

questions of his time—between the Pope and the Emperor—between the English barons and their king—a captive in the hands of the infidels, he is still taken as judge. Drawn twice by his love of Christ to the land of the barbarians, he first meets captivity, and then death—a species of martyrdom it was—the only martyrdom he could have obtained—the only death that was worthy of him. On his death-bed he dictates to his son his memorable instructions, the finest words ever spoken by the mouth of a king.

Just before he expired, he was heard to murmur:—"O Jerusalem! Jerusalem!" Was it the heavenly or the earthly Jerusalem that he thus apostrophised in regret, or in sublime hope? He would not enter the latter by treaty, and without his army, lest his example should authorise other Christian kings to do the same. But they did better: not one went there after him. He was the last of the Crusader kings—the truly Christian kings—the last, and assuredly the greatest. He has left us two immortal monuments—his oratory and his tomb—the Holy Chapel and St. Denis—both of them pure, simple and pointing heavenward like himself. But he left one still fairer and more lasting in the memory of the nations—the oak of Vincennes.

In England, the perverse race of the Norman kings—all oppressors of their people, and furious oppressors of the Church—had only to oppose to Philippe Auguste the infamous John Sans Terre (Lackland,) and to St. Louis only the pale and feeble Henry III. But if royalty is there at its lowest ebb, the Church shines in all her splendor, and the nation successfully defends her most important rights. The Church had been happily blessed in England with a succession of great men in the primatial see of Canterbury, perhaps unequalled in her annals. Stephen Langton was, under the reign of John, the worthy representative of Innocent III, and the worthy successor of St. Dunstan, de Lanfranc, St. Anselm, and St. Thomas à Becket. After having courageously defended the ecclesiastical privileges, he places himself at the head of the insurgent barons, and raised an army for God and the holy Church, which forced from the king that famous Magna Charta—the basis of that English constitution which the moderns have so much admired, forgetting, doubtless, that it was but the effect of feudal organisation, and that this very charter, far from being an innovation, was only the re-establishment of the laws of St. Edward, a confirmation of the public right in Europe at that time, founded on the maintenance of all ancient and individual rights. Under Henry III, who was only kept on his tottering throne by the power of the Holy See preventing the reunion with France, which would have followed the conquest of the son of Philip Augustus. The Church had then, too, her courageous defenders and her noble victims in St. Edmund of Canterbury, who died in exile in 1242, and St. Richard of Winchester; and the nation accomplished the achievement of her liberties, under the leadership of the noble son of Simon de Montfort, brave and pious as his father, who was defeated and killed at the end of his career, but not before he had made that popular war a Crusade, and introduced the delegates of the people into the first political assembly which bore that name, since so glorious—the British Parliament—(1258.)

About the same time, there was seen in Scotland the pious King William, an ally of Innocent III, commanding that all laborers should rest from their toil on the afternoon of every Saturday; this in order to testify his love of God and the Blessed Virgin—(1202.) In the Scandinavian kingdoms, the thirteenth century commences under the great Archbishop Absolon de Lund—(1201,) an intrepid warrior and a holy Pontiff—the benefactor and civiliser of those northern tribes. Sweden was progressing under the grandson of St. Eric, and Norway, which had retained the most traces of the old Germanic constitution, was enjoying unvoted peace, under Haquin V (1217-1263)—her principal legislator.—Waldemar the Victorious (1202-1252,) the most illustrious of the kings of Denmark, extended his empire over all the southern coasts of the Baltic, and precluding the union of Calmar, conceived, and was on the point of executing, the grand project of uniting, under one chief, all the countries bordering on the Baltic, when the battle of Bornhoveden, (1227,) gave the Germanic tribes the supremacy over the Scandinavians. But, throughout all his conquests, he never lost sight of the conversion of heathen nations, of which he was constantly reminded by the Holy See. His exertions for the propagation of the faith in Livonia, were seconded by those of the order of Porte-Glaives, founded solely for that purpose in 1203, and afterwards by those of the Teutonic knights. The removal of the chief strength of this last order into Prussia, in order to implant Christianity there—(1234)—is an immense fact in the history of religion and of the civilisation of northern Europe. If human passions found their way all too soon into that Crusade, which lasted for two centuries, we still must bear in mind that it was only through it that Christianity found its way amongst those obstinate and self-willed tribes, while, at the same time, we must admire what the Popes did to soften the rule of the conquerors.\*

(To be continued.)

\* In 1219, a legate from the Pope went to Prussia, to secure to the conquered people the freedom of marriage and successions, &c.

It is said that thousands of dollars have been stolen from letters passing through the foreign department in the New York post office, sent mostly by poor girls to their friends in Ireland, Scotland and Germany.—Theodore A. Rossi, the clerk, detected by Mr. Holbrook, special post office agent, in breaking the seals of decoy letters, is to be examined, on a charge of the robbery. In his post office drawer were found \$1100, and at his house \$600 in gold, with diamonds and earrings worth \$400. His salary was \$600 per annum.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONSECRATION OF THE RIGHT REV. DOCTOR FALLON, BISHOP OF KILMACDUGH AND KILFENORA.—Sunday last being fixed for the consecration of this respected Prelate, the town of Gort was crowded from an early hour. Admission to the parish chapel was obtained by ticket. In a few minutes after the doors were opened the chapel was filled to inconvenience in every part, and hundreds who were unable to obtain admission crowded the chapel yard. The whole arrangements for the ceremony were prepared with great propriety and elegance and reflected the highest credit upon the venerable Pastor and Clergy of Gort, under whose superintendence they were conducted. Amongst the congregation were several Protestants, who seemed to take a deep interest in the solemn ceremonies. Amongst those present were—the Archbishop of Tuam, Consecrating Prelate; the Bishop of Clonfert, Senior Assisting Prelate; the Bishop of Killaloe, Assisting Prelate; the Bishop of Elphin; and the Bishop of Achonry.—Galway Packet.

James O'Meagher, formerly lieutenant in command of the 42nd party revenue police, at Crusheen, between Gort and Ennis, has retired from the world, and become an inmate of the austere monastery of the Trappist order at Mount Melleray, near Cappoquin.

THE IRISH MEMBERS.—Co. WESTMEATH.—Mullingar, April 3.—After the May Conference, which was held here yesterday, at which upwards of thirty Priests attended, and over which our venerated and beloved Bishop presided, the recent conduct of our representatives in parliament became the subject of earnest discussion. The general impression was that they had deserted from the independent Irish party to which they had promised to adhere, and that they had given unmistakable evidence of their willingness to support a government which has yet given no indication, but quite the reverse, of its desire to do justice to Ireland in any respect. A resolution was unanimously adopted, that they should be remonstrated with in a friendly spirit, and that if they continued to disregard the wishes, and disappoint the expectations of their constituents, prompt and decided steps should be taken by the country to demand, in fulfilment of their pledges to that effect at the hustings, the surrender of the trust reposed in them.—Cor. of Freeman.

A letter has been published, addressed by Mr. Sherman Crawford to Mr. F. Scully, M.P., approving of the course adopted by those Irish members who have given their support to the government.

THE FABULOUS DEPUTATION OF IRISH MEMBERS TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—The deputation alluded to in the following extract from the London correspondent of the Daily Express is the same as that trumpeted forth in the Irish weekly and evening organs of the government:—"London, May 1.—"The statements in the Irish news of the Times this day—that a deputation of the representatives waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 'to protest against the injustice of imposing the income tax on Ireland,' is utterly unfounded. The good gentlemen who waited on Mr. Gladstone did nothing of the sort. They were nearly all supporters of the government, and they got up this solemn sham to blind their constituents. The whole thing is too ludicrous for comment in a serious spirit.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AGAINST THE TENANT CAUSE.—At the sitting of the Land Bills Committee on the 3rd inst., Lord Palmerston, I have reason to believe, made an extraordinary, and, in some respects, an inexplicable statement.—His lordship gave an opinion to the effect that he conceived there was no necessity for any legislation at all on the land question. It was received with amazement by all the members of the committee, and with indignation by the Tenant Right representatives, who felt that they, and in their persons the tenant farmers of Ireland, had been grossly trifled with. The only way of accounting for Lord Palmerston's declaration is, that the government merely consented to the appointment of the Land Bill Committee in order to create a little political capital in Ireland, and without any sincere, substantial desire to bring the question to a speedy and equitable settlement; and that, finding by last night's division they are in a position to treat Irish support with indifference, they are resolved to terminate the farce which has been played every Tuesday and Thursday in the committee. Strange as is the surmise, it is almost the only one which suggests itself to the mind after hearing the declaration of the Home Secretary. I am bound to add that Sir John Young spoke afterwards in a deprecatory tone as to his chief's avowal, and it is possible that Lord Palmerston's hostility to the tenant cause may be his own, and not that of the government.—London Correspondent of the Freeman.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.—It is said that Mr. Richard McNevin, the conducting agent of the Solicitor-General at the late and previous election for Athlone, is to have the office of Clerk of the Crown, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Pierce Mahony.—Morning Advertiser.

The petitions, in the case of Tipperary against Mr. James Sadleir, and in that of Carlow against Mr. J. Alexander have been withdrawn.

ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.—Sir J. Fitzgerald moved on the 3rd inst., for leave to bring in a bill for providing that the act of Victoria which regulates the presence of soldiers in England during a Parliamentary election be extended to Ireland. He had been induced to bring forward this motion in consequence of the unhappy events which had taken place at the late election for the county of Clare, when the voters, finding their freedom of election grossly interfered with by the military, became naturally excited—an excitement which, from the violence of the magistrates, occasioned the deaths, at the hands of the military, of no fewer than six human beings. The gallant gentleman went into a detail of the circumstances attending the Sixmile-bridge affair, and was proceeding to comment on the conduct of the military, when an hon. Member moved that the House be counted and, only 37 members being present, the House stood adjourned.

The Banner of Ulster says that, it is confidently affirmed in political circles that Her Majesty's Government will, take upon itself the responsibility of doing, towards the Irish tenantry, that common justice which the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, and his Derbyite friends in the select committee have labored to prevent by threats of a wholesale mutiny. The government plan, it is stated, will not only be, that all improvements shall be paid in money, but that, in case of dispute, their value shall be determined by arbitration.

The Dublin "World's Fair" may now be pronounced *un fait accompli*. The building itself, which is the greatest artistic and mechanical marvel ever seen in Ireland, is rapidly approaching completion. The artisans in the court yard off Kildare-street are busily occupied at the erection of a range of buildings which will embrace the interior extremity of the court, from the north to the south wing of the Dublin Society's House; but so far are the works completed in the series of structures on what was the lawn, that the carpenters will have nothing, or very little, to do there after this week. The works there are nearly finished not only so far as the carpenters are concerned, but in every respect. Artists and artisans are at work. The articles for exhibition are pouring in with great rapidity from Great Britain and Ireland—from France, Holland, and Germany, immense quantities of things have been received and examined by the officers of Excise appointed for that purpose—from Hamburg, Antwerp, Vienna, and various other places on the Continent, and from what we have heard and seen of these, the forthcoming display at the Great Exhibition in Dublin will possess more articles of *verve* of the mediæval and modern times than were ever before collected in any repository, not excepting the Louvre in Paris, nor the Royal Museum.

A correspondent of the Nation having asserted that the Irish Exhibition would be opened by the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, the Freeman denies that such will be the case.

A meeting was held at Castlebar, on Monday, for the purpose of taking steps to establish railway communication between Clones and Clew Bay. There might be branch lines run to Clew Bay and Westport; but the great northern trunk line, which the people of Belfast are making preparations to carry through, will have its terminus at Galway, which is the natural Atlantic port of departure for the western hemisphere.

The Limerick Examiner gives the following curious sign of a favorable harvest:—"It has been remarked that for many years the rivers and streams were not so low as they have been this spring. Some of the ancients regard this as an excellent sign of the coming harvest, and they refer to past years in which a similar event proved a prognostic of plenty."

An English gentleman has taken 400 acres of land from Stratford Eyre, Esq., of Eyreville, Galway, at a rent of £2 2s. per acre; and many others of his countrymen are said to be about to speculate in the same way.

RISE IN THE VALUE OF LAND.—As a "sign of the times," the Galway Vindicator calls attention to the fact that one of the properties situated in that county, which was sold in the Encumbered Court on Friday for the sum of £5,956, was offered for sale by private hand four weeks since for £4,000. The Galway paper hopes that this favorable symptom may have the effect of opening the eyes of the English millionaires.

It is stated that the Law Life Assurance Company are about to re-sell their recent extensive purchase of the Ballinalinch property (the Martin estate), in suitable lots.

The price of wool, which was 18s. 6d. last October, now reaches £1 3s. 6d. per stone. This rise is attributed to the short supplies from Australia, where stock farming has been neglected for the more exciting and profitable occupation of gold digging.

SALT MINE.—A salt mine has been discovered contiguous to Red Hill, county Antrim, the seat of D. S. Ker, Esq. The borings are very favorable.

The sulphur merchants of old Trinacria may tremble for their trade, if the following from the Galway Packet be realised:—"A sulphur mine of very superior quality and unusual extent has been recently discovered at Glan. The lode, even at the surface, is of the extraordinary breadth of eight feet. The miners are at present working down, by which the extent of the mine will be ascertained."

The daughter of Mr. McMurran, aged fourteen, of Ballinran, Killeel, has been shot dead by her brother, twelve years old, while he was amusing himself with a gun. The girl received the contents of the gun in the abdomen, and expired in great agony.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION DEBATE.—The Evening Packet, a journal bitterly opposed to the "Marlborough Street Board," in common with several contemporaries, comments sharply upon the conduct of those zealous supporters of scriptural education who, year after year have been leading the forlorn-hope assault upon the National system in the House of Commons. Why, asks the perplexed writer, did those gentlemen think proper to shelve the question during their occupancy of the Treasury benches, and how did it happen that if the abuses complained of are as flagrant as alleged, some attempt was not made to provide a remedy when the complainants were in a position to have issued a commission of inquiry?

The Leinster Express (moderate Conservative) thus touches upon this branch of the subject:—"It is now quite certain that the Parliamentary anti-National educationists in Ireland only uphold it, so far as it answers their purpose, for a party cry. If anybody question this, we have only to direct his attention to the fact, that every single member who spoke in favor of Mr. Hamilton's motion belonged to Lord Derby's government. When in office they were silent altogether on the subject, or else expressed so much in approval of the National system as to decline any governmental interference with it. Such inconsistency—thoughtless injudicious inconsistency—as this requires no comment. The simple statement is quite enough, and if the church education clergy do not now learn an opposite application of the proverb—"Defend us from our friends," they will do well to set about acquiring the lesson as soon as possible."

The Tipperary Free Press, (Catholic,) is equally perplexed to find an excuse for this strange inconsistency on the part of the opponents of the National system:—"The speakers who supported Mr. Hamilton were, to a man, members of Lord Derby's Administration, and it was looked upon as strange by the independent members of the House that during the time they were themselves in office they never issued the inquiry which they now deem so indispensable. Their chief had declared that he could see no alteration which would facilitate the working or extend the utility of the system—and they, of course, were obliged to think likewise, the fascinations of office overcoming even the conscientious scruples of the saintly representatives of the church party in Ireland. But such glaring inconsistency met its reward in the majority which on Tuesday night, pronounced against any aid been given to the 'Souper' movement through the instrumentality of the National schools."

It appears by our report of the Harbor Commissioners that some neighboring quarries have stopped working owing to a scarcity of laborers.—Waterford News.

THE SEWED MUSLIN TRADE.—Agencies for the giving out of work in this important branch of manufactures are springing up like mushrooms in this town and neighborhood.—Newry Telegraph.

The Dublin correspondent of Times says:—"Without wishing to rouse any unnecessary alarm, it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the consequences that must inevitably result of a year shorn, as this has been, of the three months of spring weather. Here, on the eve of May-day, the country generally wears an aspect as barren and cheerless, and devoid of vegetation, as it did while the frost, and snow covered the earth. The cold, especially for the last three or four days, has been severe beyond precedent at this late season; and, instead of the old "April showers," we have had successive falls of hail and sleet, largely mixed with snow. The hills about Dublin are covered with snow, and the Belfast papers speak of a similar phenomenon in that part of the north. Late seasons, it is said, are in the end best suited to the peculiarities of the Irish soil; if such be the case, never had the soil a better chance of getting fair play than it does at present."

THE EXONUS.—It appears by a corrected return that within the last month no less than 2,000 emigrants have taken shipping at the port of New Ross direct for America. A letter in the Daily Express thus reports the progress of "depopulation" in the county of Mayo:—"Mayo, since the famine set in, has contributed its quota to the emigration drain, and at present it is not behind any portion of Ireland in furnishing laborers for America and England. The two largest islands on the western coast are Innis-Turk and Clare Island. The inhabitants of the former, having for more than seven years paid no rent to the landlord, were lately removed, taking with them all their crops, household goods, and over 400 head of cattle, value certainly for £2,060. They, of course, could afford to emigrate, and they have done so. In Clare Island the population only await an emigrant vessel to depart. The brig William, Captain Kay, has her passengers on board, in Westport-harbor, and only waits for fair weather to sail. On the roads crowds of our people are met daily, either going to Liverpool to take shipping, or leaving to reside in some of the manufacturing towns of England; and, though assertion without proof is dangerous, still there are those who reason that, should the same drain continue which has existed since 1846, Mayo will, in three years more, be completely denuded of agricultural laborers. Labor has risen to 1s. a-day, and, if the continuous rain and storm ceased, it must go much higher. After a winter the like of which, for rain, hail, and snow, is not remembered by any one living, it was hoped that a genial spring would succeed; but the hopes of the farmer have been disappointed. Rain, hail, snow, and storm still continue; the land is steeped in wet, and all the cold and severity of winter are still present. Within a week of May-day, not one half the oats has been sown, and not one-third the extent of last year's potato crop; and very many complaints are abroad that the snow-water has rotted the early potatoes, and farmers are busy putting in new seed when a dry hour can be had, say one day in seven.—So far matters look very gloomy, and though Providence may grant a good harvest still to reap, the farmer must sow, and that is impossible in weather like the present, worse than it was in the month of December."

We have it here, on the testimony of one of the Protestant Reporter's present, that it was whilst the (now) Rev. Mr. Whitesone, the Protestant minister at the Potunda, was declaiming that "the Papish Priests should be exterminated from and tormented in Ireland—that, before he finished the word tormented, he fell down on the floor dead—to the consternation of all present. And it is curious that his duped and bigotted auditors have so felt the force of all this warning, that, contrary to the other cases of report, his speech was suppressed in the Protestant newspapers.—Cor. of Cat. Mirror.

DECLINE OF PROSELYTISM.—THE MISSION AT PARTRY.—About a fortnight ago Partry, one of the parishes in the West where the lying emissaries of Exeter Hall pretended that they had achieved the greatest success, was the scene of a splendid triumph for the Catholic Church, and a most humiliating exposure of the feebleness of the miserable "Jumpers." First of all, let us record the triumph. These unwearied Missioners of charity, Fathers Rinolfi and Lockhart, who are earning for themselves such crowns in Heaven by their toilsome labors, gave a mission in the parish of Partry. The success may be judged of by its termination. We read in the Tuam Herald that his Grace the Archbishop went thither to hold Confirmation, and solemnly close the mission. So vast a congregation assembled that not one-third of them could be contained in the spacious parish church, so the Reverend Fathers were obliged to say Mass in the open air. An altar was erected on the mountain-side, and not fewer than four thousand persons assisted at the Holy Sacrifice. Fathers Rinolfi and Lockhart preached in English, and afterwards the Rev. Mr. Cannon, P.P., in Irish. More than three hundred persons were confirmed by the Archbishop. A contrast to all this, not less consoling and edifying than ludicrous, was afforded by the proceedings, in the same parish on the same day, in the Protestant or "Jumper" camp. Although the magnificent success of the mission above described of itself abundantly showed how false all the blustering reports of the proselytisers were, still it greatly added to the general joy of the Faithful to see how thoroughly the weakness of the enemy was exposed on what they have used extraordinary efforts to make a stronghold of their hostility against the Holy Catholic Church. The Protestant Bishop Plunkett owns a large property in Partry, and has a lodge there where he spends a considerable part of the summer in the Episcopal avocations of fishing and grouse-shooting; he built a church at the lodge gate, and got four police-barracks in the parish, though it is one of the most peaceable districts in Ireland; besides which, he established a system of distribution of Jumper Soup and Bibles, and in short has exerted himself a great deal to rob the poor people of their Faith. Well, after all this trouble, and with all the influence of the command of so powerful a person, what was the number of the congregation that mustered at the Protestant church on this memorable Sunday? Exactly thirty-four. Yes, what with the Protestant Ministers and their retinues, the servants at Dr. Plunkett's lodge, the constabulary, and the miserable handful of Jumpers, they just managed to get together the splendid array of thirty-four! Behold what an exhibition of the lying boasts