament, gaves of the Panetrifully sparse his old age and gray hairs, filled with in-se pose with her Majesty in this thing, and hore should be church, should inter-se pose with her Majesty in this thing, and hore should be church, should inter-se pose with her Majesty in this thing, and hore should be church was the first conter of the secollency, out of your tender regard to the God's cause and the Church, should inter-se pose with her Majesty in this thing, and hore shour the church should inter-se pose with her Majes

his old age and gray hairs, filled with m-firmity and misery, seeing nothing now remains for him but a grave. If your excellency, out of your tender regard to God's cause and the Church, should inter-pose with her Majesty in this thing, and oppose this cruel sentence, it is in the pose with her Majesty in this thing, and oppose this cruel sentence, it is in the power of her Majesty and her lieutenant to prefer the petitioner to spend the few days he has yet remaining in his native country, either in or out of prison; and if it should be necessary for his liberty, he would give security of the ablest men not to do anything to the prejudice of the publick. So your afflicted petitioner, lying under difficulty, most humbly prays who will never leave off imploring the In the publick. So your afflicted petitioner, Units and to adopt various diguises signed a warrant pointed Bishop of Elphin. He was pointed and state reaction, in 1735. It was also in the year of pointed Bishop of Elphin. He was pointed Bishop of Elphin. He was pointed Bishop of ST. DOMINIC.
Every precaution was taken to concerdent for some pointed Bishop of ST. DOMINIC.
Every precaution was taken to concerdent for some pointed Bishop of ST. DOMINIC.
Every precaution was taken to concerdent for some pointed Bishop of ST. DOMINIC.
Every precaution was taken to concerdent for some pointed Bishop of ST. DOMINIC.
Every precaution was taken to concerdent for some pointed Bishop of ST. DOMINIC.
Every precaution was taken to concerdent for some pointed Bishop of ST. DOMINIC.
Every precaution was taken to concerdent for some pointed Bishop to the pointed bishop to pointed Bishop of ST. DOMINIC.
Every precaution was taken to concerdent for some pointed Bishop to Bishop to pointed Bishop priest, he says, named Bourke, a native of Connaught, was preaching through vari-ous districts of Kerry. He went barefoot, bareheaded, with a staff in his hand and he exhorted the people as he met them on the roads, or in the fields, to forsake their vices and lead a pious life. He had a catechism, which he read and explained to them in Irish; and at the end of his dis-course he used to intone the "Missrere."

gent in the observing your orders, for that by his own account to Mr. Dawson, it was taken notice of here, his reasons were very slender for not having done as he was directed. S. Letter of Joshua Dawson, from Dub-lin Castle 9th of Feb., 170<sup>2</sup>, to the Collec-tor of Customs at Cork, to pay to the mayor of the city the necessary amount for shipping Dr. Sleyne to Portugal. 9. Letter of J. Dawson, on same date, to the Mayor of Cork conveying the order

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

9. Letter of J. Dawson, on same date, to the Mayor of Cork conveying the order of council "that you cause the said Popish bishop to be put on board the first shall be bound from Corke to Portu-gal." 10. Letter of Rowland Davies, Dean of Ross, to Dr. Marmeduke Coghill, in Dub-lin, from Dawestown, 4th of October, "committee on the state of the nation." the inhabitants within the town, and we have not amongst us within the town above seven Papists; and by the return above one hundred and fifty Papists in the whole barony. Favor me with an answer to this, with the Government's pleasure therein." This important letter bears the significant endorsement, con-veying the substance of the Lords Jus-

the greatest storm. The following let-ters, addressed to the Secretary at the Castle, preserve authentic details of his imprisonment:-Downe, Feb. 21, 1712.

Downe, Feb. 21, 1712. Sir,—I formerly gave you an account that I sent to search for one James Han-nat, a prtest whom I had reason to believe exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in this diocese, and the most dangerous man in all the country. I am now to acquaint you that he is taken; and Major Norris and I have sent him to this gaol with our mit-timus. The Major and I are desirous to know these miment of the Government how timus. The major and 1 are desired to to know the sentiment of the Government how we are to have ourselves on this occasion; and if it be b, ilable what bail we are to take. I must tell you that the Papists in this country are very much alarmed

A MAGISTRATE IN LISTOWEL, whose letter of August 13, 1711, was for-warded to the Government, gives a curi-ous picture of the earnestness with which the Catholic clergy in the souch labored to promote piety among the people. A priest, he says, named Bourke, a native of Connaucht was preaching through vari-connaucht was preaching through vari-

ROBERT JONES, High Sheriff. ROBERT JONES, High Sheriff. Father Hannat was in due time trans-ported, but the vessel was shipwrecked on the Antrim coast, and he made his way back to labor with renewed zeal among his people. He held in after years the dignity of Archdeacon of Down. The in former who had betrayed him was hated by everyone. The wild justice of re-venge even followed him after death, and his body would not be allowed to rest in

made, that gross outrages against inoffensive animals are unusually and alarmingly common in our midst, and that the clergy have been hitherto remiss in raising their voices against them. 7th. That, for these and other reason

7th. That, for these and other reactions, I can be no party to the address to the Irish people which you so earnestly re-commend; that, speaking for myself, I have, by word of mouth as well as in writing, repeatedly denounced outrages of every kind; and that I have quite reevery kind; and that I have quite re-cently done so most emphatically in a letter addressed by me to the clergy of Cashel, as may be seen by the printed ex-tract from it which I subjoin.

tract from it which I subjoin. EXTRACT FROM ARCHBISHOP'S LENTEN LETTER. Outrages of every kind should be stren-uously denounced by the clergy, Sunday after Sunday, as offences against God and a disgrace to the country, besides being highly injurious to our national character, as well as to the national cause.

highly injurious to our national character, as well as to the national cause. I have the honour to remain, my dear sir, your very faithful servant, + T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel.

FATHER BURKE.

### Dean Meagher.

Dublin Freeman's Journal. On Sunday a meeting of the parish-ioners of Rathmines and of the other friends of the late Dean Meagher was held

General. The Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O.P., proposed the second resolution as fol-

That this meeting, representing all That this meeting, representing all classes in and outside this parish, under-takes, in union with the pastor and clergy of the parish, the creation of a memorial to perpetuate the remembrance of the name and virtues of Dean Meagher; and the meating consider the mean existence the meeting considers the most suitable memorial would be the erection of a grand high altar, and the execution at the same time of such other works as may be

additional dignity and worth that attached to that utter consecratiou to God and to the people which the very idea of the priesthood involved; and therefore it had been truly said that of all the thoughts, even of God, that had been realized on earth, there was not one more level with the very idea that Christian education will rear a Christian throughts will rear a people that are at least un-thristiani y will soon become anti-Christian. Well, now, why have I said these things? to the people when the very lide of the priesthood involved; and therefore it had been truly said that of all the thoughts, even of God, that had been realized on earth, there was not one more gleriously beautiful than that which was embodied and realized in the Christian priesthood (hear, hear). They were as-sembled to honour the memory of a man who, even were he not a priest, would still have been a noble character—noble for his intellectual attainments, noble for his irreproachable life, and noble in that highest nobility, the nobility of cha-racter which always put itself, and the things that regarded self, last and lowest of all (applause). But when they added to these the higher graces and gifts that belonged to him as graces and gifts that belonged to him as

self. He had built up for himself during the long years of his holy and laborious life an imperishable memorial in the re-verence and love with which his name wou'd be remembered in the diocese of Dublin (hear). He had raised to himself Dublin (hear). He had raised to himself another memorial in that sacred temple in which they were now assembled, so that although his body might lie elsewhere that beautiful church would still speak of him and proclaim his name to future gen-erations (hear). But his friends still without it that the their second for his top erations (hear). But his friends still wished to testify their regard for his venwished to testify their regard for his ven-erated memory, and the question was what form the testimony of their regard should take. As had been suggested by his Grace, he would say, consult the dead. Ask the man who was lying in his grave, and whose spirit was at the foot of the great Throne of God. Ask him what on this earth he loved most—what he would most desire—and he would tell them it would be the erection of a High Altar in the there is a start of the the start in the the start he loved the start in the start he loved most of a High Altar in that church and the completion of that noble temple to which in life his energies were devoted (hear, hear). The rev. speaker concluded amid loud applause by proposing the resolution.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY

# His Panegyric of the Late Very Rev. Cardinal Manning Says\_it is Christjan

Our fathers educated us as Christians. Shall the next generation be educated as Christians or not *l* Shall the great in-heritance of the Christian faith, and the great tradition of Christian education, which descended in Germany from St. friends of the late Dean Meagher was held in the parochial church, Rathmines, to consider the best means of erecting a memorial as a token of respect on the part of the parishioners and of many other friends in the diocese, of which he was for many years Dean and Vicar General. Boniface, and in England from St. Augus-tine,—shall this great Christian education, which has come down with all the knowl-edge of the science of this world, all the culture of the intellect consecrated by the light of faith, so that we have Christian education and Christian civilization,— shall those be transmitted with power and undiminished to these who expressions of the science. undiminished to those who come after us, or shall the wise men of the 19th century

or shall the wise men of the 15th centerly separate off science on this hand and relig-ion on the other, and drive religion, and faith, and Christianity, and the teachers of religion out of the schools of our children, and leave them smitten and stricken with the winter of unbelief, to be taught with the winter of unbedier, to be taught to read and to write, and to cast up sums without the knowledge of God and their Redeemer? That is the great question of the 19th century. It is not a question of They had all heard the proverb that the honest man was the noblest work of God, and if that saying were true in itself it was true in a tenfold greater degree when that man happened to be a priest (hear, hear); for in addition to the nobility which honesty and uprightness additional dignity and worth that attached to that utter consecration to the mans, unless by the fervor and faith of our graces and gifts that belonged to him as mans, unless by the lervor and faith of our one who was justly pronounced by their Archbishop a type of the priesthood not only for that diocese, but for the whole church, and which lifted him above the add one more word. What is happening

church, and which lifted him above the mere category of honest men into some thing higher and holier, till the light of spirituality and sanctity shone upon him, and the very appearance of the man designated him as a saint of God (hear hear) in such a descent they had some

3

eat, glorious, and free, r of the earth, and first gem of

d's Dispensary and Invalids? are Dispensary and invalids; iffalo, N. Y., destroyed by fire is rebuilt and full of patients. 's Guide Books," giving par-terms of treatment, address, amps, WorLD's DISPENSARY SSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOLDING IMFORTANT OFFICES IN THE ORDER OF ST. DOMINIC. Every precaution was taken to conceal as far as possible his concertation and his homeward journey. Nevertheless, im-mediately on his arrival in London he was arrested and thrown into prison. When under examination Dr. MacDermot passed off as an Italian. The interpreter, who happened to be an apostate, had known him in Rome, and at once recog-nized him, but having received some August last to the then Mayor of Corkey but no account having ever been sent up of the execution of that order, or any reasons being given why the said bishop was not transported, their Excellencies have commanded me to write up to you for an account of that matter, and upon receipt of your answer further directions will be sent downe to you therein; and in the mean time no further persecution is to be had against the said bishop, which I signify to you by their Excellencies comknown him in home, and received some nized him, but having received some kindness from him in former times, did not betray him. After his trial an official of the Court informed him that the I signify to you of the mands, and am, Sir, Your most humble servant, J. DAWSON. of the Court informed him that the authorities were fully acquainted with all the details of his career, and that they had learned from their agents on the Conti-nent the full particulars of his consecra-tion on the content of the content of the content tion on the content of the content

5. Reply of John Whiting, Mayor of 5. Reply of John Whiting, Mayor of Cork, to the above, setting forth that on receipt of this letter he had communicated with his predecessor in the mayoralty, Aiderman Dring, who stated that he had nent the full particulars of his consecta-tion and his appointment to an Irish See. He was sent back to prison, and it was only after an imprisonment of four months that, through the influence of the received the orders referred to, but could months that, through the influence of the Venetian Ambassador, he was liberated on condition that he would quit the kingdom within six days. He sailed at once for Holland, and thence without delay took find no ship going to Portugal. As re-gards himself, he had met with the same gards himself, he had met with the same difficulty, and though he had agreed with several ships to take the bishop on board, yet they all pretended to be "forced to sea unawares," so that the bishop is still "in as had a condition to be transported a forced."

Within six days. He sailed at once tor Holland, and thence without delay took shipping for Cork, and, travelling about under the assumed name of De Witt, and in various disguises, ministered to his flock till his death in 1717. In 1702 a memorial was presented to the Papal Nuncio, in Paris, on behalf cf Dr. Comer-ford, Archbishop of Cashel. He had labored on the Irish mission for more than twenty years in a country district where the charity of the poor was his only rev-ente. In consequence of the rewards now offered by Government for the arrest of archbishops or bishops, he had little doubt that even this scanty means of support Would soon cease, for as he was THE ONLY ARCHBISHOP THEN RESIDENT IN THE ONLY ARCHBISHOP THEN RESIDENT IN

jurisdiction, and that he had not been transported to Portugal; and therefore the orders had been signed on the 8th of August last for carrying out his tran-sportations, by putting him on board the first ship bound for Portugal. 7. Letter of Lord Rochester, dated Cocknitt, 30th of January 1702 to the IRELAND, all the informers would be in pursuit of him, and he would have to retire to some solitary place where he might be wholly unknown. It is added in his praise that unknown. It is added in his praise that "neither chains, whose rigors he had already felt, nor the fear of hving an out-already felt, nor the hope of find-Cockpitt, 30th of January,  $170_3^2$  to the Lords of the Council in Ireland:-Lords of the Council in Ireland.— I had the opportunity yesterday to lay before the Queen at the Cabinet Council your lordship's letter of the 19th inst., relating to the titular Popish Bishop of Corke, and have received her Majesty's

already felt, nor the fear of living an out-cast and, wanderer, nor the hope of find-ing a place of refuge abroad, nor even the terrors of death, with which he has been often menaced, could ever induce him to desert the flock committed to his care." His successor in the See of Cashel, Dr. Christopher Butler, was the son of Walter Butler, of Kilcash, and was thus closely allied to the noble families of Ormond Fingall. His abode was for the most part in the Galtee mountains, not far from commands to send you direction that your own order of the 8th of August last your own order of the stn of August last for the transferring the said Popish bishop to Portugal be put in execution. You will therefore take care accordingly, and some particular directions must be given to the Mayor of Corke to be more dili-

ringall. His about was for the most part in the Galtee mountains, not far from his old family estates. The next prelate, Dr. James Butler, lived to a great old age,

behalf, the lords justices signed a warrant requiring the mayor and sheriffs of Corke to cause the said titular bishop to be put on board the first ship that should be bound from Corke to Portugall, which order I enclosed in my letter of the 8th of August last to the then Mayor of Corke, but no secount having over been sent up

ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE OF THE PRIEST

HUNTERS was known by the name of Edward Terrel. In the year 1712, upon his information, two priests, named Patrick McCarthy uon, two priests, named ratrick alcoarthy and William Hennessy, were arrested at Cork, thrown into prison, convicted, and transported. In October the same year he presented a petition to the Castle, set-ting forth his own zeal for the Gospel and completing of the ramisences of the marg

the country:

complaining of the remissness of the mag-istrates. Next month he accompanied the magistrates of Ferbane in search of priests through a very wild counter to the the magnetrates of reroane in search of priests through a very wild country to the house of Mr. John Coghlan, "in a most retired place, far distant from any high road;" they found plenty of books, but the priests had fled. Early in 1713 this unfortunate man's career was brought to road," they found pienty of books, out the priests had fied. Early in 1713 this runfortunate man's career was brought to a premature close. The Dublin newspa-t pers of the 23rd of May, 1713, announced that "This day, Terrel, the famous priest-catcher, who was condemned this term for having several wives, was exe-cuted." Among the official letters pre-served at the Public Record Office, Dublin, there is one addressed by George Macart-ney, the Soverign of Belfast, to th Secret-ary at the Castle, dated from Belfast, March 1707, and giving some intelesting details, relative to Dr. Phelim O'Hamill, who was the registered priest for the extensive districts of Belfast, Derryaghy and Drum. This priest had been ordained in 1677, by

districts of Belfast, Derryagny and Dian This priest had been ordained in 1677, by the martyred primate, Oliver Plunket, and was now in his 80th year. A pro-clamation had been issued for his arrest, clamation composition of any crime and as he was not conscious of any crime

he wrote at once to the magistrate, stating that he was laid up with sickness, bu was quite willing to put himself in the magistrate's hands, and would do so as soon as he was able to proceed to Belfast ;

soon as he was able to proceed to be have, "accordingly, he came on Monday last," writes Mr. Macartney, "but being at Antrim upon the commission of array for the Militia, he stayed in this town till I came home, and hath this day surrend-

ered himself to me. I have put him into our town gaol, and desire you would communicate this account to their Excelused animals, being habituary of these and beaten and mercilessly flung out, shelter-less, on the roadside because of their in-ability to meet the requirements of ruth-less and exacting taskmasters. communicate this account to their Excel-lencies (the Lords Justices), where I intend to keep him till I know their further pleasure." He then adds that the be-havior of P. O'Hamill had been such since the Revolution, and he had during the disturbances

SHOWN BUCH KINDNESS TO THE PROTES

TANTS.

### THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL ON OUTRAGES AGAINST ANI-

The following reply has been given by the Archbishop of Cashel to Mr. Brady, secretary to the Society for the Preven-tion of Cruelty to Animals, who, on the tion of Crucity to Animats, which is on the part of the body which he represents, re-quested his Grace to join with the other bishops and clergy of Ireland in denounc-ing the outrages against animals which are taking place occasionally throughout

FEB. 19, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your esteemed communication, dated yesterday, and referring to certain outrages upon dumb and defenceless animals which, undumb and defenceless animals which, un-fortunately, have from time to time taken place of late in various districts of the country, I beg respectfully to say: 1st. That no one can deplore such out-rages more bitterly than I do. 2nd. That I believe them, however, to be grossly and wilfully exaggerated, both as regards number and character.

3rd. That they are not in reality, and 3rd. That they are not in reality, and at no time were, greatly in excess of the average of such offences in past years; and that they are fewer in number, and, as a rule, of an infinitely less savage and re-volting type, in Ireland than they have been proportionately in England during the same period the same period.

4th. That, in my opinion, the suspici-4th. That, in my opinion, the suspici-ous, because systematic, outery now raised against outrages has been got up, not upon purely sympathetic or humanitarian grounds, but with a view to discredit, as far as may be, the Land League move-ment and organization, which are per-sistently pointed at by a few as the real cause of those offences. 5. That while her Most Gracious Ma-iesty, rightly and becomingly, and with

jesty, rightly and becomingly, and with that true queenly instinct which so well that true queenly instinct which so well befits her, expresses her abhorrence of out-rages committed against dumb and de-fenceless animals, she might, had she thought well of it, with equal propriety have given expression to a similar feeling with regard to a large section of her Irish subjects, who, though, thank God, not dumb, are certainly defenceless and ill-used animals, being habitually bruised and heaten and mercilessly fung out, shelter-

less and exacting taskmasters. 6th. That a united appeal, such as you speak of, on the part of the bishops and clergy of Ireland, if made as you suggest, would go far to give credit and currency to the false statement, so persistently

hear) in such a character they had some-thing the recollection of which sweetened thing the recollection of which sweetened the memory of the past, whilst truly they might say, "Take him for all in all, we shall never look upon his like again" (applause). There was in him a certain stateliness of one that belonged to the old the below of the second statelines. stateliness of one that beinged to the old school, which he regretted was fast dying out, but that stateliness of manner was combined with a child-like simplicity— simple as a child, he had a mind enriched with enrich leaving. Intellectually he Intellectually he

simple as a child, he had a must child with with priestly learning. Intellectually he was an ornament to the priesthood ; and the beauty of his private life ranged him high, indeed, in the order of saccridtal sanctity (hear, hear). He seemed to have no idea at all of self, or of his own com-forts, much less of the luxuries of life. His surroundings were more than simple His surroundings were more than simple —they breathed an evangelical poverty, which might edify and instruct the most zealous son of St. Francis. He seemed to live but for God, for God's house, and for live but for God, for God's house, and for the salvation of God's people. Even when years came upon him, and brought with them the infirmities of age, he still preserved the freshness of his spirit, and never relaxed or uncent in the slightest never relaxed or uncent in the slightest degree the earnestness and vigour of his work—still he prayed, laboured, fasted, preached, and taught, until the Angel of Death came, touched him and summoned him before his master (applause). He was for years the confidential adviser and right hand of the great and illustrious Cardinal Cullen (hear, hear) and the worthy successor on whom

than his Grace could tell how much the diocese had lost in losing Dean Meagher (hear, hear). But if he had so large a claim on the diocese, how much greater his claim on the people of Rathmines par-ish. To young and old, rich and poor, gentle and simple, he was like the apostle, "all to all." But above all were his gen-therees and merry-merry not teness, kindness, and mercy-mercy not strained but falling like the gentle rain from heaven upon ail mankind, but es-pecially upon the poor and the erring, who required it most (hear, hear). Though he had not the honor of very great intimacy with him, he knew of many instances in which the late Dean displayed the most Godlike, the most Christlike mercy to the

Godike, the most Christike mercy to the in every mining no barrier of the doctors would, like fallen and to those on whom the world would be inclined to turn its back (hear). It has been justly said that the Dean had raised more than one memorial to him-L. R. MCMILLAN, M. D., Breesport, N. Y.

which leads its politics, who are endeavor-ing, in like manner, to drive the teachers of religion out from the schools of the little children, and to reduce the education of the people of France to the same level of desecrated secular teaching. I must of descerated secular teaching. I must acknowledge to you that, as an English-man, I am proud of England. A bill has been passed for the University Education of Ireland which gives free liberty of conscience to every man. Jesuits may teach, and Sisters of Mercy may teach, and Sisters of Charity may teach, and all the re-ligious Orders, from the North to the South of Ireland, may teach in their schools and their colleges without let and hindrance on the part of the civil law of this Empire.

### ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND.

The following items of English Perlia mentary news is a curious commentary on the boasted freedom enjoyed by British

subjects in Ireland. Mr. Metge asked the Attorney-General for Ireland if it is the case that a man named Anthony Hill has been sentenced to three months in prison at Ennis for cheering for Mr. Parnell, and if so, under what statute it can be shown to be a criminal act to cheer for a member of Parliament. In putting the question Mr Metge wished to correct a portion of it. The actual punishment imposed was six months' imprisonment and not three, and Hill was not a man by any means, only a young lad between 16 and 17 years of

age. The Attorney-General for Ireland said that Anthony Hill had been charged with inciting to riot (laughter), and was bound to the peace for six months. He found bail, and had since gone to America. Inciting to riot was a criminal offence.

Mr. Metge-It is a curious fact that his mother does not know he has gone to America (great laughter).

"Their Occupation Gone." R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I was attacked with congestion of the lungs, soreness over the liver, severe pain in the joints, a burning fever, and general giving away of the whole system. Fail-ing to find relief in remedies prescribed, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery." It effected my entire cure. Your medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every family would give them a trial, nine-tenths of the doctors would, like Othello, find their occupation gone.