

with a whole brigade are quartered through the country. Do they hope to convert the nation? We can hardly believe they do. They, indeed, convert the nation! How can they so easily forget the experience of the past? Do they think that the people will now, for a pot of soup or a rag to clothe themselves, sell their faith, which the combined force and art of the British Government, during nearly three centuries, could not force them to abandon! Then it seemed impossible that the new light should not shine upon them for every other light was shut out. It was a crime to teach and it was a crime to learn; did a person seek an education in foreign parts, it was a crime for him to return home. The parson to give force to his argument was generally clothed with the office of Magistrate, and armed with the power of the word and the sword. A code of persecution, enlarged and corrected year after year, until it was reduced to geometrical exactness and rendered as perfect as any code could be, was placed in his hands, and the people were, without protection, at his mercy—there seemed to be no avenue of escape. Still they held on to their old faith. The people that withstood such a trial, can they yield to a parcel of street brawlers.

Unless the excess of their zeal has blinded the minds of the ministers of the Establishment, they must know that this crusade will terminate to its loss. It was begotten by law; it was fostered and raised up by law; it was forced on the country by law; the law is the ground on which it stands, and the pillar which supports it. The day, therefore, on which the first statute of these laws, by which it is fenced in, was erased, its doom was sealed. It must fall: it may be sooner, it may be later; but fall it must. The Parliament is not as careful of it as it used to be. The quieter men keep themselves in a tottering house, the longer it will hold up. Agitation will only hasten its destruction. And, though this has our hearty good wishes, we are astonished at their blindness that they do not perceive it themselves. They at least ought to be satisfied with things as they are. They enjoy the fat of the land.—Their flocks are few and far between; they can therefore spend their time pleasantly, taking care of their wives, procuring livings for their sons, and husbands for their daughters. Or, if they have a taste for the chase, they may become, like Nimrod of old, mighty hunters before the Lord. They have, indeed, happy times; but they are not envied. No one thinks of molesting them in the least. On the contrary they are often highly respected. Being men of education and influence, they are often of considerable advantage to the district in which they reside. It is their interest to remain quiet; and many of them understand it, and allow the people to go their own way in peace.

But if they cannot contain themselves; if they must at this time make another strong effort to propagate the light of the Reformation, why not keep the holy or unholy work to themselves? Has the spirit of bigotry died out in its greatest stronghold, Old Trinity? Can it not send forth champions enough to fight its own battles? Or, is the cause so odious that even few of them are willing to take openly a prominent part, and that they must search through Scotland and Wales, and the back lanes of Dublin and Belfast for suitable instruments to be used under their direction? That cause must be low indeed which the alumni of Trinity shrink from openly taking up. And, in truth, the office of an Irish Bibleman is of the lowest and most revolting nature. The person fitted for it can have little of the milk of human kindness about him. His mission is "to tear up and to pull down, to waste and to destroy." With dogmas or forms of sound words he has no concern: his is a work of destruction. Learning, education, whatever tends to refine the minds or soften the heart, would be utter disqualifications; he must be as ready to raise a fight as sing a psalm. Wherever famine rages most deadly, there he must be like a bird of prey, with cadaverous aspect, seeking whom he may destroy. He enters the hut of the peasant, not like the good Samaritan, to bind up his wounds, but to render his pang keener by attempting to rob him of the very balm which could soothe his affliction. He holds food and raiment in one hand and with the other holds out to him the cross, and tells him only trample on that and he shall live! Do they think that those whom they thus force to abandon their faith can be sincere? Is this the sort of converts they are so anxious for? They cannot but know that they will put up with them only during the winter, and when the storm will have passed by and by the season of plenty returned, that they will desert them again. The few that have been so unfortunate as to fall under the temptation, are they not already flying from them? When we read of the agony of conscience which these poor creatures suffer; the shame they undergo in coming before their acquaintances and publicly asking pardon for the scandal they had given, we are horrified. Verily the authors of their misery will receive their reward.

These Biblemen, and they who sent them, well know that they are safe only through the forbearance of the Catholic priesthood. Did the Clergy make even an indirect appeal from the altar to the passions of the people, not one of these street brawlers could show his face in public. Even questions of controversy are seldom discussed, at least in the Southern parts, though there is a discourse every Sunday. The doctrines of revelation, the morality of the Gospel, the precepts of the Church afford the priest abundant themes for instruction. There is no occasion for controversy where all are of one mind and faith, and have attained to a knowledge of the truth. But if the country is to be run over by these fanatics, can they be expected to stand with folded arms, and tamely hear themselves vilified? Will they suffer the people under their charge to be harassed? They will be faithless to their duty if they do so. Can

they not deal back the blow with tenfold severity? The Irish are of excitable temperament, and not very averse to theological controversy. When the Catholic priesthood will exhibit to them the injustice of the Establishment, the misery it has entailed on the country; when they will set before them the endless contradictions of Protestantism; when they will repeat to them the names of the various sects it has produced—names as strange to them as if they were calling the muster roll of the rebel host below,—will they not produce a powerful impression on the people. For them, therefore, we have no alarm or apprehension. There never yet was any unusual excitement that has not resulted to the advantage of the Catholic Church and the loss of the Establishment. The wisest course for its friend would be to remain quiet; or, if they need an outlet for their zeal, let them contribute money and send bibles and missionaries to China or Timbuctoo, where they can do themselves no injury. The Establishment has always suffered more from the blind zeal of its friends than from its greatest enemies.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE DIOCESE OF DROMORE.—We have learned that one of the most honored and revered members of the Irish Prelacy, the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, Lord Bishop of Dromore, has, by reason of his declining health and continued bodily infirmity, thought fit to apply to the Holy See to be relieved from the active duties of his sacred office. But the Holy Father, under the advice of the Sacred Congregation, to whom the request was submitted, declined in the most affectionate manner to receive Dr. Blake's resignation of his bishopric, but assented to the election and appointment of a Coadjutor, who, in the impaired state of his Lordship's health, might officiate on his behalf, and discharge the ordinary Prelatic functions in the diocese. The intimation of this decision of the court of Rome having been received by the Archbishop, it is intended to hold an election for the Coadjutor-Bishop of the diocese in the Cathedral Church of Newry, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at which all the Bishops of the province will be assembled.

A meeting of the Parish Priests of the diocese took place on Wednesday in Killybegs for the purpose of electing a Coadjutor Bishop, rendered necessary, it would appear, by the advanced age of the much respected prelate who, for the last thirty years, has filled the office of Bishop of Kerry—the Rt. Rev. Dr. Egan. The proceedings of the day were, we understand, inaugurated by a High Mass in the chapel. The clergy then assembled at the palace, where they remained in conclave for a great portion of the day, under the presidency of their Diocesan. The proceedings, being, of course, private, we can only announce the result of the scrutiny.—The Very Rev. John O'Sullivan, V.G. and P.P., Kenmare, Dignissimus; the Very Rev. David Moriarty, President of Drumcondra College, Dignior; The Very Rev. John G. McEnery, V.G. and P.P., Tralee, Dignissimus. The following is from a Kenmare correspondent:—"We were delighted beyond measure when we heard of Father John's success. On Wednesday evening, every house in town was illuminated. The town and surrounding country was beautifully lit up with bonfires. We even had fireworks on a small scale."—*Tralee Chronicle*.

Workers are now busily employed in completing the Catholic cathedral at Killybegs. It is contemplated that it will be finished in ten months.—*Id.*

The Rev. Fathers Rinolfi and Vilas, of the Order of Charity, opened a mission in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Drogheda, on Sunday, consisting of a series of sermons and instructions on the moral and eternal truths. The opening lecture was delivered by Father Rinolfi.—*Ulsterman*.

CONSECRATION OF BALLINDERRY CATHOLIC CHURCH.—This sacred edifice was consecrated on Sunday, when an eloquent and morning discourse was preached by the Rev. Dr. McMullan, of Ardglass, and over £120 were collected to defray the debt due on the work.—*Id.*

CONVERSION.—Mr. Matthew Hayes, of Loughcaldra, in the parish of Anna East and county Cavan, was lately received into the bosom of the Catholic Church in the chapel of Killybegs by the Rev. William McAuley, Catholic Rector of Anna East.—*Anglo Celt*.

PRELATES FOR THE EMIGRANTS.—The Rev. Dr. O'Brien preached on Sunday, in Marlborough-street Cathedral, a sermon on the necessity of sending Priests to the Irish abroad—and such a sermon as only the highest genius and strongest fervor could produce. As the orator portrayed the history and sufferings of the Irish Church, her glorious triumph, and the grand mission lying in prospect before her, the congregation could scarcely restrain their emotion. He concluded by exhorting them to aid the pious youths who are ready and willing to devote themselves to the great work, but who cannot go forth for want of means. There was no collection, but any of the Clergy will receive contributions of the faithful to the Irish mission.

MAYNOOTH COMMISSION.—The Queen has appointed Sir John Young, Bart., a visitor of Maynooth College, in the room of Sir W. Somerville, Bart., resigned.

LORD ST. GERMAN'S AND THE BALLINASLOE NUNS.—The Earl and Countess of St. German's, having visited a Bazaar held by the "Sisters of Mercy" at Ballinasloe, the wrath of the conventicle is kindled. A Rev. Mr. Walker, thus gives vent to his wounded feelings in a letter to his Lordship, who is reported to have read it unmoved, and without any visible signs of compunction:—"Your Excellency appears among us not as a private individual, but as a representative of a Protestant constitution, which affirms that the system of Rome is idolatrous and damnable. To that declaration I subscribed at my ordination vow, pledging myself that with all readiness of mind (the Lord being my helper) I would banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word. Your Excellency has appeared on the present occasion to strengthen and help to take root the institution above-mentioned, the members of which are the sworn and acknowledged agents of the Church of Rome by their profession and calling, set apart to forward its baneful and wicked teaching, and to subvert the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ as contained in the Word of God. Your patronage, in fact, (though it might appear considerable on the ground of Christ) will supply the means of resistance to what you profess to believe as the truth, while the concession (intended, no

doubt, for good) cannot conciliate that which all history and experience prove to be impossible (from its nature and principles) to be conciliated, which, too, only affords stronger ground for the adversaries of all civil and religious liberty to advance towards the condition of things which we witness in the present day in the States of Tuscany, where enormities have been perpetrated which have roused even the most apathetic to protest and declare against."

LISBURN ELECTION.—The election is decided. Mr. Jonathan Joseph Richardson was proposed by Captain Bolton, and seconded by Mr. Miller; and Mr. Birney was proposed, amid great interruption, by Mr. Lucas Waring, and seconded by Mr. Beattie, and there being no other candidate, and the show of hands being decided in favor of Mr. Richardson, a poll was demanded for Mr. Birney, to take place on Monday, and the proceedings terminated. The *Belfast Mercury* states that Mr. J. J. Richardson has been returned without opposition, Mr. Birney having resigned.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—In a fiscal point of view the past week has not been as satisfactory as could be desired. The attendance upon two or three days was very meagre, sinking upon one occasion to little more than 5,000.

THE LATE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The effects of the *Celtic Ecodus*, and the subsequent invasion of foreigners upon the soil of the warm-hearted Irishman, were strikingly displayed on the occasion of this terrible disaster. The *Evening Mail* says:—"We have heard from unquestionable authority that many thefts were attempted and some committed on the luggage and personal effects of the killed and wounded passengers during the very first moments of confusion that succeeded the accident. Worse even than this, we have been informed that assistance in the removal of the sufferers was refused until stipulations for payment were entered into!" This melancholy change in the character of the population of Ireland, is fully accounted for by the *Ulsterman*:—"Foreigners are rebuilding our deserted homes; our enemies for ages, even those who have made us what we are, are crowding in likewise, to fatten on our substance. A base compound of Scotch and English adventurism is mingling fast with the pure old Celtic race, corrupting and poisoning, like the most deadly barm, that same spirit of Irish nationality, which has been so long the boast and the glory of our fathers and ourselves." Lieutenant Tyler, Royal Engineers, who has been directed by the Board of Trade to inquire and report in relation to the calamitous accident on the Great South and Western Railway, arrived in town on Tuesday for that purpose. Shortly after his arrival he proceeded to the terminus at the King's-bridge, and minutely examined the engine and the carriage belonging to the ill-fated train. He subsequently went by special train, accompanied by Mr. Pennefather and Mr. Kane, two of the directors, and Mr. Miller, the engineer, to visit the scene of the disaster, and continue his examination and inquiries there. He will also attend the proceedings at the inquest to be continued at Naas, and that which is to be held at Steven's Hospital, in order to learn all the circumstances connected with this sad and deplorable accident. On inquiry at Steven's Hospital on Tuesday we were informed that the four patients lying there were progressing very favorably. Two of them, Dr. Stokes's servant and Miss Coffey, are considered out of danger. Miss Pack and Miss Farrell are still, however, in a very precarious state. Surgeon Adams also reports that Mrs. Blacker, who is lying at Straffan station, is progressing most satisfactorily.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An occurrence of a very melancholy character took place on Wednesday upon the line of the Killybegs Junction Railway. An elderly woman named Regan, who owns a farm in the neighborhood of Mill street, through which the Killybegs Junction Railway passes, was going from one side of her farm to the other by a passage to which she has a right. She had at the time a quantity of turnips on her head and was stooped, and had her cloak drawn over her head. Just at that moment the train which had left Killybegs for Cork came on at full speed, and the unfortunate woman, who did not hear it approach in time to get out of the way, was knocked down by the engine, the train passed over her body and she was of course crushed to death. The son of the deceased, we understand, affirms that the cautioning whistle which should be used on approaching a place where a right of way across the rails existed was not sounded, while the engine-driver, on the other hand, asserts that the usual signal was given. An inquest was to have been held this day, on the body by Mr. Jones, of Mallow, coroner for the district.—*Cork Examiner*.

Two boys, named Coffey and Donegan, were convicted before the Recorder on Wednesday, of having stolen a purse containing 15s, from a lady, named Maxwell, at the Exhibition. In sentencing Coffey to four years' penal servitude and Donegan to three months' hard labor, the Recorder said that it was a pleasant circumstance to reflect upon, that notwithstanding the multitude of persons who have visited the Great Exhibition since the period of its opening in May last, this was the first offence which had been proved to be committed within the walls of that building.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.—We can assert, on good authority, that the holding of a special commission in Monaghan has not met with the sanction of the government.—*Northern Standard*.

THE KELLY PROPERTY CASE.—On the 7th ult., Dr. Kelly gave judgment in the case of the charge against Sarah Kelly and Christopher William Campion, for having entered into an unlawful conspiracy with one John Robert Malone to defeat the course of justice by procuring the destruction of certain letters, in issue in a cause pending in the Prerogative Court, where Sarah Kelly was promotor, and Elizabeth Thewles, otherwise Dease, was impugnant, being the originals of the documents known in said court as exhibits A, B, C, D, and E. After some lengthened remarks the learned magistrate dismissed the summons, and discharged the defendant.

FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.—As Mr. Thomas O'Connor, of Pallas, was lodging the proceeds of his day's sale in the National Bank at Ballinasloe, on Wednesday last, he observed a small packet upon the floor, which, on examining, he found to contain no less than £1,000, in notes. Upon inquiry he found the owner, who merely politely thanked him for the parcel.—*Galway Express*.

A remarkably fine American ship, the Iowa, Captain Reed, burthen 200 tons, sailed on Thursday from Queenstown, with 372 emigrants for New York.

IRISH RAILWAY.—DOWNPATRICK AND BELFAST.—It is proposed to apply to Parliament in the next session for power to construct a railway from Downpatrick to Belfast, and instructions have been given to the engineer to prepare the requisite plans and sections of the line, in accordance with the standing orders of Parliament.

DONEGAL AND DERRY JUNCTION.—Preparations are being made for promoting a line of railway from Donegal to a junction with the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway, near Lowtherstone. The proposed line is to pass through Ballyshannon and Pettigo, and thus to bring Donegal in railway communication with Londonderry and other places to the east and south.

LIMERICK AND FOYNES.—The works on this line are to be commenced immediately. It is to be extended from Limerick along the banks of the Shannon for a distance of 25 miles, passing through the towns of Adare, Rathkeale, and Askeaton, to the harbor of Foynes. The estimated cost is £130,000 and Mr. Dargan, the contractor, has engaged to complete the line within nine months after obtaining possession of the land. It is believed that Foynes harbor will make a good port for Transatlantic steamers, being only 35 miles from the sea, and having a depth of 55 feet at low water. The first sod was recently turned near Foynes by his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in the presence of several distinguished personages. The island of Foynes, which is situated on the south side of the Shannon, forms the harbor, and the land, both of the island and the mainland, being very high, affords excellent shelter for shipping, and is considered to be a very desirable place for the purpose contemplated.

During the great Munster fair a prodigious horse was exhibited in Limerick. This animal, said to be the largest cart horse in the United Kingdom, stands 21 hands high, and weighs 25 cwt. He was foaled in Yorkshire, is 9 years old, color light bay, with black legs. At 3 years of age he drew 5 tons weight.

Mr. Anglim, secretary to the Munster Fair Commissioners, gives the quantity of live stock disposed of at the great autumnal show—horned cattle, 4,454; sheep, 6,680; horses, 1,427; pigs, 1,872. The reduced tolls of the Munster Fair did not exceed £75.

THE WIND'S LUCK.—On Monday last £252 worth of Herrings were enclosed in one net in Kinsale harbor. The boatmen, fearing it would break from the weight of the fish, shot another net round it and succeeded in drawing the whole quantity, 25 boat loads, on shore. The lucky net belonged to a poor widow, and this was the first time it had been wet this season.—*Cork Paper*.

THE CONSTABULARY FORCE.—A Parliamentary return has been printed, showing an abstract statement of the amount of constabulary force employed in Ireland on the 1st of December last. The total number of officers and men in the force, including 71 magistrates, was 12,417, and there were 353 horses. The total expense of the force in the year 1852 was £572,541 14s 7½d, of which the proportion charged on the Consolidated Fund was £543,533 17s 11½d, and the amount borne by counties, cities, and towns was £29,007 16s 8½d.

The 17th and 91st Infantry, in Dublin garrison, are to proceed to Cork for embarkation. The rumor is that this sudden movement is connected with the Turkish question.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON IRELAND.—It has been for many generations past the fashion in this country—and a very natural fashion it has been—to look forward with hope to any war in which England may be engaged as an opportunity for securing to Ireland a justice denied her at other times. I must confess, however, that the commencement of this war inspires me with very little hope in that direction; and I would far sooner take my chance of good to Ireland from the prosperity and peace of the empire than from the dreadful chances of war. At the present moment what Ireland requires above all other things is peace and a normal state of affairs for some years to enable her, after the bygone disasters, to get fairly on her legs again, and well to enter a new career of regular industry and commerce. But war is certain to disturb everything, to take everything out of its proper proportions; unduly to discourage one thing and unduly to encourage another; to create a fictitious prosperity in one direction and in another a fictitious adversity; and after a few years, when peace returns, to plunged the infant, tottering, struggling industry of Ireland into a confusion the consequences of which may be very serious. I see so much before us of good for Ireland in peace; so much that England must inevitably concede to us in a very few years; so much of prosperity and new life in every department of industry and enterprise if the present advantageous circumstances were allowed fully to develop themselves—that I tremble at the shock and the disturbance which war may bring upon us, and I heartily trust that if war, with all its horrors, does really come it may have a speedy end.—*Tablet*.

IRISH FACTORY GIRLS IN BELGIUM.—It will be seen from a report of a meeting (in another column), which was held in town on Wednesday, that some factory girls who recently left Belfast, have been infamously and cruelly treated in a Belgian Establishment. The facts are these. A fellow named Steele, an Englishman superintending a factory kept by Germans in Belgium, induced a number of females from the mills of Belfast to go over with him, promising them high wages. It appears they foolishly went without any arrangement to ensure fair treatment; and the result is that this fellow Steele and his confederates have been working the girls like slaves, beating them cruelly, and absolutely starving them. The English Government has properly taken the matter up, bringing home the unfortunate girls, and obtaining whatever redress they can. The meeting was fortunately prevented from being carried away by its feelings, by some timely and sensible remarks from Mr. Watson, who showed that in all foreign mills, girls were not treated in this way. In some he mentioned they were right well off; and he therefore very properly advised the meeting to keep themselves to facts, and avoid the risk of rash imputations of a general nature. These poor girls have certainly been most brutally treated. But a good deal of blame rests within ourselves at home. The creatures inconsiderately allowed themselves to be entrapped and deluded, and there was no one, clergyman or friend, to warn and protect them, and see that they were not the victims of a cheat. In fact, they go away to all parts of the continent in the same unthinking way, even to Norway itself; and no effort is made to save them in time from such ruffians as Steele. This exposure is a warning which we hope will not be lost.—*Ulsterman*.