sinks, cesspools, and drains, and of the abominations of the river Thames, they will subdue their wonder, and say, in a contemptuous tone, " Why at that time they hadn't even got rid of the Es-

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

tablished Church."

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. They will not stop here, for the same conditions that brought them thus far on the wrong road will carry them still further, and before long we shall have them insisting upon secular education. People may talk for ever about forms of government, but there is no human government which may not become despotic, if its administrators are deficient in common sense. Parliamentary institutions are no safeguards of personal liberties any more than absolute monarchy, if the representatives of the people have theories of their own which they prefer to the opinions of others, and force them into practice contrary to the very primary notions of equal law.

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 sutelage. over their own families. If they like a secular education they can have it of course; but, as a matter of fact, these gentlemen do not wish to see their own children like themselves. The tyranny is therefore complete; the law falls hezvily on the poor, upon those who cannot withdraw themselves from its grasp, and their persocial liberty is infringed in the most important matters, in questions touching their individual conscience. All this is quietly done in a constitutional country, in the name of liberty and progress, and nobody thinks it worth his while to say a word for the defenceless poor, whose children are about to be violently educated for tick-

We do not think that this view of the question will make any impression on the partisans of this 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. Government can but direct education, the Vice-President of the Committee of Council cannot give lectures or keep school himself. He elways preached, and Immaculate Mary, in celebratmust do his work by deputy. It is the deputy of the vice-president that is most interested in the question. The schoolmasters throughout the country will be the agents of the State and the channels of knowledge. It is worth their while to consider beforehand what their position will be. Let them look at what passes in a constitutional kingdom, where there is liberty of conscience, and where every man may ruin his soul in any way he likes, without incurring any rebuke from

the civil authorities of the country.
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. It teaches even the Catechism to children, and leads them on to the abstruse mysteries of chemistry and law. The State—that is, the civil power—appoints all the teachers and professors, and the people pay. And this is the latest instruction given by the Government to its professors:-

"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 religious practised in Belgium....."

Further still: the professors will "not be allowed to publish—as other citizens are allowed -the results of their investigations even on subjects not comprised within the course of their teaching, if such publishing should be grating to

the public conscience." 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. If he be an unbelieving professor he is in the same difficulty, for he must abstain from saying anything that is in opposition with any positive system of religion. The Ministerial theory is very well on paper, but how is the professor of the law of nations or of nature to abstain from trenching upon some religion or other? He cannot move a step. He may present himself in the lecture-room, but before he has completed balf a dozen sentences, he will have offended some conscience or other, and denied the essential principles of some sect; but

mitted. It is announced in the Time which men wind give up principles, without consistion, seems to think that such a state of things is it innert in only inner the consistion of the consisting of the consisting of the consisting of the consistency of the consisting of the consistency of the consi tion-of the indestructible nature of London tised by dullness, and paid for liberally by the taxes wrung from the poor, who are, by their poverty, shut out from its advantages.

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 iof Our Blessed Lord, the existence of Heaven and Hell. They tell us that our souls, when they leave our bodies, go into other bodies, and that they have been in other bodies before they animated those in which they are to-day. This has been the public instruction in one of the State Universities; but for the future the professors are to say nothing which shall grate upon the feelings, or hurt the consciences of Christians, Protestants, and Jews. The necessary result must be silence. How can men with such principles teach anything connected with the business of life without coming into contact with the principles of some of their hearers? If they abstain, they will not be the less propagators of evil opinions, for their silence will not be without meaning, and the absence of all reference to principles will be nothing less than the teaching of unbelief. This is and must be the end of all education undertaken by the State when it has no religion, or when it is bound to respect the differing religions on the subject.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

FATER PETCHESINE'S ILLNESS .- The readers of the Tablet, and the Catholics of these kingdoms generally, will regret to learn the serious indispo-sition of the Rev. Vladimir Petcherine, the muchbeloved and admired Redemptorist Missionery. He has been confined to bed for the last five days, at the residence of the Venerable Archdeacon Barden, P.P. Tintern, New Ross, where the Fathers of his Order have just concluded a most laborious and successful mission. His disease is pronounced by the physician in attendance, Dr. Rossiter, of New Ross, to be malignant typhus fever, of which no one can yet foresec the termination. He felt ili on Thursday and Friday, but would scarcely acknowledge it to his Rev. brethren, and on the latter evening, being that of the dedication of the parish to the Blessed Virgin, he preached to a congregation of eight or nine thousand persons, with an eloquence, fervour, and unction worthy of his illustrious founder, the author of "The Glories of Mary." The effort was too much for him. Next moring he was in fever. Yet he was rushing to his overcrowded confessional, with his usual ardour, when the orders of his Superior confined him to his room. The fever is increasing every hour since then. The readers of the Table!, lay and Clerical, will not grudge a prayer for his recovery, and the latter will feel pleasure in recommending him to the prayers of the poor, whom he loved so much and labored for so unselfishly, day and night, for the last twelve years. May Jesus Crucified, whom he

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 Listowel. Within two years the mountains of Kerry have thrice echoed the call of St. Dominic's sons. Trales. Cahirciveen, and Listowel, have seen them toil, as only the Church of Christ can toil, to bring back souls to her Divine Spouse. And great and glorious has been the harvest reaped. We have not to look far back for many bright examples of freland's undying faith and piety on such occasions, and, therefore, it would be only repeating an oft-told tale to describe the heroic self-sacrifice of the missionaries and the devotion of the people in Listowel, for neither have failed to tread the same bright path. In another weeke the Mission will be brought to a close. - Freeman.

THE JESUIT FATHERS IN ENNISTYMON-OPENING OF THE MISSION.—OCTOBER 27, 1856.—The mission of the Jesuit Fathers opened here yesterday with High Mass, Sermon, and Benediction. From an early hour the country round about appeared to be astir, swallowed up, as it were within the strong vortex of religious enthusiasm, while the crowds might be seen flocking into town from all quarters, to see and hear those holy missionaries. The day, too was beautifully fine, giv ing an increased stimulus to the enthusiastic feelings of the people, while the sun shone out gloriously in summer brilliancy and intensity. For two hours before last Mass the multitudes kept streaming without intermission into the house of God, until every available space, every spot. Where one could stand was filled to suffocation. Twes truly a monster gathering, reminding one of the anxious multitudes following the Redeemer to be comforted by him to get enamoured of the glad tidings of salvation, such as the world never heard before and to be fed with the words of life which fell from his lips. Altogether it was cheering to see such vest masses come together at the call of religion, after years of famine, of extermination, after the ravages, of the clearance system and crow-bar brigade had done their best, leaving traces of desolution over the fair field of Clere-burning of hamlets, throwing down of villages, and smoking ruins—not unlike the desolating march of an invading army, No; from the Alma to Inkermann the march of the allies, in the very face of the enemy, left not such a dismal track-not such havoc was witnessed in the bloody track of war as the laws and their sanction perpetrated in unfortunate Erin during the famine and since. In spite of all these desciating exhibitions, it was matter for congratulation to behold the religious fervor of the countless numbers flocking into the chapel-that ferver which in the ages of faith immortalized our country—which occasionally kindles into the living spark of undring devotion as of old, and cannot be extinguished in the hearts of our people. Poverty is a demoralising agent —proselytism is like a cancer, creeping over the land, debauching some stray one from the ancient faith and alluring them by bribes, into the meshes of imbelief and heresy. Landlordism with its oppressiveness, more likely those of the Catholic Church. There and despotic sway enabled to work its wentonness is no such thing as a colorless or tasteless instruction the form of; law, tie, driving the people; in many tion. Human language cannot steer between yes melanicholy instances, to madness and despair, huntand no; it either blesses or curses, and there is ing them like beasts of prey from their own loved no middle course without contradiction. Men blb climes: Every day and moment in the day may give up property; for the sake of peace; and there is some heartburning some scalded tears let

of Wexford, is confirmed. Mr. Cliffe has been alway remarkable as a most excellent landlord, and for the practice of all the moral virtues. In a letter from Mr. Clime to John Kirmen, Esq., J.P., published in the Westone Hespendent, that gentleman says, in allusion to the rumodi, "I'do not besitate to announce to you, officially, that the report is a correct one, and add, moreover, that since the reception of my son and myself two other members of my family have been received into the Catholic Churchfeid another portion of us hope to embrace the same faith in a few days." The Independent offers its congratulations to Mr. Cliffe, on his having had the grace and fortitude to obey the dictates; of his conscience in embracing the tenets of the true faith, and on the happiness it must afford him to see the inheritor not only of his. princely fortune, but also of his virtues, with other members of his amiable family, imitate the noble example he had given them.

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 alleges 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 Curates, the Rev. Messrs. Fennelly and O'Connor. The Rev. Edward F. Rembaut does not deny the accuracy of our Correspondent's statement; on the contrary he admits it; but he seeks to qualify its effect by alleging that one of the converts in particular is a woman who moves in an humble sphere, though she beers a genteel name, and that the effect, consequently, cannot be so very triumphant, as the paragraph in which the announcement was made, would induce the reader to suppose it to be. We are aware that the Rev. Edward F. Rombaut is a Clergyman of the aristocratic creed-that he is a minister of the Law Church—that that Church is not remarkable for its devotion to the interests of the poor-that that Church could not have the sympathies of the poor, because it spoliated their patrimony and gorges itself on their plunder-and now participates in the Rent Charge, which must be paid prior to any other claim on the property from which it is exacted. We are aware that Christian humility and that Church are antagonistic in all things; and it does not surprise us, with all due respect for the Rev. Edward F. Rem-baut that he should endeavor to make light of conversions which are not in the higher or the more refined walks of society. But we are at issue with him on that point; conversions among the lowly are as acceptable in the eye of the Catholic Church as those among the most aristocratic; and for many reasons they are more difficult. But conversions among the powerful and wealthy and educated of the Anglican Establishment are of daily occurrence, and we cannot understand, except for the reasons we have already advanced, why the Rev. Edward F. Rembaut should enter the lists not against the allegation of our Correspondent as to the fact that conversions have taken place, but simply because the conversions are not from among persons with large estates and with pretensions presentable in the drawing-room and saloons of the high aristocracy. We should allow the Rev. Edward F. Rembaut to speak for himself in our columns only that his letter does not become the spirit by which a Gospeller should be actuated, and that it sneers at the poor in the person of one of that class who have embraced the ancient faith of Templemore.—Tipperary Vindicator.

ATTEMPTED PROSELYTISM IN CORK.—In our pro-found 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., meeting of which, as we see by a report in the Daily Express of Saturday, was held on some recent occasion. Where this meeting was held or who were the individuals who attended it, the report is prudently silent. But it states that at the meeting the secretary above named read a correspondence, consisting of a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant against Sir William Hackett, and Messrs. Murphy and Donegan, on account of the part taken by them in the late Biblical case, as casting "an unjustifiable censure upon the Missionary Clergy and other agents of the Irish Church Mission Society, whose objects are in full accordance with British law, and as inconsistent with the principles of a free Protestant constitution.". We need not give at length the rubbish called "the me-morial," being merely the usual ranting stuff. But the Cork Protestant Association, with their honorary secretary, have been effectually squelched by his Excellency's reply, which is as follows:-

" Dublin Castle, Oct. 14th 1856. "Sir-lam 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 magistrates at Cork on the 13th ult. and with reference hereto 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.—I am, Sir your obedient THOMAS A. LARCOM.

"R. B. Tooker, Esq., Mardyke, Cork."

MAGISTERIAL PREVENTION OF STREET-PREACHING IN Ballina.—On Monday last an application was made by two ministers, one of them a general missionary o two magistrates-Protestants-one living in and the other near this town, for the protection of the constabulary, whilst they should address the country people on the street, it being the market day. After consultation, we understand those magistrates came to the determination of not allowing any protection to be extended, forgetting a late legal decision pronounced it legal to do so. A similar application, if we be correctly informed, was made to the officer of constabulary, but his answer! was somewhat of the same character. It was consequently not found expedient to hold an open air service on that day.-Connaught Watchman.

The Catholic church at Lanark, which is being built by Robert Monteith, Esq., of Carstairs, is progressing rapidly under the superintendence of Mr. M'Morn. 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 calcu- for the benefit of all, not the select few and of the they are respected for their disinterestedness; but fall, some notice to quit-served, some bailiff with an lated to be about £8,000.

A requisition is in course of signature calling a Reyensal of the Deviences.—At the meeting of the Queen's, King's and Kildare counties. Trace Queen's, Cocober 18, were heard to adopt measures in support of Mr. Miell's motion some appears which had been lodged from convictor of the Manual Company of the Man 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 band 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, Afchbishop 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."

Inish Tanahi Langua. At the weekly meeting of this body the Secretary read letters from Mr. Brady, M.P., and others, approving of the project for holding a general meeting of the friends of the League. Letters were also read from Catholic Priests,—one of which ran thus:—" A general meeting is most desirsurefin attending if other circumstances would permit. I would sacrifice everything, even life itself, for some abatement of the terrible sufferings of the tenant from landlord oppression, which is becoming more intolerable each succeeding day."

Another wrote from Castlejordan, Meath :—" Every day's experience convinces me of the necessity of having the relations between the landlord and tenant placed on a satisfactory basis. There can be no hope for Ireland till this vital question is settled, a question on which the spiritual as well as the temporal happiness of the people so much depends. The work of extermination is still going on, the strength of the nation diminishing, and gloom and desolation spreading far and wide; the country is drifting on to destruction, and if the landlords be allowed to pursue their earger of spoilstion much longer it will soon he reduced to a perfect desert, where nothing will reign. but horror and desolation.

"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 reign of terror will continue-therod of extermination will be in constant requisition, unless the farmers and all the friends of tenant-right unite together, take a safe and determined position, and maintain it till justice be done

"The traveller, in passing through the country, can see everywhere 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 Obristians under the Saracens. Moors, and Turks, but these sufferings were no thing 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.

"There; is no nation under the sun where such inhuman cruelties are practised on the people as are practised on the unfortunate farmers of Ireland. Not in the slave states of America-not in any part of Russia—not in Tartary—nor under the despotic sway of the mandarins of China, are the people exposed to endure such sufferings as the people of Ireland are exposed to endure, and all this under the sanction of British law—under what is called by some 'our glo-rious constitution.' They are, as far as the law is concerned, as much at the mercy of the landlord as the Russian serf is at the mercy of his feudal lord—as the American slave is at the mercy of his ruthless keeper .: Is it not preposterous and revolting to human nature to see this honest, industrious, virtuous class of men, on whom all depend so much for sup-port, exposed to such barbarous treatment, and often reduced to the lowest cbb of misery and degradation; their hopes blasted, their industry paralysed, and their spirit and energies broken under the chilling in-

fluence of landlordism.
"What scene can be more heartrending than to behold four or five bailiffs, the sheriff and the landlord protected by a large force of peelers, surrounding the poor man's house, breaking in the door, pitching out the little furniture, and then chasing away the poor terror stricken inhabitants to herd with the beasts of abitants to herd v the field and sleep under the winds and snows of heaven? In what country of Europe, Asia, Africa, or America are there such barbarous deeds committed? In what country of Europe, or any other quarter of the globe, does the government send an armed force to protect one man while he is exterminating his fellow-creatures—while he is hunting them from the land which God made for their support-while he is flinging them out on the road like stones, or weeds, or noxious vermin? These poor victims may die of cold and hunger as far as the landlord is concerned; he is not accountable for them in this world.

"The Neapolitan question is now attracting the eyes of all Europe. Are the Neapolitans, about whom there is so much noise and fulsome clamour, for 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-into the seainto the greve? Not at all; these cruelties are confined to Ireland... So much for the refinement, pivilisation, prosperity, and happiness which reigns in Ireland under Britain's boasted constitution-so much for the protection which she affords her most useful and loyal subjects.

"As charity begins at home, England should first reform the Irish code, and liberate the people from worse than Egyptien boudage, before she sends her fleet all the way to the foot of Vesuvius (a hot spot, (fear) to ameliorate the condition of strangers. Will England do this? No. Hence the people should strive to redeem themselves. Now is the sime for the Priests to relly 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."-This letter was signed by the Rev. Laurence M'Keon, C.C.

The Priest of Cashel, county Longford, wrote-The more I reflect upon the importance of the sacred cause, the stronger L am confirmed in the conviction that every. Priest having the welfare of the country at heart should exercise legally and peacefully his patriotism, 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 that 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 system of wholesale evictions without cause or necessity, which is about to be attempted in some parts of Ireland, and in my own parish here at present, is oppressive litigation which went hand in hand in the wholly inconsistent with the best interests of society? and ought to be deprecated by every honest man in the country... It is all very well to speak of the sa-cred rights of property, but were there no rights of humanity, or rights of life? If we go back to first principles no man will dare deny that property was

tions pronounced by the Magistrates against several parties eigaged in a riot, which took place in the stown of Tralee on the 15th of August last, and which Bishop of Kerry, the expression of opinion that pro-per means had not been resorted to by those invested with authority to preserve the public peace, and protect the people of Trales from our rayes 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 Tralce, 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 particu-lar offence described in the conviction, whilst, as each case was dismissed on the merits, the poor felable at this time, and although I live at a distance of low charged seemed much at a less to discover to 200 biles from the council rooms, I would feel a plea- what providential interference he could attribute him what providential interference he could attribute 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 vic-lators of the public peace, has been so signally and so ludicrously manifested in the denouncement of the self-laudatory drama in which they have recently been engaged.

REPRESENTATIVE PERRACE. We have learned that liscount 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 £6,000 a mile to construct a railway from Athenry to Tuam-from Tuam to Castleber 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.

Inish Poon 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 SHARE-HOLDERS.—It is announced that the English shareholders, whose appeal from the judgement 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

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 CORE 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 "ehement 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 intimete 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 balf-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 to 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 ensuing term, unless the demand shall be complied with in the interval - I remain, Sir, your obedient

servant, WM. KEMMIS, Crown Solicitor "Alexander M'Marthy, Esc., 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 missive 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 and odd pounds is assessed on Cork! Mr. Fagen 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 smend 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 3! 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 re-enacting those scenes of harassing. tithe system, under the adspices of the same party in 1832, 233, 234, and dragging from a recusant people the means of supporting a Church Establishment already overladen 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 (Signed) it is "JAMES SMITH, P.P. Chancery.—Limerick Reporter and all of class