ing, the bon-fires, and the dancing-we will leave all these to the imagination of the reader, and

hasten to the end of our journey. their happy brides, mounted on prancing steeds, and at the head of one hundred stout followers, till that prince wrung from the hand of Elizabeth terms alike honorable to himself and advanloved Alice lived long and happily, and at last closed their eyes in peace, in the midst of a fa-

Henry Tyrrell and the beautiful Eva returned te Fertullagh, where a splendid mansion was other's love, but left none to perpetuate their

Robert Clifford held many and important posts in the Confederate army, and at last fell beside the immortal MacGeoghegan at Dunboy, nobly fighting in the cause of his adopted country.

Brian M.Costello lived to a good old age, and died in the arms of his own Alice, and was buried in the grave of his spouse, who had preceded him, behind the chapel, where two marble slabs were erected by O'Connor to lils memory, and to that of the faithful Fergus.

Castle Dearg itself long resisted the invaders, till the fanatical Cromwell, at the head of his psalm-sing butchers, leveled it with the ground, and buried its last defender beneath the ruins.

As we do not pretend to have even a moral with which to conclude our tale, we will give one in the words of our Davis, when singing of those same Milesians-

"Gainst England long battling, at length they came But they left their deep tracks on the road of re-

nown, We are heirs of their fame, if we're not of their

race--And deadly and deep will befall our digrace, If we live o'er their sepalchres abject and base. (Courtuded)

REV. DR. CAHILL.

ON THE NEW STALLAN CONFEDERATION -THE POPE. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

It is a fact admitted by the friends, as well as put forward by the enemies of Italy, that the various governments of the Peninsula have heretofore required foreign aid, or most stringent domestic legislation, in order to repress the revolutionary element everywhere ready to burst forth in that country. Naples was compelled to employ Swiss auxiliaries to check the internal conspiracy of the South : Rome was forced to continue French troops to subdue the se-cret societies of the centre; and Austria insisted on her right, whenever she thought proper, to garrison the North, in order to overcome the incessant rebellious intrigues of the Legations, of Bologua, Ferrara, &c. All the impartial historians, or tourists, or foreign legislators, who from time to time have visited the Peninsula, and who have critically examined the laws, the policy, and the entire legislative administration of this country, have eulogized the rulers, have admired the wisdom of the courts, have declared the moderation of the laws as models of paternal rule, as examples of European civilization : while the anti-Catholic travellers, the spice of certain foreign courts, the advocates of Italian revolution, have, on the other side, h auded all the Italian hastitutions both in civil law and in religion, as the lowest type of monarchial despotism, and as the most degraded form of popular slavery. In this conflict of statements made by the friends and the enemies of Italy, the Peninsula has become during the last twelve years (since the Franch revolution of 1847) the battle field of opposing ideas; while a menacing result of open rebellion through all the states has been the cherished auticipation of all the internal conspirators, as well as the desired, the laboured consummation of several successive English Cabinets. We may fairly, therefore, class the conflicting parties under two heads, viz., the Italian rulers and all the virtuous citizens on one side : the English Cabinets and ail the revolutionists on the other. A practical conflict between these parties has been checked during these several years past only by the united forces of France and Austria, and by the mercenary (as they are called) troops of Switzerland.

When we add to this internal and external condition of Italy the active co-operation of a neighboring kingdom on the side of the Revolutionists and Infidels: when we examine the conduct of Sardinia in this Italian conspiracy, it must be admitted that the Italian thrones were menaced with a sudden and overwhelming catastrophe. Since 1848 Sardinia invited to her protection and hospitality all the foreign revolutionists whose want, or treason, or crimes banished them from their own country; and the city of Turin became the asylum or pandemonium where these exiled spirits assembled to plan measures of rebellion, and to intensity their revenge. As the Catholic Church has, in all ages and countries resisted treason to the constituted authorities, the Bishops and Priests soon came into open conflict with these disciples of Tom Payne and Orsini. Count Cavour, the Minister of Victor Emmannel, was the mainspring of this army of foreign refugees; and hence he was the sworn enemy of the Church. Add to this state of things in Sardinia, that England was the admirer, the flatterer, and the friend of Cavour; that England lent two million pounds sterling to the King of Piedmont, to give strength to his attack on Italy; and that, therefore, the Catholic Church in Sardinia found itself, within the short space of ten years, attacked by the most notorious infidel firebrands of Europe, encouraged by the Prime Minister, Cavour, backed again by the English Cabinet; and thwarted and tortured and insulted (as will always be the case in similar circumstances) by every sycophant of the Sardician Court, by every hireling or expectant in counexion with the Minister. The Church can never make a compromise of principle. no more than she can make a traffic in the Cross, or set up the Chalice to public auction. She, therefore, denounced Cavour and his co-partners, and defied the King. Hence Church property was seized, Convents plundered, Episcopal jurisdiction menaced, Priests insulted, the Press let Lose in torrents of calumny, and the records of Henry the Eighth of England re-acted, from Mount Cenis to Genoa. Although the Sardinian people were with the Church, and only a minority of the cut throats with the Minister and the Court, yet the minority triumphed for the season, while the majority, silent, suiten, and powerless, had to endure, but not submit, to this insane passion of the passing hour This inomentary success of the few over the in history. Neither is the result new. Quick disaster siways pursues the conspirators: overtakes

and were come to celebrate the marriage of their ligion more than satisfaction and compensation for young kinsman with the lovely Alice, and that of of unprincipled and flagitions man. Cardinia but the lovely Alice, and that of of unprincipled and flagitions man. young kinsman with the lovely Alice, and that of of unprincipled and flagitious men. Sardinia will Henry Tyrrell, with the beautiful and fascinat- very soon realize this historic prophecy, in all its

examine this entire case, with all its circumstances and if he be asked what remedy he can apply to this Italian difficulty, I undertake to say, that after the In a few days, O'Connor and Tyrrell, with most critical study, he will ultimately arrive at the legislative programme already published by the French Emperor. Firstly-It is admitted that the and at the head of one nundred stout followers, old plans of maintaining peace there cannot be en-in addition to their Northern troops, again set tertained. This Swiss, the French, the Austrian out for Ulster, leaving MacCostelloe, with a troops must be removed, to silence the popular strong garrison, in the Red Castle. The two hatred against this foreign military coercion; and friends followed the fortunes of Hugh O'Neil, cach state must be governed like other countries, by the willing co-operation of the peoples themselves by submission to the law of their own construction: and by allegiance to their own legitimate thrones .tageous to his followers. O'Connor had the They might as well employ foreign ploughmen to good fortune to be included in the amnesty, and cultivate their own soil, as to invite foreign soldiers returned to Castle Dearg, where he and his be- to maintain their own policy. Secondly-It is conas long as Victor Emmanuel keeps an army of foreign revolutionists in his capital: nor as long as he mily of sons and daughters, who long enjoyed himself is permitted to entertain designs of annexathe patrimony so hardly won by their wariike sire. tion on the central states of the Peninsula. Third-the patrimony so hardly won by their wariike sire. It is not the central states of the Peninsula. Third-the patrimony Type and the heavitiful Eva returned by Neither can the Romans feel satisfied as long as the French flag is raised in the city: it is at once the evidence of their treachery, and the menace of built, and in which they lived, happy in each their punishment. Nor, fourthly, can the Legations ever teel contented as long as Austrian bayonets are pointed at their breasts; the steel declaring in language that cannot be mistaken, that these weapons are come to the cities to repress their treason to the successors of Peter, to punish their cowardice, and to transple on their ingratitude. This state of things therefore must be removed from the government of Central Italy and the North. There is no such social phenomenon in the world-except in Italy-of maintaining domestic order by foreign intervention as a permanent institution. True, this intervention gives power to France and to Austria in a foreign state; but it equally produces unpopularity towards these powers, and sooner or later it lays the foundation beyond all doubt of a rival conflict between these two protecting auxiliary empires. It is clear, therefore, that before any real or lasting peaceful policy can be established in Italy, all foreign troops must be removed: Victor Emmanuel must be hermetically scaled within some permanently fixed boundary; and the foreign political influence of England, like the foreign military influence of France and Austria, must be entirely uprooted from the whole soil of the Peninsula. I do believe there is no man of candour and impartial political feeling who would not willingly subscribe to the statements, the facts indeed, set forth in this last section of the present letter.

The opinion which the Pope has formed of the present leaders of the Whig cabinet in reference to the states of the church, may be gathered from the fol-lowing extract of the Times of last Saturday. Most of our readers will, perhaps, recollect that during a debate on Italian policy in the late parliament, Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell declared that the best remedy for Italian disturbance was to withdraw all foreign troops, and let the people of the various states, then elect their own rulers, and frame their own lares." Neither of these statements, would, I fancy, counsel such a rule as this in any other state of Europe; but revolution in Italy being their long political passion, they delivered their opinions (I must say fearlessly) in the House of Commons, which opinions, if acted on, would lead to the expulsion of all the Italian rulers, in the plunder of private property, in the spoliation of the Church revenues, in the effusion of much innocent blood, and in the establishment for a season of sanguinary Red Republicanism. The Pope must be aware of the longcherished antipathies to Rome of those two states men or he would not have so frankly expressed the following sentiments to Mr. Russell :-

Mr. Russell, British Charge d'Affaires, had an audience of the Pope a few days since. He was well received, and his Holiness said to him, smiling, England is now in the hands of your relative, Lord John Russell who, in order to obtain office, united with Lord Palmerston. Both are enemies to Rome, and with their Ministry the Government of the Holy See will, no doubt, he exposed to some unpleasant ness; but I assure that in the midst of revolution, of war, and of so many Governments overthrown, the Pope will remain always the Pope. Providence, and the history of so many centuries, are my guarantee for that. What matter that the Papacy be annoyed, or even persecuted? Perhaps at this moment such persecution enters into the designs of God.' The Papal Government has prohibited the entrance into Rome of the Tuscun Monitor and the Bologna Monitor they being revolutionary papers, General Count de Goyon has refused the correspondent of the Journal des Debats admission to the French club.

Now, if it be proved to be an essential arrangement for Italian peace that the Turin revolutionists be expelled: that Victor Emmanuel should be limited in his pretensions: that English intrigue be removed that all foreign troops be withdrawn : that the Pope be left to the care of his own people: that the crowned Dukes be recalled; and the various peoples of these states reduced to order, one asks, how can this social happy consummation be attained? Let the reader think, and ponder, and plan, and devise as much as he pleases, he will, in the end, find that the Italian Confederation, as sketched by Napoleon, is the secure remedy, not only for domestic peace, but for impregnable defence against any future foreign invasion. It is the sure guarantee for the stability of the various thrones, for the impartial government of the different peoples, and above all, it is the bulwark of all the parts against foreign assault or domestic revolution. With the Pope as the honorary head of this Confederation, it is, without any doubt, the noblest political conception of modern history and it is the very beau ideal of the regeneration, the independence and the national prosperity of all Italy. If the programme be accepted, and be faithfully adopted, Italy, as a whole, will be amongst the most powerful peoples of Europe: and if she strictly improve the position to which she is now called, there is no military organisation on land, or no naval eminence on sea, to which she cannot aspire, with a prestige not inferior to the claims of England, Russia, or France, amongst the nations of the earth. A single glance at the new programme answers all objections; and silences all cavil on this momentous

new legislation. If Victor Emmanuel should urge his ambition to seize on Central Italy, he is met by the whole Confederation and defeated. His seven millions of population cannot contend with the twenty millions of the Confederation; and hence this point is settled. If the subjects of the small duchies of Parma, Modena, Tuscany, &c., should rebel against their ducal

musters, then Naples and Venetia unite to quell the disturbance and to enforce allegiance. If the North rebel, we have the Centre and the South to restore order, and vice versa; and thus the union of the parts is sure to secure the harmony and

the strength of the whole family. If it be argued that the fortresses of Venetia still stand, I answer they are no longer the fortresses of Venelia; they are the fortresses of the entire Confederation; and every man in that family of Nations should die for the preservation of every stone in these defences, as being the impregnable bulwark for preserving for ever, in permanent stability, the new in-

dependence of the entire community of the States. It may be urged that Austria will still command the whole Italian policy. I reply, this is not the programme. If it be still asserted that Austria, being aggressive in her character, will renew her former muny, in similar circumstances, is not a new event claims to govern Italy in her own way; then I answer, member with grief those of our brave companions in arms who have not, alast returned from the combat. it was France which originated the plan, and Italy appeals to Napoleon and to the Emperor of Russia, them; and a confusion, and a defeat, and a shame for the fulfillment of the treaty of Villafranca. No:

if the programme be strictly and honestly followed, Venetia will hold no more connexion with Austria than Hanover with England; but will have its interests, its security, its hopes, its aspirations bound up with its Confederated Italian States, as much as the individual German Kingdoms are identified with the German Confederation.

If to all this reasoning and statement it be replied that the union contemplated will never be accomplished, then I answer with one sentence of the Proclamation of Napoleon as he entered Milan-namely, that Nations, like individuals, sometimes get a chance of being great, if they know how to profit by the passing event." Yes. Nations, like individuals, can commit suicide, barter their independence, like Ireland, and be slaves through coming ages and through unborn generations! Yes, decidedly, the Italian States may neglect the present occasion, may abuse the present opportunity, and become the victims of rabble disorder, of infidel impiety, or worse than either of foreign powerful perfidy. But, beyond all contradiction, the Italian Confederation, honestly proposed, willingly accepted, and practically adopted is the cure of present Italian disorder, and the guarantee of future peace, prosperity, and power. The Proclamations of the two Emperors on this sudden reconstruction of the South of Europe, cannot fail to be read with conclusive interest during this my discussion of the entire case.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR TO THE

FRENCH ARMY. The principal aim of the war is obtained, and Italy will become for the first time a nation. Venitia remains, it is true, to Austria, but will nevertheless be in the Italian Confederation. The union of Lumbardy with Piedmont creates for us a powerful ally, who will owe to us its independence. The Italian Governments which have remained inactive, and which have been called back into their possessions, will comprehend the salutary military reforms. Italy will henceforth be mistress of her destinies, and it will be her own fault if she does not make progress in order and liberty. You will soon return to France, and your genteful fatherland will receive with delight the soldiers who carried her arms to such extended glory, and in two months freed Piedmont and Lombardy, and only stopped because the struggle was likely to assume proportions which would be no longer in relation with the interests of France. Be therefore proud of your success and the results obtained, and above all, be proud of being children of France, which will always be a great nation as long as she possesses a heart to understand a noble cause and men like yourselves ready to defend her.

Paris, 14th July. NAPOLEON.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA. The following is a translation of the manifesto of the Emperor of Austria, a summary of which has already appeared :-" When all concessions that were allowable and

compatible with the dignity of the crown and the honor and welfare of the country have been exhausted, and when all attempts at a pacific arrangement have miscarried, there is no room for choice, and what rannol be avoided becomes a duty. This duty placed me under the necessity of demanding from my people new and painful sacrifices, in order to place in a state of defence their most sacred interests. My faithful people have responded to my appeal; they have pressed forward unanimously in deence of the throne, and they have made the sacrifices of every kind demanded by circumstances with an eagerness which merits my gratitude-which augments, if possible, the profound affection which I feel for them; and which was adapted to inspire the assurance that the just cause in defence of which my brave ermies went forth with enthusiasm to the contest would be victorious. Unhappily the result has not corresponded with the general effort, and the fortune of war has not been favorable to us. The valiant army of Austria has in this instance again given proofs of its tried heroism and its incomparable perseverance so brilliant that it has commanded the admiration of all, even of its enemies. I experienced a legitimate pride in being the chief of such an army, and the country ought to feel indebted to it for having maintained vigorously, in all its purity, the honor of the Austrian flag. It is not less perfectly established that our enemics, in spite of the greatest efforts, in spite of the superior forces which they had for a long period been preparing for the conflict, have been able, even by making the greatest sacrifices, to obtain only advantages, not a decisive victory; while the Austrian army, still animated by the same ardor, and full of the same courage, maintained a position, the possession of which left perhaps a possibility of recovering from the enemy all the advantages he had gained. But for this purpose it would have been necessary to make new sacrifices, which certainly would not have been less bloody than those which have been made already, and which have deeply afflicted my heart. Under these conditions it was my duty as a Sovereign to take into serious consideration the propositions of peace which had been made to me. The consequences of this continuance of the war would have been so much the heavier, because I should have been obliged to demand from the faithful people of my dominions new sacrifices of blood and of money, much more considerable even than than those which had been made up to that time .-And notwithstanding, success would have remained doubtful, since I have been so utterly deceived in my well-founded hopes that this contest not having been entered into for the defence of the rights of Austria only I should not be left alone in it. In spite of the ardent sympathy, worthy of acknowledgment which the justice of our cause has inspired, for the most part, in the journals and the peoples of Germany, our national ollies, our most ancient allies have ob stinately refused to recognise the great importance of the grand question of the day. Consequently, Austria would have been obliged all alone to face the events which were being prepared for, and which every day might have rendered more grave. The honor of Austria coming intact out of this war, thanks to the heroic efforts of her valiant army, have resolved, yielding to political considerations, to make a sacrifice, for the re-establishment of peace, and to accept the preliminaries which ought to lead to its conclusion; for I have acquired the conviction that I should obtain in any event, conditions less unfavorable in coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French, without the blending of any third party whatever, than in causing to participate in the negotiations the three great powers which have taken no part in the struggle. Unhappily, I have been unable to escape the separation from the rest of the empire of the greater part of Lombardy. On the other hand, it must be agreeable to my heart to see the blessings of peace assured afresh to my beloved people and these blessings are doubly precious to me, because they will give me the necessary leisure for bestowing henceforth without distraction all my attention and solicitude on the fruitful task that I propose to accomplish—that is to say, to found in a durable manner the internal wellbeing and the external power of Austria by the happy development of moral and material forces, and by the ameliorations conformable to the spirit of the time in legislation and administration. As in these days of serious trials and sacrifices my people have shown themselves faithful to my person, so now by the confidence with which they respond to me they will aid in accomplishing works of peace, and in attaining the realisation of my benevolent intentions. As chief of the army, I have already expressed to it, in a special order of the day, my acknowledgments of its bravery. To-day I renew these sentiments.—While I speak to my people, I thank those of her children who have fought for God, their Emperor, and their country. I thank them for the heroism of

which they have given proof, and shall always re-

(Signed)

Laxenborough, 12th July, 1859.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Whether the Pope will accept the proud position which the French Emperor has ardently prepared for him forms no part of my epistle. The successor of Peter knows well what to do in this crisis; and whether he makes a mistake or not in temporal things is, as a pious writer once said, "all the same to the Church: as Heaven will always extricate Peter from his temporal difficulties whenever it becomes necessary; and therefore Peter becomes rather carcless about temporal scrapes, being aware of the protection which is ever ready at his back to come to his relief." Yes, no one can tell whether the Pope will accept this confederated pre-eminence; but the kindness of Napoleon, his feeling towards the Church, his palpable rebuke to Sardinia cannot be misunderstood in this noble part of the treaty.

There is only one additional question to be asked in this case—namely, how can English intrigue in Italy be overcome? My reply to this query can be read in the new Cherbourg fleet, called "the French Channel ficet;" and any further explanation may be had on this point by reading the circular of the 13th instant from the English War Office, in which circular instructions are given for the formation of a coast artillery, for the construction of earth works at all the vulnerable points of the English coast, and for the universal preparations by land and see against the invasion of Great Britain! There is the rub!

I assure my readers that there is no danger of any future interference in Italy on the part of England She is likely to have on her hands heavy work nearer home. My readers know me well during the last eleven years, and I hereby tell them, perhaps, too, with much regret, that England never stood in need of more prudence, more forbearance, more teleration at home, and more humbleness in her conduct abroad than at the present moment. Three empires are zealously confederated against her; and it is hard to say whether Austria, or Russia, or France feels the greatest grudge to her past policy and her present Time will tell whether the career of conspiracy which she has maintained abroad during several years past, will not now assume the character of reaction, and verify the prediction which has been often made—namely, of realizing on her own shores the conflagration which she has often ignited on the roasts of her neighbors.

July 21. D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF LARNE.-This new edifice was dedicated on Sunday the 17th ult., by the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, assisted by several of the clergy from Belfast and the district around Larne. The building is oblong, and the seats extend over the entire floor. There are no galleries, and the roof is in the Gothic style, the timber being all visible. The service commenced at twelve o'clock, at which time there was a very large number in and around the building, some inconvenience being felt arising from the great pressure of the crowd. Large numbers attended from Belfast. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Charles M'Auley, Professor in Maynooth College, and was regarded as a master-piece of pulpit eloquence. The follection taken up amounted to the large sum of C225.

On the 21st ult., the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Dishop of Waterford, laid the foundation-stone of the new Catholic Church at the Nire. The attendance of the clergy from all parts of the diocese was oumerous, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the surrounding localities. A collection in aid of the new buildngs was made at the conclusion of the ceremonies, and £80 was collected .- Tipperary Examinar.

On Sunday, July 10, after service in St. Patrick's Chapel, Donegall-street, Belfast, the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir held a meeting of the Catholics of the parish, for the purpose of nominating a committee and appointing collectors of funds for the erection of a new Catholic Church, the present one being totally inadequate to the wants of the congregation.

The following removals have been ordered amongst the carates of the Waterford diocese:-Rev. John A. Ryan from Waterford to Tallow; Rev. Wni. Power from Tallow to Knockanore; the Rev. Mr. Perry from Knockanore to Clogheen; Rev. M. Burke from Clogheen to Kilgobinet; Rev. James Hanigan from Kilgobinet to Cammonsfield (2nd curate), &c.

KILLAUSEY, JULY 21 .- At the annual examination of students held at Killarney on Monday and Tuesday before the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, the Very Rev. Archdeacon O'Sallivan, P.P.V.G., Kenmara; for the Church were selected :--Meszrs, Monihan, Din- bers, to participate in the combined blessings of the gle, 1st place; Manning, do. 2nd; M'Carthy, Tralee moral, foligious, and extensive secular education, 3d; Doyle, of Mr. Roger O'Sullivan's School, Kan-imparted with so much parental affection, untiling 3d; Doyle, of Mr. Roger O'Sullivan's School, Kanturk, 4th. For Maynooth, M'Carthy, Ardfort, 1st solicitude, and marked ability in that establishment. place to Paris, and John M'Carthy, Killarney, to 1st That pressing want of sufficient accommodation exnomination.

On Wednesday morning, the 20th ult., the bishop of Kerry met the priests of the diocese in Synod at the Cathedral. The votive Mass of the Holy Ghost was chanted by his lordship, the Rev. William Horgan acting as assistant priest, the Revs. P. O'Connor, and John Counihan, as deacon and sub-deacon, the Rev. John O'Connell, P P., Ardfert, and the Rev. Garrett Roche, P. P., Lixnaw, as assistant deacons The Revs. Arthur S Griffin and Thoat the throne. mas Nolan, acted as masters of the ceremonies. At youthful inmates, since we know of no academy the conclusion of the High Mass, the Synod was in which are centred more influential causes of proceeded with according to the Roman Fontifical. Tralce Chronicle.

THE DUBLIN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- The sessional labors of the Literary, Historical and Asthetical Society were brought to a close last evening. The de-bators' gold medal was awarded to Mr. Hugh M'Dermot. A second medal of equal value, offered by the society for the best composition on the advantages of the society, and the most effectual means of raising it to the highest state of efficiency and devolopment, was awarded to Mr. Richard Fennelly. The ability energy, and success with which the proceedings of the society have been conducted during the past session angur well for its future greatness; and while we look back with admiration and regret to the union of Irish eloquence and Irish patriotism which adorned the best, the hope is not lightly formed which connects the depating society of the Irisb Catholic University with its not distant restoration .- Freeman.

On Sunday, 10th ult., the Rev. Patrick Flynn, second son of Patrick Flynn, Esq., late proprietor of this journal, was ordained priest in St. John's Catholic Church in this city, by the Right Rev. Dominick O'Brien, the revered and esteemed Bishop of this diocese.—Waterford Chronicle.

DEPARTURE OF IRISH NEWS FOR AUSTRALIA. - Eight ladies of the Westport branch of the Order of Mercy, left Baggot-street Convent, Dublin, on the 1st July, for Liverpool, where, on their arrival, they remained in St. Mary's Convent of Mercy until the 6th ult., when they sailed in the Saldanha for Sydney, there to found a convent, schools, &c., in connection with their order.

On Sunday, 17th ult., the Right Rev. Dr. Walshe Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, confirmed 130 girls and boys in the Cathedral of this town. To the Sisters of Mercy had been committed the education of many of the little girls confirmed; and the great good these excellent ladies have effected may frequently be witnessed in ceremonies of a character so gratifying as that which was beheld in the Cathedral of this town on Sunday last.—Curlow Post.

With feelings of the deepest regret we announce the death of the Rev. Phillip F. Foy, P.P., Drumlace, who departed this life after a short illness on the morning of the 5th ult., aged forty-five years. -His demise is deeply deplored, not only by his much respected relative and clerical brethren, but also by all classes of society whose love and affection he won by his amiable decorum and Christian benevo-

We deeply regret to state that the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan is lying dangerously ill at Nenagh.—Limerick Reporter.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, LONGFORD-Schools for the Poor .- In their laudable desire to accomplish as much practical good, as their means will permit, the members of the Longford Conference of St. Vincent de Paul are about to establish with as little delay as possible, in Longford, schools male and female, for the more destitute of the poor children of this populous town. The want of such schools has long made itself felt .- Milland Counties Gazette.

It is understood that the National School in Chapel-lane, Dundalk, will be superseded by the establishment of a school to be conducted by the Christian Brothers. Church-hill House is engaged for their accommodation. There is also a project for establishing in the same town a Catholic Seminary, on the model of that in Monaghan.

A respectable shopkeeper of Dundalk has subscribed £1,500 towards the erection of the Convent Catholic church in that town.

A meeting of the parishioners of Caher, to take steps to introduce the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Mercy into that town and to provide suitable accommodation for them, was held on the 10th ult .-The Bishop of Waterford and Lismore presided. At the close of the proceedings the Rev. Mr. M'Grath, P.P., gave the munificent sum of £250, and upwards of £100 were contributed by his parishioners towards the project.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Catholic Bishop of Waterford, has subscribed £20 to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in that city.

The Rev. John O'Reilly, P.P., Lurgan, Co. Armagh, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of ten pounds sterling, through Major Dalton, the esteemed agent of the Marquis of Headford, his lordship's subscription toward the new church of St. Matthew, Maghera. His Lordship has already, with his characteristic liberality, kindly supplied the lime required for the building.—Mouth People.

The Marquis of Downshire has, in the most liberal manner, contributed the sum of £20 towards the liquidating the debt contracted for improvements which have been made in Hillsborough Catholic

THE BISHOP OF CLOGHER IN CASTLEBLANEY .- OR Tuesday, the 12m July, the Most Rev. Dr. MacNally, Lord Bishop of Clogher, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to nearly 400 children in the Uatholic church Castleblaney. His Lordship delivered a most impressive lecture to the children concerning the Sacrament of Confirmation. He also alluded to the impropriety of persons having any private property in the house of God, and said in an unmistakeable manner that in future he would refuse to consecrate any church where such was allowed. In the Cathedral which he is about creeting at Monaghan, no private property would be allowed, and all through his diocese, in the case of a new building, nothing of the sort will be given. The state of religion in the different localities visited by his lordship, in his tour of Confirmation, was perfectly satisfactory. In the south end of his diocese alone. within the last few years, noble and praiseworthy efforts, have been made by the different parish priests, to creat suitable temples to the living God. Castleblancy has a beautiful new church erected, but not yet complete for consecration; Cloutibrei has two fine chapels erected by the energy of the priests; Ballybay has one in bailding, which I believe, reflects great credit upon all who are con-cerned in it; and his lordship is about commencing the cathedral at Monaghan, for which funds have been collecting during the last two or three years, so that the principle part of the money for this noble undertaking is in bank. On the whole, it is most gratifyine to learn that throughout the entire diocese which his lordship had in charge, the state of religion, and its progress, through every difficulty, are so perfectly satisfactory. In the evening the Venerable Archdeacon, the Rev. James MacMeel P. P., Muckno, entertained his lordship and a large number of the clergymen from the adjoining parishes, who were in attendance upon him at Confirmation. --Nation.

St. JARLATE'S COLLEGE, TRAM. - St. Jarlath's College is, we were delighted to learn, under every aspeet, in a most flourishing condition, and is full, too, of the most cheering promise for the future. "The old college," large and roomy though it be, has been for some time past most inconveniently overcrowded: indeed it cannot now possibly afford " resting place" Rev. John Mawe, P.P., Traice, the following students to the students who seek, in rapidly increasing numists no longer. With his characteristic love for the advancement of learning, the illustrious Archbishop has promptly supplied a most magnificent and ample remedy. Already a towering and splendid structure capable of containing at the very least some sixty students, is completely finished, and most coareniently, fitted up for their reception. We are convinced that the new college, equally with the old one, can after a very little while be in the proud position to beast of its full complement of attraction for the Catholic youth of Ireland. Apart from the singularly interesting and swaying motive attaches to its very name-a name fondly endeared to every Irishman by the apostolic virtues, lofty patriotism, and unrivalled eloquence of the present great successor of St. Jarinth-this college enjoys the invaluable advantages of a most eligible site, and of recreation grounds unequalled perhaps in Europe or in the world for extent and healthfulness. The annual pension for ecclesiastical students and lay boarders, as may be seen from the prospectus, is, heyond all question, extremely moderate. Its immediate auspicious and fostering patron is John, Archbishop of Tuam. The creature comforts, as we can testify, are well and abundantly supplied by the worthy president; whilst the literary department, in all its varied and important branches, is committed by his Grace to the careful and conscientions charge 6 an eminent staff of learned, pious, and painstaking clergymen. St. Jarlath's College, therefore, richly merits what we heartily wish it-an overflowing measure of success in its now enlarged sphere for rendering mestimable assistance to the sacred cause of Catholic education -a cause to which for more than half a century it has, with distinguished, zealous, and unabating devotion, proven itself so persevering, so prominent, so progressive, and so powerful an auxiliary .- Freeman.

THE PHENIX TRIALS .- The several witnesses examined at the assizes have been summoned to give evidence at the coming trials. From the short period allowed for our assizes, it is probable that there will be another adjournment .- Tralec Chronicle.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS .- The Attorney-General has appointed Mr. Anthony Keogh, supernumerary crown prosecutor at Trim, on the Home Circuit.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Thomas Gracey, of Ballyhossett, Esq., to the commission of the peace for the county Down.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Bernard W Bagot, Eeq., of Mount Prospect, Rathgar, county Dublin, and Summerfield, Roscommon, to the commission of the peace for the county Roscommon. THE CUSTOMS.—Joseph L. Fanning, Esq., pro-Col-

lector of Customs at Waterford, is promoted to the pro-collectorship of Cork.

A petition has been presented from the members of the Waterford Farming Society for the extension of the provisions of the Irish land improvement act 10 the dwellings of farm laborers.