

now ruined cathedral of St. Andrew's. The afternoon service commenced at two, when the persons to be confirmed again entered the church in procession, and sang in the most earnest and pious manner the *Veni Creator*; and the effect of this hymn, sung by so many young soft & clear voices, was quite wonderful; many of them, as well of the congregation, shed tears of holy joy. Precisely at half-past two the bishop, preceded by his clergy, entered the sanctuary and proceeded to address those upon whom he was about to impose his hands. At all times remarkable for the solemnity and dignity of his manner, he was on this occasion peculiarly so. The occasional raising of his eyes to heaven marked how earnestly he sought from heaven what he was about to bestow upon his children. His address was, what it always is remarkable for depth of thought, elegance of language, and refinement of taste. When he turned to the converts who were presented to him first, he was particularly happy in the blessed invitation which he gave them to enter the fold of Christ, and to become one people with the children of God. When the confirmation was over the venerable prelate, after having rested for a few moments, addressed again in beautiful and feeling language his newly confirmed children, impressing upon their minds the persevering in the service of God, and in order to do this the necessity of co-operating at all times with the grace, and inspirations of the Holy Spirit whom they had received. He concluded by delicately complimenting the pastors of the place, and in a very particular manner the lady who had spent so much of her time gratuitously in giving such admirable instruction to the female portion of the congregation. In the evening the church was again crowded for benediction, which, after the reciting of the prayers for indulgence, was in full pontificals, given by his lordship. Previous to the benediction, the bishop had visited the Sunday schools, which he found filled by about 700 children, at which he expressed his great delight. Thus closed a day which will be long and gratefully remembered by all who were happy enough to share in its benedictions. —*Tablet*.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH.—The number of clergymen who have seceded from the church of Scotland is now 450; and there cannot be a question that by the middle of the week the number will close on 500. This is nearly the half of the entire clergy, the number being under 1,200. Among the leaders will be found the names of almost every minister distinguished for talent, moral worth, or weight of character. Nearly the whole of the people have left the establishment with their ministers—so that the free Presbyterian church, instituted by those who have left the establishment, may be considered the church of Scotland. The general impression in Scotland is, that the residuary church cannot long exist. About £240,000 have been raised in less than ten weeks for the erection of the new churches, and for the support of the seceding clergy; and there can be no question that in a few weeks the amount will considerably exceed the sum of £300,000.

Among the contributors are the Marchioness of Breadalbane, £1,000; a colonel in the army, whose name we do not remember, £6,000, in 3 yearly instalments of 2,000 each: Mr. Henry Paul, a private gentleman, £2,000. Mr. Nisbet, bookseller, London, £1,000; a dissenter £500; and there are various other subscribers of £2,000, and £1,000 each; but, not having a list before us, we are unable to mention their names.

Mr. Fox Maule is to build and endow a church at his own expense; Mr. A. Campbell, member of Argyleshire, is to do the same. In Elgin, the pious and spirited inhabitants have raised £1,000, to build a church for the Rev. Alex. Topp, a young and popular minister; and they will also liberally contribute for his support. So that in many instances churches will be built, and ministers be provided for, solely by private munificence and local exertion, without requiring any aid from the general fund. The general assembly of the establishment is now sitting in Edinburgh; but its proceedings excite little interest. The general assembly of the free church, which the people recognise as the church of Scotland, is also sitting in Edinburgh; and its proceedings excite an intensity of interest hitherto unparalleled in the ecclesiastical history of Scotland. —*Observer*.

IRELAND.

MEETING OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION OF THE 11TH J. LY.

The Orangemen joining the Association.

After a great variety of business, Mr. Clements handed in £15 from Dunganon (cheers,) which had been brought up by that active gentleman, Mr. Fullan, and begged to read an address, signed and presented to the Liberator by thirty-one Orangemen of that county:—

SIR—With sentiments of profound respect and feelings of the utmost sincerity, we approach you as the high-minded Liberator of our common country, uninfluenced by that baneful and destructive sectarian spirit which has hitherto pervaded so many of the deluded Protestants of Ulster. Too long have we been a divided people; too long have your best endeavors been frustrated by crafty and designing men; too long have the machinations of tyrant rulers been successful to set one class of our countrymen against another class through political rancor and party feuds. The scales have fallen from our eyes, and he whom we have been taught to consider our most insidious enemy, has, by his noble generosity, become our kind and best benefactor.

We, therefore the undersigned Orangemen of Stewardstown, hereby pledge ourselves that however others may act, we, at least, will no longer be misled but that peacefully, legally, loyally, steadily and perseveringly, we will co-operate with the Repeal Association in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of our countrymen, and as a proof of our determination we hand you the subscription of 100 associates. We believe their object to be to obtain justice to all, without distinction of creed or party. We consider it to be the indefeasible right of individuals, as well

as of nations, to transact their own business; nor can we believe that he who would obtain redress for a common enemy could seek the aggrandisement of a particular party. It is a god-like principle not only to forgive, but to act with progressive benevolence towards those who have always hated us. Sir your motives have been either misunderstood or misrepresented in the North. So far as our influence extends, that shall not again happen.

As conscientious men, we shall labor, in season and out of season, publicly and privately, to dispel the delusion which has hitherto pervaded the judgments of our brother Orangemen. Two of our brothers were unjustly cast into prison, and you visited them—captives: and your inherent sense of justice disposed you to apply your mighty influence. They are free. The magic wand of justice, wielded by your powerful arm, unbarred the gates of Omagh jail; and our brethren, Joseph and Simon Williamson, are restored to their families, after having suffered two year's incarceration.

We will not now enter into the circumstances, as legal proceedings are being instituted against their oppressors; but, so long as the waves of the broad Atlantic hoarsely roar against our northern promontories, so long will our gratitude remain to Mr. O'Farrell, Pacifist, and to Mr. Fullan, Secretary of the Dunganon Association; and so long, Sir, as your noble Repeal Association has such men to conduct its branches, it must tend to conciliate all parties. And may God grant you length of days, and may His ever-ruling providence protect your efforts to elevate our country, is the sincere prayer of

Simon Williamson, Joseph Williamson, William Hazzleton, J. C. Hunter, Charles Pattison, Nathaniel Pattison, John Farr, Robert Hazzleton, William Williamson, jun., David Wilson, James Wilson, Robert Clements, Thomas Hardy, William spence, William Thompson, John Woodhouse, William Williamson, sen., Robert Pattison, Simon Hazzleton, Robert Abbernethey, George Lattimore, Andrew Lattimore, John Eliot, Wm. Arbuthnot, Robert Arbuthnot, Henry M'Donnell, Dan'l. Morrow, H. Lettmore, William Arbuthnot.

To Daniel O'Connell Esq M. P.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he owed this document a reply, and he never rose to respond to any document with more hearty and unfeigned pleasure (hear.) It attributed to him, individually, that which was the act of the finance committee of the Association, under the advice, of Mr. Fullan and Mr. Farrell. They did not care what their religion or persuasion was; they found them laboring under a grievous breach of the law: they were imprisoned unjustly, and he was happy to say they had contributed to their liberation. It was manifest they deserved to be liberated from the kindly feeling running through that document, showing that although they might denominate themselves what they pleased, they were Irishmen at heart, and lovers of old Ireland (hear and cheers.) When the

rest of their brethren saw that the way to prosperity, individual as well as national, was through the instrumentality of Repeal, and that they had the utmost anxiety to place all their fellow-subjects on a level, when they understood that, he trusted they would join him (cheers.) He (Mr. O'C.) protested, without the profaneness of an oath, in the presence of Him who would judge him, that there was not a protestant in the land who would more decidedly oppose any thing like Catholic ascendancy than he would (cheers.) And he called upon them to recollect that he made his pledge in answer to their declaration, that all he required was equality, liberty of conscience to all, (cheers) the liberty of worshipping God as each man thought best, leaving it to God to say who was in the right or who was in the wrong, but not presuming to judge their fellow-creature, leaving to him the same right that they asserted for themselves; in short, freedom of conscience for all was their motto and their peace-word, he would not call it war-word (cheers.) He had been long striving to convince the Orangemen of Ireland that this was the spirit in which he had acted. He was now 43 years in public life, and he defied any man to show that he had ever even been accused of using one word derogatory to the religious feeling of any fellow-creature whatever. He showed himself the Friend of the Protestants of Ulster by holding out those rational hopes to them, and let them join him for repeal, and more comfort would be diffused by him through the North than all the leaders of Orangemen had ever brought amongst them. He was sure the public press would convey his most hearty gratitude for that address. It was one of the most delightful addresses he ever received. It cheered his heart, for he knew the impression it would make upon the friends of Ireland, and the terror with which it would fill the hearts of the enemies of Ireland.

After some further business,

Mr. O'Connell then announced amidst loud and protracted cheering, that the receipts for the week amounted to ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED and NINETY POUNDS, FIVE SHILLINGS, and NINEPENCE FARTHING.

Maynooth Collage.—A return of the number of students in the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, during the years 1840, 1841, 1842; also the number of professors at present employed therein, with their respective salaries and emoluments:—The number of students in Roman Catholic College at Maynooth in the year 1840, was 427; in the year 1841, 427; in the year 1842, 425. There are at present employed in the government and general administration of the Roman Catholic College—A president with a salary of £326; a vice-president, who is bursar, £200; a senior dean, £122; two junior deans, each 112. There are also eleven professors, with the following salaries—One professor, being also librarian, £142; four others, each £122; six others, each £112. No master in the College has any emoluments but his salary, board, and apartments. The professors have only the same emoluments with the other masters—salaries, board, and apartments. MICHAEL MONTAGUE, President. May 6, 1843.