yet such was the bitter inheritance of our la- for the fine weather which He gave us in the aummer there for generations. While others drank months and for the harvest which, some time ago deeply of the springs, they dare not approach the fountain-not even so as to hear at a distance the murmuring of the living waters. It is too much to expect that, as the reaction has come, and the long pent-up powers of the national intellect have been at last freed, our people will, under proper culture, though late in the race, reach the enviable goal? Their talents are fresh and vigorous-the unexhausted mind must be rich in treasures. The halls which the Catholic Church has thrown open to the youth of Ireland must have for them irresistable attractions, and the old amongst us may live to see realised dreams that look too bright for accomplishment. But, remembering what has been done elsewhere, and thinking over the names industry and well-proved virtue and religion, and which Padua, and Rome, Salamanca, Paris, compel them to expose themselves to the dangers of which Padua, and Rome, Salamanca, Paris, compel them to expose themselves to the dangers of and Vienna, have produced, and thinking, too, of the vanished glories of Bangor and Clonmacnoise await them beyond the ocean. Everyone must see that if the hardy and industrious farmer be driven it may not be too much too say that out of our own Catholic University there will come a can be made productive only by continual cultivagoodly throng of men celebrated in art and tion, will fall back into a desolate morass or a sterile science and literature-poets who will breathe the eloquent melodies of nature in unmortal thyme-artists who, on canvass, or in marble, will give permanent embodiment to the lofty conceptions of genius-ripe scholars and deepthinging students, who will give us beautiful forms to love, and who will bring hidden things to light, and, above all, good citizens-valiant soldiers of duty, who, faithful to honor and principle and truth, will work and labour to raise or principal Mass, once each day, the Litany of the their mother of many sorrows from the dust, and to replace upon her wounded but unfaded brow the crown she wore in the days of her joy, and which should be the symbol of returning gladness, as well as the trophy of sustained trials .-Ulster Observer.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. DR CULLEN, ARCHBISHUP OF DUBLIN. (To the Editor of the Telegraph.)

Dear Sir-May I request of you to insert in your widely-circulated journal the following observations regarding a circular, signed by some proselytising gentlemen and ladies of Dublin, which I read at the meeting of St. Brigid's Orphanage, held on Wednesday last, 28th October. The circular was couched in these words :-

"About five years ago a case of considerable interest was brought before our notice in connection with the missionary work in Dublin. A fine young lad, about fifteen years of age, an orphan, residing with his sister, a Roman Catholic, and under the guardianship of an uncle, a priest, became a convert from Romanism. He was subjected to persecutious of all kinds, several times severely beaten, and brought over and over again before the priest and Dr. Cullen, and finally, after being solemnly cursed, his clothes were taken from him, a suit of rags substituted in their place, and in this condition he was turned out of his sister's house and cast forth on the

wide world." fiaring made this statement, the writers then appeal to the public for a contribution of £36 per annum to pay the 'fine young lad's' pension in a Protestant college, and some pounds more to provide ciches, books, and other requisites.

The document was signed by the Rev. H. Eade, 12 D Olier street; Rev. C. F. M'Carthy, do.; Very Rev. Archdeacon Wolaley, 23 Upper Leeson-street; Mrs. J. Smyley, 8 Merrion-square, North; Miss Whately, Palace; Robert F. Frank, Esq., 18 Upper Mount-street.

Since the day of the meeting above referred to, two men named Tracy and Flanagan, who appeared to be engaged as inferior agents in the proselytising lin, informed my secretary that the name of the boy whose 'interesting case' was brought forward in the circular, was Edward Murphy, of the North Strand-that he had apostatised about six years ago, and was now studying at Mr. Bailly's College, near Eirkenhead, in Cheshire, preparatory to bee ming a parson, having gone through a preliminary course in Irish schools. Having obtained in this way sufficient indications to guide me, I have inquired into the case, and have come to the conclugion that the statements made in the circular have been invented for the purpose of giving a romantic character to the prosaic history of the perversion of a roung and ignorant boy, who, after having been educated in the poor school of his parish, was employed as an assistant, or runner in a grocer's shop, and wite, having fallen in with bad companions, was induced by them to renounce the true faith, and to embrace the undefined principles of 'Souperism,' in the hope of being put in a position to lead a lazy life, and to avoid the fatigues of a laborious busi-

Regarding the statements in the circular : -First-It is false that Edward Murphy was the acphew of a priest. He may have stated so, for it appears that those who become apostates or soupers, generally prepare themselves for that step by the

practice of lying.

Second - It is false that Edward Murphy was under

the guardianship of a priest. Third-It is false that he was brought before Dr. Cuilen to account for his conduct. I never saw him. He was not brought before me over and over

Fourth-It is false that he was beaten or cursed by one or any priest.

Fifth-It is equally false that he was stripped of his clothes, and that rags were substituted in their place, and that he was then turned out of his sister's house and cast forth on the wide world. It can be proved most satisfactorily by aworn evidence that he was treated most kindly by his family, and that after he bad become a souper he brought a present

of clothes to his brother. Considering the shortness of the circular, it is dif Scult to conceive how so many falsehoods could be compressed into so few lines. It is still more difficult to understand how ladies, supposed to be in a respectable position in life, allow their names to be attached to such monstrous fabrications, or sanction the collecting of money under fictitious protences.

As to the paid agents of proselytism and degraded spostates, it is not surprising that they would enderse any statement, however false and unfounded, for it seems that those who have renounced the truth or have been cut off from the true Church like rotten branches, live upon fiction, and that it is part of their mission to invent calumnies against the doctrines and practices of the faith of their fathers.

As it is not agreeable or prudent to correspond with persons of this disgraced class, I considered it road leading to the centre-spot of attraction was the safest way to give a public answer, through the throughd with resple anxious to hear the melting press, to some of those who have addressed me re-eleganders of the vifted and anostolia pressphere and garding the case of Edward Murphy.

I have the honor to be, with great esteem, your chedient servant,

† PAUL CULLER, Archbishop of Dubliz. Duolin, November 4, 1863.

PASTORAL OF HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHEISHOP OF DUBLIN.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin has adtiessed the following Pastoral to the Secular and attainment of so beavenly a purpose, the series of estates, and agriculture itself precisely at a stand

Having paid this debt of gratitude and thankegiving, we are now called on to ask new favors from the Giver of all good gifts, and to beg of Him, in His mercy, to avert conlamities again impending. To the summer, which was so full of hope, most and stormy months have succeeded, and incessant rains have prevented the husbandman from saving his cereal crops, and laying up provisions for the future whilst the usual mysterious disease has manifested itself in the potatoes, threatening, in many places, the destruction of a crop that a short time ago seemed calculated to spread plenty through the land. Hence there is great reason to fear that the coming season may be one of great hardship and severe privations for the poor, and that a new impulse may be given to emigration, as the failure of the crops and the bad prospects before them, drive from the land of their birth many small landholders, men of great the sea, and to the greater perils and trials that from this country, a vast extent of the land which wilderness. In order to avert the evils which menace us, it is meet what we should have recourse again to prayer, knowing that if we ask we shall receive, if we seek we shall find, and if we knock it shall be opened unto us. Hence, after next Sunday, 1st November, when the prayer for thanksgiving is to be discontinued, you will be pleased, Rev. Erethren, to add to the usual collect in each Mass, the collect Deus Refugium, &c., pro quacunque necessitate, and to continue it during the winter until further orders. You will also recite after the parachial Blessed Virgin, begging of her to intercede for our pour aillicted country, to send us favorable seasons, to inspire sentimements of justice and charity into the hearts of the powerful, to obtain a spirit of patience and resignation for the afflicted, and to protect us all from the many enemies that surround us. The prayers of His holy Mother induced Our Divine ler of the afflicted, intercedes for our poor and fulling country, change our sorrows into joy, and pu: an end to our fears and our afflictions. The collect for our Holy Father is to be continued, as he is still surrounded by great dangers and difficulties; whilst he is suffering, as dutiful children, we are bound to to assist him by our prayers and our offerings to the Association of St. Peter's Pence. The prayers for peace are to be said as usual, after the principal or parochial Mass, once each day in every church; and we ought to recite them with great fervour. America, where we have so many countrymen and benefactors, Poland, Italy, and many other countries, are still a prey to destructive wars and new and great disturbances are threatening the world day. In praying for peace, we ought every to plead in a special manner for our brethren in Poland. That great Catholic nation, so long the bulwark of Europe against pagen and Mahometan superstition, appears to be abandoned to its sad fate by the Great Powers, and is menaced with total destruction. The schismatical Russians are now as ruthless in their barbarous treatment of the Catholic Poles as, two hundred years ago, Cromwell and his Puritanical hordes were in their desire to exterminate our Catholic forefathers. Among the Powers of Europe, the Pore alone has raised his voice in favor of the Poles and of oppressed humanity, and called on his children to send up prayers in their behalf. Let us unite our supplications with those of our Holy Father, humbly begging of Gon to spare His people, and to preserve them in His mercy from their cruel enemies, who are panting for their blood. When we consider what Poland is suffering, we ought to be most thankful to God for having preserved our country from the evils of civil war. Though we have been scourged by famine and pestilence, the Providence of Heaven has preserved us from the greater evils which are occasioned by secret societies, and by the revolutionary doctrines of a With holy David, we ough Mazzini or a Cavour. always to remember, that it is better to fall into the hands of God than be abandoned to the mercy of wicked and corrupt men, bound together for the destruction of society and religion; who, pretending to promote liberty, are the worst despots -- as we see in Italy-and the most determined enemies of true liberty and of the true Church. Whilst praying for the favor and protection of Heaven, exhort your flocks to the continued performance of works of mercy and charity, now so necessary in the afflicted state of our beloved country. Caution them also against the vice of drunkenness, which appears to increase when Heaven gives us abundant harvest. Is it not a deplorable proof of ingratitude to turn

of practising dissipation and degrating vice, must not such unworthy conduct excite against them the anger of God, and bring on them His scourge? To preserve, therefore, our people from the stain of ngratitude, make every effort to impress on them a horror of drunkenness and of every sort of dissipation, and point out to them the folly of vanity and extravegance in dress, and in costly and dangerous amusements, such as those of the theatre. Great parsimeny and moderation are necessary in our present circumstances. So far from indulging in a ruinous expenditure, or seeking to gratify our corrupt appetites, it is our duty to mortify and deny ourselves, to cultivate a penitential spirit, and to eadeavor, by prayer and Good works, to avert the anger of God, now menacing the world, and to merit His protection. Wishing you and your faithful

His own good gifts against God, and to make them

the means of offending and insulting His Divine Ma-

and charitable purposes, men convert the good

things given them by the Almighty into means

When, instead of employing them for useful

I remain, your obedient servant, † PAUL, Archbishop of Dublin.

flocks every blessing in Jesus Christ,

Dablin, 30th October.

CONVERSION .- Canon M'Manus, P.P., of Clifden, eceived into the Church and baptised the wife and two daughters of Francis Stuart, Esq., South Hill, Clifden. This calightened gentlemen is himself a convert, and was received into the Church ten years ! ago in England. He is an Irishman and a member f a high aristocratic family; his wife is English .-

Connaught Patriol. Mission of the Passionist Pathers in Lour. Moneymone. - On Sunday last the Passionist Fathers concluded their successful Mission at Loup, which had been carried on there for the three preceding weeks. The beautiful and spacious church which formed the scene of their zealous labors, was scarcely any hour of the day without a crowded congregation during the sojourn of these saintly ministers of the Gospel. From early dawn until night every also to participate in the other graces copiously dispensed during the Mission. Neither the inclemency of the weather nor the engrossing occupations of a late hervest checked the ardour of the people from availing themselves of so rare and so mestimable a blessing. In common with the religious of other Orders, the great object which the Passionists have a distant land as fast as steam can carry them. in view is the reclamation of the sinner. For the They see farms deserted-capital flying from their

and unction as to touch the heart of the most obdurate. The wonderful austerity visible in the person and habit of these devuted children of the Cross contributes largely to the effect of their missionary labors; for of them it may be truly said tha their words fall like thunder on the ears, because their lives finsh like lightning before the eyes. Deeply imbued with the spirit of their founder, they blend their sermone and instructions with frequent allusions to the dolorous mysteries of redemption, and the pathetic oppeals usually made by the symbol of salvation always awakened the most sensible emotions in the audience. From the altar the seeds of the Gospel were sown, but in the confessional the spiritual harvest was reaped. Numbers of careless Christians, who had for years been deaf to the admonitions of religion, were to be seen like edifying penitents thronging around the mercy seat of the tribunal .-Although several of the secular Clergy were assiduously helping the fathers in the confessional, vet so vast was the multitude that crowded together, and so perservering were their endeavours to approach the Sacraments, that numbers subsisted on a solitary meal for each of several successive days. Short as was the duration of the mission, the results were wonderful, and we hope will be permanent. crowds of our dissenting brethren who regularly flocked to hear the Fathers testified their delight and edification at what they heard; and the fact that the waters of regeneration were poured on the heads of several converts is a proof that the mission was an angel of grace to those who were once separated from the fold of unity. The final discourse and concluding ceremonies were solemn and impressive in the the highest degree. In the open air under the vaulted canopy of heaven, some eight thousand persons were assembled to hear the farewell sermon of Father Joseph, and to unite in the renewal of the baptismal vows. The spectacle of this immense multitude spiemnly renewing the engagements once made at the fout, and declaring hostility to every vice that besets the path of life, was one which, to use the preacher's words, ' Heaven gazed on with The very elements seemed propitions to the occasion, and in the calm serenity of the declining evening, as each in the assembled multitude Redeemer to perform His first miracle; and as at the raised aloft a lighted candle, emblematic of the light into wine at her request, and for the consolation of expression. To the mission thus concluded many those present, so may He now, when she, the conso- a heart once laden with the sorrows of sin can date to begin to cherish the cheering hope of endless joys beyond the grave. - Ulster Observer.

IRELAND AND AMERICA .- A Confederate has for-

warded to us (Freemen's Journal) the following com-

munication, which just now may be read with interest and advantage :- One of the essential differences on which the Confederate States of America may pride themselves, as constituting them a distinct peoole from the Yankee nation, is the complete absence of religious intolerance, while the prevailing Puritan element which dominates in the country to the north of them constantly and necessarily impels it to the persecution of Catholics wherever and whenever that diabolical spirit of intolerance dares to show itself. We have already seen that a Catholic Church in in Florida was wrecked and ruined by regiments from Maine, which provoked a sanguinary fight bethem and some Irish troops in the same command, More recently we learn from the Mobile papers that during the short occupation of Jackson by Grant's army the Catholic Church of that town was burned while guards were set around the Baptist Church and the printing office of a Protestant religious newspaper. These facts are probably suppressed by the Yankee newspapers, because so large a proportion of their army, present and prospective, consists of Catholics. I shall endeavour to make the disgraceful facts known, however, to the remnant of Irishmen who are still so deluded as as to fight for such a penple, and to those who might be tempted hereafter to engage in so base a service. They may learn from this what kind of spirit actuates the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers and what kind of usage they may expect in the future when the war is over and their services are no longer needed in the field ; and past experience might have taught them as much. Wrecking of Catholic churches has been almost as favourite an amusement with Yankees as ever it was with Irish Orangemen in the north of Ireland. Irish Jatholics at the North cannot have forgotten the burning of the convent near Boston by a mob of Puriton fanatics, and the blackened ruins of that building yet stand as a memento of the deed. They must remember the murderous outrage perpetrated upon a poor old Catholic Priest at Ellsworth, in Maine, in 1854, and the sacking of Newark Uburch, in New Jersey, the same year; the church burning of Philadel-phis, the anti-Catholic riots of the 'Angel Gabriel,' in Brookiyn, and the hundreds of instances in which the cross has been pulled down from the front of their chapels all over those Federal States. They cannot pretend to forget also that in the Know-No-thing day (which for them will soon dawn again), the Irish militia regiments, simply because they were composed of Irish Catholics were disbanded and disarmed by the governors of several States, first in Massachusetts, and afterwards in Connecticut and Wisconsin. Now in the States composing the Confederacy they can proudly say no church was ever injured, no Priest ever insulted or besten by a Protestant mob. No Irish or Catholic was ever excludfrom bearing arms for his adopted state in the militia, and when the crisis of the Know-Nothing agitationwhich had its birth in the North-at length came upon them, and there seemed some danger that the principle of religious equality would perish for ever on the continent of America, and New York and Boston were entirely controlled by 'No Popery' majorities, it was in Southern States, especially in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, that the evil spirit was met, resisted, and triumphautly trampled under foot. There it will never rise again, and, if it do, it will be as sternly crushed. Religious intolerance is wholly abhorrent to the traditions and to the temperament of the people of the South. The great majority of the Southern States are Protestants, and, we trust, far better Protestant and better Christians than the New Englanders, yet in this grand struggle for the freedom and honour of the country the Catholics who dwell among them can joyfully bear their part, and a stalwart part they take, as any one may see by the achievements of the Louisiana troops, without a misgiving or an apprehension that after disposing of the Yankees the South may turn upon them. At such a suggestion they would tranquilly smile. They know well that when their independence shall be triumphantly established by the efforts and sacrifices of all alike, then all alike will sojoy its full blessings in equal measure. I have recurred to this subject because it is earnestly desired that the South may be left to fight her own battles with her own enemies the Yankees-and that the tottering cause of the Union may no longer be sustained by masses of Europeans continually renewing the heaten hosts of their invaders. About onc-third of the Germans, and nearly all the Irish, who fight in the Federal armies are Catholics. If they begin to reflect on the experiences of the past, and the pregnant symptoms of the present, and thus come to understand that they are in reality fighting for their own bitter enemies, their reflection connot but tend to increase the wholesome demoralisation which will at length break up the forces of the North!

THE EXODUS-STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- The Irish landlords are beginning to open their eyes to what is passing around them. They see the small farmers—the bone and sinew of the country-rushing away to They see the small farmers-

ple Everyone knows the debasing influence of general description of the Diocese of Dubin:—

Regular Clergy of the Diocese of Dubin:—

Sermons delivered by them, in their Missions, is wondefully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: conviction that the Irish small defully adapted.—Every topic of a controversial from a deeply-fel: convictio We may hope so, when even a Tory journalist tells them : "That an independent yeomany and a bold peasantry are not only the pride and strength of a nation, but the wealth of an aristocracy. What are broad acres' worth in Turkey or in Texas? What in any country is the worth of broad acres, without brawny arms to cultivate them, without the sweat of human brows to fertilize them? Now, in all the countries of the globe, and in all ages of the world, it has been found that one thing has been essential to preserving industry-it is the sense of security. It is the feeling that the man who sows shall reap, that the man who labors, and not another, shall en-joy the fruits of his toil. After the landlord has secured himself in reserving a reasonable and fair rent for his land, he should, in some way or other, give the tenant a guarantee that if, by his virtuous industry, he increases the value of his holding, the in-creased value shall belong to him and his children, and he shall be able to realize in his calling as a husbandman, as well as others in their respective avocations, 'that the hand of the diligent maketh rich.' We may feel quite certain that if the cultivators of the soil could be got to feel this security in their native land, they would not go across the Atlantic." We heartily commend these observations of a landlord organ, the Daily Express, to the attention of all whom they concern. - Dublin Telegraph.

The Times says, "There is no doubt that if anything will keep the Roman Catholic peasantry in the country, it is giving leases to the farmers and improving the system of busbandry, so that they can live in comfort. If not, and they will go, English and Scotch settlers should be speedily got in their places, for if the land goes out of cultivation, Great Britain as well as Ireland will suffer. The British markets will be badly supplied, provisions will be unreasonably dear, the revenue will decline, the towns will decline, and there will be a rapid falling off in everything that constitutes national wealth.

The Cork Examiner, referring to the leader upon Ireland in your paper of Friday, states that Londonderry, Cork, and Liverpool are pouring out a tide of emigration compared with which that from Galway is but a rivulet.' Taking the passengers by the Inman regular and extra boats, by the Cunard extra Redeemer to perform His first miracle; and as at the reised afold a lighted caudit, concluded many period of the year, from Cork alone is calculated by boat, by the ship of Ferney Brothers, and by casual the Examiner at between 4,000 and 5,000; and i the commencement of its happiness here below, and states that if the port of Galway were hermetically scaled the stream of emigration would in no wise be diminished, for if the bone and sinew of the land did not find vent by one port they would be sure to do so by another. 'America will soon have the majority of the existing Irish race at its side of the Atlantic, and every year will diminish the attractions of the old home and add to those of the new home of the Irish.' But the exodus, this journal says, is absolutely depriving the country of its vital power. There is but one course by which it has a chance of being arrested, and that is by endeavouring to provide remunerative employment for the people, for the great attraction in America is high wages, centrastwith the miserably low scale which prevails here.-Dublin Cor. of Times.

> THE MURDER NEAR BORRISOKANE .-- The inquest on the murdered man Kelly has been held and was attended by M. Fleming, R.M.; M. Saunders, J. R. M. Anderson, C. J. and M. Wickham, Sub-Inspectors. There was no evidence of any importance produced. The jury returned an open verdict of wilful murder against some persons unknown. No person has as I the Catholic religion. This fact may possibly, in yet been arrested, and it is very probable it will remain a mystery.

The Irish Protestant Church is itself the great original anomaly. It is out of place in time and space. The Church of England grew gradually and naturally out of the accessities of the times, like the House of Commons and all the parts of our Constitution. It is the natural expression of the English mind, and it consequently fits the nature and answers the wants of Englishmen. This is its great virtue and its vast strength. It is entirely and characteristically English. But this very circumstance makes it impossible that it should suit a dif. ferent people. When, therefore, our statesmen transplanted the English Church to Ireland, among a population of a different character and a distinct ory, it was much the same thing as to plant at and whom, therefore, it could not possibly suit; and people shall pay for it, whether they wear it or not. extent, the original attempt. Our arcestors looked upon the native Irish as a wild and uncivilised race, whose customs and religion were wholly irrecondil-The attempt, however, has completely failed. The mit to our maniculation. The moulds are there, ready prepared in parish after parish, but the material will not settle in them. It will take no impress. men are more and more led to suspect that the meto retain as far as possible their own laws and their plete union, if not to an absolute sameness? The grafted on the main tree and yet have retained us own fruit and its own foliage .- London Times.

The discussion of the Irish Establishment in the late Congress at Manchester, has been echeed at Belfast. The Protestant Eishop has presided at a 'Conference' surrounded by the 'cignituries of the three Dioceses'-Lord Dufferin, Sir Hugh Cairns, E. O'Neill, M. P., Mr. Darison, ex-M.P., and many more. Mr. Davison was asked to begin the proceedings, and read an essay on the uses of an Established Church. He proposed a completely new distribution of the whole revenues of the Establishment. Sir Hugh Gairns and others declared his paper 'most admirable and exhaustive,' and all agreed that great We heartily rejoice at all changes must be made. this. Reform is both possible and useful where the in the last stage of disease. She lay on a few leaves institution to be reformed has any real basis, and and weeds, and her only covering was a coarse sack only requires the removal of abuses. But the Irish and a fragment of cotton, which had been once a Batalishment is one great abuse. It is maintained portion of dress. She lay there alone, without help Establishment is one great abuse. It is maintained only by the Conservative spirit of our country, or aid, or food, except what some beings almost as which makes it so difficult to alter anything which has existed for centuries, however evil and unjust it may be. To touch such nn edifice is to pull it down. Sir Hugh Cairus, indeed, had the insolence to lay it down as a principle that 'while the legislature can regulate Church property so as to produce within the Church the greatest amount of efficiency, it cannot alienate the least portion of it to any other purpose.' He knows as well as we that the Establishment has no claims at all except a possession dependent on the Act of Legislature, to one farthing of ee property it holds. All was given by the Catholics of Ireland for the maintenance of their own re-ligion, and if circumstances make it unadvisable to restore it to the object for which they gave it, it should be returned to the Irish nation, as the nearest at Naas. She opened her eyes and saw the gates representative of the donors, not made over to alien | the poorhouse but did not pass under them alive. and intrusive proselytizers. In such a state of things | more shocking case than this we have never heard. any change will involve the entire destruction of the -Irish Times.

sermons delivered by them, in their Missions, is won- still. And all this from no temporary panic, but Establishment. The Times says: - We only know that, whichever way the subject is looked at, we see nothing but contision; sinequalities, anomalies, and injustice in the prosent at a terror things, and no prospect of less the quality, anomaly, or injustice in any plan that has yet been proposed to mend the system. Weekly Register.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP. - Since the death of Dr. Whately, the late Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, there has been a great deal of guessing at who would be put in his place, and at length the curious have been gratified, for Lord Palmerston—who will soon appear in a court of justice charged with injustice to a married lady -has appointed the Rev. Dr. Trench. Dean of Westminster, to the vacant see, It is in this manner the law Church obtains its Bishops, laymem instead of ecclesiastics being the patrons. It appears that Dr. Trench does not give satisfaction to the very orthodox of the Dublin Protestants. But why blame him on that account? Is not 'private judgment' the sheet anchor of Protestantism, and it that liberty be granted to a layman or to a parson, why should it not he yielded to a Bishop? We wonder that some of the Protestant press of Dublin does not feel ashamed to touch on such matters, knowing as it does that Protestantism is so very changeable, that what it believes to-day it will not believe to-morrow. But of what use can this new Archbishop be to the Protestants of Dublia? Could they not consult the true Archbishop -Dr. Cullen-on religious matters, and save themselves the trouble of getting a man to succeed Dr. Whately, who can do nothing for their souls? new Archbishop will be called 'Your Grace" and all that, but Grace does not dwell in a heart that rebels against the Holy Catholic Church ; for all who resist that Church, we are told by Christ himself, are to be accounted as heathens and publicans. The editor of the Dublin Evening Mail or the Duily Express pozsesses, we believe, as much spiritual power as all the Protestant Archbishops in the world, and that is no power at all. We wish all this Frotestant nonsense was at an end, and that mankind looked their last npon it. It is a great evil, and we wonder any sensible man would belong to such a creed. It contradicts nearly all the grand declarations of Christ, and turns the great truths of the Gospel into a mock. ery. And with all this it must have its bishops, and its parsons, to keep up appearances, though it says 'faith alone' is sufficient for salvation. It' faith alone' be sufficient, why burden the country with parsons and bishops, and all the expenditure they inflict on a Catholic people? Give us, in pteterence to such an imposture, the grand old Catholic Church, with its Popes-the successors of St. Peter -its saints and martyrs and confessors-its sauctity, and its sacraments -- which are the Channels of divine Grace-its power to bind and loose-its unchangeable faith, and its infallibility. Ireland may be called 'poor Ireland,' but she is rich when she has this faith and this Church, out of which there is no salvation. And wherever her children go, see how they carry that faith with them, and plant it in dismal Protestant cities or towns, in the woods, the prairie or by the bank of some river, there to gather strength till it becomes so powerful in its influence as to hamble its foes, and draw them with irresistible agency into the Catholic fold .- Dundalk Democrat.

THE SEE OF DUBLIN - Conversion of Canon Stanley's Sisters .- The two sisters of the Rev. Dr. Stanley, the report of whose promotion to the See of Dublin has caused such alarm amongst the clergymen of the Established Church in Ireland, are converts to the Catholic Church. They accompanied Miss Nightingale to the Crimea, and were so impressed by the piety and devotion of the Sisters of Charity and Mercy, whom they met there, that they embraced some measure, account for the virulent opposition offered to his appointment, as, to some, the suspicion of the remotest tendency to Catholicity, is regarded with greater horror than either Neologism or 'Colensoism.'- Kilkenny Journal.

The following statistics were adduced at a late meeting in Dublin, and are of themselves a striking commentary upon 'mixed education";-

"We have been lately put in possession of a fact by Dr. Murray, of Maynooth which should make a great impression on the minds of Catholics. It is that four out of every seven that have been sentended to the Glencree Reformatory have been taught in Protestant schools. Father Lynch, the Superior of the Glencree Reformatory, is prepared to prove this fact, that four-sevenths of the Catholic ive sent to his reformatory had come to orange tree in Iceland, or to try to acclimatize a schools. Thus the poor children are sent to dens of polar bear in Jamaica. We had a cont that exactly heresy, such as the house in Grand Canal street, the schools. Thus the poor children are sent to dens of suited our own backs because it had been made for Bird's nest, Spiddal, or one of their training schools them; we tried to force one exactly like it on the where they are beaten into hypocrisy, and, instead shoulders of other people, for whom it was not made, of becoming honest members of society, they are sent in time to the Reformatory, to Spike Island, and then, worst of all, we insist that the unfortunate Mountjoy Convict Prisons. And this vile system is upheld by the wealth of England and by those who It is very easy to understand, and to justify to some | sit in the high places in this country. If a wretched man repents of his bad conduct and seeks to take his child out of the Birds'-nest and out of the country, he is told by the judges that a child 14 years of uge nble with our own, and they hoped that the grasp of is independent of parental authority. If a priest adan Established Church would mould them jute un- vises a dying Catholic that the law of God requires ion and harmony with our religion and institutions. him to secure his children against heresy, the judge The attempt, however, has completely failed. The on the bench cautions the jury against permitting Irish have, as a nation, obstinately refused to subjunctions of the dying parent are set at naught, and his children reared in heresy. If a poor woman comes many miles from the country to save her child and it is gradually flowing away and leaving the from the Birds'-nest, lays hold of it, and uses justso mould empty and unused. Is it wonderful if wise much force as is necessary to keen her own child. she is sent to prison. If a man has spent his long thod was wrong from the commencement, that if we life in an attempt to overturn the Catholic Church, had carefully but liberally watched and guided the and has taken advantage of his position at the head natural growth of the genius of the Irish people, and of the education of the country to poison stealthily allowed them, as we were forced to do in Scotland, the springs of knowledge that are welling out over this Catholic land - if he has turned his house into own religion, they might have been won to a coin- an office of procelytism, and made his daughters the agents, then the highest in the land praises him for sister country might surely have been thoroughly his 'luminous faith' it is time that Catholics should take up this matter in carnest. It is a fact that many of those who have the destinies of the country in their hands are making use of our national calamities for the purpose of persuading people that to restore prosperity to Ireland it is only necessary to Protestantise her, and that, too, by means of the vile system of pecuniary proselytism. It was thus that the Roman Emperors, losing a battle, proclaimed a persecution of Christians to restore a success to their arms. But the Christians were constant, and their faith outlived the Emperors, who perished miserably.

> FRIGHTFUL DESTITUTION .- On Friday the Ranger of the Curragh discovered, crouched under a furze and withered fern on the Curragh, a mizerable woman, wretched as herself could give ber. The Rangel, when he discovered this waif and stray of humanity at once directed the attention of the police to the state of the sufferer; and, not content with that, he gave information of what he had witnessed to the Relieving-officer of the poor. Naturally, he supposed that she had been immediately relieved and cared for and he was content. On Monday morning, howeres, he learned that the woman still crouched among the furze, and that nothing had been done. Such is the the tenucity of life that she was found still living having passed through Friday night, Saturday, Sun day, and a portion of Monday under the open air, on the bare ground, in this inclement season. At last, on Monday, she was conveyed to the poorhouse