THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 15, 1867

duty was to submit, which she has always done; [Applanse.] And now, I believe, we are living in a though never willingly. I knew she had a fine ear for music, but that she was very idle. I resolved when I became her father's wife, that she should excel in this point; I never believed the maif that I have beard others say, about her in-Tellect not being of a high order : I insisted on a certain number of hours being devoted to music each day; she hates, she detests it; but you shall hear how exquisitely she both plays and sings, ere you leave the chateau. Yet what tears has she shed, how she has implored, through a mere spirit of idleness, to be released for an hour, in order, forsooth, that, like any peasant | air of heaven, and at this day a perfect social, poligirl on the estate; one of the de Villecourts might ramble at will like a hoyden, as she would fain have been, over hills and through valleys.'

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exploits of her own, but I thought there was a bare chance that during our stay in France we might be able to do some good for Eulalie if we became intimate with her stepmother, so I kept "down" all angry feelings, especially as I caught a glimpse of a certain trio passing round the north side of the building, and noticed that Eugene stole a glance up at the window in the manner of one who is anxious to avoid observation.

"But do you not think such close application to an art she does not like, may have occasioned the delicacy of health of which you complain ?

"I never thought about it," was the reply; "my having made the girl a fine musician will certainly not kill her; I listen to her with plea- can be two systems of education, and there is look of disgust on her countenance, and the room an atmosphere which is not the atmosphere of has rung with applause, I have whispered to her, the Oatholic Church-namely, by their being freely This is my work ; how much trouble have I and justly placed under the care of their own pashad ere you would do this?' She has repaid tors, according to the desire of their parents, as it my care with one of those sickly smiles which anger me so to see upon her face, that really it would be a release to me if anything happened to Ohurch may be speedily fulfilled is my earnest dethe gul?

• Of that I have little doubt,' I thought, as I looked out on the broad lands which stretched [If there could be one faith, one heart, one mind, one far around, and remembered Madame de Villecourt's son would then be the sole inheritor to the estates : and the dreadful thought glanced across my mind, as to whether there was any fell intent to answer in thus forcing this unhappy girl to attain so great an eminence in her beautiful art; for every one is aware how growth may be stunted, and the intellect impaired, and the body weakened, if excessive study be exacted intestine and domestic strife; and, lastly, because it for long years together from young persons; especially if they are forced to apply to that which they themselves dishke.

(To be Continued.)

CATHOLIC REUNION AT BUCKINGSAM.

(From the London Times.)

The 13th annual reunion of the Catholics of Birmingham and the district, in aid of the poor schools. was held on Tuezday night. The assembly was presided over by Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Wes:minster; there were also present Bishop Ullathorne. Bishop Amherst, and a large number of the Catholic clergy and influential laity. The Archbishop of Westminster said, -An hour or

two ago I heard the Lord Bishop of this diocess lay down a very inconvenient law, which it is my deliberate purpose to break. [Laughter.] He laid down in my hearing that after the octave of the Epiphany no one can wish another a happy new year. [Laugh-ter.] Now I came here to night for the deliberate purpose of wishing the Bishop of Birmingham and his flock assembled in this hall on this night mary happy new years like the present. [Cheers.] And it gives me very great happiness to come and accept the welcome so kindly given me, and to assure you that there is nothing which is more cheering to the bave not only the most perfect freedom of religion, that flourish beneath the trees on which the birds' should be sent over to that country on the forthcom-beart of the Oatholic pastor than to see a Catholic the most perfect freedom of education for their chil-beart of the midst of his people, loved and vene. dren, but the freest access for the ministers of their here the rare phenomenon of a Romish congregation beying been appointed and some routing been appointed. that there is nothing which is more cheering to the Bishop in the midst of his people, loved and venerated as the Bishop of this diocess is. [Oheers.] And I may add that I see in this a proof of the present strength and the future extension of the Catbolic Church in England. [Hear, hear.] The Oatholic Ohurch in this land comes not in union with Royalty, tho' if is loyally submissive to the Crown. daily-nevertheless, the other day, when the minister | them.' (Laughter and 'Shame !') An Anglican [Applause.] It comes not by statute of Parlia-ment, nor by favor of aristocracy, nor by the influ-ence of wealth, but in poverty, united with the people. [Applause.] It is the Church of the poor eminently in Ireland ['Hear, hear,' and cheers,] and it is the Church of the poor in all the great towns of England [hear, hear ;] and the whole Oatholic flock in England, without distinction of rank, or class, or wealth, is united together with such a perfect fusion and perfect equality, under the spiritual care of its pastors, that there is no unity to be found throughout the Catholic world more perfect or more compact. [Applause.] I am confident that in no part of the Datholic world can there be found an episcopate mnited in more perfect brotherly love together [hear. hear], nor an episcopate that has the happiness of ruling over a body of clergy who with a more filial attachment and a more perfect docility obey their spiritual guidance, and a flock more closely united to their pastors. [Applause] What I see before me to night is a sample of what I have seen in the great towns of England of many years that are past, and most especially in the last 12 months, and this gives me a confidence that so long as the Catholic Church me a connuence that so long as the Catholic Unurch is united, pastors and people together, there is no power on earth that can hinder its continual expan-sion. [Much applause.] Now, my lord, I am most glad to meet you and your flock to night, and upon such an occasion as this, knowing as I do that it owes its origin to an effort to extend education among the children of the poor-a work most dear to the heart of every Catholic; and I may say I am glad to speak of this work in Birmingham, because I think the people of this town have a very special prerogative of respect and of regard among the Ca. part of the cess or rate contributed by a vast majo-tholics of England. [Applause.] I think that rity of Oatholic ratepayers. [Applause.] Now I Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham have set three bright examples which, I trust, the whole of Liverpool has set a luminous example of justice in England will follow. In Liverpool the Catholic this matter. But before the year 1863 only 36 Ca. population is mixed with the population of that city with a perfect equality of public and private respect, (cheers) and the Otholics of that city are treated with the greatest consideration by the municipal authorities. ['Hear, hear,' and applause.] I would point to the borough gaol of Liverpool as a luminous example of what the justice and the wisdom of Liverpool men have done. [Applause.] In like manner I will say of Manchester, it has taken a lead in the matter of education with an equity and a justice and a prudence, for which every Catholic ought to bear his tribute. I will say the same of Birmingham, knowing as I do that in a time when England was swept by a tempest, Birmingham seemed to he the only spot where tranquillity reigned, like the centre of a whirlwind, which is always still, and that it was the influence of this great town, wise in its social prodence, which began to diffuse a calm when other men had lost the tranquility of their spirits. [Applause.] I know, too, that the Gatholic population of Birmingham is treated with respect. population of prised temper of mens ing of the portee they wreated their rage upon the justice; and equity, both in public and in private stagnation, which, if it runs, runs like those streams, minds will, whether they have the intention or not, lamps, doors, and such externals as were susceptible [hear] and I believe that the Catholics of Birming. so thick and turbic, that their motion is hardly give way before the warmer and balmier influences of demolition. The manager was removed by the ham bear very true and sincere attachment to their visible; and, therefore, I must say, excepting excep- of a more Christian and a more equitable spirit. (Ap. | police for ' protection.'

period, of the history of Bagland which will be marked hereafter by one signal characteristic .-Before Her gracious Majesty ascended the throne great changes in the law, and constitution of England were carried by the Legislature; but it is one thing to alter the laws in the statute-book-it is another to carry them 'into effect. Since the accession of Her gracious Majesty the changes which took place in the ten preceding years have been perpeually realizing themselves in the public and in the private life of England. I will not refer to that earlier period when the condition of Oatholics in this country was one which history would be glad to forget. We, I am happy to say, have entered into another period, in the light of the sun and the free. tical, and religious equality among all the subjects of Her gracious Majesty is extending itself throughout the whole of our order and our system, so that I trust, before she closes her happy 'reign, there will I could have reminded Madame of sundry old not remain among us the smallest remnant of the past. [Much cheering.] I know with what equity and what justice the Oatholic prisoners in the prisons of this town and county are treated. I know also. the respect and consideration with which the poor | and thousands and tens of thousands of English and the little children of the poor are treated in the workhouse and the workhouse schools. ['Hear, hear,' and applause.] I look to these two as the index, like the degrees on a thermometer, which fixes the Obristian justice of those who administer the law. I know that all that your Lordship desires is not yet accomplished ; and I know that uctil every little Catholic child is in a Catholic school, the whole work will not be accomplished. [Applause.] Equitable, just, and considerate as the administration of the Poor Law is at this time, it is impossible that the Catholic children in the workhouse schools can be trained in their faith as they ought to be, It is impossible that under the same roof there

would be from their hearts in schools which are purely and strictly of the Catholic Church. [Applause.] That this desire of your Lordship and the sire and petition. And now let me say that it seems to me that the happiest and the most blessed condition of a people is to be perfectly united in religion. worship, one altur, round which the whole population is gathered, as I see it in Ireland [cheers,] with very little to disturb it, such would be the happiest condition of a people. Religious unity, or unity of faith, is the greatest gift of God to men, and that because, first of all, it is a pledge of truth, universally mits no division and no contradiction ; next, because it is a guarantee of universal peace-no controversy and no conflict, and no divisions of households, no insures the inheritance of truth and of faith to posterity to be hereafter born. Whereas, where the religious unity of a people is divided and fractured generation disinherited of the heirloom of Christianty. [Applause.] For these reasons I do desire a people to be one of conflict, controversy, religious -I carnestly desire that the period of conflict may pass likewise as speedily as it may, and that, if we cannot re-enter into perfect unity, we may at least enter upon that silver periol, less perfect than the first, in which, though we are not united in one faith, we may be united in kindliness, in mutual consideration, justice one with another, and equity to those who differ from us. [Oheers.] But now, in order that I may illustrate my meaning, I will take as an example of how a minority in religion is Ireland that in every gaol and in every workhouse the Protestant inmates and the Protestant prisoners

verse, date, and name-I do not believe that what I must call the maladministration of the statute law respecting poorhouses and prisons has been the deliberate result of an intention to be unjust." I say excepting exceptions; but I mean entirely to defraud your curiosity. If you have any desire to-night to. know from me what those exceptions are, I shall beg to be allowed to hold my tongue. [Laughter and; applause.] At a proper time and in a proper place, chapter and verse, and date and name shall be stated. [Hear, hear] It will not be in a friendly reunion of the Oatholics of Birmingham. [Applause.] And now, as I have given you an example of how a minority in religion may be treated, I will give an example of what a minority in religion can do. I must beg that the remarks I am about to make may not excite anything like irritation. I do not know whether those who hear me have ever seen a publication called The Month. There is a periodical religious publication every month under the title of The Month ; and I commend to every one who hears me to read the first article in the number for December last, under the very Arcadian title of 'Irish Birds'. nests' [Laughter.] In Ireland there are not less than 31 what I may call prisons for little children, money are collected every year for the purpose of tounding and supporting refuges, orphanages, ragged-schools, nurseries, convent relief funds, ragged-school relief funds, sleeping asylums, and 'birds'-nests,' for the sole purpose of perverting poor little Catholic children. ['Oh, oh "] There is one of those 'birds'-nests' in Kingstown, and a Catholic who visited it last summer held this conversation

with the manager ;-'Have you many Roman Catholic children here ?-They are all Roman Gatholic children .-- How many are there? One hundred and fifty-six. Have their parents turned Protestant? - No ; perhaps one or two. Do the parents object to the children being brought up Protestants ?- It would be no use if they did ; they know it it will be done when they oring them in sure, and sometimes when she has risen with that only one way to remedy so great an evil as they know it it will be done when they bring them in that Catholic children should all the day breather here. What is the reason that the parents send their children here ?- Principally poverty. Have you any difficulty in getting the Roman Catholic reliigon out of those children's heads ?--- Yes (loud and prolonged cheering); the greatest difficulty sometimes, but it is our first endeavour ; all our efforts are directed to it ; controversy is the first lesson of this school. ('Shame!') I have no desire to bring the name of any person who in private life may be estimable and of good intentions before such a meeting as this, and therefore in the example I am about to give I suppress the names of those concerned, and refer you to The Month. There was a poor woman named Roney, who had three daughters, and she was induced to go before the magistrates and give up her children to a Protestant lady to be put into a 'bird's.nest.' Some time after, her conscience reminding her night and day-as I have no doubt it did, being a Catholic-of the sin she had committed and the peril to which known and believed, and that one truth which ad- she had exposed her children, she made an application to recover them which application was refused. ('Shame !' At last she applied to the Oourt of Queen's Bench, and then the lady Queen's Bench, and then the lady wrote to the matron of the 'birds'-nest' - ' Madam,-Please to give Mrs. Roney her children, on paying you the expenses incurred for them ;' and in the same handwriting came :- Mrs. Ropey, Dr. to the ' Birds'truth escapes, and children are born generation after nest Institution, for one year and six monthe, 331. 15s.' (Laughter.) One other case. A poor woman named Hogan, put two boys into a refuge, infrom my beart to see the unity of faith spreading teuding, as many of these credulous and self-trusting more and more among us. This I believe to be the parents do, to take them out before any mischief beat state of a people. I believe the worst state of could happen, celieving the children to be too young to suffer perversion, that the faith in them was too strife, theological bitterness. [Hear, hear.] It vivid to be easily extinguished, that the time would seems to me that the plagues of Egypt are the types be but short until she could recover them and put of such a state. [Applause.] I do not know them again under Catholic instructon. Year by year whether to call it the iron or the brazen age. But as she was unable to do it, because she was unable to religious unity has passed - for men have forfeited it support them. At last she demanded them, and was refused. She then wrote a letter under direction-a lawyer's letter-and the secretary wrote to her saying the children should be given up to her on payment, as by agreement, of 6!. a year, that was 90?. I grieve to add that one of the boys was irretrievobly pervert-ed. Such is the way in which a minority can act towards a majority. I must add another fact. There is a sleeping asylum, where boys are received and tuught trades, and, I have no doubt, are treoted kindly as far as the mere kindness of material charity; treated by a vast majority-from Ireland. . I find in but there is a rule that any boy who leaves without finding a substitute to be perverted, cannot take with him his clothes. To show you the kind of flowers land have been latterly more willing to receive in-Webster, Obancellor of Cork, wrote that he was an bread being given to Roman Catholics for learning a verse of Scripture, and these same people in his presence went away cursing the persons who gave them bread and taught them the verse. This is done by Great Britain-a country which, above all others. proctaims just dealing to every man in matters, of land which is entirely Catholic, devotedly Catholic, always and interchangeably Catholic (cheers), in a Catholic land that has been spoiled of all its endowments, redued to the utmost poverty, which out of that poverty has, since the beginning of this century, expended five millions of money in covering the face of the land with Catholic churches, Catholic convents, Catholic schools, Catholic works of charity of every kind of magnificent proportions-these people are so treated by those who possess the wealth that once was theirs. (Oheers.) I wish no more than this, that that religious minority had to support its own pastors, build its own churches, maintain its of Archbishop Whately, recently published. Under in its place provided with all the means of making it a blesssing to the people who profess it.' (Applause). Again, he said, 'Let them (that is, the Irish) grow lax, sceptical, careless and indifferent with regard to religion, and so sure as we have an existence it is not an Anglican or a Scottish Church, but Jacobinism which will enter into the breach.' (Applause.) And I add, show me an Irishman that has lost his faith, and I will show you a Fenian. (Prolonged cheering.) Every lax, sceptical Irishman is a Fenian. The mundation that is now settling upon Ireland is not a flush of water from the coast of France, but the Gult stream. which traverses the Atlantic from the shores of America (Applause.) For this reason I rejoice, that we have passed from the iron and brazen period into one which, if it be not golden, at least is silver, that we are coming to a time when equality, justice, fairness, equity, consideration for the conscience, the heart, the feelings of Oatholics is prevading the society of England and Ireland. (Applause.) That it is penetrating into the Legislature, that it is directing the course of public events, that it is softening the hearts of the administrators of public laws, that as sure as the frost which binds hard the proach of 'spring, so the present temper of men's

far better than her own mother ever did : her town and to the frienda who inhabit this lown - those exceptiona, with chapter, plause. The year 1866 has closed with a universal baking of the nations of the earth. There is one point alone unmoveable that which was taught to be the feeblest of all, the Holy See. (Much applause.) The Vicar of our Divine Master stands by a power which depends not on emperors, nor on dynasties, not upon legislatures, nor upon the will of men. He is walking upon the water (cheers), sustained by the Providence of God. It is the sole and only point of stability in the world. If nations are to be stable it is in justice, and if justice is to be done the religion men must be respected. Look at Australia and Canada. They are peaceful and prosperous because perfect equality prevails between Catholic and Protestant. The mother country has to learn a lesson from her daughters. In conclusion, Dr. Manning said he hoped the result of the re-union would be an increased interest in education, and increased effort to promote it. 'They that are learned shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that instruct them to justice, as the stars to all eternity. The Archbishop sat down amid much applause '

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Most Rev. Dr. Kilduif recently forwarded to Rome the sum of £610, the Peter's Pence collection for the diocese of Ardagh for the year 1866.-So munificent a contribution is creditable to the faitb piety and generous zeal of bishop and people.

We hope the year we now enter on will be an improvement on the year that is gone. Appearances favor the expectation. The credit of the country is sound, and no losses have been incurred from the insane speculation which has brought down so many public and private firms in England. The last harvest has turned out better than was anticipated.-Bread is dear, but meat has fallen a little, though not much. Potatoes, which are usually unpitted about Ohristmas, have proved sound. Every description of agricultural produce commands a good price, and when the farmer has something to spend over and above his rent and taxes, the country shopkeeper gains, and so does the wholesale merchant. As we are likely to, be spared the horrors of war, while a large body of profitable consumers, in the shape of an army of occupation, is quartered throughout the country, 1867 is likely to be an improvement on its predecessors. - Dublin Freeman.

At Drogheds, Judith Bagnell, a woman of 70, and Mary, her daughter, agea 37, were committed for trial at the assizes by the Drogheda magistrates yesterday for having arms and ammunition concealed in the apartment which they occupy in an almshouse Bail was accepted for their appearance when called on .- Times Cor.

On Saturday, at Cashel, Constables Reddick and Abern arrested, on suspicion of complicity with the Fenian organization, two Americans who came by Bianconi's mail car at a quarter to 1 a.m. They gave their names as Michael Murphy and Michael Morrison. The former, on being searched, was found to have a revolver and ammunition, and a number of greenbacks. The other had £52 in gold. They were unable to give any cause for visiting Cashel, and stated they came from New York, and arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday. The Hon. Mr. J. Ffrench remanded them to next petty sessions, on Wednesday.

It is stated that the heir at law of Sir John Lyndon has made a claim to all the property and rights now claimed by Lord Downshire in the county of the town of Oarrickfergus; that the subject is likely to afford employment to the gentlemen of the long and they will soon see they have no body of adhe-robe; and that the money agreed to be paid to Lotd rents in this country who will fight .- Montrea. Downshire for water, to be taken for the better supply of Belfast, should be impounded until the question of title be determined.—Ulster Observer.

Under date, Castle Darrow, January 17, a correspondent of the Irish Times writes :- 'I am sorry to inform you of the sad death of Mr. Mercier, one of the most extensive mill owners in this county. On his return from a fair on Wednesday evening, he pro-

At a meeting held last evening, at 18, North Earl street, Alderman M'Swiney in the chair, correspondence was read from various branches of the Reform League in England, requesting that deputations should be sent over to that country on the forthcomhaving been appointed, and some routine business having been transacted, the proceedings terminated.

On the 16th inst., Denis Dowling Mulcaby, who was convicted at the late Special Commission, again, arrived from England in the mail steamer Ulster, and was conveyed in custody to Mountjoy Convict. Prison, pending to the proceedings now in the Court of Queen's Bench.

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DENIS D. MOLCARY .- The Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, delivered judgment on the 17th ult., on the writ of error braught in the case of Denis D. Mulcaby, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude at the Special Commission. Ohief Justice Whiteside was the spokesman. On the questions raised as to the frame of the indictment, the Court were unanimous in ruling in favor of the Crown, and also on the point argued with respect to the challenge on the part of the prisoner to one of the jurors, on the ground that his name was not on the jurors' book for 1866. On the third point, the challenge on the part of the prisoner to another juror on the ground of over age, the majority of the court were of opinion that judgment should be likewise for the Orown. Mr. Justice O'Brien, however, expressed his concurrence in the general effect of the judgment deliver. ed by the Lord Ohief Justice; but on the question raised as to the age of one of the jurors, he dissented from the opinion arrived at by the majority of the court, and was of opinion that age an essential matter of qualification. Mr. Mulcaby was then remov. ed to be re-conveyed to Portland, the Bench ordering that he be allowed any refreshments his friends should send him.

The Munster News :- On the morning of January 4th the river Blackwater was frozen from below the Rev. Dr. Cellis's house up to 'The Island.' The same has not occurred since the winter of 1854, when it was strong enough to support the inhabitants of Fermoy, who turned out in large numbers on it.

Eleven bodies, without any clothing, were washed ashore at Portaferry, County Down, last week, supposed to have come from some of the recent wrecks on that coast .-- Times Dublin Cor. of 16th uit

We subioin an extract from a private letter from a Canadian gentleman in Ireland, in whose observa. tions we place confidence. He states : 'The people of the United States have been completely deceived as to the existence of any party worthy such a name with views favourable to Fenianism in Ireland. 1 may mention, apropos to this, that I have been in the Northwest, the South and Southeast, and East of Ireland since my arrival, and the conclusion come to is, that the alarm created here was due to the 'game of brag' played by the leaders on your side of the Atlantic, and that there are not five thousand in the country-I doubt if there be two thousand men who would turn out to fight in the cause. The people here are coerced (as formerly they were into Whiteboy and Ribbon Associations) into-Fenianism by the vague threats and promises of a few designing men, who practice on their simplicity and love of mysterious meetings and night assemblings and drillings and drinking bouts; and as long as Fenjanism is confined thus, and no fighting is required, it will have a certain number of adherents among the idle and dissolute especially of the urban populations, but the moment open fighting begins, these worthies would not be forthcoming and the fools in America who suppose that a small force sent to effect a landing in Ireland would meet with any efficient or adequate support in Ireland are as fully mistaken. Of course as long as they are willing to send money to this country, the recipents will tell them it is making many ardent converts to their cause; but let them try an armed expedition, Gazette.

A correspondent writing from Dungarvan, under date of January 13, says :- 'I am sorry to have to chronicle two more deaths arising out of the late election riots in Dyngarvan. Mrr Richard Keily a baker, residing in the Main street, died to-day It appears that the Lancers, in clearing the square chased him with the others. He ran into a shop at ceeded to remove the ice from a minimute. Let this and the excitement of the election was the house, the miller having refused the duty as danger that this and the excitement of the election was the ous in the extreme. He had scarcely removed any cause of his death. A young lad, named Augustine ous in the extreme. He wheel when it went round Landers, of about from 15 to 18 years of age, died from a in the workhouse on Friday last, as alleged, from a blow he received on the back of the head during the riot.'

> The inquest on the body of the late William O'Brien was concluded on the 17th ult., in the Dungarvan Court-house, by Mr. Dennehy, County Coroner.-Messrs. Julian and Waters addressed the Jury, who

religion, and chaplains duly appointed and duly very ready, even well-disposed, to oppose their priest maintained for their care. [Applause.] I find, for example, in the workhouse of Limerick, where at the report I take these words :- 'The people of this isutmost there are sometimes five Protestant inmates usually-there is not so many as one on an average struction. The loss of their potato crop has humbled of a neighboring town applied for a salary as clergyman of a true and manly heart, the Rev. G. chaplain, the Board, composed of a majority of Oatholics, unanimously voted it. [Applause.] Again, eye witness on Sunday morning of large quantities of in the West of Ireland there is often not a single bread being given to Roman Catholics for learning a Protestant in the workhouse. [Hear, hear.] Nevertheless, there are Protestant chaplains receiving never less than £10 a year [cheers,] and, from a report of the Poor Law Commissioners, it would appear that in nearly two-thirds of the appointments as chaplain the houses to which they are appointed have no Protestant inmates. [Laughter and applause.] I call this a fair example of equitable treatment of a minority in religion. [Laughter.] In respect to the prisoners in Ireland, in the year 1865 it appears that 982 Presbyterians were in the prisons. The average number daily in the prisons would be about 82; but this, of course, is over a number of prisoners, and there were 14 Presbyterian chaplains for the care of the 82 prisoners. [Laughter.] I find a case in which there was no Presbyterian prisoner at all, nevertheless there was a chaplair, with a stipend of £38 a year. [Laughter.] I find that in own pastors, build its own churches, maintain its Louth there was one Presbyterian prisoner, with a chaplain and a stipend. [Laughter.] In Fermanagh to use in the perversion of little Catholic children. there were two Presbyterian prisoners, with a (Applause.) I will add a few words from the Life chaplain at £30 a year. At Cavan two Presby-terian prisoners had likewise a chaplain at £30 a his own hand we have positive proof that the system year. In Donegal there were 16 Protestant prison- of education in Ireland was designed by him to ers, and a chaplain at £40 a year. In Monaghan undermine and enteeble the faith of the Irish people. there were 16 prisoners, and a chaplain at £30 a I will read the words of one of the most philosophiyear. In the county of Dublin there were 23 pri-soners and a chaplain at £55 a year. Mark that In the year 1795 Mr. Burke spoke thus :- 'In Ireland these stipends, which I do not grooge, and would particularly the Roman Catholic religion should be not gruoge, and would not rescind, be it known, are upheld in high respect and veneration, and should be rity of Oatholic ratepayers. [Applause.] Now I would only recall the words I spoke in the outset. tholic prisoners were visited by the Oatholic priest ; for at that time there was no chaplain appointed. -Since that time Liverpool has set, I will, say a bright example of doing fall justice on the subject; and what is the result? That in the year 1866 4,375 Ontholic prisoners passed under his care. [Applause.] In the last Session Major O'Reilly moved for a return from the borough and county prisons of England, to ascertain how many had acted upon the Prisons Ministers' Act. As far as I am able to make cut from examining that return, from about 35 or 36 prisons, at least 25 have not put it into effect. [' Oh !' Shame ?"] Now, it appears to me we have a fair example of how a minority in religion ought to be treated. Let me now apply what I said a little to this country. I am quite aware that those who hitherto have not carried the statute law into effect have not done so with any intention of depriving either the poor Catholic prisoner or the poor Catholic pauper of his religion. I believe that it is the ground at this hour will give way at the genial apeffect of old passive habit, old immobility, that eld

An order was recently received by the Governor of Down Jail, directing the liberation of Mr. Robert J. Tennant, who, it will be recollected, was sentenc-ed at the last March assizes for Down to imprisonment for twelve calendar months, to pay a fine of conduct of Major Wombwell blameless. £100, and to give security to keep the peace, himself in £500, and two securities in £250 each, for having assaulted Mr. N. Delacherois, his brother-in-law. Ten months of the sentence have now expired, and during that period Mr. Tennent's health became affected to an extent warranting the interposition ot the pardoning power. -Belfast News Letter.

The man named Gorman, who had been so often before the Kilkee petty sessions court, on a charge of having strangled his wife, and who was ultimately committed for trial to the assizes, was found dead in his bed on the 11th ult., in Kilrush bridewell.

Saunders' News-Letter of the 17th ult. says :-There is a singular equality in the number of deaths registered in Dublin during the same period last year, being 192 last week and 191 in the corresponding week of last year. Though six deaths from cholera were registered during last week none of them occurred during that time, and we may congratulate ourselves that it has entirely disappeared from the city. Bronchitis caused the large number of forty-one deaths during the last week, and it is also very general in Oork. No case of cholera has been reported of late in Limerick, where the epidemic was lingering for a long time.

A singular case of death, resulting from taking a dose of sulphur instead of arrowroot, occurred 'lately in Macroom. The child of a laborer, named Denis Downey, a fiae little boy, aged four years, became ill in the morning, and the mother, being recommended to do so, went to Mr. Williams, grocer, to purchase some arrowroot. She immediately went home, and put the contents of the package into a cup of boiling water, which having stirred, she gave to the child. The latter partook of it very reluctantly, but however nearly finished the whole cupful, the mother orging him to take it, believing, no doubt, that it would serve him. Shortly after, the child became very unwell and showed symptoms of suffering under the effect of some poison. A medical gentleman was sent for, and, having been shown some of the drink which the child had not taken, found it to be sulphur ustead of arrowroot. The child was immediately given some antidotes, but with no avail, and the same night the little fellow succumbed to the poisonous effects of the sulphur. Au inquest was held by Dr. Somerville, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

The Cork Examiner says a serious riot took place on Monday night in the Mary Street' Theatre, Cork, in which a large audience had assembled to witness a dramatic performance, to be given by a company of unparalleled ability, if the bills were to be believed The company was not forthcoming, and the audience first began to tear down the scenery, then to maltreat the manager, and when ejected from the building by the police they wreaked their rage upon the

retired at a quarter to seven o'clock. At ten minntes to eight they delivered their verdict, with one dissentient-That O'Brien's death was caused by a blow inflicted by one of sixteen Lancers who unlawfully charged the people down the quay, four of whom were named - Seregant-Major Woolley, Brown, Shannon, and Aitcheson - and that they held the

The verdict of the Coroner's jury as to the cause of the death of Captain Bartholomew Kiely was rendered on the 18th ult., in the following terms : We find that Bartholomew Kiely was wilfully murdered at his own door by a stab of a lance by one of sixteen of the 12th Lancers, who unlawfully charged down the quay on the 28th December, 1866. Five of them are named-Sergeant-Major Wooller. Privates Browne, Shannon, Aitcheson, and Hamerton.' Mr. Waters only demanded a verdict of manslaughter.

The Oork Examiner of a late date says : - Amongst the passengers who were leaving for America by a late steamer, was a young man who gave his name as Kavanagh. Detectives Tobin and Mahony, suspecting he was a deserter, questioned him, and he first denied that he was a soldier, but when Tobin noticed his wearing regimental boots, Kavanagh admicted he was a deserter, stating at the same time that he defied them to discover what regiment he belonged to.

FLAX CULTIVATION - A discussion on the value of fix as a regular crop, took place at the meeting of the Macroom Farmers' Club, on Monday, and the general opinion of the members was that it would prove more remunerative than any other crop in the rotation at present generally adopted. Mr. Buckley, a member of the club, offered to lodge sufficient money in the Munster Bank to build a scutch-mill for the district on condition that 200 acres of flax were grown in the neighborhood .- Cork Examiner.

A correspondent writing from Elphin, under date 6:h ult., says :- A young man named Regan belonging to this town was lost in the fearful snow storm on Saturday night last. On that day he went to Strokestown, having business at the Quarter Sessions being heid there, and on coming home he was overtaken by the fearful storm and, it is supposed perished. The infortunate man leaves a wife and four helpless children to loment his early death.

The Carlow Sentinel says :- if we had what is significantly termed a 'Green Obristmas', the festival was soon followed by weather decidedly wintry. The last day of the year was ushered in and out by a fall of snow, followed by a severe frost. Those suppose to be wise in such matters predict a continuance of hard weather' for some time. The Barrow und Burrin were completely frozen over, and crowds of young persons amused themselves on the ice.

The cold has been intense for the last two or three days. It began to snow last night, and it is likely to be a heavy fall.

The great severity of the weather is illustrated by the number of deaths from bronchitis and consumption registered in Dublin during the past woek.-No less than 47 deaths were registered as having been caused by bronchitis, two-thirds of the entire lamps, doors, and such externals as were susceptible number having occurred in the poorer districts of of demolition. The manager was removed by the the city-Meath street, High street, and Peter i streot.