began to feel that though the dissolution of the union might be a great enlamity, its maintenunce by such means as are employed by Russia in order to retain Poland under subjection would be a greater evil. Instead, therefore, of bounding on the combatants to inutual destruction, we earnestly pray that the Americans may settle their differences by amicable adjustment, even though the separation may be injurious to us.

An impression prevails in the minds of some of our deluded fellow countrymen to the effect, that General Meagher is exciting them with such earnestness to take part in the civil war in vasion of Ireland. A more absurd mode of preparing them to attack an enemy was never de-Meagher's Brigade, but it has been stated-I believe on his own authority-that he carried pied by Spike Island in relation to Cork. twelve hundred fine young Irishmen into the battle of Fredericksburg, and that he brought out of that engagement unharmed only two hundred and fifty. Could the worst enemies of Ireland desire that the Irish should be spurred to destruction by infatuation more mane than that which induces hishmen to butcher each other in this accurred war.

General Meagher excuses us on the ground that we are innorant respecting American affairs and abstains from imputing base motives to our desire that peace should be restored in the Western world. Following his example, I will not impute to him improper motives for the course which he has adopted. Had he received the honors which are due to his reloquence and to his gallantry, his motives might have been ment; while we wonder at the forgiving disposition that has been displayed by our gallant brigadier, we feel bound to dissuade our countrymen from entering a service in which they will he placed foremost in every post of danger and last in every distribution of honors and emploments.

After alluding to Mr. Meagher's stupid secers against Southern aristocrats, saying frishmen liked old families, &c., Mr. O'Brien continues: Gen. Meagher is more sure of exciting among us prejudices against the Southerners when he calls them slave owners than when he designates since it has been seen that though contending unthem as aristocrats. The Irish people feel an invincible aversion to the institution of slavery; and if this war were really a war of emancipation there would be few in Ireland who would not exhibited by their adversaries-when it is manipray for the success of the Northerns. But no | fest that they possess all the qualifications which one knows better than General Meacher that render a people fitted for self-government-an the present war is not a war for the emancipation of the slaves, but that it is a war which is tion becomes nothing less than unjustifiable carried on for the purpose of upholding the Union. No one knows better than General Meagher that a large majorny of those who are fighting in the ranks of the Northerns regard the Abolitionists of slavery as a mischievous and fanatical faction-that this majority would contique to uphold and enforce the detestable jucidental to slavery, provided that the slavegone no such tung. still consigned to everlasting bondage.

maintained in the South. He knows that, with cipator will neither eat, pray nor travel with men of color-even though he be as well educated and refined as the most accomplished of the white population. He knows that the President has held out no other hope to the emancipated right. slaves of the South than that of compulsory removal to some land distant from the homes of their childhood. He knows that the condition and prospects of the emancipated slaves are such, that of the many inflious of slaves to whom the present war has afforded an opportunity of fleeing from servitude, only a few thousands have sought to escape, though they have been stimulated by the Northerners not only to flee from their masters, but also to plunder and massacre the families among whom they have fixed from their infancy. He has yet to learn that the Southerns may profer to trust themselves to their slaves rather than submit to Northern domination; and that before this horrible struggie be ended we may witness the invasion of the North by half a million of colored -himself an exile and a Catholic-vindicating troops armed and led by their former masters.

God forbid that I should say a word in favor of Slavery. The one redeeming advantage which I have contemplated as a possible result of this conflict is, that it may induce the Southerns voluntarily to emancipate their slaves; but dressed to a private friend, it was evidently writ-I will not allow my countrymen to be so misled ten as an appeal to the public opinion of this by grandifiquent vituperation as to believe that country. Though it is overladen with cumuthis present war is a war undertaken for the lative epithets of declamatory invective, it is abolition of Slavery in America.

the sword the questions that were then at issue cate of a system of government which carries between England and Ireland? Neither is Mr. into effect its policy -

-the upholders of the right of self-government Toombs to be blamed for baving taken into account this element in considering the relations between the Southern and Northern States of America.

Equally unreasonable are the reproaches with which the Southerners have been assailed, because at the time of secession they took possession of the forts and arsenals which were situated in the Southern territory. These forts and arsenals belonged as much to the Southerners as to the Northerners, and as the secession naturally gave to the Northerners the arsenals and dockyards which were situated in the Northern States, so it gave to the Southerners those which are situated in the seceding States. It America with a view to prepare them for an in- the Irish insurrection in 1848 had been successful, would not General Meagher have laughed to scorn any one who should have reproached vised by the imagination of man. It is not told him for taking possession of Spike Island, be-how many Irishmen who enlisted in the South-cause it was called by the English a British fort. era armies have been sent into another world by Fort Sumter stands in relation to Charleston in a position exactly similar to that which is occu-

Let it not be supposed, however, that I write these pages with a view to justify the secession. When I made a tour in the Southern States of North America, in 1859, I earnestly implored my Southern friends to renounce the idea of a separation which could not fail to be disastrous to them, as well as to the whole of the Republic. When I learnt that instead of endeavoring to obtain redress for their real or imaginary grievances by peaceful negotiation, that forces of South Carolina had fired upon Fort Sunter, I thought it extremely natural that the inhabitants of the Northern States should meet force by force in maintenance of the Union. Mr. Henry W. Beecher asked an auditory in London last week, whether Englishmen would or ought to tolerate the secession of Kent from the political questioned; but we have been led to believe unity which now holds together the several that Meagher, as well as Shields, has been treat- counties of England. I answer without hesitaed with much indignity by the Federal Govern- | tion that such a secession ought to be prevented by force, while Kent enjoys equality of rights with the other inhabitants of Britain; and though I maintain, speaking theoretically, that South Carolina or Mame enjoys a right to withdraw from the Union, yet, as a practical question, it is not unnatural that the other members of the United States should endeavor to prevent by force a secession which may be injurious to the

But since after a succession of bloody engagements it has been seen that what appeared at first to be the whim of a single State, is the deliberate resolve of several millions of peopleder many difficulties and disadvantages, the Southern leaders have displayed more able statesmanship and more skilful strategy than has been attempt to coerce them into enforced subjuga-

Having thus endeavored to disconnect from the main question at issue the various fallacies and prejudices by which it has been surrounded, I now address myself to the question whether Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missis-"Fugitive Slave Law," and all other appliances sippi and the other seceding States, bave or have not a natural and indefensible right to deholding States would return to the Union. Had termine what form of government is most conit been a war of emancipation, Congress would ducive to their interests and acceptable to their have seized the opportunity afforded by the se- feelings. This appears to me to be a question cession to enact and promofgate the freedom of which does not admit of argument on the part every slave in the United States. But it has of those who, like T. F. Meagher, have con-It has authorized President tended that Ireland and Poland have a moral Lincoln to declare that the slaves of Rebels right to withdraw from the domination of Engover whom he has now no sway are free, but the land and Russia. There is, perhaps, no part of slaves of the loyal upholders of the Union, who the world in which the pressure of metropolitan are subject to the legislation of Congress, are dominion is less felt than in Canada, yet General Meagher would not deny to the Canadians No one knows better than General Meagher the right to declare their independence, or to asthat the condition of the emancipated slaves in sociate themselves with the States of America. the North is those humiliating to a sensitive It is difficult, therefore, to understand by what spirit than the enforced subjection which is process of reasoning be can satisfy himself, that Ireland enjoys such a right - that Canada enjoys a few individual exceptions, the Northern eman- such a right-that Australia enjoys such a right -but that the States of America, which never, for a moment relinquished the title of sovereignty that belongs to them individually, ought to be debarred from the enjoyment of a similar

> There remains, therefore, no other policy by which these territories can be governed except that which was formerly adopted by England toward Ireland, and which is now practised in Poland by Mouraviest and Eerg, under the sanc-tion of the tyrant Alexander. This is the policy of confiscation, devastation, and of extermination. That lean and hungry adventurers should covet the rich possessions of the Southern planters, and urge forward a system of confiscation and extermination which will resemble the plantation of Ulster and the cruelties of Cromwell, is extremely natural; but it is a spectacle painful and hundrating to all lovers of freedom, to find one of the representative men of the Irish race a course of policy similar to that which expelled the natives of Ireland from their possessions and their homes. . . .

I have spent much time in analysing the letter of General Meagher, because, although it is ada production which has evidently been prepared with care and deserves a deliberate response .--Let us suppose that in 1782, the Irish patriots In this respect it contrasts favorably with an had learnt that instead of the amicable adjust- election squib recently addressed by Mr. Meaghment which then took place by a concession to er to the electors of Ohio in opposition to the the deman is of Ireland, the British Ministry had claims of Vallandigham, in whose person all the appoint an Lord Lieutenant in Ireland who rights which belong to a free citizen have been would undoubtedly have filled all official positions | violated. Sad, indeed, is it to me to find that with Englishmen, or with Irishmen who were our comrade, who was once the champion of buopposed to cational interests, would Meagher man liberty, has enlisted himself as the defender bave represented them if they had made the ap- of every sort of tyrannical usurpation-T. F. nominent of such a Lord Lieutenant a casus Meagher, the young triume, once the champion belli, and had subjected to the arbitrament of of his country's freedom, has become the advo-

thereby subjecting the personal liberty of every citizen of the United States to the caprice of a sin-

tle ruler or of his minions. By coercing into the ranks of the Federal army, through the instrumentality of conscription, all who cannot afford to purchase their deliverance by an enormous ransom, and by driving under the terror of military execution, unwilling conscripts into fields of battle where they perish for a cause which is not sanctioned by the approval of their own consciences.

By superseding the rights which, under the Constitution of the United States, were guaranteed to each individual State.

Lastly, by fraternising with the tyrant of Russia, who is at this moment engaged in carrying into effect such a system of measures against the noble Polish nation, as has won for him, and all who abet him, the execration of mankind.

Alas! that we should ever have witnessed such backsliding on the part of an Irish patriot! If such be the results of Republican freedom (so called) in America, we shall soon learn to be reconciled to the worst forms of European despotism.

How different a career lay open to our friend. Possessing the love and confidence of several millions of Americans, natives as well as Irish born, be might have applied his personsive diction to the restoration of Peace, instead of urging these millions to fling their sons into the fire which now burns before the altar of Moloch. He might have taught the cal institutions and for an identification of interests instead of repelling them by the taxation, by the conscription, by the monopolising tariffs, and by the loss of personal liberty, which have followed, as consequences, from this civil war. He might have gladdened the heart of all who belong to the oppressed fer in every clime, instead of standing foremost among those who welcome to America the emissaries of the cruel despot who now tortures a brave and

The enemies of Ireland will rejoice that he has made such a choice between these ulternatives; but though he may find defenders and apologists among a few attached friends, our heads droop with shame when we find one of our chosen chiefs thus lending oppressor rather than to the protection of the oppressed. To no one has the language employed in America upon many occasions by General Meagher since the commencement of this war given more pain than to myself; and since he has invited an expression of the opinion of his countrymen, I no longer feel myself at liberty to preserve silence. Enruestly, therefore, do I warn all those who are about to emigrate from Irelanu against taking any part in the America, even though they may be tempted by the spiritual joy and sweetness received. rhetoric of one of Ireland's most gifted sons to fling have gone before them have perished.

Believe me, my dear friend, very sincerely yours, WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIES. P. J. Smith, Esq.

SOUPER BEGGING LETTERS.

Below will be found an admirable letter from the Rev. Dr. Maber, P.P., Carlow-Graigue, exposing the nefarious system of perversion, pursued by the proselytising associations, established in various parts of the country. With a force and felicity for which all his letters are distinguished. Father Maher contrasts the converts who have, at incalculable uecuniary and social sacrifices, voluntarily gone over to the Catholic Church, with the bribed and corrupted perverts who, with very rare exceptions, bave merely abandoned the ancient Faith, to further their temporal interests. The Rev. Gentleman's revelations, as contained in the circulars which he quotes, furnish incontrovertible proofs of the base means employed, and the mendacities resorted to by the conspirators against the ancient religion, for obtaining funds from their credulous dupes to carry on the accursed system of perversion in which they are engaged. A further evidence of the truculent calumny and reckless falsehood which characterise the whole of these neferious proceedings is furnished in the statement put forward by them in the circular read by his Grace the Most Rev. Df. Cullen, at the meeting held on the 28th ult. by the friends and supporters of St. Bridgid's Orphanage. The askerto have been received by him at the hands of the priests, are triumphantly refuted by his Grace, and shown to be the grossest fabrication-mere myths dressed up in romantic parlance - and circulated for the palpable purpose of recruiting the proselytising coffers, which are at length beginning to be very languidly supplied. It is to be hoped that exposures such as those made by his Grace the Archbishop, together with those given in Father Maher's letters and elsewhere will tend to open the eyes of the too credulous and confiding supporters of a system, which is the curse and scandal of the age in which we are living:-

THE WORKING WITHIN OF THE PRIESTS' PROTECTION SUCIETY.

(To the Editor of the Catholic Telegraph.)

Sir - Private circulars, and some among them of a peculiarly malignant character, seem to be the fa-shion of the day. The private circular of 'the Employment and Aid Society for Protestants,' recommending, as it does, the wholesale extermination of all domestic and farm servants being Catholics, and of all small farmers and land stewards of the same creed, as the only means of saving the Protestant proprietors from assassination, has been already brought to light, and indignantly denounced, but, I regret to say, by only a small section of the Press. extermination of the people, which this circular cools suggests, has not been exceeded in intensity of malice or malignity of purpose, by anything which has appeared even in the worst and most sanguinary period of the French Revolution.

Other private circulars, issning from the Priesta Protection Society, which have bitherto escaped notice, now lie before me. Publicity through an honest and independent press is evidently the best means to counteract the evil of such societies. Now to the

One of those private circulars runs thus :-"CONVERTS' DESTITUTION.

" DEAR MADAM - With the utmost reluctance I beg again to urge on your benevolent attention and Christian sympathy the absolute poverty and destitution of some of the converts under the care of the Priests' Protection Society.' At this moment the Society is unable to render pecuniary relief to them, and they are without a week's support : consequentty, if not relieved at once, they must either die of starvation, go to the workhouse, or what would be hailed with juy by the Ohurch of Rome, relapse outwardly to her profession."

This circular, which is lithographed and marked private, and addressed to the ladies, is signed Thomas Scott Clk. Hon. Sec.

The other document, under the heading ' Reformation amongst the Pricate,' is an earnest appeal of the Directors of the Society to en-tain that godly work. 'It is (the circu ar states) the only institution of the kind in these kingdoms; and the appliconts from every part of Great Britain benefit by its protection, as well as those from our own country.

"A convert student who has passed through Tri-

oity College, was lately appointed to a district church in Ireland, but by a sudden attack of illuess lost his voice (I abridge the narrative). He again appealed to us, his former patrons and friends, for

By suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and ford it to him, but the low state of the Society's they have never made a sincere convert from the funds at present precludes them from the pleasure of doing that really good work.

"Under these ciroumstances the Directors humbly, yet earnestly and hopefully, appeal to you for aid, and they trust they will be favoured with a portion of your Christian liberality.

"In conclusion, they may add the stupendous fact, which is not generally known, that a few perverts to a false creed have founded within a short period forty-three Chapels and Missions in Rugland and Scotland."

This Society and all its acts are eminently entitled to attention, being under the patronage and direction of the Earl of Roden, Earls of Mayo, Erne, Castlemaine, Lord Duneany, several members of Parliament and dignituries of the Batablished Church-in all 33 -with a Committee consisting of three clergymen and three captains. The honorary secretary being the Rev. Thomas Scott: Treasurer, the Bank of Ire land.

Now, Mr. Editor, you will at once observe how truly the character of the two classes of converts is drawn in these proselytizing circulars. Blessed be God, who, whilst he receives praise from the mouth of habes and sucklings-ex ore infantiam et lucientiam -- extorts the truth from the lips of its bitterest opponents! Protestant converts are attracted by food for the body, and preserved from relapsing by pecuniary aid. So the Secretary states, who also asserts that converts come to the Catholic Church, offeriog gifts to God, erecting temples in his honour Canadians to look to America for a model of politi- in thanksgiving for that faith which they have recoived, and that peace of mind which the world caunot give nor take away. Furty-three chap-is erected and missions endowed, within a short period, the last contury, writing about Roman Catholica, by the piety of Catholic convertal whilst Protestant Neophytes are in dauger of going back unless sus- that if you force them out of the religion of habit, of tained at once by money. What a contrast here nationalities of the world by nobly vindicating the exhibited in the conduct of those who happily recuse of human freedom on behalf of those who suf-Church of their forefathers.

This state of things, the Directors of the Priests' Protection Society characterise as a stopendous fact. On the contrary, it is exactly what we should anticipate These who have received favours who have been brought out of darkness into light who have been relieved from the pain and anxiety of doubt and uncertainty, who feel themselves at length, after much prayer and searching, in the possession of the the support of his great abilities to the cause of the truth, under the guidance of the ancient Church, and in the arms of the Venerable Mother of the Faithful, always tender, always the same, compassionsting the prodigal on his return, and overlaving him with her spiritual gifts and graces. Those who feel all this and much more, when admitted to the sacraments of reconciliation and of love, very naturally, as an expression of gratitude, erect temples to God, and as charity is diffusive, they labour to communicate to others, by endowing Missions, the blesdisastrous contention which is now going on in sings which they themselves have, with so much

This, Sir, is the ordinary, and not the stupendous themselves into the abyss in which so many who result of a true and sincere conversion to the ancient Church. It need not be said by the Rev. Thomas Scott, or the directors and agents of the proselytising associations, that no such thing occurs, when men leave the bomes in which their forefathers wershipped The motives of such men are well understood. The enormous sums of money raised in Eng land-some hundreds of thousands annually - to buy in, and feed the converts, and pay the proselytisers, make known to all, not wilfully blind, the character of the proselytising movement in Ire-

In this auhappy change there is no new light poured in on the mind, no unburdening of the conscience, no elevation of the heart to God, calling for a testimony of gratitude. The only step a hungry Catholic has to make in becoming a Protestant, is simply to neglect the duties of his religion-to abandon the use of the Sacraments, never to confess his sins, to bring up his children with or without baptism, just as he pleases; the grace of regeneration in that Sacrament being now left an open question; to look upon the anointing of the sick, notwithstanding St. James's testimony, as useless; and in case of infections diseases, as very dangerous; 10 consider Holy Orders and Matrimony no longer as Sacraments conferring grace. The former simply qualifies one for church preferments, the other is a civil contract before either the parson or parish register, contract which may be, any day, annulled by some layman in the modern Divorce Court, the convert, moreover, is in no wise restrained in his belief. He may believe just as much or as little as he pleases. He may reject the dogma of the Trinity with a tions made in that precious document regarding the distinguished Protestant dignitary lately deceased; or the truth of the Bible history with Bishop Colenso, or the other doctrines of religion with the reverend authors of the 'Reviews and Essays;' he may do all this and still 'remain a good substantial l'ro-

For this great liberty, however, he feels after all no gratitude-be sends no missionaties to propogate it. The more he examines and meditates upon it, the more be is convinced that it is simply an cipation of the carnal man from the laws of God, a casting away of the sweet yoke of the Gospel, and rejoicing the salutary guidance of that hely Church which God decisies to be the pillur and ground of

Under what a sad delusion must those honorary secretaries labor, who, with their groups of converis around them demanding bread, cannot draw the legitimate conclusion from the stupendous facts as they designate them, which they themselves have unwittingly collected. They bring together a lot of unfortunate persons, rendered miscrable by poverty. Ignorance and vice, without education or other means of improvement; they provide them with food and raiment, on condition of renouncing the religion of their parents, and immediately honour them with the title of converts, children of light and grace, the elect of God. The great work of conversion is noised abroad in reports of every kind. The blessed spread of the Word through all the ranks of Romanism is talked of in the pulpit or from the platform, as a miracle of grace, and forthwith the inexhaustible benevolence of England is carnestly appealed to for money to perfect the good work, and save the dear souls from relapsing into Popery. These are the Society's converts in Ireland; converts obtained by the same means out in India, were contemptuously designated even by the Pagans years ago, the 'Company's Christians! We have now at home the 'Societies' Christians.'

On the other hand, the Catholic Church, without noise or commetion, wins to her creed the first scholars in the empire, men distinguished in science and literature, and ip every department of life, men who have sacrificed wealth, honors, and position, to become members of the true fold, and who continue therein, rejoicing that they have found the truth. These converts, amongst whom we reckon the Newmans, the Mannings, the Dodsworths, the Wards, the Wilberforces, the elife of the Protestant hierarchy; Lord Viscount Campden, Fielding, Talbon, Pakenham, Thyone, Bellasis, Badley, Bosanquet, the flower of the nobility and the professions; the converts, distinguished by virtue, disinterestedness, and sacrifices, designated by the Priests' Protection Society, 'Perverts to a false creed.' What a stock of cool meolence and stolid bigotry must have been laid in by those gentlemen who hesitate not to adopt such language? It is evident that they have yet to learn, that there is something in honest and deep. felt conviction, whether it falls in with our views or not, which is sure to shelter it from the success of all but vulgar minds, cast in nature's coarsest mould

The proselytising system, as conducted by the Priests' Protection Society, 'The Irish Church Mission to Roman Catholics,' and other societies which infect this country and destroy it peace, is the most audacious and infamous imposture ever attempted to be played off on public credulity. With the enortemporary relief. The Directors are desirous to af- mous expenditure of hundreds of thousands yearly,

ranks of Catholics. The private circulars and publie appeals, selling for money to save their neuphites from relapsing, is evidence of the fact They have taught men to scoff at all religion, to hate the religion of their fathers, they may have made infidels, bypocrites, Deists, Sociainas, and incendisries; but they have never brought a Catholic to believe in the Thirty-nine Articles, or the Protestant Liturgy, which are believed in so little, even by those who have been brought up in that creed.

No man of conscience, of sincerity, honour, can pass over to the Irish Established Church, which is every where admitted, as well by Protestante as Catholics, to be the greatest ecclesiastical injustice and enormity in existence. The difficulty is to find men of eminence and high character, who have not recorded their abhorrence of this leviathan injustice. There is no abuse like it (eays the Rev. C. Smith) is all Europe.' Mr. Goldwin, the present Professor of History in Oxford, is still more emphatic, dedenouncing it 'as unjust and unchristian.' test writer, the (Rev. C. Demville) on the Established Church, is a Protestant clergymac. In a letter written from Nettleton Rectory, August 27, 1863, he

'As an Anglican clergyman! feel that an institution, so evilly established in the first instance, and so productive of scandal, crime, and suffering ever since, ought, for the sake of our common Christianity, with a due regard to the vessel interests, to be dis-established as soon as possible.'

Can men holding those opinions, and we all hold them, ever conscientiously join the Anglo-Irish Church! Impossible. The greatest philosopher of . observes, . Depend upon it, as true as nature is true, education, or opinion, it is not to yours they will ever go. Shuken in their minds they will go to that (Deism or infidelity) where the dogman are fewest, where they are most uncertain, where they lead them least to a consideration of what they have abandoned !- Edward Burke's Letter to Sir Hercules Langrashe.

" Dr. Johnson one of the prefoundest scholars of which Protestantism can beast, concurred in this opinion.

'A man,' he says, 'who is converted from Pro-testantism, may be sincere. He parts with nothing. He is only superadding to what he already had; but to convert from Popery to Protest. antism, a man gives up so much of what he has held as eacred, as anything he retains-there is such a laceration of mind in such conversion that it can hardly be sincere or lasting."

What folly ! what an amount of falsehood and shameless fraud there is in all this boasting of converts from Romanism. 'Of honest, disinterested converts,' said the Rev. Mr. Biggs, a Protestant clergyman, in his lecture at the Rotundo, Dublin, June, 1861, 'they had absolutely none. Where were they if they had them? Could they be produced ? - But they had a number of poor creatures who were aided in various ways, on condition of attending classes and meetings, and calling themselves converts. These people some time or other were sure to go back to the creed they ever beheved as the hour of death, if not sooner.

No good can come from disguising these facts. and it is desirable on many accounts to look the matter steadily in the face, with a view to check by the stern expression of public opinion such an intolerable abuse, - I have the honor to be &c., &c.,

JAMES MAUSE, P.P. Carlow, November 1, 1863

TRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE EIGHT REV. DZ. DORRIAN ON THE DOCUMENS OF OBEDIENCE.

"Dictation at elections, interference with parents authority over their children in education or other matters, and censorship over literature, do not, we presume, come under the category of faith or morals. On these matters, and others like them. Catholic laymen have, therefore (we may infer), histop Dorran's sanction for disregarding the peremptory bidding of the priest if it is indecently obtained upon them."-Northern Whig, of Oct. 20

(To the Editor of the Ulster Observer.)

Dear Sir, -To satisfy some of your Catholic readers, allow me a few temarks on the above quota It appears this subject involves principles two deep for the comprehension of your contemporary.

"Dictation at elections," should be practised an little by the innolords, the parsons, "the priests," as by that other class of greedy expectants who look after their own personal profits, together with the whole posse of second hand watters-on, lawyers and editors, who gather around to pick up whatever erumbs may fall. The public good is the main question to be considered, and on this everyone ought to be at liberty to form his own opinion, and to give it to others, never indecently, but politely and conscientiously, when required. Of this same French prelates gave an example recently, whose claims to such right even an Imperial consure could not destroy. This is my idea of 'dictation at elections.'-I am only sorry that it has not more advocates.

The Whig seems not aware that, in matters of education, there is the most perfect harmony between the 'authority of the parent' and the office, perhaps I should call it bidding, of the priest.'The parent has a perfect right to select any branch of education or any profession for his child, but the Church has the right, from her very constitution, of declaring where it would be intrinsically dangerous to faith and morals' to acquire that education, of which she is the (by Catholics) acknowledged guardian. Then, having this right, it is her duty o point out that danger wherever it may exist, no: indecently,' but in all charity and sweetness. But that being done, it will ever be undutiful and schiematical in any Catholic, whether in the Press, in the Parliament house, or at the Commissioners' Board, to up'old the contrary. If this be hard to some, there is no help for it, as the Church can never consent, in the education of her children, to let any one pact of the triple man -physical, intellectual, or moral-be left out in what is necessary, according to her, to form a good citizen and a good Christian. No Catholic can oppose them.

The conclusion from all this is, that every man should be allowed the privilege of enjoying, not merely civil, but religious liberty -not that dwarfish and laced-up kind of thing that some nickname liberty, foolishly imagining it to be 'independence' -but that bold, manly, and healthy privilege that comes to us clothed with the sanction of God, as unfolded in the principles of the natural and divino laws-the liverty of being truthful, honest, tolerant, and Christian. And this is the 'type' of men presented to us in the great Montalembert, of whom the Whig says he can approve - an approval i willingly endorse-a man who has, in his address at Malines. put his finger on the sore of modern society, when he says - I must quote him as the Whig refers to polities- this furious and universal rage of placehunting makes society a prey, on which subsist whole generations of parasites, until fresh generations of bregry applicants succeed in replacing them by miracles of servility, or by the rising tide of a revolution.' Irore is the secret of the perverted idea men now a days take of liber'y Its spring is self-interest, whilst public good is made the pretence. Ab! he ought to be a very pure hearted man whose principles find their echo in that extinent publicist. I wish I date quote more, but I am fer enough for my purpose-Believe me to comain yours very truly,

† P. Doneray, Condintor Bishop.

8. Howard street.