

without his full consent, for in trying to make her happy, I should be making her miserable. She no doubt, was displeased and troubled at my new views, but I would have convinced her that they would not prove an obstacle to our happiness. Her father had said nothing. However, I would scorn to offer a word under the present circumstances. I know Mr. Craft's influence over Anna, and I presume she, by this time, believes I am a bigoted hypocrite. 'No,' you can see by her letter, that she does not, and that she is suffering intensely. Edward arose and walked up and down the piazza for some time, when his minister joined him with 'Really, Ed, how can you think of going into the army again? I am sure you will never come back alive.' 'I think of offering my services in the capacity of surgeon this time,' said her brother. 'Medical aid is scarcer than military; that is, the skill that is really requisite in the army. There are plenty of so-called surgeons—quacks—and many a brave fellow in my own company lost his life for want of what I could have given him, if I had not been engaged otherwise. But I am afraid my health will not admit of my making myself useful in any capacity. If I had my strength insufficient for a summer campaign, I shall resign; but I must go to the regiment next week. I have been absent too long. I shall probably start on Monday—Tuesday, at farthest.' His sister laid her hand on his shoulder and sobbed out. 'If you enter the service again, brother, I may as well give you up forever.' 'Well, Carrie,' said he tenderly smoothing her glossy brown hair, 'if I fall I shall die conscious that my peace will have been made with God.' He paused, and then continued; 'You must go with me to Church next Sunday, Carrie; I would like to have father and mother go, too. Dr. White and his wife will be with us. His sister looked inquiringly into his face. 'I expect to renounce Protestantism, be baptized and receive holy communion at the hands of a divinely commissioned prelate of the One True Church upon next Sunday.' Carrie was silent; she knew that to remonstrate would be perfectly useless, and she had been preparing herself for this announcement; yet it came sooner than she had expected, and found her unable to meet it as she desired. For, having confidence in the wisdom and judgment of the best of brothers, she did not wish to array herself against him; more especially as she had learned one fact at least during Captain Lynn's stay, that she knew nothing of the doctrines of the faith in question. At last, feeling it necessary to say something, and perhaps prompted a little by curiosity, she asked, 'Why must you be baptized; is not the Baptism you received in infancy as able to save as that administered by a Catholic priest? Besides, you profess to still believe in the Bible, it says 'one baptism.'

who first attempted to oblige the whole of Christendom, including the Pope himself, to confess their most secret offences to a man-like their selves. 'All nonsense, Sir, said Mr. Lynn vehemently, 'Come down from Apollon; indeed! A very fine story, gotten up to make silly women and half-demented young men, the tools of the very best devils that cloak themselves with the garments of the children of God. Wolves in sheep's clothing; that's what they are.' 'What is the reason, Edward, that the priests do not allow the people to read the Bible,' asked Mrs. Lynn; for he had made no reply to his father's uncalculated trade. 'Not,' she continued, 'that I ever expect to believe one single article of the Catholic faith, but I like to know what sort of a doctrine you have taken up with—Or do the priests themselves believe in the Bible?' 'Believe in the Bible?' exclaimed her son, almost forgetting that he had, until lately been ignorant upon the subject as they, 'They not only teach from it every Sunday in their churches. And here, too, let me quote an answer which is better than I would give; as it is the testimony of a priest in our own country, you may consider it better authority.—'To say that the Catholic Church puts any obstacle to the reading of the Bible with authorized explanatory notes, and by those who can desire profit by it, is a most injurious calumny.' Long before Luther was born the Bible was translated into German, French, Italian, Spanish, Bohemian and other languages. The German translation of Augsburg had gone through eight editions, and the Italian by Malerino through twenty-three.—These translations were made for the people, and bought and read by the people.' 'Ah, you see,' said his mother smiling, 'they allow you to read none but the Catholic Bible, and that is changed to suit themselves.' 'That is a common error,' said Edward, 'absurd as it is. Protestantism has changed the Bible from what it originally was, not Catholicism.' He wished to get into no discussion which might lead to ill-feeling, though anxious to answer all questions relative to his faith. He arose to leave the room, when his sister asked, 'What good can their teaching do, Ed, when it is in a language not at all understood by the people?' 'Yes!' said Mrs. Lynn, 'I would like to know that.' 'The instructions and sermons are never in Latin; only the Mass, which I explained last night to you, Carrie. You thought I gave very satisfactory reasons for the use of the ancient tongue in the most holy sacrifice; but we hear the Word of God, as in all Protestant churches, in our own language; as well as all sermons,' &c. To be Continued.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND.—We are pleased to be in a position to state that it is the intention of the leading gentlemen of Drogheda to set a memorial on foot for the erection of a suitable testimonial to the memory of our beloved Primate. To render such a work as this a success requires no aid from us; the reverence in which the departed prelate was held by all classes in Drogheda is a sufficient guarantee that the proposed memorial will be eminently worthy of its object, and be a lasting credit to its originators.—Argus.

and payment by results which Mr. Lowe, for a long time, has been endeavoring to introduce in the select schools of this part of the Kingdom. 'Now, in the first place, there is a rule of the Commissioners in force for many years, forbidding schools taught by monks from being taken into connection with the Board; so the monks do not compete. The number of schools taught by nuns, I believe, under 140; the total number of female national schools is about 3,000; the nuns, then, hardly exclude trained teachers. 'Teachers do not go to the model schools, because we believe them, as at present constituted, to be dangerous from the absence alike of religious and moral training; and what we complain of, that residence in them, not examination, of first-class salary.—Our best teachers leave us for England, because, although they are ready to stand any examination, and although their schools are reported as first-class in efficiency and results, the Board will not give them first-class salaries unless they will reside six months in a training school to whose religious influences we object. All we ask, alike for them and for the schools taught by monks and nuns, is fair play, examination, and payment by results.—In your critic's concluding words we fully concur.—'The religious teachers must, at least, submit to be tested, and the only test we know of is that of actual results ascertained by examination.' Let our religious schools and all others be equally paid by results; and we shall have more than we ask. As to the assertion that 'indeed one of them (the mover and second-rank) thinks the natural supply of persons with a taste for teaching is quite sufficient, and that it ought not to suffer the competition of a public establishment, I will only remark that no words which could be made to bear such a meaning fell from either myself or the O'Connor Don. 'They also wish something to be done with the model and training schools; what they do not say.' Allow me to repeat very briefly what I did say. We want the training schools to be, as in England, places where religion and morals shall be taught as well as reading, writing, and arithmetic; institutions whose scope shall be, in the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not only to inform the intellect, but to mould the character and train the heart; where men and women shall be taught not only the natural sciences, but to love God and honor the King. Your obedient servant, Knock Abbey, May 19. MRS. O'CONNOR.

summit, and often, after a few more castles were in sight, the beacon fire, or other signal, raised on one of the mountains, and the alarm given, over the country. Of the county in general, they remark that in one respect highly privileged, few of its landed proprietors being absentees. 'There are no huge estates over which several agents must necessarily be; and, as very few of its gentry have involved properties, it follows as a matter of course that the tenants are in easy circumstances, and are neither rack-rented nor pressed for sudden payments. A list of the good landlords of the county of Wexford would fill several pages. Many of them have successfully labored to introduce improvements among the people.' In 1831 the population of the county was 182,713, in 1851 it was something less, and in 1861 it was reduced to about 144,000.—Wexford is certainly a model county.—It is chiefly agricultural, like all out of Ulster; but its condition shows that with proper relations between landlord and tenant, encouraging industrious habits, an agricultural population may be comfortable and prosperous. The farmer class of Wexford seem to be in a more natural and healthy condition than anywhere else in Ireland.—They have passed through the crisis brought on by famine and free trade manfully, preserving their stock, paying their rents, and keeping up a system of cultivation, mixing tillage with grazing, in such a way as to excite the admiration of travellers. More cattle and sheep of good breed and in good condition—more meadows and corn fields, and green crops will be seen in a day's journey in the county of Wexford than in ten counties in other parts of the island. Here, then, is a population that must naturally be fitted in a pre-eminent degree for the reception of Protestantism—intelligent, self-reliant, independent in circumstances, and with a much larger admixture of English blood than the population of any other district in the country. Yet, strange to say, there is no county in Ireland whose population more firmly withstood the advance of the Reformation, or when roused by oppression fought so desperately against English connection. Nowhere at the present day is the antipathy greater between Protestants and Catholics, or the devotion of the latter to the Church of Rome more intense. The baronies of Forth and Bargie produce a greater number of priests than whole counties in other parts of the island, and Wexford men are amongst the ablest and most energetic members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The total number of Protestants in the county, according to the census of 1861, is 12,769, and the total number of Roman Catholics 130,103, showing that the latter are more than ten to one.—This a result different from what might have been expected in a county having so little Celtic blood, and with a numerous body of Protestant landlords. There is only one way of accounting for it: the established clergy in past times must have grossly neglected their duties.—London Review.

Lord Woodhouse is to be raised to the dignity of an earl by the title of Earl of Kimberley, the name of his lordship's seat in Norfolk.—Sunday Gazette.

The *Times Chronicle* of a late date says:—During the last three weeks the vicinity of our railway terminus each morning was crowded by emigrants taking their departure. Those leaving are principally small farmers, and what may be called the pick and choice of farm servants, with—within the last fortnight—a good sprinkling of young tradesmen from the town. Many more, of course, leave from the Ferrantore, Killarney and Headfort stations of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and by the Liverpool and Limerick steamers calling at the Samphires, in our roadstead, for goods and passengers. Such is the rush within the past and part of the present week, that one agent alone, Mr. Patrick O'Shea, Bridge street, forwarded one hundred and twenty, which number included a family of twelve.

EMIGRATION.—Five first-class steamers left Queens town since Sunday for New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, each having a full complement of cabin and steerage passengers. The usual weekly Cunard steamer sailed on Sunday, and the City of Dublin, of the Cunard line, on Monday, carrying about four hundred passengers, and leaving two hundred behind; the Cunard emigrant ship Tripoli sailed on Wednesday, carrying two hundred and fifty; the National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Denmark left yesterday, carrying about seven hundred and leaving two hundred behind; and the City of New York, of the Inman line, also started yesterday with about four hundred passengers, leaving one hundred behind. These figures make a total of seventeen hundred and fifty persons carried out of the country from Queenstown in four days, and five hundred left behind. The numbers will be considerably augmented on to-morrow, when two extra steamers, of the National and Inman lines, will start. One agreeable fact connected with this large number is that there is not a single German emigrant amongst them, the different companies having decided not to take any foreign passengers, particularly Germans, as there now seems to be no doubt that it was from them the cholera broke out on board the England and Virginia. The Denmark is a new ship this being her first voyage. She is admirably adapted to the passenger traffic; her sleeping accommodation, which is the principal comfort in an emigrant ship, is excellent, being roomy and well ventilated. The agents at this port, Messrs. Oummins Brothers, were, as usual, most attentive to the wants of the emigrants.—Cork Examiner.

THE FATE OF IRISH EMIGRANTS.—During the last eight or nine days no less than five steamers left Queenstown for New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Each had its full complement of cabin and steerage passengers. The usual weekly Cunard steamer and the City of Dublin took away about four hundred passengers each, and left over two hundred behind! The Cunard emigrant ship Tripoli took two hundred and fifty, and the National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Denmark took away seven hundred and left two hundred behind! The City of New York followed with about four hundred passengers, and left one hundred persons behind! According to the *Cork Examiner* we have here a total of seventeen hundred and fifty who have left their country, and five hundred waiting anxiously for the means to transport them over the Atlantic.

This is at least one proof of the manner in which Ireland is progressing. The young and healthy of our Irish population are madly hurrying from their homes, where they have no security of living, and are leaving nothing behind them but the wreck of the old and the young. They are flying to the homely shores of America; but alas! they know not the fate that awaits them. Disease in its worst forms, moral and physical, follow them from the moment they leave their homesteads.

Two ships have lately taken out emigrants—the England and Virginia—and have been infected with cholera to an extent that is truly heartrending. As the majority of these poor people who sailed in the Virginia were from the south of Ireland, we here append below an official list of the sick and dead since the arrival of that ship at New York. The manner in which the emigrants were treated in being removed from the Virginia to the hospital ship Falcon is thus described by the *New York Times*:—'We have already called attention with some warmth to the manner in which the sick were removed from the Virginia to the hospital ship Falcon. The formal report on this matter rendered by Dr. Dalton to the Board of Health will, if we are not mistaken, cause public indignation to turn fiercely against whoever is to blame for this stupid and cruel proceeding. Nothing in heartlessness, laziness, indifference, and want of contrivance in the history of Turkish and Oriental quarantines ever surpassed this. Here, as Dr. Stone remarks, comes into port a poor devil of a captain, with a pest-house under his command, and he dare not move here or there lest he should violate some law, and nobody is there to tell him what course to pursue. So a thousand

human beings are imprisoned many hours longer than they need be, in the midst of death in its most agonizing form. For thirty-six hours this floating pest-house lay without order or message from the shore; the steerage crowded with the sick and dying, and the dead towed in boats at the stern. These hundreds of poor men and women, thus forced to cling to what they consider a charnel-house, without proper medical aid, are constantly on the verge of riot and mutiny, in order to force their way out from the poisonous ship. The first supplies that came from the shore, we are assured by a passenger, were three barrels of sawdust. When at length the sick were to be removed, there is no means of transference whatever. The poor dying emigrants are tied into a rude seat made of a hoghead, and lowered from the yardarm under the bowsprit, into one row boat, and then again hoisted upon the Falcon. Three persons on an average are thus transferred in three quarters of an hour. One poor woman died during the process, and no doubt the majority of the others died afterwards. It forcibly occurs to the quarantine officials that this is a very slow and cruel process, and on the urgent representation of the sanitary superintendent of the city, they condescended to request the captain to assist them with the ship's boats. We cannot wonder that after this performance the cholera raged fearfully in the hospital ship.

There ought to be some place where, after a weary voyage, the quarantine patient can step on shore, and where the poor steerage passengers can escape the effluvia and poison generated in those close holds after a long crowding of human beings together.

This is the fate that awaits many of our Irish emigrants, and this is the manner in which they are treated after their 3,000 miles of a voyage.

Let those who read the following official list and note the names contained therein, together with the average ages they might have sailed from some Irish port for about two guineas less than they paid, independent of all their other annoyances.

In the present state of Ireland we cannot wonder at such a renewal of the '47 and '48 exodus, and if our people are determined on emigration, they should at least see to their safety in doing so, a thing easily attainable by taking a little ordinary precaution.—*Glasgow Free Press*.

The breaking out of the rinderpest in the County Down has spread intense alarm throughout the county, and at a Privy Council held in Dublin Castle on Tuesday an order was issued prohibiting, until the 1st June, all fairs, markets, auctions, exhibitions, or sales of cattle in three northern baronies of Down and two of Antrim. The disease first made its appearance at a place called Drennan, in the parish of Drumbo, near Lisburn, when it was at once identified as the true rinderpest by a Mr. Morrow, who had seen it in Scotland, and on Professor Ferguson's arrival from Dublin he confirmed that opinion, and had several heads of cattle slaughtered. Down is not a pastoral county, but the extreme density of the population and the small size of the farms may tend to spread the disease with fearful rapidity. The estimated value of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine in Ireland last year was £44,000,000, or excluding the value of horses, which do not appear to fall under the disease, £38,000,000. Should the disease unhappily spread through the more pastoral districts, it would entail the deepest disasters in this country. Mr. Jennings, a Cork merchant, author of one or two pamphlets on the state of Ireland writing in June, 1865, said:—

'If gain be the chief object of the landed proprietors, that many of them think, can be best attained by converting the country into pasture, and dismissing the tenants; still, it is dangerous for a country, as well as an individual, to have all the eggs in one basket. There have been great murrains in Ireland among cattle, and doubtless there will be again. Ireland, trusting to cattle as her chief source of wealth is as dangerous as trusting to the potato, or Lancashire relying on cotton.'

The Land Bill brought in by the Government, when examined clearly by competent judges, is pronounced defective in vital particulars, and vague and indefinite in many of its clauses. At the meeting of the Committee of National Association on Tuesday, the Chairman, Alderman M'Sweeney, in a passing way, and Mr. Rev. Mr. Gillivry, Lord Bishop of Elphin, in a detailed and circumstantial analysis of text of the bill, pointed out its defects in a most lucid exposition of its provisions, concluding with a resolution, unanimously adopted to call a public meeting of the Association for Tuesday next, for the special purpose of fully discussing the measure. The Bishop of Elphin also referred in a marked and emphatic manner, to the bitter disappointment justly felt at the failure of the Government for educational equality, and urged the association to bring forward this important question at its next meeting.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

DUBLIN, May 18.—The fact that the cattle plague though it may creep into a district, is manageable and may be stamped out effectually, has greatly reassured the country, and all parties concerned have done their duty so promptly and so well hitherto that there is now little room for apprehension. The means have been found by which the plague can be stayed. Mr. Kilby, county inspector for the county of Down, sent a special report yesterday, stating that he had received on the previous evening 100 proclamations by a special messenger. The object of this expedition was to prevent the fair for black cattle being held at Hillsborough on Wednesday. He had those placards, and 400 more received the next morning, posted up immediately, and had policemen placed at each end of the town, who explained to the people the cause of the suspension of fairs and markets. The result was that there was no cattle fair at Hillsborough that day. I mentioned on a former occasion that a veterinary department had been established at the Castle, under the direction of the Privy Council, with Mr. Ferguson at its head. In a memorandum dated May 16, Midnight, it is stated that no fresh case had occurred at Drennan, county Down; that the cattle in the infected district had been numbered and valued—135 head, at £913; and that an official cattle plague report will be published each day from the proclaimed district, that information may be obtained without trouble or personal inquiry. It is to be hoped that we shall soon have the announcement that the plague has died out, and that no more bulletins will be issued.

The Royal Agricultural Society and the Royal Dublin Society are naturally anxious and on the alert about this matter, and they have held meetings and sent deputations to Sir Thomas Larcom, the Under-Secretary. Mr. Edward Purdon, proprietor of the *Farmer's Gazette*, who is honorary secretary of the Cattle Plague Committee, has gone down to the spot where the enemy has appeared, with the view of obtaining detailed information.

An evening paper has been informed that a number of English cattle dealers have arrived in Ireland expecting a panic, and consequent bargains; but as yet the stockholders have shown no disposition to make sacrifices in this way. Fortunately the Cattle Disease Act renders this unnecessary. Already, as I have informed you, the Government has levied on the unions the rate of one farthing in the pound on the Poor-Law valuation, which will amount to the sum of £13,474 for carrying the Act into effect, and compensating at a fair price, the farmers whose cattle may be slaughtered. The sum assessed on each union is to be paid by its treasurer into the Cattle Plague account at the Bank of Ireland. The guardians are to debit each electoral division with its proportion of the amount.

A meeting was held at Dunganannon on Wednesday, to protest against what they regard as the virtual disfranchisement of their ancient borough, by uniting it with the borough belongs to the Earl of Banfill, and is almost invariably represented by a member of the family; it is natural that their friends should object.—*Times Cor.*