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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLICICHRONICLE

reward I have offered for taking them dead or petite placed an abundance of them within reach alive. If the second -alive.

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"rocky steep whilst these words were spoken. As yet both telt assured they, we e undiscovered, but they did not know the instant when the cisttering of the borses' bools might betray, the place repast, and lay stretched behind thertree that had of their concealment.

What is to be done?' asked Attalus.

- To bind the horses bere, and thus to attract rattention to the noise they make, whilst we creep through the trees until we can find a spot whese we can drop quietly into the river and then swim across.

"Alas!" cried Attalus, 'I know not how to swim . It would be suicide in me to make the attempt. Fly, then, brave and generous Leo, I will return and yield myself a prisoner to Nan- in view.

in. Never / said Leo. If I do not save you, I The slave was lost in thought for a few mo-

ments. His eyes then flashed, as if with inspiration, when he said, 'I have it ! I have it !--There is one last and desperate chance by which we may be saved in this dire extremity. Quick, My behef is that we must have passed them, al-Attalus; undo your belt, in order that having though I have as yet discovered no place in which your shield firmly fastened at your back, it may they could conceal themselves. It is, however, serve you as a support in the water.?

the back of Attalus' head and shoulders his shield steal into Rheims. The moment I lay hold of that which was made of osiers firmly twisted them, I am determined upon hanging Attalus to like wicker work together, and covered over the next tree; whilst, as to Leo, I shall cut him with the thick hide of an ox.

mine; walk confidently with me into the water, and when I tell you, throw yourself boldly on last I am sure to have revenge.' your back-you will float like a piece of wood. Bear this, my shield, 'over you : keep your eyes fixed on the rock above us, and the moment you see their arrows coming, use it to protect against him and his companion had been proyourself.

And what is to become of you, brave Leo ? Your person will be upprotected from their ar-TOWS."

"Do not think of me,' said Leo, smiling, 'I can swim as well under water as on the surface. For me, I have fastened a cord to the boss of on the earth, and of that darkness we can avail your shield, and as I swim I can draw you curselves to make our way into Rheims during through the water as if you were a boat. Do you now understand the directions I have given you ?'

· Perfectly,' said Attalus.

" Then, in heaven's name,' whispered Leo, ' let us make the attempt."

As Leo thus spoke, as noiselessly as he could and, as it afterwards appeared, completely unbeard, brought the two borses into the water, and, where he had arranged Attalus as he desired and made hun cover humself over with his shield, he then turned the horses' heads to the opposite bank of the river, and then suddenly darting his sword'a short distance into the flanks of each, "forced them, foaming and plunging, into the mid--dle of the stream, whilst he swam away with the -current, pulling Attalus after bim, who presented to the eyes of those from above nothing more than the appearance of a shield floating away down the river.

The moment that Nantin and those who watched with him heard the plunge of the horses

crossed the Meuse in safety, the shouts of their pursuers had ceased to ring in their ears, and now, whilst they were enjoying their wretched supplied them with food, they were borrified with hearing the tramp of horses' feet, and as the sound came to their ears they both drew their swords, resolved alike to die fighting rather than be taken prisoners. The clump of trees amongst which they lay was so thinly scattered, that it are strangers, and about two thirds of the remainder afforded no means of concealment, and they must have been instantly perceived by the passers by, if it had not happened that both were lying flat on the earth when Nantin and his soldiers came

Nantin, with his men was proceeding onward wilhout paying any attention to the clump of trees in which the fugitives lay, when the horse on which Nantin rode stumbled and was on the point of throwing its rider. Nantin, however, recovered his seat, checked his horse, and turning to the man who rode next to him, remarked : • It is strange we have not yet overtaken them.

of no consequence, as 'I am sure to catch them As Leo spoke these words, he bound firmly to sometime to morrow or the day after, trying to to pieces with my own sword ; the villain shall Now, Attalus, he said, ' take this shield of be for hours dying in agony, before I permit him to expire. On then to Rheims, for there at

> As Nantin spoke these words, he rode onward with his military attendants. Les lay prostrate on the earth for half an hour after these threats nounced. He then rose up and said : 'Attalus, one last and desperate effort must now be made by you; it is our sole chance of preserving our lives. Broken down as we both are, we must now follow the same road that Nantin has taken. In an hour more there will be complete darkness the night. I know a place where we can enter the city without exposing ourselves to the inquiries of the guards at the gate. Are you acquainted with any one in Rheims who, for your uncle's sake, would conceal us from the pursuit and the vengeance of Nantin.'

> 'Yes,' replied Attalus, ' There is in Rheims a priest attached to the great church of the city; but I know not where he lives. He would preserve us even at the risk of his life.'

'And what is his name ?' asked Leo.

· Paullulus,' replied Attalus.

'Then, Attalus, we must resume our journey -and discover, if we can, in Rheims that priest upon whose charity the lives of both are now dependent."

(To be continued.) IBISH INTELLIGENCE,

CONVERSION IN CONNEMARA.-On Sunday, the 3rd inst. at Claddaduff, Ohapel, Connemara, Mr. Francis Derbyshire. . Gilmore, a native of ngland, received into the bosom of the holy Catholic church by the Rev. P. Walsh, O. C. Clifden. The convert read his recantation in a firm audible voice before the congregation who were all much edified. The Rev. Mr Walsh went through the ceremonies prescribed by the Roman ritual with his usual care and cannot on the impulse of the moment or for any mere consideration jump into the Catholic Church. The convert had been several weeks under preparation before his reception. This is the only real kind of conversion which takes place in our Western Highlands. If it were not for base bribery sustained by English funds the religious rinderpest which Dr. Trench came here to bolster up would be morally stamped out of Connemara in six months. The soupers are despised as much by our liberal Protestant gentry as they are hated by the Catholic peasantry:-Dundalk Democrat.

-miles in either direction, up or down the Meuse, afford them the slightest, nourishment, until the townlands and the island of Omer, and has a Oatho-thit the wretches can attempt to pass. Watch approach of the second night, when Leo perceiv-this epollished by the proseduction of 2,364 souls, 23 original Protestants, this epollished by the proseduction of the second night, to his but, who or most of them promised to leave the

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Following in the wake of Dr. Trench's tour, we come to the Clifden district, which comprises the town of Olifden, 21 townlands, and two islands, and contains a Catholic population of 4,753 souls. The original Protestants are 105, as far as we cant ascertain, including coastguard, police, and other officials :- but with five or seven exceptions they are not natives of Connemate "In the town of Clifden and its immediate vicinity there is not one pervert household but two families. In this entire district of Olifden there are 85[so-called converts, 50 of whom are readers, schoolmasters, or missionaries, in one shape or other, and in the receipt of large monthly salaries; and young and old, strangers and natives, from the parson to the youngest child, are all in the receipt of emolument.

To leave nothing untold in this matter. I have to observe further, that there are two orphanages, one at Olifden and the other at Kingstown, in which are children brought (to use a mild expression) from various parts of Ireland. There are also two colonies, Kingstown glebe and Ross, whose occupants invariably send for the priest when dangerously ill. These are retained in their present outward religious profession by the earthly ties of houses and land, and constant remunerative employment, along with gratuitous meal and clothing, and missionary salaries The number of families on the glebe lands is nine, and in Ross eleven.

Thus, therefore, the population of Olifden district stands : ---

85 Now, let us examine the second point in Dr. Trench's letter, viz., the repudiation of bribery. He says, in paragraph eleven, that, his own experience was 'enough to scatter to the winds the oatmeal or Indian corn, the reputed cement of those schools, although he naively admits that food was given to pupils in the schools, and that, a half pint of meal was given to others lest they should hunger during the long hours of school,' Still, we have the oublished reports of the proselytisers themselves, by which we can bring home to them the most extensive system of bribery. In the celebrated report for the year 1853, I find in pages twelve and thirteen the following statements: - Summary of receipts, £2,116 10s. 8d.; expenditure by cash, for meal from the 25th of February, 1852, to April 1st, 1853, 1,494 18s: 10d.; rice, milk, salt, soup, &c. for all £1,559 14s. 1d.

The entire expenditure for the period between 26th February, 1852, and 3rd of April, 1853, was youched by the auditors, William Cairnes and F. Moffit, to have been £2,116 18s. Sd., deducting a balance of £15 2s. 91d. on hands. Furthermore, I find in the aforesaid report of 1853, 'A specimen of part of the cash fund account for one week from the 9th to the 16th of January, 1863,' the following items : -12,769children fed at the twenty-two mission schools during that week, and that from the 25th of February, 1852, to the 3rd of April, 1853, the total number of meals, exclusive of extra meals to orphans, was five hundred and seventy-seven thousand one hundred and eighty meals.

(Signed) HYACINTH D'AROY-It would be rather a heavy undertaking for the Right Rev. Prelate to scatter so much 'Indian and oatmeal to the winds ' His poetic metaphor cement is not, after all, so despicable, for without it the edifice of the proselytisers would soon totter. If the system be honest, and can bear publicity, why don't they circulate an annual report of their proceedings ? and the

Vast sums of money have been expended during the last eighteen or nineteen years. A mere handful of temporising hypocrites, a few natives, many needy adventurers from several parts of Ireland, squads of ignorant expounders of the Bible, blasphemies, falsehoods, and fierce animosities-all these. and much more discreditable, courses and immoralities, are the fruits of the scandalous traffic.

disesse Although the Most Reverend Dr. Murray, and the Reverend Patrick Joseph Doyle appear upon the face of the will to be the residuary. legates for their cwn use and benefit unaffected by any trust, yet they took no personal interest in the residue, and were merely trustees thereof for charitable trusts, which by certain communications in writing, made by her to them in her lifetime she directed to be car. ried into effect with respect to the said residue! Contemporaneously with the execution of her will, Miss Fitzgerald wrote and sent to the Most Rev. Daniel Murray and the Rev. Patrick Joseph Doyle, respectively, letters directing the application of the residue for charitable purposes. Miss Fitzgerald died on the 5th day of May, 1850, without having revolted of altered the said residuary bequest; and probate of the will was granted by the Prerogative Court in Treland, on the 18th of June, 1850; to the Rev. P.J. Doyle, who thereupon took posses, sion of the assets of testatrix, but retained no part thereof for his own benefit, except a legacy of £100, bequeathed to him by her will, and paid the several legacies bequeathed by the will and duties payable thereon. with the concurrence of Dr. Murray, he dis posed of the residue of the personal estate which came to his hands for the charitable purposes mentioned in the said letters. The Most Rev. Doctor Murray died in February or March, 1852, and the Rev. P. J. Doyle, died in December, 1852, having previously made and published his last will and testament in writing, whereby, after bequeathing some pecuniary legacies, he bequeathed the residue of his property to appellant for 'charitable purposes and appointed appellant and the Rev Philip Dowly his executors; and probate of the said will was granted to appellant by the Court of Prerogative in Ireland in the month of January, 1853, and he thereupon took possession of the assets £5,000 and upwards. Applications were made to the Rev. Patk. Joseph Doyle, in his lifetime, to deliver an account of the residue of the personal estate of Miss Fitzgerald, and pay duty thereon at the rate of 10 per cent., and after the death of the Rev. Mr. Doyle similiar ap-

plications were made to appellant on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. In answer to these applications the appellant claimed exemption from legacy duty as regards the said residue, on the ground put forward by him in his answer to an information filed against him by the Attorney-General for Ireland, in the Court of Exchequer, on the 14th April, 1862, and which prayed that it might be de clared that the appellant, as administrator de bonis non of the testatrix, and as executor of the said Rev. P.J Doyle, was chargeable with duty at 10 per cent npon the value of the said residue. That the ap pellant filed his answer to said information on the 13th day of January, 1863, and thereby submitted as matter of law that iuasmuch as the Rev. Dr. Murray and Rev. P.J. Doyle did, in the lifetime of the testatrix, receive from her directions in writing to apply, and did in pursuance thereof consent to apply the residue of her personal estate for the charitable trusts mentioned in the letters before referred to, the trust was one which a court of equity would enforce, and that therefore the bequest of the residue to the said Most Rev. Dr. Murray and Rev P.J Doyle Mas really and substantially a bequest thereof for charitable purposes, and that no duty was payable in re-spect thereof. The Court of Exahequer in Ireland made a decree declaring the bequest of the residue liable to a duty of 10 per cent, and against that decree the present appeal was brought.

THE PRESBYTEBIANS AND SEPARATE EDUCATION .-We can understand how a man, fallen from grace and resolved to yield to nothing but his own misguided will becomes what is called a Protestant ; but we wonder that any sensible man could become what is called a Presbyterian. Nevertheless we have got several persons in Ireland who profess that creed, and their clergymen hold meetings occasionally which they call a 'General Assembly.' Both the clergymen and their flocks, however, are a very small minority in this country; but still they have the presumption to dictate what sort of education suits the Catholics, who form the great majority of the population.

Now we have always maintained that there is no church in the world which has got power to teach but the Catholic Courch, for it was to her first bishops - the apostles themselves - that Obrist addressed the commission, when he said-' Go and teach all nations.' There is no other church authorised to teach. and it must be admitted by every sensible person, that the experience of more than 1800 years must have enabled the Catholic bishops to decide what KILKENNY REVIVING. - We understand the Mayor sort of education best suits the children of their flucks and they have come to a decision many years ago on what is called united or mixed education. After deliberating long and anxionsly the conclusion was arrived at that it was 'dangerous to faith and morals." And there cannot be the slightest doubt that this decision is correct. The Catbolic child who associ ates with Protestant children loses by the companiouship because nearly all Protestant children are taught from their infancy to hate the Pope, to mock Catholic practices, and to ridicule all that a Catholic holds dear. A Catholic child obliged to sit at school or college with such persons suffers in some way or other in faith or morals,' and it, is found safer to bring him up in the company of children of his own creed, surrounded by the emblems of religion, and taught the unerring doctrines of his own faith. It does not follow that a child brought up in this way will have less love for a Protestant than if both were brought up in the one school. We maintain that he has far more. We say that mixed education has been the cause of much ill will and deadly strife in Ulater, where Catholic and Protestant cannot associate as they ought, but indulge in bad language, and show their feelings of rancour by engaging in insulting party processions, and party strife. That is what united education has done for the north of Ireland, and yet men boasting of common sense say it should not be given up. But look at the effects of the separate system, for that is what we have in Louth, Meath, Dublin and all up the South. See what it produces. In Ulater you can't attend a fair or market without hearing the wicked and abominable cry of 'To hell with the Pope.' When has the opposite ory been heard in Catholics districts, where boys and girls are instruct ed in the separate system ? In Dundalk, and all the other Oatholic towns and districts Protestants are not insulted, but if both denominations attended the same schools, sparring and scolding would commence, and bad and uncharitable te-ling, as in Ulster, would take possession of them in maturer years. What, then, must we think of the insolence of the Presbyterian Ministers who advocated this tad system of 'mixed equcation' at the last General As sembly? They passed four resolutions on the subject of National Education, and one of them was as follows-'That the Assembly renews its declaration of adherence to principles of United National Education, as opposed to the denominational system, and ex presses its unaltered coviction of the importance of maintaining that principle in the present condition of Ireland. Now what right had this meeting of Presbyterian ministers to pass such a resolution as that ?, They would call it tyranny if they themselves were forced to adopt a system of education contrary to their con viction and yet they have the folly and the madness to tell the Oatholic bishops that united education is the best for them, in the present condition of Ireland. We are really astonished that any men would the Vaudois or the Valais), with its attempt at carv-have so much presumption, and especially that a lings, its I alle plot of bardy ff wer, and its its cripsmall little minority would sttempt to dictate to the | tions praying that all whold well attered may reach bishops and priests of millions. Bill as man has, the the 'grand' ialut secret, hand' the frish, cabin with right to hold what religious pointions be thinks pro-per, surely he should have the privilege t select the stuffed with some wond ut garment, its uppainted best mode of education. A system be disapproves of coor fastend like bat of a cow shed, with a padshould not be thrust upon him against his will. But lock, its dask chambers within, with their straw beds

diately, or as soon as conveniently could be after ber and although its members would shout and roar if theirjown convictions were opposed, yet they are not ashamed to, insult the Oatholic people, by saying you will have mixed education and no other. I can do no harm to tell these officious! clergy men that the Oatholics of Ireland will not submit to their dictation. They must have freedom of education. They ask nothing more than what is given to the English Catholics-the denominational system. They Bek no more, and they will take no less. It is not the State but the Church which should "have the education of Catholics in its keeping, and if the State aims at tyranny, by forcing a spurious, and demoralising system of education on Catholic Ireland, it will not be borne by her people. Let the Presby-terians take care of themselves; and let then be good enough to permit the Oatholics to do as they would be done by.

THE MAYOBALTY OF DOBLIN FOR 1867. -- We understand that a meeting of the Conservative members of the Corporation on Saturday, Mr. Maclean, T.O., was selected as their candidate for the Mayoralty for the next year. - Irish Times.

DEATH FROM EATING ORANGE PEEL.-The Car. low Sentinel gives the following account of an in. quest on the body of a girl who is supposed to have died of eating orangerinds : - An inquest was held on Saturday last, before Edward Gorman, Esq , coroner for this county, and an intelligent jury, at Raheen near Clonmore, on view of the body of a girl named Elizabeth Hughes, aged 11 years. It appeared in evidence that deceased was on the previous Thurs-day at Ballyconnell, and had partaken of some eranges, and eat a portion of the rinds ; she afterwards partook of vegetables, and consequently became ill and died the next day. Dr. Olendinnin was of opinion that the girl's death was caused by the use of the orange peel and vegetables, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the fact.

The Queenstown (Ireland) correspondent of the London Times writing under date of June 6th says :-- The first of the Fenian invaders who made or attempted no concealment of his objects, was captured to day upon the arrival of the tender from the City of New York, when that vessel ap. proached the harbor on her homeward voyage. One of the passengers, Richd. Quinn, who is a shoemaker. when not employed in military affairs, requested the Captain to steam directly into Queenstown, as he had particular business there. The Captain objected, as he had to go on to Liverpool and suggested that the tender might answer as well. Quinn at first was disposed to dissent from this view, but when the tender came alongside he announced himself satisfied. As soon as she was fast by the veasel, he jumped on board her, and pulling out theatrically, a Fenian flag, waved it over his head. and completed the tableau by brandishing a pistol .---A single detective, however, who was on bo. rd came forward and arrested bim. The valiant Fenian made no attempt whatever at resistance, but as soon as he saw the policeman approaching him he flung the pistol over the side. When the tender landea he was searched, and there were found ubon him, deside the pretty piece of silk he had been flourishing, a dagget and a revolver. His banner was about a yard long by two feet wine, of green silk, with a white cross, around which was a circle, half of which was composed of shamrocks and the other half was made up with the inscription, In hoc signo vincis' Quinn was committed to Bridewell at Queens town.

The special reporter of the Belfust News Letter, writing from Drumara, on Sunday says - ' Since the last report no further cases of cattle disease have occurred on Mr. M'Kiterick's farm at Drumara, -The cordon will embrace about four miles in circumterence. The townlands included in the ' infected districts' are : The whole of the townland of Drumara, part of Creevy, part of Oarrickmaddyroe, part of Bresagh, of Billycarnagannon, and part of Drennan.

THE RETIREMENT OF JUDGE LONGFIELD. - We announced a week or two since that it was most probable that Judge Longfield would abortly tender his resignation . The learned Judge on Saturday, before leaving the court, stated that such is his intention, and availed himself of the opportunity to return his thanks to the solicitors generally for the support they had at all times given bim, and added that he had come to the determination to retire.

It is probable that the judgeship vacant by Judge Longfield's retirement will be offered to Sir Colman C'Loghlen whose appointment would be regarded with satisfaction by all parties. - Irish Times.

and Mr. Kenealy had a visit from a Dublin gentleman who was the principal organiser of the late Great Exhibition, scring on behalf of the leading mercantile men of Dublin, to inquire into the Ormonde Mills, with a view of establishing a great Factory in this city. The Mayor and Mr. Kenesly supplied this gentleman with every information on the subject, and though we cannot detail all that occurred, we may state, what migut be easily anticipated, that this gentleman is strongly impressed with the prospects of success. Instead of a capital of £25,000, he suggests a capitol of £100 000, which there will be no difficulty whatever in raising through the instrumentality of the Dublin gentlemen alluded to, and we believe it was sgreed on, at the suggestion of the Mayor, who is warmly engaged in this movement, to call an enruler meeting than the next monthly meeting of the Corporation, to give an opportuoity to these Dublin gentiemen to meet the merchanis and citizens of Kitkenny, with a view to carry out this great p oject. The leading mercan-tile men in Ireland are now beginning to interest ibemselves in the proposed New Ormonde Fictory, and we thik the intelligence will be received with estisfaction by the citizens. - Kitkenny Journal. FEUDALISM IN IRELAND : THE CASTLE A'D THE COT. In no other country in the world, we believe, does the same practice obtain of making so many small islands of verdure and cultivation in the midst of a sea of bogs and desolation. Nay, not only is there a lack of proportion between the garden and the wilderness, but the garden is constantly shut out of sight-not with bedges or pailugs, but great sixfoot walls, which often go meandering for miles in zig zigs so as to cause the roads besides them to double their leogth. At length the waytarer reaches a grand gateway. Within is a beautiful park with soft green grass and well swept avenue, and glowing rhodo endrous and laburnams and fine old elms and beeches, with their brauches drooping richly to the ground Ou side there is a miserable village, composed of a hundred mud hovels, huddled together like the huis of the Fellah Arabs, built out of the slime of the Nile. The park is a green velvet robe, the village is a miserable draggled shirt appeuded theretun Let us voter one of thise cabins-not one of the worst, such as those of Connaught, often barely five teet bigh, nor jet such dens as we have seen in Dunegal where the door was a heap of decaying sea weed replaced by the wretched inhabitan's as they needed to crawl in or out of their abode. We would speak of an ordinary Irich cobin of mud and thatch, with one room or two, as the cause may be. Look at it and say whether it be a house or only a lair, and whether the tendrits of those gentle feelings which cluster round a home can cling to those blank mud walls. It is not that the place is so poor - that dies iot constitute its character of abaodoned squalor. A twiss chalet built of a few dozen logs of pine from the forest, hard by, probably cost less to build than the cabin, But compare the two-the chalet (env one in the remoter valleys of

into the stream, their arrows were discharged at the poor brutes; flight followed flight, and as the barbs fastened in the flesh of the trightened animals, drove them still onward in their terror towards the centre of the river. In less than a minute alterwards both horses were slaw; and exactness on such occasions, showing that a person it was not until the eyes of the guards of Nantin were directed towards the current of the etream, down which the lifeless bodies of the steeds were now carried, that any attention was paid to what was at first unnoviced-the shield floating on the surface.

Ab!' said Nuntin the moment his attention was directed towards it, ' this is some device of the arch villain Leo. Shoot, men,' he cried, fat the shield. Ann high, so that your arrows may fall upon it. If it be nothing but a shield, the weight of a single arrow sticking it will overture it." If it be grasped the hand of a man, the arrow will remain steady in the position in which it has fallen. Shoot, men, shoot steadily, so as not to miss the mark you aim at."

A flight of arrows whizzed up into the air, and then came dropping down into the river close around the shield, whilst two of them struck ittrembling as they struck-and then remained as fumly fixed as if they had been hammered into it. " I guessed right," cried Nantin, in a furious rage. 'To save his worthless life be has forced me to slay my two best horses. On, that I had respectable laymen, and by myself. Please observe, but him and Attalus again within my grasp .----See, see, the shield is now fairly in the centre of the current, and no stend that man has ever crossed could keep pace with it. This device has given them a day's start in advance of us.---Come, follow me to the next ford. I will pursue them, and though they took sanctuary in the Church of Rneims, I will drag them from the altar and slay them. They have baffied me, for locality we have no intercourse, except when any of to day, but they have no longer any horses to aid them in their flight ; and before they can reach Rheims I must overtake them, and my swordblade shall yet be reddened with the heart's blood of the slave who has cajoled me, and of the other slave who spurned an alliance with me.?

CHAPTER VI.

Two weary, toilsome days had passed over the beads of the poor affrighted, way worn, and now starving fugilive slaves. ... Even the energies of the stalwarth Lieo were becoining relaxed; for he felt the raging pangs of hunger, whilst his youngersecompation seemed to "have no other faculty leftsthan that of eyielding implicit obedience to his guide, and of endeavoring as lifar as his trembling limbs would permit, to keep pace with other indefatigable, co operator, the Rev. Patrick the steps of the slave. They had wandered over the arid surface of Champagne, and could dis- stated that there were 236 converts and 13 original cover nought to abate their hunger, or even to Protestants in Sellerns. That district comprises 16 might be falfilled and carried into execution imme. the General Assembly has no scruples on the subj. ct, laid down on the damy mud floor.

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THE PROTESTANT ABCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN AND THE ALLEGED CONVERSIONS IN CONNEMABA.

(To the Editor of the Weekly Register.) Clifden, June 5, 1866.

Dear Sir.-The five day's sojourn of Dr. Trench to Connemara has been the occasion of stimulating rigorous inquiry into the main points of his letter, published in the Tines of the 10th ult.

To take these points scriatim, permit me to direct attention to his statistics relative to the original Protestants and to the number of converts. He stated that there were, in Errismore, 76 original Protestants and 206 converts. Now, I give the result of the closest examination, made by my indefati gable co-operator, Rev. Richard Prendergast, three this examination was made in every village or towniand. The whole of Errismore comprises fifteen townelands. The entire Catholic population of that district amounts to 3008 individuals, 18 original Protestants, and 29 children , attending the mission schools. Besides these 29 children and 18 original Protestants, there is a colony gathered from ali quarters, and squatted on a tract of land given rent free by the Law Life Assurance Company to the Protestant mission at Errismore. With that special them are dangerously ill they send for the priest, as was the case some time ago. Matthias Connolly and his son were attended in their last illness by my former respected curate, the Rev. Patrick Flatley: We defy the missionaries or Dr. Trench to go behind these statistics. Thus stands the population of Errismore :---

So called converts..... 29

The colony above-named, not included, numbers 24 families. Therefore, instead of Dr. Trench's 76 original Protestants, we have only 18, and instead of 206 converts we have only 29, who are in reality not converts, as their parents promised to withdraw them from the schools if they had any other means of subsistence.

Let us now see how the statistics of Dr. Trench with regard to Sellerna will beer the light. My Walsh, a respectable lay gentleman, and myself, made a village-to-village examination. Dr. Trench

ask, was it the duty of the Protestant Archdishop of Dublin-a member of the Privy Council, and occasionally the representative . of our gracious Queen in his capacity of Lord Justice-to lend himself to so disreputable a scheme, false in its statistics as to numbers of converts, and unblushingly false in its denial of the use of disreputable agencies - that is, bribery of all sorts, and lies ud infinitum. His visit has done much to arouse the indigation of a loyal, well-conducted people; por does his vituperation of the faith of the people gain much affection from Oatholics to the Whig Government that imported him. Indeed, the Oatholic religion, he graciously admits, is something better than infidelity.

He gets credit for being a great lecturer on sonnets and ballads, and is reported to be a great lin-guist. I doubt much if the Right Rev. Polygot (a man of many tougues) knows much of that ancient Catholic religion.

A word or two with regard to the numbers of Protestants returned for Ballindoon and Omey by the census of 1861. How can I dispute the accuracy of that census ? My answer is, that that census was grossly exaggerated, not by the police but by the readers and other agents of the soup system, who threatened to withdraw meal. and pay, and clothes, unless the whole family in every case were returned on the census sheet as Protestants. Thus, hundreds of persons were put down as Protestants who never were inside a church in their lives.

We defy all whom it may concern to disprove these statements or go behind our figures.

In conclusion, I would warn Oatholics and Liberal Protestants who may come to Connemara to guard against notorious imposition; it is anything but just to put down to the discredit of Connemara imported groups of children (many of whom, I believe, were kidnapped) or the squads of glib readers lured to Connemara by liberal monthly pay, good living, and idleness.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

PATRICE MACMANUS, P.P., V.P.

CHABITABLE BEQUESTS .- The London correspondent of the Freeman writing on Saturday says :-

The appeal from the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, in the case of his Eminence Oardinal Paul Oullen, appellant, the Right Hon, the Attorney-General for Ireland respondent, was before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Westbury, in the House Lords to-day. The question involved in this case is, whether a legacy in Ireland, absolute upon the face of the will, but bound by a secret trust for charity, such as the Court of Chancery would enforce against the legates, is exempt from legacy duty by virtue of the provisions of the acts regulating legacy duty in Ireland-namely the 56th Geo. 111., cap. 56 and 5th and 6th Vic. c. 82, s. 38 The testatrix, Miss Bridget Fitzgerald, msde her will on the 10th of February, 1829, and after various bequests, she gave and bequesthed all the rest, residue and the remainder of her property, real and personal of every nature and description whatsoever, not thereby disposed of, or to

which she would be possessed or entitled at the time of her death, in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, to the Most Rev. Daniel, Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, and the Rev. Patrick Joseph Doyle and the survivor of them, his heirs, administrators executors and assigns requesting that all the intentions in that her last will and testament expressed