entire field. From end to end, like one continued roar of thunder, pealed the musketry; and the unbroken cloud of white smoke spread entirely across the plain, and swept around the bases of the opposing hills. The glorious evening sun streamed redly over the scene of havoc blazing on the extended splendor of martial pomp-and all along the line rose, deep and stern; the wild shouting of tens of thousands of liuman voices; while, from the opposing batteries rang out the sustained discharge of artillery and the roar of round shot -speeding through dust and smoke, upon their deadly mission.

Nobly, upon every point, were the Irish infantry sustaining the assault; the English centre was absolutely beaten, and thrown into confusion; the pass of Urrachree was maintained with invincible resolution; the infantry, who had crossed near Aughrim were driven, under the tremendous fire of their opponents, back again, with fearful loss, to the verge of the bog; and the cavalry were moving slowly along the broken road, in files, and approaching the castle-occupied, as we have said, by nearly two thousand infantry-under whose shot it seemed impossible that a single horseman of the whole force, thus fearfully exposed, could escape destruction.

Almost at a glauce, the practised eye of the general took in all that we have described. What do they mean, there? said he to Lord

Galmoy, who stood next him, and pointing with his glass to the English cavalry.

They menu to force the pass, replied he. Then we have won the field, said St. Ruth; but they are brave fellows; it is a pity they should be so exposed. Order two foot regiments he added, promptly, from the left rear, to move towards Urrachicee, at quick time; the aide-de camp dashed away down the slope with the orders; " and the reserved cavalry to mount and two regiments to move hither.' he continued, addressing a second messenger, who sped away upon the errand; while springing from his jailed and foam streaked horse, St. Ruth himself mounted the grey charger which the groom held for him close by the battery; the third steed and the last, as tradition says, which he bestrode that day; and then, in a few brief words, he issaid his heaf order to the gunner for the direc-

tion of his fire. Now, indeed, the fate of the day seemed wellnigh settled; and many an Irish soldier grasped the hand of his coincade in the enthusiasm of annomated victory, as they watched the heroic exploits of their resolute brethren in the van.

Fo tune, however, on a sudden, declared for

the English. A fatal blunder was too late discovered. The regiment who occupied the castle and its enclosures, whose fire must have exterminated the cavalry in their difficult, nay, desperate advance, found cannon ball instead of bullets, in the casks with which they were supplied. Messenger after messenger was despatched in furious baste, to repair this ruinous error, but in vain. The enemy's cavalry was now advancing almost under the walls of the Castle. Pebbles, buttons, everything the moment could supply, were in requisition; but shotted with such missiles their fire was ineffectual. Under this shower of gravel and ramrods and buttons, the cavalry, but partially disturbed, pressed onward, passed the Castle, and formed upon the left flank of the Irish infantry. At the same moment, by a misapprebension of St. Ruth's orders, two columns from the front, instead of the rear, of the Irish line of miantry, began to march-from the flank now most severely pressed-towards Urractions. The English Infantry, seeing their experience would have taught you that, though a now boildy recrossed the bog; and a cry of treachery began to spread along the Irish line. The cavalry, whom St. Ruth had ordered in advance were, however, now formed upon the hill side. The general, confident of their resolution. and having seen their prowess proved already, in full assurance of sweeping the English horse, with ease, from their present lodgment, rode to the head of the magnificent column who avaited his orders. 'They are beaten,' he said, with stern exultation, 'let us beat them to the purpose.' Everything depended on the promptitude of the movement; and at this critical moment, when the fortune of kings and kingdoms hung trembling in the scale, a round shot from one of the English batteries shattered the head rolled down the hill before the preeze. Wildly plunged the maddened charger. The lifeless the ground. The cavalry valted; some of the unmistakeable manner that "a united system of edu-French guard dismounted, and threw a cloak over the beadless trunk, which was thus carried all teaching being based on true religion. The Cato the rear. The guard themselves followed; tholics of Ireland, disproving of the Queen's Univerand now a general panie began to spread throughout the Irish army. The cavalry, thus left without orders or general, fell back in uncertainty. The inlantry, first at the left flank, then at the centre, and finally at the right, began to give ground, at first slowly, and soon in confusion, running pell-mell towards the camp .-The Irish cavalry, abandoned by the foot, retreated by the road to Loughrea; and in one huge mob, the' now routed infantry ran toward the bog which extended in the rear. Among this broken and wide-spread mass the infuriated English caralry plunged and hewed, and trampled with merciless slaughter-a giddy, frightful scene of rage and terror, confusion and butchery on every side. Instead of the stern huzzas which had filled the air not half an hour before, now rose, wild and appalling, one fearful chorus

of wailing, terror and despair.
'We killed,' said Story, 'seven thousand of the Irish upon the spot, as was generally believed, and there could not be many fewer, for looking among the dead three days after, when all our own and some of theirs were buried, I reckoned in some small enclosures one hundred tional institutions of the country. 4th. That this and fifty, in others one hundred and twenty, &c. lying most of them by the ditches where they were shot; and the rest from the top of the hill where their camp had been, looked like a great flock of sheep scattered up and down the country, for almost four miles round.

Thus ended the last battle, in which the Irish!

nation rallied the fragments of its ancient aristocracy and native people, in military array

against the power of England. In the choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral are suspended what are alleged to be the gloves and to know in what possible way the Irish people—the spurs of St. Ruth; nay, even the shot that slew him in its flight. His ashes he, as tradition asserts with clear and circumstantial detail, in the roofless church of Athenry, besides those of Lord Galway, who fell upon the self same field of battle.

To this hour, by many a peasant hearth, tradition tells her tales of that memorable day; the rustic laborer from time to time turns up the whitened bones of those who fought and fell so bravely upon the tranquil and deserted fields where once the fate of Ireland was determined; and many a rusted spur and pike-head still is found just where the chances of the battle had flung it so many years ago.

(To be continued.)

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND HIS YOUTHFUL UNI-VERSITY.

The following replies by Catholic gentlemen have been forwarded to Sir Rubert Peel : Balyna, Dec. 15, 1861.

Six-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3th December, enclosing a sub-actiption list, and a statement relating to the Queen's University, and inviting me on the grounds therein stated, to contribute to prizes, as a further inducement to the youth of Ireland to accept of education in the Queen's Colleges. I recognise among the names appended to the statement some who have been the consistent advocates of freedom of opinion in matters of religion, and whom I believe to be incapable of holding out pecuniary inducements to their Catholic countrymen to abandon or modify their conscientions convictions: but, taking into account the history of the Queen's University, and the grounds of the opposition offered to it by the hierarchy and laity of the Catholic Church, I feel that to ask a Catholic to subscribe to it can only be regarded as offensive. The vast endowments of the Established Church provide superabundant means and full security for the religious and secular education of the Protestant minority in their own university, under the special and exclusive guardianship of their prelates and clergy, and yet you dony to the Catholic majority that security in education which you retain for yourselves. If you would support your Church out of your own resources, instead of forcing me and my co-religionists to pay a tribute to your Protestant Ascendancy in the shape of rent charge on our properties, and thereby aid in the maintenance of your sinecure clergy in parishes where there are neither Protestants nor churches, you would do more to effect the objects you profess to have at heart than by begging for contributions to support a system of irreligious education which the majority of my countrymen conscientionally repudiate. You have been ill-advised to enter on a contest with the Catholics of this country on the question of religious education. We suffered for our religion and succeeded in preserving it. Do you suppose that we can be won to the teaching of your colleges by any such inducements as you offer? We look on our religion as an essential part of our nationality, which, under more prudent and tolerant statesmanship, would become a strength instead of a weakness to the British crown. It is unnecessary for me, on my own part or that of my co-religionists, lay or clerical, to make any profession of zeal in the cause of secular education. In 1831 the laity and a portion of the hierarchy accepted with unbounded but misplaced confidence the experiment of mixed education on the solemn assurance of the ministers of that day that the system should be so administered as to preclude " even the suspicion of proselytism," and we nocepted certain rules and regulations as sufficient for the object. Those rules, framed for our security, have been altered against our consent : a parliamentary return has proved that, consequent on such alterations, several bundred children have been submitted to Protestant teaching in matters of religion, and yet, is defiance of our remonstrances, these in jurious alterations are still maintained. Confidence destroyed by such bad faith is seldom restored. More support thus withdrawn from the musketeers government which so forfeits the confidence of the who had batherto effectually held them in check, people may continue to exist for the want of a better it is impotent for good. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. MORE O'FERRALL. TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR R. PEEL.

Rath, Ballybrittas, Dec. 15, 1861. Sin-1 have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a circular bearing your signature, in which am asked to subscribe towards the "founding exhibitions or other prizes, to encourage learning and promote industry among students and graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland." While I decline complying with the above request, I beg to assure you that I do so from the strong conviction that the Colleges of Belfest, Galway, and Cork, have not only proved to be a lamentable failure, but are quite unsuited to the requirements of this country. It has been proved that those who condemned the system of education in the Queen's Colleges based their objections on a solid foundation. I have but to call of St. Ruth to atoms. The white-planned hat your attention to the disgraceful proceedings as reported to bave taken place at Belfast on the recent inspection by the Lord Chanceller and other risitors of the College in !bal town, where, we are informed. body swafed for a minute in the deep saddle, the demonstrations of a party, and which is miccalled with all its resplendent trappings, and tumbled to s religious character, took place. This shows in an cation" does not tend to subdue those feelings of bitterness and rancour which can only be allayed by sity, have founded a seat of learning, without any "aid from Government," thereby showing in an ex-traordinary degree that self-reliance to which your circular refers. May we not fairly claim for the Catholic University at the hands of the executive the encouragement of a charter, which would place it on an equal footing with similar institutions, and give it that fair play which it is the proud boast of every English statesman to promote ?- I have the honour to be Sir, your chedient servant,

EDMUND DEASE. Turbutsion, Coole, Westmeath,

November, 29, 1861. Gentlemen - I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th, enclosing a memorandum relating to the Queen's Colleges, and the Queen's University in Ireland, and requesting me to co-operate in founding prizes and scholarships in those institutions. I must begrespectfully to decline any co-operation in the above scheme. The memorandum which you have done me the honor to enclose, claims the assistance of those persons of wealth and station who are interested in the moral and material improvement of the country on the following grounds :- 1st. That the Queen's Colleges are successful. 2nd. That they have won their way to popular esteem. 3rd. That their prestige is established, and the Irish people have recognised the claim of this University to take rank among the na-"national edifice of education" is successfully oultivating friendly feelings and mutual forbearance between the members of different creeds. Speaking as one of those heartily "inversated in the moral and material improvement of the country," I feel bound most respectfully to question the accuracy of

quently described as an immense educational success, I shared what I believe to have been the almost. universal opinion-that that institution had been a complete and most expensive failure. I am still of that opinion; and I am, moreover, at a loss Oatholic Irish people—have ever shown that they recognise the "national claims" of the Queen's University. Still less have I been able to discoverand I say it with the most unfeigned regret-that friendly feelings or mutual forbearance between members of different creeds have been successfully cultivated of late years in Ireland, whether by means of the Queen's Colleges or through any other agency. It is to be feared, indeed, that certain amongst the events of the past few weeks will have done much to retard in this country the growth of these very desirable feelings. I am one of those who believe that religion should be the foundation of all education, and, sharing this belief with very many conscientious Protestants, and with every sincere Catholic, I share it with the large majority of the lrish people.

I both tolerate and respect the conscientious opinions of others who differ from me, and I admire the generosity of those who, acting, as I am sure they believe for the best, have so liberally come forward to aid that scheme, my co-operation in which you have done me the honour to request. There are attached to your memorandum the names of men whose good intentions no man doubts—but, though this is a matter that so vitally affects the Catholics of Ireland, I see not as yet upon your list the signature of a single Cathelic nobleman or gentleman and I shall feel much surprise if, when it be complete—it contain any such name. Would this be the case if the Queen's Colleges had won their way into popular esteem-into the esteem of the Catholic people of Ireland? Would this be the case if the sincere Catholics of Ireland were net unanimously of opinion that a high educational system not based on religion is a curse rather than a benefit? The educational wants of the Protestants of Ireland, or certainly at least of Leinster, are admittedly provided for by Trinity College, Dublin. The new cellege, which it is part of Sir R. Peel's present plan to establish is almost as admittedly intended to be chiefly for the use of the Catholics of the same province. If therefore, the money of the State, or the money of individuals, is to be spent ostensibly for the educational benefit principally of Catholics, why insist on expending it in a way so contrary to their wishes. so repugnant to their feelings, as to make an insult

of the intended boon? The supporters of the Queen's Colleges have been formally accused of a deliberate intention to sap the foundations of faith in the Catholic youth of Ireland I am unwilling to believe that this is the definite object, though I am persuaded that it would be the sure result of your scheme ever to be successfulwhich I hope and believe it never will be. You may hold out inducements in honors and emoluments that may tempt a few weak Catholics to send their sons to receive your godless teaching; but what will be the end? That in nine cases out of ten your scholars will pass through your College doors into the world -in name still Catholic, in reality infidels. And is for this that we are to subscribe our money, and to keep alive that religious animosity which we all alike are deploring? Whatever a man professes to be, that let him be in all sincerity and in all truth. Be he Catholic-be he Protestant-be he of what faith he will-no man was ever yet a worse subject, for being a good Christian, or a fearless professor of the faith that is in him.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obsdient servant,

JAMES ARTECR DRASE.

Grenagh, Killarney, Dec. 6, 1861. Sin-I have had the honor to receive your circular of the 2nd instant. Absence from home has prevented my immediate acknowledgement of it. It is accompanied by a memorandum, in which it is stated that, because there are upwards of 600 laymen of the various religious denominations receiving training therein, "the Queen's Colleges therefore, are successful." With my own knowledge of the country and its sentiments, I cannot accept this conclusion. I infer rather that this small number, after so many years of experiment proves their failure. In your circular you are pleased to say that "in no way can private benefaction more contribute to the welfare of the country than in affording countenance and assistance to the youthful university" for which you plead, and "which is imbuing the educated portions of the population with the principles of liberty and mutual toleration." I entirely discent nis observation, whether as a matter of ethics or of fact; while, as a Catholic, I cannot conscientiously in any way "afford countenance or nesistance" to these colleges, so long as their organization continues to be disapproved by the bishops and pastors of my Church. On the contrary, I presume to say that I regard the effort which is at present being made, under your inspiration, to connect with them the "educated portion of the population" as a specious attempt to weaken their reliance upon the direction of their spiritual superiors, and to engage them in an act of perverse contempt towards the judgment of their venerable Head, which has pronounced these colleges to be "dangerous to faith and morals." The "principles of liberty and mutual toleration" with which this system, it is affirmed, is imbuing the educated portion of the population will be found, I fear, to be but an emanation of the revo-Intion which has overspread the Continent, the real object of which is the overthrow of the spiritual as well as of the temporal power of the Papacy-principles of which the most undaunted champion is the distinguished chairman of your committee, I cannot, however, doubt that this new conspiracy to senarate the Church and the people, insinuating itself under the mask of liberal education, will experience the same results which similar efforts, under other forms, have met at all times at the hands of the Ca-

tholics of Ireland. You will permit me to suggest that this zeal in the cause of a system that has been condemned, contrasted moreover with a contemptuous silence as regards the claim of the Catholic University, was scarcely needed to convince the Irish priesthood how much the policy of the present Government, has become unmindful of, if not averse to, their proper and legitimate influence. The moment has been We are on the probable eve of a calamiill-chosen. tous conflict with America The Irish heart is already throbbing with excitement and anxiety; and the hour may not be distant when her Majestr's advisors may regret the estrangement and require the support of those whom they now so palpably disregard. Would it not be wise to recal these circulars and suspend the subscription list, and coase to float the Hierarchy in the face - at least until Messrs. Mason and Slidell have been replaced on board the Trent?

I return the subscription vouchers, and have the bonor to be, sir, your humble servant, DENIS SHINE LALOR.

Right Hon Sir Robert Peel, Dublin Castle. "Milltown House, Dec 14, 1861.

" Six-I have the honor of being in receipt of your circular, and also of the memorandum, relative to the education of all classes of the Irish people.

"From the observations I have made, ever since the opening of the Queen's Colleges, and from my artillery of any powerful nation. knowlege of the feeling of the Roman Catholic portion of the population of this country, I can truly state that the Queen's Colleges have not won their way into popular esteem, and I cannot avoid coming to the conclusion, that the Government is of the same opinion, or why dread a rival in the Catholic Queen's Colleges enjoy (and that even without any pecuniary aid from (lovernment) we shall be able to judge which shall ' win its way into popular esteem,'

list of munificent subscriptions which you enclose would not lead me to suppose that the object was popular with all denominations, unless I take as a criterion that of a 'Roman Catholic Layman' who withholds his name. Feeling strongly in favour of combined religious and secular education, I must decline to add my name to the list-and have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

" The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M. P.

LETTER FROM HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM

TO THE RIGHT BON. LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON. .

Saint Jarlath's, Tuam, Dec. 9, 1861. My Lord-The sudden danger of war from the far countries beyond the Atlantic cannot dispel the alarm excited at home by the more terrible enemy of famine. The one may, and I trust will be, only a mere panic, inspired by national hate and aggravated by national pride, which the seasonable counsels of peace and wisdom can effectually allay. But the other is a reality daily spreading and gathering fear-ful dimensions from the continuous baleful influence of the elements by which it was more immediately created. Yes, the prophecy of two months ago is already hastening to its fulfillment, and the remnant of the wretched poisto crop, which in some places was left undug in the hope of improvement, has been so ruined under incessant rains as to be utterly abandoned in the field. The condition of the portion that has been dug, and pitted or boused, is scarcely better, and how unfit they are for buinsn food may be inferred from a very general observation, that they are actually refused by some fowl and animals not remarkable for fastidiousness; yet. on this miserable esculent, never ripened, and in a state of decay, the lives of hundred's of thousands, until the remote month of August, are exclusively depending. I will not now stop to inquire by what infatuated

councils such a neglect of our agriculture-the first of social sciences in every well-regulated State-has been brought about and systematically perpendated for the benefit of class interests and the periodical slaughter of the people. But I will inquire of that Government, whose duty it is to take care by wise and provident measures that the public weal he not sacrificed, what measures it is even now adopting to repair the consequences of its own palpable neglect, and save the lives of those who would require no extraordinary assistance had their industry been only encouraged by just and provident legislation. The distress, we are told, is being taken into considera. tion, and for that purpose an influential member of the Irish Government sets out on a tour of inquiry, marching with the utmost speed along the mountains of Connemara and Achil, whilst English as well as Irish journalists pursue his rapid flight with well-pointed shafts of ridicule on the unexampled celerity of his movements and the necessary barrenness of his information. No matter, he reserves the precious knowledge which he collected for a congenial auditory at Derry. But whilst he harangues, and journals criticise, and public bodies are canvassing the justice of the oratory of the one and the commentaries of the others, numbers of people beyond the reach of curs and railroads are on the brink of famishing from cold and hunger; and some who endured both for eight and forty hours have, through the zeal of the Catholic Clergy, been rescued from death. This account I had this very day from the Clergyman of a parish, where it was said, thank God erroneously, that a death from starvation took place. I desired him to publish the facts as they really occurred, for the sake of those who, notwithstanding the notoriety of intense distress, feel that such facts, however melancholy, sufficiently arm them against the danger of imposition.

This extreme caution on the one hand, and sensitiveness to danger on the other, are natural enough in the incipient and yet undeveloped stages of every public calamity. And I could well conceive how the apprehensions of some for the safety of the people might unintentionally exaggerate the amount of the pressure of the destitution to which their lives were exposed. This might happen-and in such circumstances would still be a fault on virtue's side though no amount of danger or of suffering could speaking, one pound from the parish priest, and ten justify any deliberate and wilful exaggeration. But to labor, on the other hand, to gainear the manifest | next year of 62-63, the clergy and laity of the Dictrut h which can no longer be concealed to become | cese of Cloyne undertake to give the following the advocate of class interests, whatever they may amount of support to the Catholic University, be, which the famine may injuriously affect, and First—The parish priests will make up which its denial would be sufficient to secure—to become thus the champion of a comparative few at the hazard of the lives of thousands, which such disastrous championship would not fail to destroy-this bespeaks a perverseness in the human heart which is akin to no virtue, and which no devotion to private

or public interests can ever palliate, Such was the fate of Ireland at the commencement of the famine in 1846 and during the disastrous years that followed. Famine was out of the question—it was only the artificial cry of those who sought either to embarrass a most paternal Government or to win popular auphanse. - The famine came -the Vicercy was waited on by a select deputation from the hierarchy of Ireland, who then deemed in a solemn duty to bespeak with earnestness the protection of Government on behalf of a dying people. They were received with all the conventional courtesies of the Castle. The Viceroy, in his toply, which I still hold, descanted on the bounder duries of Government to save the lives of its subjects. His task, it seems there ended, and soon the people died, as unprotected and unpitted as if no viceregal assurance had been pledged to the contrary

I am not then, surprised either at the stubboru perseverance with which the destitution of our people is denied, or at the want of humanity with which they are treated when that destitution is reluctantly admitted-inhumanity, I mean, on the part of those who owe protection to the neanie in return for that fidelity of which they are as jealous as any Government could be, that was never known to deserve the reproach of auffering its parient subjects to starve. There is no want of humanity elsewhere. It is now some two or three weeks since, through a respected member of the maligned order of the Jesuits, I re- command similar advantages for their co-religiousts; ceived the sum of twenty pounds from a charitable gentleman for the relief of the famishing poor of this diocese. Having acknowledged the charity with gratitude, I delayed its publication, lest, as the lawyers say, I should be raising a false issue, and dangerous to faith and morals, may lend to perverdoing mjury to the cause of the oppressed, whom it sion and infidelity .- With sentiments of great peris my inclination as it is my duty to labor to serve. It was a large donation -probably munificent for the donor-and would have done much in the hands of Clergytaen, or of the Sisters of Mercy, to mitigate the sufferings of the many victims of dysentery and other diseases whom they attend, or to sootise the agonies of the children who are crying to them for relief. But to imagine or convey the impression that, with such individual contributions, however ample and numerous, you could star the progress of a famine already felt among the inhabitants of extensive districts, would be as hopeless as to expect that some few hundreds of mon, however devoted and so successfully laboured among the learned and and self-sacrificing, could cope with the sweeping zealous Fathers of the Redemptorist Order. Father

to compat a mighty enemy with whom the country similar solicitude and precaution, and the applicawho, with ungrateful remuneration, have ever proved, and may still be required to prove themwas startled at bearing the Queen's Colleges, so ele- hand, as without the former, the latter rather tends. Hone that are wasted on unprofitable were and expe- Kingstown, six year's ago, that he was arraigned

to the subversion of all religion. Looking over the ditions to close the passes through which this familiar enemy of famine is let in on the country, making such continued havoc among all classes of the people? When but a few years ago, the Loire and the Rhine, swelled by mountain rains, overflowed their banks, and spread desolation the fairest provinces of France, you may recollect with what promptness measures were taken by the Government to repair the disaster. Its most zealous officers were despatched, not merely to witness, but to allewiste the public distress; the first personage in the empire displayed a laudable sympathy with the provincial suffering; the ablest and most skilful engineers were engaged to deepen the shallows and confine the courses of those floods, and thus save the inhabitants from a repetition of the same calamities.

But what measures are adopted by your lordship's Government, we may be permitted to ask, in order to check the inroads of the Suck, or the Shannon, or the Moy, though not as destructive as the Garone; or what has it in contemplation to 'carry off all the sluggish waters that have gathered and rested on the land during the later years of agricultural inertness and stock-farming rapacity, when the people had no heart to clear, or drain, or fence their little farms, from an apprehension of being driven away to make room for the more favorable quadrupeds? Though the floods have been the immediate, the culpable neglect of our rulers has been the remote cause of this, as well as of the other famines that have desolated a land of surpassing fertility. We have, then, every right to expect that the Government will be no longer tardy in coming to our assistance:

It is a terrible maxim, propagated by those miscreants who are destroying the moral virtues in England, that publicity is what gives all its deformity to crime. I trust for the interests of humanity that this destructive maxim has not many advocates. It will be a crime, and a frightful crime, if our penple are suffered to perish by another famine, and living under a Government whose benevolence and so. licitude for human happiness, are, we are continually told, only bounded by the limits of the civilized world. All we have to say is, that if doomed to starve, they shall not starve in utter silence. Their cries may be unheeded, as they have been often up. beeded before, but assuredly they will not be un-beard; and the sincerity of England's sympathy with the happiness of toreign peoples, must be tested by her tender care for the happiness and lives of the people of Ireland, whom not without reason, those foreign nations call her own .- I have the honor to be your hordship's obedient servant.

† Jose, Archbishop of Turm

## IRESH INTELLIGENCE

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

The following letter from His Grace, the Bishey of Cloyne has been forwarded to us for publication

" Fermoy, Dec. 12 VERY REV. AND DEAR DR. WOODLOCK-The sum of \$291 12s. 2d., for which a bank order is herewith enclosed, includes all the parochial contributions, and in a few days more all the parishes will have made their returns. In some districts the circulars from Dublin did not reach the clergymen till an advanced hour in the morning of the second Sunday, when it was on late to make effective arrangements for the third Sunday. The inconvenience of such delays may be prevented by despatching from Dublin-early in the week, all circulars and documents which ought to be in the bands of the clergymen on the Thursday or Friday previous to the Sunday on

which the University collection is to be announced "With the sum total from the remaining parishes may expect a list of the names, and of the contributions of each. The average of the collection already sent in, including the remittance you received direct from Dr. Croke, of Charleville, is close on ten pounds a parish; but, it is not unlikely that this high figure will be lowered by the returns from the outstanding districts.

" For the current academic year '61-62 the contributions of the clergy and laity, including my own subscription of ten pounds, go together. With all the drawbacks of a bad barvest, the people were, as always, Catholic and generous, and the clergy subscribed three pounds in one instance, and, cenerally shillings from the curates. But beginning with the First-The parish priests will make up among

themselves for ten years an annual exhibition or free place of forty pounds. "Secondly-The curates will make up a second

free place of torty pounds a year for the same time.
"Thirdly—The bishop will at his own expense make at annual provision for a third place of forty pounds during the same period, or for as many years of it as life may be spared him.

These places may be given to meritorious attideute no three places of forty pounds, or, as four at thirty; or, as six at twenty; or as the University authorities may deem most conducive to the interest of the institution.

" Fourthly - Whatever sum may be annually required for the support of the Catholic University - due regard being had to the sources which the funds are to come-the laity will be prepared to contribute a proportionate share in common with their Oatholic brethren all over Ireland. Thus, there are in ireland more than a thougand parishes: if the Roard of Bishops and the responsible heads of the University find that two or three, or four or dve thousand pounds a-year will engage that their joint contributions will be rather over than under the average to be expected from the thousand parishes taken together.

"The clergy and bity assume these obligations from a deep sense of duty. In their intention to corry out the resolutions agreed to at the general meeting of the Bishops in Dublin, last April, and in their resolve, at any cost to support true Carindia education, they are thoroughly in carnest. They have no objection that the Protestants of this constry should have the benefit of Protestant training; they have no objection that the Presbyterians should but, for the Catholic youth, towards whom lieuven has imposed on them the responsibility of parents or of pastors, they never will accept a system of education, which, pronounced by the Holy See to be sound esterm and respect, I have the honour to remain, Very Rev. and dear Dr. Woodlock, your taithful servau:,

† WILLIAM BEARS. "The Very Rev. Dr. Woodback."

MOUNT MELLERY ARREY - FATHER PETCREBINA & CISTERCIAN MONE, -- We I-arm that Father Petcherion has just entered the Abbey of Mount Melleray, as a member of the community, having obtained a dispensation from His Holmess to retire from the scene of his missionary labours, where he has so long Petcherina is a Russian, of princely birth. Some It is not with such slender or inadequate means twenty years ago he fied from his native country, to the Minister of the Crown could hope successfully embrace the Catholic faith, and to devote his life to the most noble of all works -the salvation of souls. should be engaged in war; but armaments are Wherever the mission-cross of the Redemptorists quickly prepared, and millions are expended on has been erected throughout the kingdom, the name transports and commissariats, to save the lives of of Father Petcherina shall long be remembered University? The test is easily applied, by granting the people from the threatened attack. Why not a among the people, associated with the happiest reto it a charter and the same privileges that the similar solicitude and precaution, and the applica- flections of their past lives. The wonderful power tion of similar means to save the lives of a people, of his eloquence, the lorce of his burning words, have made an impression on the minds of his hearers which neither time nor the worldly chamours and vicissitudes of after-life can efface. It was whilet each and everyone of the above statements.

I believe the best and wisest men are of opinion that selves the best bulwark of the country? One you vicissitudes of after-life can efface. It was whilst Until within a few weeks ago, when all Ireland religious and security addresses of these wissions of charity and religious and security and religious and religious and security and religious and religiou