

mitted. It is announced in the Times, which seems to think that such a state of things is rather creditable, desirable, and enviable...

"STATE-SCHOOLISM." (From the Tablet.)

Public men, who interest themselves in the question of education, seem, with few exceptions, to take it for granted that the State ought to teach the people knowledge. From this principle they are led, not by force of reasoning, but by the force of circumstances, to tolerate, and next to recommend, what is called secular education.

The men who would force a State education on the people, do not come under the law themselves. Not being poor, they can educate their own children as they please, and they are not robbed by the State of their natural tutelage over their own families.

We do not think that this view of the question will make any impression on the partisans of the doctrine of State education; we therefore turn to another view of it, which will come to them more nearly, but especially to those who are likely to be the instruments of the State despotism.

This constitutional kingdom is Belgium, and there the State undertakes to educate every man that likes to submit to its teaching. The Government begins with the alphabet, and ends with a doctor's degree in civil law.

"The Government does not mean to impose upon you the obligation of discussing religious questions in the exclusive sense of any positive religion, but the Government may, and ought to order you, out of respect for liberty of public worship, to abstain from all direct attack upon the essential principles of the religions practised in Belgium."

Now, these are the conditions upon which the State employs its professors. Education is not free, and it is impossible in a country where there is more than one religion. If the professor be a good Christian, he cannot tell the truth in his lectures, because he will thereby attack some principle of the dissenting religion.

men who give up principles without conviction, and without any good end in view, are not likely to please the professors, or to educate the youth...

This is the system of secular education to which we are tending. It is practised in the two State Universities of Belgium. The theory of it is given us by the present Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and the practice of it is that the professors deny original sin, the Divinity of Our Blessed Lord, the existence of Heaven and Hell.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. PATRICK PEPPER'S ILLNESS.—The readers of the Tablet, and the Catholics of these Kingdoms generally, will regret to learn the serious indisposition of the Rev. Vladimir Petcherin, the much-beloved and admired Redemptorist Missionary.

MISSIONS OF THE DOMINICAN FATHERS.—The Very Rev. Dr. Russell and other Fathers of the Illustrious Order of Preachers have been holding a mission for the last three weeks in the town of Linstead.

THE JESUIT FATHERS IN BRISTOL.—The Mission of the Jesuit Fathers opened here yesterday with High Mass, Sermon, and Benediction.

"Dublin Castle, Oct. 14th 1856. Sir—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., with its accompanying enclosures, relative to a case of riot and assault which was brought before the Magistrate at Cork on the 13th ult., and with reference thereto I am directed to state that His Excellency perceives that the magistrates unanimously decided on receiving informations; and sending the parties charged for trial, and the papers having been laid before the Attorney-General, that officer has directed a prosecution."

"His Excellency further directs me to state that, as a general rule, he deems it unfit to interfere with justices of the peace in the responsible performance of their duties, or to check the free expression of their opinions on the cases before them; and that the exceptions to this rule should be of rare occurrence. His Excellency also considers that it would be inexpedient to interfere in the matter in question, especially as prejudice might thereby be occasioned to the cases now in course of trial."

unwelcome message at the door. Each revolting day, therefore, many heavy sighs and lamentations, deep and loud, burdening the very winds of our skies, as the rail train carries away family after family...

The reported conversion of Mr. Cliffe, of Belview, one of the principal landed proprietors of the County of Wexford, is confirmed. Mr. Cliffe has been always remarkable as a most excellent landlord, and for the practice of all the moral virtues.

CONVERSIONS IN TEMPLEMORE.—We have received a letter signed "Edward F. Rembaut, Curate of Templemore," in reference to the paragraph which recently appeared in our columns as to the number of conversions to the Catholic Church, which a Correspondent alleged to have taken place in that Parish recently owing to the indefatigable exertions of the truly respected Pastor, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connor, P.P., V.G., and the zeal and piety of the Curate, the Rev. Messrs. Fennelly and O'Connor.

ATTEMPTED PROSELYTISM IN CORE.—In our profound ignorance as to the state of things in our local world, we (Cork Examiner) were culpably uninformed of the existence of a body called the "Cork Protestant Association," "R. B. Tooker, Hon. Sec.," a meeting of which, as we see by a report in the Daily Express of Saturday, was held on some recent occasion.

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"The Priests of Cahel, county Longford, wrote: 'The more I reflect upon the importance of the sacred cause, the stronger I am confirmed in the conviction that every Priest having the welfare of the country at heart should exercise legally and peacefully his patriotic energy, and influence to procure an equitable settlement of the present state of the law of landlord and tenant, and obtain through the legislature some legal protection and security for its meritorious and industrious class of her Majesty's inoffensive and loyal subjects, the tenant farmers of Ireland, instead of the heavy discouragement to the industry, and the check to the prosperity of the nation; a law would give them security for their property, and encouragement for their industry.'"

"The Catholic Church at Banark, which is being built by Robert Montagu, Esq., of Carstairs, is progressing rapidly under the superintendence of Mr. M'Gown. As the building was only commenced in August, 1855; another year at least will have to elapse before it can be opened. The cost is calculated to be about £8,000."

A requisition is in course of preparation calling a meeting of the Queen's Kings and Kildare counties, to adopt measures in support of Mr. Mill's motion for the disendowment of the Protestant church, which is to be made in the next Session of Parliament.

A Dublin contemporary says, "The proselytisers of every degree in Dublin and its vicinity are making all the use they can of the long exploded trick of pretending to give a genuine Douay New Testament to humble Catholics, whilst, in reality, they hand them a Protestant version, with the forged title-page of the late Richard Coyne, Catholic printer, and the forged approbation of the late Most Rev. Dr. Troy, Archbishop of Dublin. Protestants, even in a respectable position in society, do not shrink from backing this forgery by all the weight of their character, and by all the solemnity of their sacred word."

"I don't think there was ever a stronger determination on the part of the landlord to fleece the tenantry than there is at present. They are raising the rents in many places, under threats of extermination when the lease expires, and exacting terms from the tenants which they will never be able to fulfil, and which show that neither humanity, charity, nor religion sways their conduct."

"The traveller, in passing through the country, can see everywhere the dismal ruins and traces of the crowbar-men; he can see the desolation and wide wastes caused by the destroying angel of extermination. One shudders when he hears of the persecutions and sufferings of the Christians under the Saracens, Moors, and Turks, but these sufferings were nothing compared with the sufferings which the farmers of Ireland had to endure during the last decade of years. They were evicted in thousands, their houses levelled, and their lands cleared to make room for sheep and bullocks."

"The Neapolitan question is now attracting the eyes of all Europe. Are the Neapolitans, about whom there is so much noise and fulsome clamour, whom there is so much pretended sympathy displayed, subject to the same privations and sufferings as the Irish people are? Is the iron rod of extermination always hanging over them? Do they always live in fear and trembling? Are they reduced to the wretched condition of slaves? Have thousands of them been driven into the poorhouse—the sea—into the grave? Not at all; these cruelties are confined to Ireland."

"As charity begins at home, England should first reform the Irish code, and liberate the people from worse than Egyptian bondage, before she sends her feet all the way to the foot of Vesuvius (a hot spot, I fear) to ameliorate the condition of strangers. Will England do this? No. Hence the people should strive to redeem themselves. Now is the time for the Priests to rally the people—now is the time for the people to help themselves—now is the time for every honest man, every lover of his kind to join the League, as the best, the only means of redeeming his country. The League has justice, charity, and religion inscribed on its banners. Its only object is to promote social order, to protect the weak, to stop crime, to establish justice between man and man, in fine, to remedy the abnormal state of Ireland."

"The more I reflect upon the importance of the sacred cause, the stronger I am confirmed in the conviction that every Priest having the welfare of the country at heart should exercise legally and peacefully his patriotic energy, and influence to procure an equitable settlement of the present state of the law of landlord and tenant, and obtain through the legislature some legal protection and security for its meritorious and industrious class of her Majesty's inoffensive and loyal subjects, the tenant farmers of Ireland, instead of the heavy discouragement to the industry, and the check to the prosperity of the nation; a law would give them security for their property, and encouragement for their industry."

At the Court Sessions, October 18, were heard some appeals which had been lodged from convictions pronounced by the Magistrates against several parties engaged in a riot, which took place in the town of Tralee on the 15th of August last, and which elicited from the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Catholic Bishop of Kerry, the expression of opinion that proper means had not been resorted to by those invested with authority to preserve the public peace, and protect the people of Tralee from outrages similar to those which occurred upon the occasion. The offence described in the conviction was "for aiding and assisting several others in assaulting one Maurice Scanlan, on the 15th August, in the town of Tralee, and for committing a breach of the peace. Evidence was gone into in the several cases; seven in number, in all of which the evidence was either insufficient, or the parties were not properly identified, or the offence proved was different from that in the conviction. The scene was truly ridiculous, no evidence being at all produced to prove the particular offence described in the conviction, whilst, in each case was dismissed on the merits, the poor fellow charged seemed much at a loss to discover what providential interference he could attribute to his safe deliverance. The convictions were all reversed on the merits to the agreeable disappointment of the rioters, and the evident chagrin of the convicting magistrates, whose incompetency to punish the violators of the public peace, has been so signally and so ludicrously manifested in the denouement of the self-laudatory drama in which they have recently been engaged.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE.—We have learned that Viscount Mountnorris has commenced a canvass to fill the second vacancy.—Sligo Chronicle.

The High Sheriff of Galway presided at a meeting in Galway at which nearly all the landed proprietors were present when resolutions were adopted to guarantee by the County 25,000 a mile to construct a railway from Athenry to Tuam—from Tuam to Castlebar—and from Ballinasloe to Loughrea, Gort, and Ennis.

A serious misunderstanding now exists among the Protestant congregation of Down in Ireland, in consequence of the cathedral church containing a window of pictured glass. The window has been frequently broken, and the opinion is that the obnoxious figure will have to be removed.

IRISH POOR LAWS IN ENGLAND.—The Globe states that the 10,000 Irish people landed in Holyhead this year for the harvest and "hopping" are returned home again. This we hear is absolutely false, as 10,000 have collected into the small towns and London, where they are starving.—Limerick Chronicle.

THE TIPPERARY BANK AND THE ENGLISH SHAREHOLDERS.—It is announced that the English shareholders, whose appeal from the judgment of the Master of the Rolls is still undecided, have offered a sum of £10,000 to free themselves from all further liabilities, and thus put an end to litigation as far as their case is concerned. The proposition is said to be favorably entertained by the official manager, and the negotiations for a final settlement and wind-up of the affairs of the bank are believed to be rapidly progressing.—Times.

The search for coal, in the immediate neighborhood of Carrickfergus, is proceeding vigorously. The shaft has now been sunk to the depth of six hundred feet, and the engine and hands are at work both day and night. Till this time, not the slightest indication of the valuable mineral sought to be obtained has been discovered. The miners have passed through about sixty feet of coarse sandstone, with thin layers of gypsum, and latterly, they have been boring through about fourteen feet of rock, which bears a slight resemblance to the scales of the leading coal measure of England, though its mineral characteristics do not differ materially from some of the grey lias or blue marls of Collin Glen, and its neighborhood. Nothing in the shape of a fossil has yet been observed to mark the strata of the district, and no accurate conclusion can, therefore, be come to as to the success of future operations.

MINISTERS' MONEY.—The Cork Corporation.—The government appears determined on testing the endurance of the people by an endeavor to force the exaction of this iniquitous impost, notwithstanding the vehement protestations of the corporations to which the gathering in of the black mail has been delegated by act of parliament. A special meeting of the Cork Corporation was held on Monday, when the following letter was read from Mr. Kemmis, the Crown Solicitor:—

"45, Kildare street, Dublin, 23rd Oct. 1856.

"Sir—I beg to intimate to you, for the information of the Town Council of the Borough of Cork, that it having been made appear to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, that three of the half-yearly instalments for Ministers' money, under the statute 17 Vic., chap. 11, had become due, and payable out of the several parishes within the borough of Cork, and that no portion thereof having been raised or paid, the several sums thus become crown debts. That His Excellency had in consequence been called on to make, and had made, an order in pursuance of section of the statute, that the demand should be recovered and paid over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and I have received directions to institute proceedings for the recovery of the instalments due against the Corporation of Cork, and shall be obliged to exhibit an information against the corporation in the first day of ensuuing term, unless the demand shall be complied with in the interval. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant."

"Wm. Kemmis, Crown Solicitor
Alexander M'Marthy, Esq., Town Clerk of the Borough of Cork."

Mr. Fagan, M.P., who took an active part in the parliamentary discussion of the question, and many of the members of the Town Council, were present, when the above message from the Crown Solicitor was read by the Town Clerk. Several strong expressions were used against the perseverance of government in relation to an odious and detestable tax which should have been wholly abolished years ago, and of which the act of Charles II., under which it was initiated, and which confined its collection to "walled towns," never contemplated the extension to the limits so widely enlarged by the statute enacted in the seventeenth year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. A sum of three thousand odd pounds is assessed on Cork, and Mr. Fagan moved, and Mr. Sugrue seconded, a resolution to the effect:—

"That, having found the impossibility of collecting Ministers' money, in consequence of the refusal of Mr. Griffiths, to amend his valuation of the borough, and it appearing to the council that there is a just and legal defence at law to the demand now made for the collection of the arrears of Ministers' money, resolved, that our law agent be instructed to take the most effective steps that may be best advised, to oppose the demand of the government, either in the Court of Exchequer or in the Court of Chancery." This resolution was adopted by a majority of 22 to 31. Some of the members thought that law would make the matter worse. The law agent said there was no defence to the threatened proceedings of the government except in Chancery! To this there was no objection on the part of the majority. We thus have the Whigs enacting those accursed harassing oppressive litigations which went hand-in-hand in this system, under the auspices of the same party in 1832, 33, 34, and dragging from a recreant people the means of supporting a Church Establishment already overlaid with the spoils plundered from those whom it now compels, through the instrumentality of a Liberal-professing government, to seek protection by the expensive and tedious process of the Court of Chancery.—Limerick Reporter.