"You are mistaken "murmured the lady with energy, "I hate him as much as ever."

Meantime the assailants had doubtless perceived something moving behind the rocks, and, being no doubt ignorant of the number of their enemies, prudently halted to concentrate their forces. The danger was becoming imminent.-" Brother !" said Angus with agitation, " there is not a moment to be lost -- you must take measures to save yourself."

"You are right, Angus," answered Richard: " it is time for us to separate. Gunn, you will accompany me; for if they find you here, you know the fate that awaits you. Karanagh may remain hidden while the soldiers are in the country, and will go back to his cottage after their departure, where he will have nothing to fear, at least for some time. As to you my poor Jack !" continued be, addressing Gunn, " you are free to | Ellen, electrified, was going to answer, but Au-

henceforth be. Do you consent? "What? Do I consent?" cried the old trumpeter, "I should like to see the place where yer honor will go without having me at yer heels. My preparation will not take me much time ; all my baggage is contained in my pockets."

"What?" said Richard with emotion. " are you really willing to follow me without knowing

where I am going ?" "Wherever you go I go likewise," said Jack, "Hold, Colonel! you know there is a place where we can go, let these peelers and soldiers do as they like. But if I refused to fellow you wherever you showed me the way, I should deem myself a scoundrel."

They re-entered the house; the solid oak door was shut with care, and secured with bolts to afford the fugitives time to escape. While Angus Angus carried her rapidly out of the cavern into rapidly added a few words to his letter to the the hall; he then closed the cavern and opened French Captain, and Jack Gunn collected the the external door, which the besiegers were scanty effects of his master, Richard led Lady about to break open. Ellen into the most obscure corner of the hall.

"Lady Ellen!" said Richard, in a low tone. but with extreme mildness, "let us separate without recrimination or complaint. What has occurred is perhaps inevitable. You are not less adorable on account of the affection. generosity, and strength of soul you have ex-bibited in the frightful difficulties we have passed through, than for the consolations you have lavished on a poor outlaw. Farewell !- I hope you shall be happy! My heart at this moment contains neither gall nor anger. Whereever I may go I shall cherish your memory with respect, and should we never meet again-"

"Richard! do not say we shall never meet again!" said the young lady bursting into tears "Circumstances at present force me to separate from you; but we shall doubtless see better days! I shall never forget that we were visible !" affiauced by your angelic sister, and that we are united by indissoluble ties. Happen what may, I swear I shall have no other spouse! I swear

"No swearing, my dear child," said O'Byrne, placing his hand upon her lips, "Withdraw the precipitate engagement; you cannot foresee the necessities and duties you may have to submit to. I who am free from all social prejudices can assure you that no other woman can charged through the interstices of the gate .-ever possibly be loved by him who has once The explosion was so loud-the thunder of the obtained your heart. It will not be difficult on echoing caverns so prodigious, it roared and remy part to keep this promise; for no woman verberated in so horrible a manner that it seemcould possibly wish to share my destiny. I have only one request to ask of you, Ellen; you are going to enter that fashionable world last, and the smoke of the powder was dissipated, in which you were born; you will recover the the light of the torches was no longer visible; honors, wealth, and dignity which are the privile- but they could hear the faint sounds of the disges of elevated station, in the course of that hap- tant horn, as if supernatural beings were laughpy life which is opening before you, you will meet poor Irishmen at every pace, whose sufferings you can mitigate, whose faults you may pardon, and whose miseries you may assuage; now, promise me that, under all circumstances you will prove a friend and protectress to the poor-promise to remember that you have been yourself destitute of friends and of the Church in the United States, we are inshelt r, and have shared the privations and the agonies of an outlaw."

"Richard! Richard! is it to insult me you offer me such advice? Has not my choice been long fixed on the poor of whom you speak, and have I not forgotten the prejudices of my education, and my father himself for the sake of the poor? Besides, Richard, you forget-"

A prodigious sound of trampling, mingled with exclamations, was heard upon the terrace. Karanagh, who had been watching at the window, returned in headlong haste-" Let us be off, my lord !-let us be off !" he exclaimed in a stiffed roice, "they are surrounding the house, and the doors which they are breaking will not long keep them out !"

"Yes: go!" said Angus; " fly!" and so saying, he handed a letter to Richard which he had just written. "Go; go I and may the Lord protect you!"

Richard squeezed his hand, "Brother! farewell forever!" said Richard in an altered voice. " When you kneel down to pray for my mother

and my sister, pray also for me!" Jack Gunn had lighted two torches of bogwood: he gave one to Kavanagh, whilst he carried the other and his master's baggage himself. They opened the lateral door, and found themselves in a kind of obscure recess which was backed by the side of the mountain. A solid palisade of thick oak planks defended the entrance of the vast caverns of Fairymount, or brungean tighe na sighe, as the Irish people called it. A humid and sharp wind issued from the aperture, as if it were the breathing of this gloomy gulf. Gunn bastened to open the massive bars of wood which served as an interior gate. As they turned on their rusty binges, they produced a harsh grating sound, which seemed prolonged through the depths of the galleries; the light of the torches broke against the abrupt rocks which formed the vault of this subterraneous retreat, and aggravated its dismal aspect. "It is useless to go farther!" said Richard, stopping at the entrance of the ca--This gloomy cavern, often dyed with human blood, is neither fit for a man of peace nor a timid lady. Once more—farewell! and may Heaven grant you every species of prosperity.

wards Richard and grasped his dress with convulsive clutch. "Richard! Richard!" she exclaimed, " you shall never leave me!"

All the stoicism of the outlaw forsook him at this spontaneous cry of passion and despair: he clasped Ellen convulsively to his bosom.

"Well, then," cried he impetuously, " are you desirous of accompanying me-do you really desire it ?-In spite of the entire world I will take you with me, and nothing on earth shall separate us a second time. - Speak - say a word, and even hall itself shall not tear you from my arms!"

There was something savage in his voice: his eyes glittered in the shadow as held the young girl suspended in the air like an infant. Lady follow me, however miserable my condition may gus, who began to understand the real nature of the case, seized her by her dress.

"Lady Ellen!" he exclaimed with authority your father is at hand-he is waiting for you!" These words seemed to recall Lady Ellen to herself; she shut her eyes and made a feeble effort to extricate herself.

"It is true—it is my duty to go to my father!

A sardonic smile curled Ricard's lips: he nevertheless, kissed the young lady's forehead, placed her carefully on her feet; then, addressing a last sign of farewell to Angus, he followed his two companions with hasty strides.

Lady Ellen, not knowing what she was doing -beside herself with grief, made an effort to call him back, but the words died upon her lips, and the sounds she uttered were inarticulate.-

"The rebels are fled?" cried the priest; "but Lady Ellen Wingfiel has escaped I-Let Lord Powerscourt come forward and receive his

" My darling child !" cried the old man, pushing his way through the peelers, "where is she! -where is she ?- Heaven has taken pity on a noble family which was on the verge of extinction!"

Lady Ellen fell into her father's arms in a state of insensibility.

"Where are those traitors-where are those murderers?" cried Sir George, springing sword in hand into the hall. A forgotten flambeau showed him the entrance by the subterraneous passage. "Force open that barrier," cried Sir George with a roar of exasperation: "there is one of those scoundrels with whom I have a recknning to settle-stop, stop-they are still

And in reality at a vast distance the last pale ray of the torches was still discernible. At the same time the remote sound of a horn appeared to issue from the bowels of the earth.

"What are you waiting for?" resumed Sir George, speaking to the peelers, who were listening with an air of terror to the subterraneous the exigencies which you may have to endure, music; "will you suffer them to escape a second

time ?-fire-fire upon them at once!' Ten or twelve muskets were immediately dised as if the roof had fallen slap down on the refugees. When the frightful uproar died away at

ing and mocking at the agents of authority. (Conclusion in our next.)

For the following abridgment of a Pastoral Letter on the temporal power of the Popes, from the Archbishop of New York and other Preintes debted to the New York Metropolitan Record:

At the close of our Council we are impelled, dearly beloved Brethren, as well by sincere affection as by duty, to address to you some words of exhortation and encouragement. Your fidelity to your Bishops and your Pastors in co-operating with every purpose of good, not merely for the present, but for the future of our Holy Religion in this country, is worthy of all praise.

We exhort you, dearly brothren, to persevere in this, and to leave an example for those who are to

succeed us. The education of Catholic youth in a Catholic manner, to which we have so often called your attention, should be still the object of your anxious care. Wherever it is possible, whether in city or town, or rural district, let the Catholic priest and Catholic parents organize Catholic schools for the training of youth. We would also exhort the Reverond Clergy to superintend from time to time, by personal inspection, the progress and working of these schools, and not leave them altogether to the direction of the Teacher, however worthy of confi-

dence he may be. The present position of the Sovereign Pontiff is such as to awaken our anxious solicitude. The enemies of religion having exhausted their malice in various assaults against the Church during the last two or three hundred years, and having been disappointed in the results of their attacks upon her faith, have now concentrated their hostility against her supreme head, Pius IX., successor of St. Peter and Vicar of Christ upon earth. They do not profess to deprive him of his supreme spiritual authority; for, in that attempt, they know they could not succeed. But it is proposed to diminish, if not altogether to destroy, his temporal power and, as we understand their language, to give him back to us and two hundred millions of Catholics over the globe a most respectably sustained pensioner and prisoner in Rome, with an extent of territory so limited that nothing shall be found therein except peace and happiness

This programme of political intentions is shadowed forth in a recent publication, which the newspapers ascribe to no less a personage than the Emperor

of the French. We do not believe that it is his production. To admit it as such would, in our judgment, be a libel on his Catholic feelings and on his great intellect .--In this document it is stated "that the temporal anthority exercised by the Sovereign Pontiff is essential to the welfare of the Catholic Church." This is true; and the Pope has this temporal authority .vern, "Angus-Lady Ellen! let us separate here | The question then to be asked of the author of the pamphlet is simply this: If such authority is essential to the Catholic Church, as you admit, why do you propose to take it away? For the pamphlet adds, "that whilst the temporal power of the Pope

He was already following Jack. Gunn, who a state of any extent. The temporal power of the deadly weapons. Thus, as we are convinced, the went before, waving his torch, when Lady Ellen, pope is most essential first proposition. But that the free sentiment of the people in the States of the went before, waving his torch, when Lady Ellen, same power be limited to a State without any extent. Ohurch has been, by the necessity of the case, sife in a transport of irresistible feeling rushed to second proposition. The Emperor of the French ed and repressed. Those who loved the government. -second proposition! The Emperor of the French

is not the man to fall into such a contradiction.

The document goes on to say, "that France has not run the risk of a great war-gained four victo-ries-lost 50,000 men-spent 300,000,000 francs, with a view that Austria might on the morrow of peace resume in the Peninsula the domination she exercised on the eve of her defeat."

Who would imagine that the conclusion to be drawn from this statement is, that the Pope's sovereignity is to be reduced to a temporal state without any extent?

We know, dearly beloved brethren, that this foresnadowing of approaching evils to the Church will bring affliction to your hearts as it has to ours. But we cannot separate without raising our unanimous voice in solemn protest against the violence and injustice, as well as the unchristian policy that is now broached, in plausible language, as a mere covering for the designs of wicked men. The designs and principles declared, so far as they are intelligible to us, make it our duty to denounce, to detest and abhor them, since they imply an invasion of the sacred rights, a coercion of the will even, of the Sovereign Pontiff, to whose divinely derived authority and august person we proclaim ourselves devoted in life and in death.

We claim the right to give public expression to our sentiments and convictions on this subject. We are an integral portion of 200,000,000 of Catholics, whose eyes are constantly turned to the See of Peter and its Supreme Pontiff. For us the question is not whether Austria conquers France, or France conquers Austria, in a sanguinary war, with which the Holy Father, as representative of the Prince of Peace, has had nothing to do. It is not for us to settle whether the Dukes and Duchesses of Parma, Modens, and Tuscany shall ever return to the government of their States or not. Their's are but the dy-nasties of family, and it is for others to contend whether one family or another shall occupy their place. We wish, of course, that in all things the laws of justice may prevail. But there is a territory in which we have a supreme interest. It is called the States of the Church. We belong to the Church. The Pope of Rome is our supreme spiritual head. We wish to have access to him on soil where he shall be free. We claim the privilige of approaching the Eternal City, where he and his predecessors have reigned and ruled from time immemorial. The moment we tread its soil we feel that we have entered on ground which is and ought to be common to the same two hundred millions of our fellow Catholics. We claim the right and the privilege to pass from any ship of any nation, by the port of Ancona on the Adriatic or Civita Vecchia on the Mediterrane in, or by any other port in the Papal States, to consult our Holy Father without let or hindrance on matters appertaining to religion, and feel at the same time that we are in the States of the Church, and therefore not on a foreign soil.

In proclaiming, therefore, our solemn protest against any invasion of the temporal rights of the Pope, we do not consider ourselves as interfering in a question that is foreign to us. But we do so by virtue of a double right : one is, the right of giving free expression to our convictions; and the other is, the interest which, in common with all Catholics, we claim to possess in the integrity of the States of the Church.

In this country the government treats us, as it does all citizens, without favor, without prejudice, without partiality. It does not claim nor wish to interfere with our attachment to our supreme spiritual head. And if an attempt should be made to destroy the sovereignty of the Holy Father, or diminish its extent, its our right, as free American citizens, as well as prelates of the Church of God, to protest and to resist. We are members of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. An attack on the States of the Church, we are free to declare beforehand, shall be

considered as an attack upon us and upon our rights. The temporal authority of the Pope is one of these questions. His title as it stands to-day, is beyond all dispute the most legitimate that can be put forward by any sovereign in Europe-or in the world. Trace history backwards, and you will find that no rival claimant has ever appeared—that no dynasty has ever been displaced or sent into exile by him or his predecessors-that his title is confirmed by centuries-that it has been ratified by the consent of all the nationsof Christendom-that no protest has ever been recorded in the archives of the human race, against its validity. But some perhaps will inquire into the origin of this title. We answer that the origin does not appear on human record. All we know is, that after the conversion of Constantine the Great, the seat of Empire was transferred from Rome to Byzantium During the immediate subsequent ages the Emperor and his successors withdrew not only their presence, but also their protection from the people of Italy. The people ceased not to invoke the aid of the Emperor in periods of trial and of desolation, of famine, pestilence and invasion by barbarous nations. To their appeal no answer came, nor any aid. In these trying circumstances the people raised their hands to the Sovereign Pontiff, calling upon him to be their temporal Saviour, as well as their Father. Neither were they disappointed. In famine he supplied, as far as possible, their wants. In pestilence he was among them as their comforter. At the approach of cruel invasion he west forth from the Eternal City barebeaded, to meet the barbarian leader-to offer his own person for the sacrifice-but to plead for the safety of the people. In this act of charity, it is well known that his pleading and his influence became, on more than one occasion, a shield of pro-

tection for their otherwise abandoned nation. Popular history states that at a subsequent period Pepin and Charlemagne of France made him a donation of this same territory, with additional grants of extension as to its surface and population. There is certainly some truth connected with this statement. But we do not understand it in the sense which the phraseology of our popular history would seem to indicate. Our understanding is, that Pepin and Charlemagne did make some additional concessions, increasing the extent of the Pope's temporal dominion. They may indeed have signed their names to documents confirming the right of the sovereign Pontiff to exercise civil dominion in the States of the Church. But the merit of their conduct on that occasion consists in the fact that they reverenced and strengthened in the Supreme Sovereign of the Church, a title with which he was already invested. They were Catholic princes. They could have taken away from the Pope his temporal dominion. But instead of doing so, they confirmed it, and for this their memory has been precious and gratefully cherished by Catholics everywhere.

Now, if such he the character and the validity of the title by which the Sovereign Pontiff rules as a temporal Prince, can it be taken away by violence, either on the part of his subjects, or of the soverigns of other States? Certainly not without injustice.

During the late troubles in Northern Italy, no power declared war against the States of the Church But it appears that by a process quite unworthy of Catholic rulers, treason has been encouraged, discontent propagated and a spirit of rebellion fomented among the people of what is called the Romag-

Many of us have travelled through Italy and are well acquainted with the condition of things in the Papal States. It is well known that, for a period of forty years and more, there have been two governments in the States of the Church. One, the open, mild, paternal government of the Holy See. This was on the surface of the soil. The other was a subterraneau government, organised and supported by arch conspirators. Its decrees were never published, but its secret enactments were carried inis necessary and legitimate, it is incompatible with to execution, ever and anon, by the prompt use of with the breeze into mildness and serenity.

of the Holy Father did not dare to say so openly .-That would have compromised their temporal interest, perhaps their lives, and thus there is no country in the world in which the sincerity of political sentiment, whatever it may be, has been so artistically concealed, as by the people of the Roman States. Are they in favor of the Carbonari? As a people they have not said so. Are they in favor of the more recent conspirators? They have not, as a people, so declared themselves. Are they in favor of the Poutifical government as a people, or taking them one by one? The answer to this question might be a shrug of the shoulders. They are afraid of the subterranean cabinet, and the terrible edicts which it has the means to execute in secresy and in blood.

We do not admit, therefore, the plea which is put forward as a pretext for depriving our Holy Father of the temporal government of his States .-Or, if we do admit it, we trace its existence to the agency, in part, of the very powers who now make it a plea for the rapine which, from the outset, it was in their mind to perpetrate.

Take away the fear inspired by the subterranean government, which has so long kept Italy in a state of fermentation, and the people of the Romagna will be perfectly contented under the mild governmen; of

It is said that if Louis Napoleon should withdraw his troops from Rome, neither the government nor the life of the Holy Father would be safe. This may be true, but we are sorry that such language was ever employed. It implies that the Pope is already in bondage-it implies an insult to all Catholics .-It is a menace, as well as an indignity. We do not look to the Emperor of France, or the Emperor of Austria, or any Prince, for the safety of God's Church, and its supreme head on earth. These her Divine Founder will protect and sustain by the infinite resources of His ever watchful Providence .-And if princes are weary of the glorious privilege which God has conferred on them, of protecting the Sovereign Pontiff, let them abdicate any such pretensions. Let them not however, spring upon Catholic Christendom, without notice, a policy so

cruel, so unjust as that which they seem to me-

ditate.

The policy shadowed forth in the document to which we have referred, is said in the newspapers to be in entire accordance with the views of the British Cabinet. It appears that the Ministers of England acknowlege the legitimacy of revolution, partly because it is the origin of their present national condition, and the source of their individual authority and importance in carrying on the government. Indeed, one might ask, can this be the same Great Britain which spent millions of money, and sacrificed thousands of lives, to crush the practical application of this principle, when these United States, then only British colonies, attempted to put in practice the doctrine now proclaimed by the official authority of British rulers? Is this the same Great Britain that sacrificed men's lives and millions of their property to crush out the results of French Revolution, and which, at the bayonet's point, imposed upon the French people, then maddened and misled like the people of the Romagna, a dynasty which they had rejected? Is this the same Great Britain that made the Irish patriots of '98 familiar with the triangle of torture and the scaffold of death, for no crime except that of attempting to put into practice the principles which it now promulgates? Is this the same Great Britain which crushed the Cauadian people in the year 1838, for their attempts to carry out what is now considered and reported to be a legitimate principle of human government?-Is this the same Great Britain which authorized the tying at the cannon's mouth of patriots and of princes in Hindoostan, to be shot in fragments through the air, because they had attempted in the name of their own country to have a government compatible with their own will and in strict conformity with the rules which Downing street now proclaims as legitimate, or at least applicable to the relations between his Holiness the Pope and his revolting subjects in the Romagna? But even later, it is but yesterday, so to speak, that the people of the fonian Islands claimed in the most respectful manner the privilege of annexing themselves to the government of Greece, and this identical government refused it. Still inconsistent or hypocritical as they must be, they declare forecoth, that rebellion and revolution

are to be encouraged in the States of the Church. The race of public men of former times, great for evil as they might have been for good, seems to have passed away and given place to a generation who have inherited their policy without having inherited

their candor. Having touched on this part of the subject, it is impossible for us to forget what has happened to France, the brave and unconquerable France-what has happened to the crushed and bleeding Polandwhat has happened to the long-persecuted and still suffering Ireland. And if temporal governments have had in regard to these and other nations their own way, they should understand that their success has resulted more from Catholic conscience than from cowardice of any kind. But let England pause. She is by no means omnipotent.

But it is said, as already intimated, that the people are discontented with their government and that if the Pope wishes to continue their Sovereign, it will be necessary to make many reforms in the civil administration of his States. And this doctrine is preached by princes and politicians, who, in their own countries, govern to a great extent, not so much by reforms as by standing armies. Who is there on the earth that can have the effrontery to call on Pius IX. to make reforms? Of all princes in modern times he went forth first and farthest, almost immediately after his election, in the way of granting reforms to bis people.

The Holy Father, when he retired from Rome, or in his retreat to Gæta, used the following words: Among the motives which incline me to take this tep, the most important one is, to have full liberty in the exercises of the supreme power of the Holy Sec, which, under the present circumstances, the Catholic world might naturally conclude was no longer free in our hands.

The chalice of bitterness which is pressed to the ips of Pius IX, may not pass away in consequence of even our prayers, for God has His own method of protecting his Church and governing the world. But at all events, it may bring some consulation to the heart of our revered Most Holy Father, to know that even his distant children on these shores sympathise with him in his present afflictions. Given at New York this 19th day of January, the

rear of our Lord 1860. † JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New York,

State of New York. † JOHN McCLOSKEY, Bishop of Albany,

State of New York.

JOHN BERNARD FITZPATRICK, Bishop of

Boston, State of Massachuzetts. † JOHN TIMON, Bishop of Buffalo, State of New York.

JOHN LOUGHLIN, Bishop of Brooklyn,

State of New York.
† JAMES ROOSEVELT BAYLEY, Bishop of Newark, State of New Jersey. † LOUIS D. GOESBRIAND, Bishop of Bur-

lington, State of Vermont.
† DAVID WILLIAM BACON, (Per Procurateur.) Bishop of Portland, State of Maine.
FRANCIS PATRICK McFARLANE, Bishop

of Hartford, State of Connecticut.

The human heart revolts against oppression and is soothed by gentleness, as the waves of the ocean rise in proportion to the violence of the winds, and sink LEISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Times publishes the subjoined, which, it pretends, has been addressed in the form of a Circular letter addresed to the Ontholics of Ireland. It has already obtained the signatures of Lords Dunraven, Southwell, Bellew, and Killeen, eight members of Parliament, 15 Marquises, four Baronets, and several mercantile men—in all 47.

The address is as follows:--

" To Viscount Palmerston. "My Lord,-The undersigned Catholics of Ireland

deeply attached to the Urown and constitution of these realms, deem it right at this important crisis to express to your Lordship, as the head of Her Majesty's Government, our opinion respecting the attempt now made to subvert or weaken the temporal authority of the Pope. We believe it expedient for the general interests of Europe that the head of our Church, which comprises the great majority of the Christian world, should by his position as an independent So-vereign be free to exercise his spiritual authority over Catholics of all nations, unfettered by the dependence on any particular State. The wisdom of this policy has been acknowledged by Sovereigns and statesmen of various creeds. It has been solemnly sanctioned by treaty, and we deprecate a departure from it at the present time. Let it not be supposed that in our desire to preserve to the Pope his temporal possessions we are indifferent to the interests of his people. We value too highly the biessings of good government not to desire that they should be extensively enjoyed. We feel persuaded that His Holiness has a heart to carry further the reforms in the States of the Church which he had commenced, and it is our earnest wish that they may be soon completed. We deplore the causes by which they have been hitherto impeded, but we deem it unjust to hold the Sovereign Pontiff responsible for the misgovernment of which he has been accused. We appeal with satisfaction to the acts of His Holiness on his accession to the Papacy, by which he proved his earnest attachment to the cause of nationality and improvement, although his efforts were, unhappily, frustrated by the machination of foreign adventurers, who worked by terror and intrigue on the feelings of a volatile population, and employed the reforms already effected by His Holiness as instruments for the subversion of his throne. In our anxiety to maintain unimpaired the temporal authority of the Pope we advocate opinions in accordance with the interests of the British Empire, which contains so many millions who venerate His Holiness as their spiritual head of the Church, and whose contentment is not unworthy of the serious attention of the British statesman. We think it right, therefore frankly to declare these our opinions to your Lordship, in the hope that they may exercise a just influence on the policy of Her Majesty's Government and irduce them to promote or concur in such a settlement of the affairs of Italy as, while it provides for the liberties of the Italian people, will secure the integrity, independence, and neutrality of the dominions of the Holy See."

The Rev. George Montgomery, once a minister of the Anglican sect, but now a priest of the Catholic Church, has addressed the following letter to the Nation, from which it would seem that the designs of a subscription in aid of the Sovereign Pontiff is in a fair way of being realised. The reverend gentleman 38.ys :--

"Sir,-There are, I have heard, many good Catholics who are of opinion that they would not be acting agreebly to the wish of the Pope if they were to make him an offering of money. I may be allowed to do someting towards setting at rest this question,whether we ought or ought not to send money to the Pope,—by making an extract from the letter which have received from the venerated ecclasiastic at Rome to whose care I had committed the address to His Holiness and the little offering made by the people of this place :--

"I duly received your esteemed letter, with the address and accompanying draught for £10, the oblation of your good congregation to our Holy Father, Pius IX. Agreeably to your request, I shall have the address at once translated and duly presented; but in the meantime (to gain time) I made out a summary of it in Italian, and at once presented it to the Cardinal Secretary of State, H. E. C. Antonelli, with the inclosed amount, who at once laid it before His Holiness, who was greatly consoled by this act of filial devotion of his faithful children of the mission of ednesbory.

"Certainly, then, I think that we may reverently say the Holy Father does not 'seek the gift, but he seeks the fruit that may abound to our account' (Philip iv., 17), and that he would say to all who would make offerings to him of money, 'You have done well in communicating to my tribulation.'-(fbid, 14).
"I am Sir, yours faithfully,

"GEORGH MONTGOMBRY."

At the Dundalk meeting the Very Rev. Dean, Kieran thus expressed himself with regard to Louis Napoleon, and the Protestant party in England :-The Emperor of France and the statesmen of England denounce Pius IX, to the reprobation of Europe because he is, they say, the oppressor of his subjects. If they were anxious to succour the oppressed nationalities of Europe, how did it happen that they forgot Poland, and that too, at a time when they had a word to say for the half-savage population of Montenegro, and could even assert for the Sultan the power to oppress his Christian subjects? There never was a more favourable time to speak for poor Poland. Her oppressor was the Congress, and the public voice of Europe had declared she was entitled to representative government and national institutions. (Cheers.) But, even if this damning fact never existed against these men, I deny their competence to sit in judgment on Pius IX. Who has given them the power of sitting in judgment on the Sovereigns of the earth? What is there in the autecedents of the French Emperor to justify him in the course he is taking? Is it not notorious that in his own kingdom he has destroyed representative government,-that he has gagged the press-and only the other day suppressed the pastoral of the Bishops of France? (Hear) Is his a man to sit in judg-ment on the Pope, and read lectures to him on the way in which he should govern his subjects? ('No, no!') From the Emperor of France I turn to the statesmen of England, and I put to them the same question. They have assisted to do the work of Revolution in Italy. (Hear, hear.) When Lord Ellen-borough proposed a subscription to buy arms for Garibaldi he strnck a chord to which the heart of England vibrated; and, let them deny it as they may, their complicity with the rebels of Bologna is as patent as the existence of the sun (Cheers) They sent their Mintos to fraternize with rebels - they sent their incendiaries to work on the inflammable passions of an excited people-they sent their gold and their intriguers, not to consolidate the liberties of Italy, but to gratify their hatred of the Pope, and try and pull down his spiritual and temporal power. (Hear, hear.) Is this a nation from which a jury can be fairly selected to sit in judgment on Pius IX.? Lord Palmerston has declared that Rome was better governed by Garibaldi, Mazzini, and the dagger-men than by Pius IX. Lord Derby has declared that the States of the Pope are the plague spots of Europe. Lord J. Russell has declared that the Government of the Pope is an abomination. Are these men to interfere in the affairs of Italy, to set them right, and to decide as to the Pope ? (Cries of 'No, no!') Let them, if they like, sanction the rebellion in Italy, and thus practically tell us that, as we too have grievances, we too should rise against our oppressors when it suits our convenience. (Cheers.) Let them lecture the Pope by all means, to reform his oppressions, while they are upholding in Ireland an estab-