

There was a long pause. Clara scarcely knew what to say, for the feeling of intense presumption...

'The truth is,' said she, 'at last, coloring as she raised her eyes to Father Raymond's face, I feel as if I dared not ask any question—How do I dare to question the decisions of the Church of Rome? It seems such intense presumption.'

Father Raymond smiled. 'If you were her child, it certainly would be; but now your very position requires you to search and investigate, and convince your own mind thoroughly before you take a step which involves your temporal and eternal happiness.'

Clara, thus encouraged, looked gratefully up. 'There are two or three points I am not quite satisfied about,' said she. 'First, I have a lingering idea that Communion in one kind is only half a Sacrament; but I suppose this is the force of habit and prejudice, for I cannot conceive that glorious Saints as the modern Roman Saints can have been formed without the one food of the soul, without the reception of the Body of Christ.'

'I understand your difficulty,' replied Father Raymond; 'but I do not think, if once the mind admits the truth of the Real Presence of the Glorified Body of our Risen Lord, it can find much difficulty in acquiescing in this custom of the Church, which has been adopted as a matter of discipline, to prevent any profanation of the Sacred Cup.'

'Our Risen Lord!' said Clara. A new light seemed to have come over her mind. 'The Glorified Body of our Risen Lord?'

'He can no longer die,' replied Father Raymond, as if he read her whole soul, and was merely gently suggesting another thought to aid her to grasp the wonderful idea that was now taking possession of her mind. 'You can no longer separate His precious Blood from His glorious Body, for He can no longer suffer.—Where His Body is, there must be likewise His Blood; and where His Blood is, there too must be His Body. In receiving one, you of necessity receive the other.'

'Of course,' said Clara, gently and thoughtfully, 'that same Body which passed through the closed doors, and vanished like a spirit before the disciples at Emmaus, with its Five Wounds, and its crown of thorns! How glorious must have been that Body over which death had already passed! How unlike what even I was before! Who can understand it?'

'Who can understand it?' pursued Father Raymond, in the same quiet, solemn tones, his clasped hands half supporting a countenance where a deep awe and love now beamed at the very mention of what is wound up with all that is holiest and deepest in the Catholic heart.—'who can understand the mysteries of God?—That glorious Body, always one, always the same, present on millions of altars throughout the world, knitting up all its members into that mystical unity, of which it forms the Head, the members: Saints in heaven, Saints on earth, the young, the old, the poor, the rich, from the Blessed Mother of God to the poor trembling neophyte of yesterday, the baptized babe of today—all One!—One!'

And the clasped hands were slightly bent forward as the full heart seemed to wish to pour its own appreciation of that Oneness into Clara's soul.

'Are you quite satisfied?' said he, after a pause.

'Perfectly,' replied Clara. 'Five words of yours seemed to clear up what has puzzled my poor head for many a long night. It was wise to provide against profanation of so holy a mystery; for even I have seen, in churches where the belief existed, such dreadful accidents.'

'It is a comfort to think that there was really no profanation,' replied Father Raymond.

(To be continued).

ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER IN SHEFFIELD.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th ult., the Most Rev. Dr. Manning preached a sermon in St. Mary's Church, Sheffield. He took his text from the 2nd chapter of the 2nd Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Corinthians, and in the course of an able sermon he entered into an elaborate argument on the infallibility of the Church. The successor of the Chief of the Apostles now reigned upon his throne, and the church around him was one body with one mind and one voice, and bore the same testimony. The Church delivered the word of God as a witness and the ear witnesses of the miracles and the words of the Son of God, and their personal testimony had passed into the keeping of faithful men, and had been transmitted from that hour to this. The church was a body on which time had no power. The succession of human history fell upon the Church but made no impression; it was the same yesterday, today, and for ever. There was no other means whereby the 19th century might know the day of Pentecost, save only by the living word of God speaking through His church, with the same voice the same truths as at first. The church had a divine foundation; it was the aqueduct by which the waters of eternal life were conducted, and not one such of that aqueduct was broken, or had even a fissure in it. The channel from the precious fountain was perfect. These Churches which were once in unity with the Church of God but had since broken from it were broken from the fountain, and could not transmit the water from the fountain to the parched souls of men. The Church of God was accused of being dogmatic, of being presumptuous, and of admitting no reasoning. There was great truth in those accusations. She was dogmatic because she delivered the dogmas of the day of Pentecost; presumptuous because she spoke the authority of God; admitted no reasoning because she could not suffer the Word of God to be contradicted. The Church

of God had a knowledge of the Word of God, which excluded discussion on the articles of faith. She was indeed dogmatic and presumptuous, because she dared not be otherwise. She claimed a Divine mission that she was sent by God to deliver His truth, and how could she waver in the delivery of the Divine message? The jangling, jarring, contradictory voices that were heard on every hand were not the voice of God; the voice of the Church of God was uniform and harmonious, and though delivered by many lips it was still the voice of the Divine Head of the Church speaking by His Spirit. The Catholic Church had the power of judgment, discernment, and declaration. If there arose questions as to the meaning of Holy Scripture, who should decide? Was each man to decide God's Word for himself? It was thought to be the privilege of every Christian to interpret the Bible for himself.—Would every man practice medicine for himself; deal with questions of law for himself? How was it then that they could venture to claim for every man to be his own theologian, his own teacher, and that, too, in the things of God? The same spirit of God who revealed the faith in the beginning wrote the Scriptures afterwards, and the original revelation and the subsequent writing were gifts given into the custody of the same Church, gifts of the same spirit put into the hands of the same keeper. If it were a question who was to interpret scripture common sense would say, certainly not each man for himself, but the guardian to whose custody the spirit committed it; that same spirit having revealed the truth to that same guardian before the writings were made. The Church was the dwelling-place of the Holy Ghost and the organ of His voice. It was not only the interpreter but the interpretation of scripture. Its own existence interpreted the scriptures to the world; it was the sole and only judge in controversy and it permitted no appeal from its own sentence, either to the people or to the superior power, for God had committed to His Church the office of witness, keeper, and judge. There was a time when this land of England was in perfect unity with the Church throughout the world, under the same head, having the same faith; a time when throughout England every man believed as his neighbor, when there was but one pure doctrine for the high, the low, the rich, the poor; one mind and one heart; no contentions, no jangling, no controversies, no peace of households broken, no brother contending with brother, and sister with sister upon doctrines equally far from the truth. Then the holy hymn was offered sweetly, and there was an altar in every household. In the green valleys, on the wilds, and around the woodlands there were churches and way side chapels where the name and presence of Jesus were sweet, and where the likeness of His Blessed Mother was before the eyes of men. The peasant in the fields knew his faith; the little child counted its beads at its mother's knee, and there was then peace in England, no spiritual desolation, no millions without pastors, no cities and villages without sacraments, no children perishing without a knowledge of the law of God. The light of the universal church inundated England in those days. Oh! would those days ever return? Was it the desire of a hostile heart to expect it? Was it not a proof of a Christian spirit to pray that the day might come when there would be one faith, instead of a thousand contradictions; when there should be peace again, and when Englishmen should embrace each other, and kneel in one communion together, when there should be no more spiritual desolation, but pastors for every flock, and Sacraments for every soul. For that let every Catholic pray daily! Let all men pray that they might be once more brethren together, that in the same house on which the Holy Ghost descended the spirit of truth might unite them all together in one heart and one mind; and that the spirit of God might pour out His grace over the land of England and make it fresh and happy once more.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Cardinal Cullen laid the first stone of St. Mary's Blind Asylum for blind females, on Wednesday last, at Merrion, Dublin. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and after the ceremony concluded his Eminence was presented with an address from the Sisters of Charity in charge of the Blind Asylum, to which he made a brief reply.

Cardinal Cullen has just issued one of the most practical and useful circulars to his clergy that ever proceeded from his pen. It refers to the visitation of cholera and to the continual rains, so destructive to the harvest. It is to be hoped that the Cardinal's recommendations as to diet and cleanliness will be carefully observed.

In conclusion, reverend brethren, while exhorting your flocks to have recourse to heaven in the present dangers, you will not forget to admonish them to prevent the spread of contagion by adopting the precautions recommended or prescribed by medical skill or the authorities of the city. Endeavour to induce the poor to cleanse and whitewash their houses or their rooms, to remove all nuisances far from their dwellings, to be careful of their diet, avoiding bad vegetables and unripe fruit. Exhort them also to abstain from drunkenness, the fatal source of many of the evils that afflict our country, and the cause of the eternal ruin of innumerable precious souls. It is admitted by all that this degrading vice frequently occasions cholera, increases its virulence, and renders its votaries unable to bear the violence with which it assails a shattered constitution, so that a drunkard attacked by it is always doomed to certain death; whereas the sober and temperate man is generally safe from the assaults of this destructive miasma, or able to overcome it.

DIOCESAN OF CLOGHER.—During the past fortnight the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher, has made his episcopal visitation of the following parishes—Curren, Kilmore, Drumsna, Tydavnet, Tyhollan, Ballybay, Clontibret, Erigle Truagh, Rockcoory, Donagh, and Aughnamullen West. In each of these parishes his lordship administered the sacrament of confirmation, and in all nearly 4,000 children were confirmed in the faith of their fathers. His lordship examined every one of that vast number confirmed in those parishes. On each day he delivered exhortations to the crowded congregations in general, and to the children in particular, reminding the former of their special duties, to frequent the sacraments, to guard against secret societies, &c., and reminding the latter of their obedience to their parents, &c. Fifteen or twenty of the priests of the diocese were in attendance each day. Frequently many of the priests of Armagh joined their brothers of Clogher, thus constituting that union which ever subsisted between the two dioceses.

CONVERSION.—Thomas Bowen, Esq., a native of London, was received into the Catholic church on Sunday, the 10th inst., in St. John's Church, Mandin street, in this city, by the Rev. J. Raffice, C.O.—Kilkenny Journal.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE CLERGYMAN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 11th, at his residence in John street, Cashel, the Rev. John Conway, O. S. D., at the advanced age of 96 years. He retained full and entire possession of all his faculties to the last moment of his existence. On Thursday a solemn Office and High Mass was celebrated for him in the Parish Chapel.

We are sorry to have to record the death of the Rev. John Stack, P. P., Scariff, which took place on the morning of the 17th, at his residence. Deceased was a most excellent and praiseworthy clergyman, and will be greatly regretted in the diocese of Killaloe. He will be buried on Wednesday, on which day there will be an Office and High Mass for his soul, at which the Right Rev. Dr. Power will preside.—Limerick Reporter.

On Sunday last the solemn dedication of the new Catholic Church, of St. Paul, at Emo, near Portlannington, took place. The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh officiated, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Kane, Adm., Tallow.

IRISH MANUFACTURES—WORK FOR THE PEOPLE.—We cannot too frequently impress on the public the great necessity there is for increasing our manufactures, and providing work for our people. If that man is a patriot and benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow in the place of one, the man who erects a factory to spin flax, weave linen or woollen cloths, is entitled to the lasting thanks of the community. Many foolish people are so badly educated that they imagine labour or the employment of labourers anything but respectable. It is such a feeling as this which ruins families, and brings nations down from affluence to poverty. Men must work to earn their bread, and we know of no dignity higher than that secured by useful labour.

We are glad to learn that many of the farmers of Louth are beginning to see the advantage of cultivating flax. They now perceive that it is profitable. We met one on Monday last who said he had an acre this year, and finding it so beneficial he is resolved to grow four or five acres next year. He also stated that men who were in poverty four years since, are now getting rich, owing to the cultivation of flax. This is the result we have frequently stated would take place, if the people grew less corn and paid more attention to the cultivation of flax. It is the growing and spinning of flax which have made Ulster so prosperous, and if Leinster and the other provinces follow the example they will also share in the prosperity.

We frequently heard it stated that flax was 'very troublesome,' but we believe it will now be admitted that corn is much more so. Flax was pulled, watered, dried, tied up and sent to the scutch-mill, and there the 'trouble' ended. Corn, owing to the unfavourable weather, is uncut in the backward districts, and for miles around Dundalk and elsewhere it is yet in stook in the fields. The 'trouble' it has given the farmer this year is enormous, and we hope it will be all secured in the baggard very soon.

But it is now certain that it was a great mistake to have given up the cultivation of flax at any time in this or any other Irish county. Good mill scutch-flax is now fetching 10s. to 12s. per stone; but if it were sold as low as 6s. to 7s. 6d. per stone, it would be far more profitable than corn; and had the small farmers persevered in growing it for the past thirty years, many of them who were obliged to emigrate would be comfortable in Ireland to-day. It is more profitable than any other crop, and it gives much employment, the very thing Ireland most wants.

Any one who wishes to see the site it has created in different districts should visit the scutch-mills at Mountpellet, Philipstown, Fokhill, Inishkeen, Carrickmacross, Ravensdale and other places. It gives a large amount of work, and pays well, and we hope Louth will grow 3,000 acres in 1867 and 10,000 in 1868.

As yet we regret to say, there is no movement on behalf of building a factory in Dundalk. There are a thousand young people idle, and there is no one to give them work. By and bye, unless there is employment given on a large scale in the town, they will turn their faces towards England or America, to become hewers of wood and drawers of water.—That is generally the position occupied by the Irish abroad, because there is no one to instruct them at home in skilled labour. The Scotch, the English and the French are taught in this way, but in Ireland we have few to give the young an opportunity of learning, and when they go abroad, they are obliged to handle the spade, the shovel, or the hod.

But better days, we hope, are approaching. We have no doubt that ere long there will be a new flax spinning mill erected in Dundalk. If the merchants and capitalists of the town and neighbourhood do not embark in the trade, we are certain that men will come here to employ the people. But there should be more spirit in Dundalk than is to be witnessed amongst some of its inhabitants. See what has been done in Drogheda many years ago, and observe the great efforts made lately in Newry to invest capital in manufactures. The Messrs. Carvill have done wonders in Newry and Rostrevor, and deserve the greatest credit for their spirit and enterprise.—Mr. Hill Irvine, and Mr. Demster have also displayed much energy in their valuable undertaking. All these new factories will be of vast service to the working classes in Newry, and profitable to the proprietors. We ask the men of Dundalk to take all these things into consideration, and say if they should not strive to imitate them. They may rely upon it that if Ireland is to be improved, it must be done by labour; and they should strive to give the great movement a helping hand.—Dundalk Democrat.

THE MILITIA.—The Secretary of State for War having, with the concurrence of the Lord Lieutenant, approved of the proposed arrangements for putting the permanent staff of Irish militia regiments through the annual course of target practice during the present year, orders have been accordingly issued to the several regiments, infantry and artillery, for the staffs to proceed, by route and otherwise, to the different government and private rifle ranges for that purpose.

DUBLIN, Sept. 14.—Twelve new cases of cholera have been reported by the police in Dublin since Wednesday night, four of which have proved fatal; and four cases occurred during twelve hours in Limerick.

Meetings of agricultural societies were held yesterday at Waterford, Wexford, and Cashel, all of which were good, considering the depressing influence of the weather, which, however, affects the owners of stock much less than those who have depended mainly on tillage.

The Irish Government seems to have had considerable difficulty in adjusting the rival claims of candidates for office. The Master of the Rolls has not yet been appointed. Even so small a matter as the appointment of Vice-regal chaplains has caused the Lord Lieutenant no little anxiety, as appears from the subjoined correspondence relating to the case of Rev. Dr. Drew, who has been chaplain to the Orange Society, and has been considered rather indiscreet in his Protestant zeal, too much of a political person, though an able and estimable clergyman of the kindest disposition. He was put on the list of chaplains on the 20th of August, the appointment was cancelled on the 4th inst., and he was re-appointed on the 6th—facts which indicate a severe struggle between moderate and ultra-supporters of the Government. It will be awkward if Dr. Drew should deliver one of his fervent denunciations of 'Popery' from the pulpit of the Castle Chapel when his turn comes to preach. But no matter how much a prudent regard to the position of the Government may temper the rev. gentleman's zeal his political and polemical antecedents will be freely turned to account by its enemies:—

Viceregal Lodge, Aug. 20.

Rev. Sir—I am desired by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to appoint you to be one of his chaplains.

I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

L. G. DILLON.

Viceregal Lodge, Sept. 4.

Rev. Sir—I regret extremely to be obliged to inform you that a mistake has occurred respecting your appointment as one of His Excellency's chaplains. Owing to the long list of candidates for that office, and the number of letters that had to be written on the same day, an error unfortunately took place, and I now find that my letter to you was not in accordance with His Excellency's wish on the subject.—The same confusion led to your name being forwarded to the Dean of the Chapel Royal. I beg to offer you my most sincere apologies for the anomaly.

and I fear this may cause you, and I must, I regret to say, beg of you to consider my former letter withdrawn.

I beg the honor to be, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

L. G. DILLON.

Viceregal Lodge, Sept. 8.

Rev. Sir—I have great pleasure in informing you that my first letter to you was only premature. His Excellency has desired me to write to you to state that he has appointed you to be one of his chaplains. Thanking you for the kind manner in which you replied to my last, I fear, most unpleasant communication, I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

L. G. DILLON.

IRISH INDUSTRY.—We copy the following from the *Traveller Chronicle*: 'The rapidity with which manufactures extend when once introduced into a place is surprising. Several towns in the North of Ireland are of recent growth, and owe their existence in some instances to a single town. Six Mills near Strabane, is such a town. The factory employs 1,200 persons. The town contains 2,000. Bessbrook, near Newry, is another. The mill employs 2,000 hands. The town contains 3,000. Newry presents another remarkable example. A few years since there was not a single linen mill in it. Now there are several. Within the past year have been erected, or are still erecting, three large mills.—About three weeks ago Mr. Hill Irvine opened his splendid factory. This building, an oblong of cut granite, not excelled in style by any in the North of Ireland, will work 9,000 spindles. It is raised close to the spot where John Mitchell first saw the light.—This besides the shed of Mr. Carvill, where a large number of weavers are employed, and the immense weaving mill of Mr. Wilson, is good work for one year, and this is but a beginning, a nucleus of larger operations. Mr. Carvill's father lived to be one of the wealthiest and most respected merchants in the town. He has done much for the prosperity of his native district, by leaving as an inheritance to his sons all his own tact and enterprise. To them this and the neighbouring town of Rostrevor are indebted for the erection of extensive timber yards, saw mills for stamping table-covers, an immense weaving mill, now in course of erection, besides the weaving sheds mentioned above. The energy and intelligence of the leading men of this rapidly-rising town give promise that it will, at no distant day, leave some of the laggard cities of the South far behind it. A limited liability company was formed by twenty or thirty merchants of the town to establish a foundry. The Newry foundry not long in operation, now employs over 300 men. These men are employed at the present moment on the construction of twenty steam-engines! There is, besides, another foundry in the town, employing about eighty men.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Kilrush, Sept. 14.—On yesterday evening at 4.30, Capt. Jones, of this Coastguard district, his brother, and a coastguard named Newman, took one of their fine boats to have a cruise on the Shannon, between Hogg Island and the Kerry coast. There was a very heavy sea at the time, the wind blowing very severe, squally gales. Suddenly they made the middle of the river when the boat upset, precipitating the three into the river. Captain Jones and his brother held on by the boat until their condition was observed from the shore, and they were rescued in a state of sheer exhaustion and semi-nudity. Poor Newman was rapidly swept away by the sweeping sea and, no doubt, has perished. He leaves a motherless family of six children to lament his untimely end. This morning the boat, several articles of Captain Jones, the coat, and hat of the missing man were found.—*Irish Times*.

DUBLIN.—Mr. Bright has accepted the invitation to a national banquet to be given to him by the Irish Liberals in Dublin, in the middle of next month.—It is expected that 400, the highest number that the Rotunda would accommodate, representing all classes of Irish society, will attend the banquet. Messrs. Mill, Fawcett, Potter, and a few other prominent English Liberals, will be invited.

If you have acute workhouse grievances in England, we are not without ours, though of a milder type, in Ireland, as the following case, reported in the *Ulster Observer*, reveals. Ballycastle, the centre of the Poor-law Union of that name, is situated on the northern coast of Antrim, in a district of the county that has largely retained the Catholic religion free from Calvinistic settlement. In that workhouse, while the inmates are mainly Catholic, the whole staff, master, matron, teachers, &c., are non-Catholic. The guardians permit a Miss Millar, a pious lady with prolesetting propensities, to visit the Protestant inmates, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction, under which, her mission, she takes advantage of the presence of Catholics in the infirmary, in the wards for the aged and bed-ridden and otherwise through the establishment to give them the benefit of her prayer, psalmody, and preaching, and to a degree that has called for the repeated but unavailing remonstrances of the Catholic Chaplain, Rev. P. M'Alister. The board of Guardians was appealed to, in vain. The Poor-law Commissioners were appealed to, and an inquiry ordered, which eventuated in the fullest proof of the charges advanced by the Catholic chaplain.

The Commissioners had to condemn the practice, but instead of ordering the exclusion of this evangelizing spinster from the workhouse, they directed that when she visited she should be accompanied by the master or the matron. Writing of this order and these opponents to the Commissioners, the Catholic chaplain says:—

'I know these officials, and am of opinion that they will assist Miss Millar as far as they can without compromising themselves. The matron's conduct in regard to the religion of the Catholic inmates has twice been made the subject of complaint and investigation. Master Blair is the very last person any one desirous of protecting the Catholic religion in the workhouse would select for such a purpose. They are Protestants, and, as such, are incompetent to be judges of what is injurious to the religion of the Catholic inmates, and, as pastor of these poor people, I protest against your appointing such official guardians of their spiritual interests.'

And finding that he had failed with the Commissioners, no less than with the guardians, to obtain protection for the Catholic inmates, the Rev. Mr. M'Alister tendered his resignation to the Commissioners. Miss Millar is notorious for her efforts in the locality to seduce Catholics from their faith, and in one instance she succeeded in getting an unfortunate Catholic father to give up his little girl aged seven years, who is now in the Dublin 'Bird's Nest.' We should be glad to know if that is an example of the advantage gained by having Mr. R. M. Bellew, a Catholic, prompted to a seat in the supreme administration of the Poor law?

The report of the President of the Queen's College, Galway, for last session, has attracted considerable attention, owing to the marked diminution in the number of students in that and the other two colleges, which it receives, and also because of the factious and partisan-spirit in which the president attacks the late Cabinet for the small meed of educational equality which they dealt out to Catholics. The decrease in the entrances in the three colleges last session, was as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: College, Session 1864-5, Session 1865-6, Decrease per cent. Rows include Galway, Cork, Belfast, and a Total row.

This decrease is referred to the operations of a change the particulars of which were not made known until the College session had closed, a change not yet in operation. Commenting on this, a writer

in the *Freeman* observes with much point and keen sarcasm:—

'More than one half the President's report is devoted to account for this retrograde march of the colleges. Full of becoming affliction, he lays at the feet of the Queen a touching statement of the evils which the late Ministers have inflicted on the system of education which he says, 'Statesmen of every party have regarded and supported as the last hope of Ireland.' The President attributes all these calamities to the speech of Sir George Grey at the close of the session; July, 1865, in which he vaguely indicated that the Queen's University would be re-constituted, so as to admit Catholics and other students not connected with the Queen's Colleges to degrees. The date, when made, as well as the indefinite character of this statement are noteworthy. The interview of the Catholic archbishops with the Cabinet on the subject did not occur until November last. The correspondence arising out of the same took place this year, and it was only in July, as the late Government was about to resign, and when the College session had closed that the precise nature of the change was made known to the public. Yet the President feels confident that the decrease of 30 per cent. in the number of students who entered his college in October last, as compared with the entrances of the former session, is owing to changes and circumstances made known only the following July, after the session had closed! It was not proposed to take one shilling of the endowment of about £24,000 a year from the colleges. It was not suggested to lessen the number or the value of their exhibitions. No increase was to take place in fees, and none in the humble course of study. Nor was promise made that any other college would receive one penny of state subsidy to enable it to support an improved staff. The simple boon offered, was that if other than Queen's College students present themselves before the examiners of the Queen's University, it shall be open to them to obtain degrees and diplomas, on passing the same prescribed common examination. The weakness, the monopoly, the failures of the Queen's Colleges have been often and ably discussed; it remained, however, for the President of Galway to contribute the ablest argument to prove these charges. If the very apprehension of the small boon, just described, diminished the entrances in Galway by thirty, and in all these colleges by seventeen per cent. what would have happened—a collapse equivalent to closed doors and grass in the halls—had an adequate endowment been given, as given it will, to the Catholic University? The late able and liberal Lord-Lieutenant came to this conclusion from the untoward statements and admissions of one of the Presbyterial deputations; it was reserved, however, for President Berwick, in a report to Her Majesty, to place the fact beyond all future discussion. Disturb the monopoly, lower, gently, grant even a shred towards educational equality, and the Queen's College system—the last hope of Ireland—is a ruin.—*Cor Weekly Register*.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—The death of Mr. J. B. Dillon, member for the county of Tipperary, which occurred on Saturday evening at half-past 7 o'clock, has given a great shock to the public mind. The hon. gentleman was in his usual health on Monday last. It is stated that the disease to which he has fallen a victim was Asiatic cholera. He felt indisposed on Tuesday, but paid no attention to the symptoms till Thursday, when he became alarmingly ill, and gradually grew worse till he succumbed to the terrible malady. He died at David-Lodge, Kilkenny, where he had been staying for some time. Mr. Dillon, though he held extreme views on Irish politics, was respected by all parties as an honourable, upright, truthful, and earnest man. Every one who knew him felt that he acted from conviction and from a sincere love of country. Mr. Dillon graduated in Trinity College, where he obtained a moderate scholarship, was called to the Irish bar in 1843, and soon after distinguished himself in the agitation for the repeal of the Union, joining the Young Ireland party, who repudiated O'Connell's doctrine that no political gain was worth the shedding of one drop of Christian blood, and that moral force could accomplish all that the Irish people demanded. When the two parties separated in 1846, the Young Irishmen established the 'Irish Confederation,' which held its meetings in the Music-hall, Abbey-street, where the platform was generally occupied by Dillon, Doherty, O'Gorman, and Martin. The object of the Confederation was not war, but if possible, to render war unnecessary by the force of opinion, by the combination of all classes of Irishmen, &c. They were especially anxious that Protestants should be united with Roman Catholics in the movement. Resolutions to this effect were adopted at a great meeting in the Rotunda, when John Mitchell moved a revolutionary amendment, which lasted three days. This led to Mitchell's secession from the *Nation* newspaper, and the establishment of the *United Irishman*, in which he openly advocated rebellion and denounced Lord Clarendon as 'Her Majesty's Executioner-General and Batchelor-General of Ireland,' inviting ladies to throw vitriol on the troops and fling bottles from their windows under the horses' feet. This state of things went on for months. Meanwhile the Irish Confederation sent Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and O'Gorman on a deputation to the President of the French Republic to seek aid on behalf of the oppressed nationality of Ireland.' Lamartine returned their high flown compliments in kind. 'The children of that glorious Irish Erin would always find sympathy in France. Our diplomatists,' he said, 'are nations, our treaties are sympathies.' The sympathies, however, were barren in this case. At last the patience of the Government was exhausted, and when the necessary measures were adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, rewards were offered for the arrest of the principle conspirators—£500 for W. S. O'Brien, and £300 each for Meagher, Dillon, and Doherty. Dillon made his escape from the country, and remained an exile for many years. Soon after his return he resumed his practice at the Bar, and was little before the public till the establishment of the National Association, of which he was secretary and perhaps said to have been the founder. His labors in connection with this body pointed him out as a suitable colleague for Mr. Moore in the county Tipperary, and he was returned without expense at the last election. It was through Mr. Dillon that Mr. Bright was invited to a banquet in Dublin, to him the letter accepting the invitation was addressed, and the last public matters which occupied the mind of the deceased were the arrangements for the reception of the English champion of popular rights. The premature decease of Mr. Dillon in the midst of his labours will cast a mournful shadow over the festive proceedings in which he had taken so deep an interest.—*Times Cor.*

There were several deaths from cholera in Dublin on Saturday. Dr. Mapother, medical officer of health, obtained from Mr. Allen police Magistrate, an order for the immediate interment of a man who died in hospital of a contagious disease, and whom his friends wished to 'wake,' which was the first application of the kind under the recent Act.

The Committee of the Donnybrook Dispensary District of the South Dublin Union sat at the Dispensary, Ball's-bridge, on Saturday, to investigate a charge of neglect of duty brought against Dr. Mordock, one of the medical officers, by a man named Aspill, whose wife died of cholera a few days ago. Attention had been called to Aspill's account of the neglect, and of delay in procuring him a shelter after he had been temporarily ejected from his home in order that it might undergo the process of disinfection, by a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Chadwick, and published in the *Daily Express* of last Wednesday. After a lengthened investigation the Committee separated with the understanding that they must be a Poor Law inquiry on the subject, having unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that great credit was due to Mr. McDonnell, Sanitary Inspector, for the attention he had paid to the case from the time it came under his notice.