

enter into the war with us, and secretly chagrined with France for refusing longer to continue it, we have failed to recognise the cause of our comparative isolation in our religious estrangement from the great continental Powers, and we have fallen with savage ferocity upon the Pope and the smaller Catholic Powers of Europe, in the hope thereby of embroiling the two greatest of them, and thus avenging ourselves on France and Austria by engaging them in a war of which we might be the arbiter. This is one reason of our menaced onslaughts on the Papal power. Not that our statesmen's object is solely or mainly mere revenge. The traditional policy of England, ever since the age of Elizabeth, has been to sow dissension among the Catholic Powers, in order to deprive them of the advantages of that unity of religion from which we find ourselves alienated.— With France and Austria united, we are well aware, especially if they are in amity with Russia, that our influence in Europe would diminish; and as it is an influence which has always been exercised for pernicious purposes, and sinister and selfish ends, we have an instinctive consciousness that it would find opposition on the part of those great Powers. And of course, Rome, as the source and centre of Catholic Courts, is the object of England's most intense aversion, and exposed to her incessant machinations—to all the insidiousness of intrigues and all the insolence of menace. Nor are these general motives the only ones which are operating; there are others more secret. Thus a treaty of commerce, which Naples entered into in 1845 for ten years, has lately expired, and the King declines to renew it, and has preferred concluding a commercial convention with Rome on terms more favorable than are conceded to ourselves. The English are a practical people, and are as likely to be moved by commercial jealousy as by religious bigotry. Our commerce makes its way by force of arms, and our soldiers and sailors are often pioneers for our traders, and purveyors for our manufactures. Thus, fifteen years ago, we threatened Naples with war in order to make her continue to us a monopoly of sulphur; and ten years ago we went to war with China to compel her to drug herself with our Indian opium. Italy is a fine field for commerce, and has many ports on the Mediterranean. Moreover, having succeeded in making Portugal quite, and Spain very nearly, subservient to our purposes, by means of placing puppet-princes upon their thrones, there have long been intrigues for putting on another Coburg on the crown of Naples. Lord Palmerston has already set up several kingdoms and created several kings; and Belgium, Greece, and Portugal and Spain are precedents. Our policy and our bigotry go hand in hand; and after throwing a Catholic country into confusion by our intrigues, and placing it under the rule of our instruments, we can at once gratify our cupidity by opening illegitimate avenues, or obtaining illicit facilities for our commerce; and we can point proudly to the ruined condition of the countries thus victimised by the schemes of Protestantism as triumphant proofs of the fatal influence of Catholicism. But at the present period we have an antagonist in Europe as politic as ourselves, and a match for our most astute statesmen. Under the aspect of an "alliance" we have an effective "surveillance;" our good ally fathoms our counsels and penetrates our plans; and Louis Napoleon counter-veils all the intrigues of Lord Palmerston. The influence of France and Austria carried several great points against us, in accordance with Catholic principles and in opposition to our own. Thus, in spite of our repeated disclaimers as to the object of the war being the protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte, we were compelled to concur in coercing the Porte into a treaty with Russia and the allies, engaging to treat its Christian subjects on an equality with the Mahomedan—a treaty which, if kept, destroys the Turkish empire, and if not kept, opens a door for the future renewal of the war, at the pleasure either of Russia or France, or rather, probably, of Russia and France; for as their influence, with that of Austria, carried the treaty against England, the probability is that they would combine to enforce it, even against the will of England. Thus, then, the un-Christian statesmen of England, finding themselves isolated by reason of their estrangement from Catholic unity, endeavor by intrigues to destroy it. But the Emperor of Austria, from that piety which is the only true policy, and the Emperor of France, from piety or policy, are resolved to adhere to it. The tripartite alliance between them and England is only a blind upon their part, in a means of binding England not to act in Italy but in accord with them; while Prussia has distinctly intimated to Sardinia that her intervention in Italy must not be expected; and Russia is little likely to waste any of her recruited energies in any war for the aggrandisement of her treacherous little friend, Sardinia, now under the influence of England. The truth is that, as with England, interest and bigotry go hand in hand, so with Austria and France policy and piety combine to protect the Papacy. Neither of them ever have any desire to allow of English influence in Italy; and they both are sufficiently instructed in history to know that their own fate is bound up with that of the Papacy. Europe knows the Vicar of Christ wields a sacred power which alone can give cohesion to nations and peace to earth; while, on the other hand, between irreligion and revolution there is an intimate connection. De Thou has recorded how Calvinism gave rise to civil war in France, because the Protestants became rebels. The French revolution was the development of Protestant philosophy; and in our own age we see how Mazzini and Manin, Garibaldi, Garazzi, and Kossuth find admirers in Protestant England. Our influence would set firebrands loose and send them through all Europe. The Papacy is the keystone of the arch of Christendom; and could any human power impiously dislodge what a divine hand has planted in its position? Its fall would crum-

ble into ruins the social future of Europe. France is regaining, and Austria has never relinquished, the sublime gift of faith, and they are little likely to allow the most anti-Catholic power in the world to carry her fatal influence into the soil consecrated to the Holy See, long before there were Emperors in Germany, or the sceptre of an imperial way had been wielded, by Charlemagne. These two great Powers will not prove false to the traditions of a thousand years during which, whether as rivals or allies, they have recognised and respected the authority and the territory of Rome—the territory which Pepin defended in order to vindicate the independence of the Holy See, and sustain her against Arian molestation in the exercise of her spiritual supremacy, long before a Pontiff placed the imperial diadem on the brow of the first German Emperor, in an age when Britain as a united realm did not exist among the nations of the earth.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISHOP OF CORK.—A meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of Cork was held last week in the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of presenting the Right Rev. Dr. Delany a suitable address and testimonial on his return to Cork, after a sojourn in the Eternal City. The meeting, which was one of the most respectable and influential that has been held in Cork for a long time, embraced the leading Catholic merchants and traders of Cork. At the close of the proceedings a subscription was opened, and in the course of a few minutes amounted to nearly £200.—*Freeman.*

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF COLLOONEY, COUNTY SLIGO.—The people of Collooney, with their pious and exemplary Clergy, held a meeting on Sunday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of making a further effort to obtain the necessary funds for the completion of their beautiful church. The meeting was presided over by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin. The resolutions express their gratitude to Sir John Benson, of Cork, for his kindness in supplying to his native town the designs and plans of a structure so creditable to his genius, and to the Lord Mayor, not only for his generous and efficient support, but also for the blessings conferred on the district by his humane and considerate management of the tenantry on his estates in the county Sligo.

The Rev. James Browne gratefully acknowledges a donation of £25 from Mr. James Hope Scott, of Abbotsoford, for the chapel and school of Killawalla. Mr. Hope Scott has lately purchased some property in that locality from the Marquis of Sligo, and the proofs he has given of his disposition to promote the happiness of his tenantry are already visible in the contentment of the people on his estate, who are everywhere applying themselves to the improvement of their holdings. The example of such a landlord as Mr. Hope Scott will have a good effect, at the same time that, in consulting for the welfare and comfort of his tenantry, he is securing his own permanent interests in his property there.—*Mayo Constitution.*

JESUIT MISSION AT LONDONDERRY.—Four Priests of the Society of Jesus opened a mission at the Catholic cathedral of this city on Sunday last. Since that time the devotional exercises, instructions, &c., which they are authorised to impart, have been numerous attended by all grades of our Catholic community. The object of the mission is not controversial, nor do the members of this illustrious Order even touch upon polemics. Their purpose is to recall, and if possible, to bring back the careless and indifferent of their own communion to the paths of Christian piety. The mission will be continued for three weeks. The reverend Fathers in charge of the mission are Messrs. Kyan, Dwyer, Blake, Healy, and Fontescue.—*Londonderry Journal.*

REPRESENTATION OF TIPPERARY.—It is reported that the Hon. George O'Callaghan, son of Lord Lismore, will offer himself to the constituency, his principles being "those of a thorough and enlightened Liberal, which he is prepared to avow and advocate."

Mr. Moore has written to the Secretary of the Tenant League, announcing the carrying of the second reading of the Tenant Right Bill; and, in reference to the announcement made by Mr. Horsman, that the question involved in the second reading would be again discussed on going into committee, the hon. member justly remarks "that the conduct of the government in this matter is without precedent in the history of Parliament; and is condemned by men of all parties—by none more than the government supporters, whose course it has left without defence."

Mr. Cullen of Limerick, received a letter from Mr. S. E. De Vere, M.P., stating that he would support Mr. McMahon's motion for an enquiry into the Irish Fisheries, and that the case of the Limerick Fishermen was one that needed enquiry before some tribunal that had not absolutely made up its mind.

The Cork and Youghal Railway Bill passed through the committee of the House of Lords without opposition. It will receive the royal assent in about a week's time.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—Property to the amount of nearly £70,000 changed hands yesterday. Among the properties sold was another portion of the vast estates of Lord Portarlington, situate in Tipperary, Limerick, and Longford, and which produced about £50,000.

MR. W. B. MACCABE.—THE "WEEKLY TELEGRAPH."—We are requested by Mr. William Bernard MacCabe to state that he is no longer editor of the *Weekly Telegraph*. He asks us also to mention it was his wish to have placed before the readers of the *Weekly Telegraph* his reason for resigning; but as such statement was considered by the proprietor likely to be injurious to the paper it has not been published.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

HONORABLE CONDUCT.—A few years ago Mr. Burrows opened business in Cork as a cabinet maker, but was unsuccessful, when his creditors accepted a composition of 13s 4d in the pound. He again commenced business in the same trade. This time fortune was more lenient, and he rapidly succeeded. Mr. Burrows has now paid to his late creditors the balance of their debt, 6s 8d, which he conscientiously believed to be his duty to repay. The recipients of this unlooked-for repayment have, in return, presented Mr. Burrows with a valuable silver tea-service, bearing an inscription testifying to his honorable conduct.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—One or two of the southern papers speak of the appearance of the old blight in the growing potato crop, but it is admitted that the symptoms, coming thus early, are too insignificant to create any alarm, and little doubt is entertained that they will fade away under the influence of the fine weather which has just set in. The following cheering agricultural report is taken from the *Dublin Packet*:—"With the certainty of a remunerative harvest the hopes of the rural population have risen. Now that the country has enjoyed an uninterrupted continuation of weather suitable for rapid vegetation, farmers anticipate an abundant harvest. On every side the effects of the late beneficial rains are observable. Where the early sown wheat and corn crops were parched and delicate a month ago, not a trace of weakness is now seen. They rear their heads with a stubborn and healthy look indicative of a generous yield. If the crops are in a state to gladden those whose comfort depends on the fertility of the soil, a glance over the country also affords pleasure to all interested in any way in the advancement of agriculture. In the reclamation of waste lands, the drainage of large patches previously useless, and the systematic culture and application of scientific skill to the cropping of the soil, we have confirmation of the wider extension of industry. The farmer has discovered that neither the capability of his lands nor the demand for its fruits has yet been exhausted; and whatever benefit may result to the agricultural classes from this increased activity the country in general will partake of the gain. Corn and wheat, as we learn from information just received, most promising. Oats, even on lands which have produced poor crops previously, look in excellent condition, and the staple food of the people, the potatoes, will repay the disappointment its repeated failures lately created. It is said that a larger tract of land is under this excellent than has been planted with it for four or five seasons past; and it is consolatory to ascertain that there is little apprehension of the destruction of the root by disease. Although the crops have not passed all danger, they are in a forward enough state to brave a little untoward weather. Had the last month not been so propitious this would not have been the case."

THE POTATO.—We regret to learn that symptoms of disease have already shown themselves in some parts of the west of this country, particularly adjacent to the sea. It is not exactly similar to last year, but the leaves of the plant are perforated with small brown spots. In some cases the stalk of the plant shows it also; it is much earlier in showing itself this year than last, and the plants may recover, but in some of the fields the blossom has shown early, and it hangs down in an apparently languid state, instead of being well formed and vigorous. Some excellent new potatoes are on sale here, though at smart prices.—*Wexford Mail.*

The bright showers which have recently fallen, refreshed the growing crops, without occasioning any inconvenience whatever to the farmer. Some excellent hay crops have been already gathered in, and mowing becomes pretty general. The hay in this county, notwithstanding the long drought in the early part of the spring, will be nearly an average. The season has been favorable for turnip sowing, and we may anticipate a rich harvest of both grain and green crops. The potato crop was never more promising; and it is indeed, gratifying to anticipate an abundance of that wholesome esculent for the poor, and a consequent relief from what they regard as unpalatable dietary—namely, Indian meal. As porkers generally follow in the train of potatoes, the poor man will be enabled this year to fall back on his old reliance—the pig. Fat's potatoes, and porkers, have more than an alliterative alliance.—*Newry Examiner.*

REMARKABLE RYE.—Monday we were shown a specimen of remarkably ill grown rye, produced on the land of Messrs. Dickson, Farrell, and Co. It is upwards of six feet from the bottom of the stalk to the top of the ear, and the straw is in a corresponding degree strong and perfect. The crop is of two acres in extent.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

EARLY HARVEST.—A number of ears of corn, wheat, barley, and oats, have been sent to our office. They have been taken from large fields in full blow, belonging to John Galway, Esq., Fort Richard. We never remember having seen corn so early in ear, and if we only had some heat now we would have an early and abundant harvest.—*Cork Constitution.*

EARLY STRAWBERRIES AND MUSHROOMS.—Mr. M. Russell has succeeded, as usual, in producing the earliest samples of the favorite fruit and vegetable above named. He has favored us with a basket of Keane's strawberries and mushrooms, the former two days sooner than last year, and in perfection, as regards both ripeness and flavor.—*Newry Telegraph.*

Trout fishing at Killaloe was never known to be so abundant. The fish taken are large, and of great weight.

Mr. McDonald, a trader in fish, on Thursday evening forwarded to London, one ton weight of salmon, taken within twelve hours by the Coonagh and Strand fishermen, within a circuit of three miles in the river Shannon.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

There has been a reduction of no less than 1,083 paupers in the numbers at the Clonmel workhouse between the years 1833 and 1856. One relieving officer has been appointed for the entire union. The guardians are about establishing an asylum for the maintenance and instruction of the blind.

A MIRACLE.—A circumstance has just occurred in Kilkenny, of so extraordinary a character, that many are disposed to consider it a direct interposition of Providence. Every one acquainted with our city knows poor little Sally Hewitson, the lame beggar child, who has been seen every day, crawling about, or riding on a donkey, begging alms for the support of herself and her mother—the latter also a cripple. She was born a cripple, and Mr. Dunne, the Relieving Officer, recollects that when she was admitted to the Workhouse some years ago, her useless limbs had to be bandaged to her body. Now, what was the astonishment of the citizens of Kilkenny, on Tuesday, to witness this poor child walking, about, perfectly well! Her statement was that she had been miraculously cured by a venerable priest named Father Nolan, who resides at a place called Dunane, beyond Castlecomer. This pious and venerable clergyman has the reputation of great sanctity, and is said to have wrought many other equally marvelous cures. The case of Sally Hewitson seems to us beyond question; she is known to have been a cripple from the birth—she is seen walking through the streets of Kilkenny to-day.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS TAKEN PRISONERS IN THE COUNTY DONEGAL.—During the course of this week numerous arrests have been made in the county of Donegal of persons charged with being connected with illegal combination. Twenty-seven persons in the neighborhood of Fintona and Glenties were arrested on Monday night last, six of whom were admitted to bail, and the remaining twenty-one were on Thursday brought to the county prison at Lifford by a strong escort of police. The greatest secrecy appears to be observed as to the offences with which these parties are charged, and the evidence by which the charge against them is to be sustained. One of the confederates is said to have staged, and that it was upon the information furnished by him that the parties were taken into custody; but be this as it may, it is quite clear that the Government, from the number of the arrests, has obtained information which at present leaves the impression that there has been for some time past a formidable confederation in existence in that part of the county. From anything which has as yet transpired, no opinion can be formed as to the extent of the confederation, or the criminality of the parties in custody. The case will likely come on for trial at the coming assizes, when it is hoped that the Attorney-General will prosecute in person, and that the prosecution and jury panel will be of such a character as to leave no doubt on the mind of any one as to the fair and impartial administration of justice.—*Correspondent of Dublin Telegraph.*

The Constabulary of Kincun succeeded in effecting a large seizure of contraband spirits, as also a still, head, and all the working apparatus; a number of barrels, and about 45 gallons of pot ale, the entire of which belonged to a man named O'Neil. The seizure was made at Palmerstown, near Killala.

It is very remarkable, that not one Irish officer was married in Turkey though it abounds with handsome rich women.

A young man named John Reilly, clerk in the firm of Messrs. Barlow, Merchants quay, Dublin, who recently absconded with some money, was arrested lately by a policeman near Essex Bridge. He begged the officer to walk on the other side, and he would follow, in order that he might not be exposed to public curiosity. The policeman consented, and young Reilly, watching his opportunity, vaulted over the parapet into the river, from which he was rescued with difficulty.

THE SABLEIR BANK FRAUDS.—The appeal case of Mr. Vincent Scully against the decision of the Master in Chancery holding him responsible for the payment of certain shares in the Tipperary Bank, and which was argued on Saturday in the Rolls Court, Dublin, was decided on Monday. Judgment was given against Mr. Scully. On the same day, the Master in Chancery ordered the payment of 2s. in the pound to the creditors of the bank whose claims are admitted. The order was made on the affidavit of the official manager, stating that he had admitted claims of creditors to the amount of £240,379 14s. 6d., and that other claims required investigation, which they were undergoing. He also stated that for the purpose of the dividend he had to his credit over £25,000. The Master countersigned a check for the sum required.

JOHN SADLEIR.—Mr. Maguire, M.P., writing in the *Cork Examiner*, revives the strange story that "the late Mr. Sadleir" is still alive. He writes:—"Not one of John Sadleir's relatives saw the body, or, if they did, that not one of them ever declared that it was his body. And they ask, how, supposing it to have been John Sadleir's body, did John Sadleir come to the particular spot on which it was lying? Did he ride, or did he walk? If he rode, where is the cabman who drove him? If he walked, whether the whole way, or any part of the way, how did it happen that the boots were perfectly clean, and free from stain of any kind? How did he cross the moist and muddy ground that encircled the hillock on which the body was found? If that hillock could not be approached in the day time without the boots or shoes of the person approaching it being dirtied, how did it happen that John Sadleir contrived to get at it in the dark, without spot or stain of any kind? Then, there was no post mortem examination. The presence of the essential oil of bitter almonds was ascertained by smell; but whether any of the poison had reached the stomach of the body then examined, was never ascertained, because knife never touched it. If another body passed for awhile for that of Foschini, the Italian assassin, why might not a well-selected body pass for that of John Sadleir, especially when so many concurring circumstances helped the spectators and the public to an easy credulity. It is then triumphantly asked, why should he kill himself? Money was what he toiled, and schemed, and lied, and forged for; and money he had to an enormous extent—a quarter of a million, at the very least. If he had not, where has it gone?—who can account for its disappearance? who can tell one word about it? Sadleir alone can clear up the mystery. Mystery as it is at present, I am told there are interested people in the City who are beginning to be confident, that it is a mystery not altogether impenetrable; and that one of the banks is even now attempting to trace no less a sum than £237,000, which, it is thought, can be done by the aid of certain crossed checks. Curiously enough, the same belief in Sadleir's existence is also entertained in the monied circles of Paris."

Mr. Robert Nichol, a gentleman who made a post mortem examination of the body, refutes the supposition adduced by Mr. Maguire, that Mr. Sadleir is not dead, in these terms:—"Speaking of the examination which was made on the body, Dr. Nichol says:—"This examination was made in the presence of three witnesses, and was extended to every important organ in the system. From only a portion of the contents of the stomach I separated by distillation about an ounce of pure essential oil of almonds, the nature of which was demonstrated not only by its odour, but by the ordinary chemical tests. I still retain this oil in my possession, and shall be happy to place it at Mr. Maguire's disposal, if he has any desire to examine it." This which follows should, we think, settle the point:—"I believe that in no instance has the identification of a body been more complete. The butler declared it on oath to be that of his master. It was recognised by one of his brothers, and by at least three of his most intimate friends; and, lastly, the coroner himself, who was perfectly acquainted with the appearance of John Sadleir, satisfied himself by a most careful inspection of the body—even to opening the eyes—that it was none other than that of the late member for Sligo."