

them sent down with the newest music from Clementi, or Goulding and D'Almaine, and can sing them to all the Broadwood's best grand pianos with one of the additional keys, or a triple action pedal harp. It is easy to play out of a pair of richly-gilt muscovado covers in a handsome pew, with silk cushions under one's knees, and the thermometer at summer heat. It is not difficult to be punctual at church in defiance of distance and of weather, when one can go there in a close carriage and four; nor to meet round the fire at evening and read the Bible, and shut out the poor deluded peasant, who is shivering, meanwhile, all alone, by his cold cottage hearth, and offering up the idolatrous devotion that moves our horror. But the great Lord of nature has His eye upon us, and upon that peasant at the same moment. He weighs his sufferings and his temptations against his errors. He sees his agonies, he hears his sighs, and he looks upon the tears of his children. And he sees our luxury, our self-sufficiency and our presumption. Heaven save us from the sin of the Pharisee! The poor—poor peasant that works from dawn to dusk for eight pence, in cold and heat, in shower and sunshine, to share that eight-pence with the whole population of his little cabin, while you and I sit here by our fire-side and judge him over our wine! Well, well!" continued the speaker, elevating his hands and shaking them above his head, "I hope we'll all be saved, one time or another; come, fill your glass, and let us talk of something else."

"Talk on, talk on, you begin by saying that you disapproved of all my plans," said Mr. Damer, with the calm and complacent smile of one who listens good-humoredly and half-amused to suggestions which he has no idea of condescending to adopt.

"True, true. Well, about this marriage. I think, (you know I always tell my mind freely), I think you are going to sacrifice your ward."

"Oh, Tom!"

"The dissolute young villain!" exclaimed Damer, appearing for the first time to be really moved by the observations of his brother-in-law. "On this subject, only, I will take the liberty of echoing your own words. Fill your glass, and let us talk of something else."

"Poor Riordan! He was a manly, fine young fellow, and worth five hundred such after dinner martinet as Richard Lacy. My good wishes will always follow him wherever he goes. He had all the firmness and ready thought of five and twenty before he was eighteen."

"And all that firmness and promptitude did but enable him to abuse the confidence of friends, to pour the poison of disobedience into the heart of a gentle and innocent girl, to quarrel with his own family, and to quit his country as an adventurer."

"As a patriot, if you please. An adventurer in the cause of Columbia, the cause of freedom."

"The cause of green feathers and epaulettes. If he be dead, as rumor tells us he is, let us say nothing more, nor better, of him than that he lived for love, and died for a green jacket."

"Dead or alive, let joy be with him in his exile. Ah, Damer, Damer, you should have married him to little Esther, and kept him at home in Wicklow."

"He is better where he is," returned Damer. "He is better in his grave; he lived long enough for his friends and for himself. What good could be looked for at the hands of a baffled murderer?"

"A murderer!"

"A baffled one, I said; yes, he had the atrocity to make an attempt upon the life of Lacy with his own hand."

"Pol, I know what you allude to. And do you believe that story?"

"It did not want proof."

"I wouldn't hang a dog upon such evidence. It was a duel, man. It happened merely to be one fought in hot blood and without waiting for seconds. Does Lacy dare to say that it was otherwise?"

"Oh, the circumstances speak for themselves. Lacy found bleeding on the mountain side, near Drumgoff, and Riordan absconding, as soon as he had placed him in the surgeon's hands. The case was too plain. Even the very peasantry regarded that unhappy young man as one marked out for a life of unchanging woe and gloom. They said he had been overlooked in his infancy."

"How overlooked?"

"I will find a better interpreter than myself, for the phrase. Mrs. Keleher, who was Riordan's nurse, as well as Esther's, is at present living with me, in the capacity of house-keeper, and she will explain it to you in her own admirable idiom."

"The people are surprised," said Damer, "that we should be so bigoted, and yet continue to be pleased with a papistical house-keeper. But they know little of us. Let her be far from Glendearg, when religion shall teach us to forget our old affections, to look cold upon a soul that heaven has made, and call it piety. If we meet a blind man, Tom, we must take him by the arm, and guide and pity, not revile or hate him."

"There's some honesty in that speech," said Leonard, "and I would shake hands with you for it, but that it was spoken by the claret and not by you. Here's my idea. A papist—"

"Hush! Mrs. Keleher is at the door."

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CATHILL ON THE CONDUCT OF ENGLAND TOWARDS HER ARMY AND HER SUBJECTS IN INDIA.

The speech of Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons during the past week fully expresses the irritating conduct of the East-India Company in Hindoostan, and in one sentence explains the principal cause of the present mutiny of the Sepoys. The sentence referred to is that passage where Mr. Disraeli states, that the Chairman of the East-India Company declared his mission as Chairman to the Company was the conversion to Protestantism of the entire Indian race under the rule of England, comprising a population of one hundred and forty millions of souls. This is the rampant, frantic fanaticism which has disturbed Catholic Europe during the last quarter of a century, which has depopulated Ireland, and which in the case before us, has produced a catastrophe unparalleled in the history of India. The public are already informed that forty thousand soldiers are in open mutiny: but if the wires of the telegraph were allowed to speak, it is more than probable they would announce the fact that one hundred thousand rebels are at this moment in arms against England. The insane system of bribing, or insulting men into Protestantism has already cost England tens of millions of pounds sterling, and has everywhere ended, as ever must be the case, in perjury, hypocrisy, infidelity and social discord. Yet, strange to say, although this system, is sustained by the highest talent of the empire, and supported by the annual revenue (derived from all sources) of at least thirteen millions sterling, its prestige has fallen, its ranks have been diminished, its doctrines have been abandoned, its public respect scarcely acknowledged, and its entire framework dislocated in every part of the world where it has been permitted to reside. It is founded on a known palpable lie; and hence, although the prejudices and passions of the passing hour may have rendered men for a long time blind or callous, or indifferent to its tenets or defects, experience has at length effected what neither eloquence nor study could accomplish: and hence the almost universal opinion of mankind of the present day, even among its former advocates is, that Protestantism is a creed without a principle, a gospel of intolerance and fraud, and a wicked libel on the revelation of the New Law.

Still the clergy who live by this system redouble their exertions to prolong their tenure of office in proportion as society recede from their communion, and fresh millions of money are collected, more furious agents are employed, new slanders against Catholicity are forged, old lies are revarnished, and converts are sought after at any price, by land and sea, in order to make a show of work for the millions of cash which they annually devour in this scheme of plunder and irreligion. The declaration of the Chairman of the East India Company is a perfect exponent of the desperate and (as Disraeli expressed it) the frantic efforts made by Exeter Hall and the Bible Societies to prop up Protestantism: but the Mahomedans and Hindoos have replied to the Souper missionaries by the simultaneous defection of forty thousand of their comrades in arms; and, most melancholy fact, by the murder of all European men, women and children on whom they could lay their remorseless hands. The fresh horror which these missionaries have awakened in the hearts of the native population is principally owing to the fact that Lord Canning, the Governor General, is at the head of the Biblical Society, and all the English officers, civil and military, are active members as official missionaries and preachers in this scheme of fraud and persecution. Any one acquainted with the Mahomedan and Hindoo religious customs must know that neither of these two classes will even touch pork or beef, or indeed any kind of meat, unless the flesh of some particular species of fowl; and with this knowledge let the public judge the phrenzy of the Indian Government and of the English intolerant folly to grease cartridges with the fat of pigs, cows and sheep in order to force two hundred and fifty thousand men to become Exeter Hall and Commemara Protestants. The scaffold, the block, the bayonet and bribery being the old Lutheran appliances of conversion, the Indian Government, with Lord Canning at their head, resumed their favorite scheme of enforcing Faith amongst the officers by promotion, and amongst the privates by corporal punishment. Hence, when the Third Native Cavalry, officers and men united, refused to bite the pork, they were all punished in the mild penalty of ten years confinement in jail in heavy irons! And the Indian Chairman, in the system referred to, has been even more stupid than insane, because heretofore the Government adopted their old plan, so well known in Ireland—namely, dividing the Mahomedans against the Hindoos, and thus governing India in security by the mutual hostility of two races: but in the late hog's lard and tallow controversy the missionaries—that is, the old colonels—had the imprudence to unite both parties against them, and thus to precipitate the unfortunate result.

But the righteous Chairman in his zeal has not only attempted the conversion of one hundred and forty millions of Indians on the hog's lard principle, but he has even attempted to Protestantize the Catholic soldiers, numbering between sixteen and twenty thousand, on the old scheme of bribery or intimidation. He tried the scheme on the 71st Fusiliers and the Artillery, by taking three pounds a year for each child from the poor Catholic soldier unless the faithful Irishmen consented to send their children to a Protestant school. In one day these two corps withdrew ninety-two children from these schools, and they, therefore, forfeited in one day the yearly hard earned pay of £276! Hence the celebrated Chairman has not only driven into rebellion two hundred and fifty thousand native soldiers, but he maddened into rage twenty thousand Irish Catholic soldiers, and he has punished them for their resistance to perjury and their fidelity to God! Scarcely a week passes in which the writer of this article does not receive a communication from a poor soldier in India, complaining of the intolerance and persecution of their superior officers, bemoaning their hard

late in ever having joined the service, warning their kindred at home to beware of being entrapped as they have been, and bitterly charging the English authorities with proscriptive injustice and cruelty when their term of service will have expired, and when they return home to perish in the poorhouse, and an afflicted heart and a broken constitution.

If Naples, or Austria, or Spain, or any other Catholic power had perpetrated the one-thousandth part of the religious tyranny, the intolerance, and the grinding persecution which England is daily practising in every corner of her empire at home and abroad, all the nations of the earth would be startled with the cry of "No Popery!" raised in Exeter Hall against Catholicity. It is the peculiar trick of the English press to attack foreign nations for the vices and crimes which are most practised on her own shores; thus diverting searching observation from her own people, by fixing hostile attention on others, and again forcing or leading foreigners to believe that crimes so much stigmatized in theory by the national press must be viewed with horror in practice by the national people. The noted robber, who cries "stop, thief!" may for a while succeed in making his escape from public justice; but he is caught at last; and by a similar trick England, though long rather fortunate in concealing her real character; is no longer protected by her old clever ruse: every crowned head, every court in the world, every people have long since detected her lying stratagems, and are no longer deceived by her external show of toleration and liberty. For instance, England holds out on large placards of parchment, that the Act of Emancipation places all Catholics on an equality with their dissenting brethren, while every one knows that, with some few exceptions, the same penal code fetters the limbs of Ireland as before this mockery of law was executed. England parades the wisdom of her equal laws in commerce, agriculture, and arms, while the emigrant ship is filled with wailing thousands, flying from the palpable tyranny of her practical enactments. England declares in the senate house, and in all foreign circles, that she preaches the Gospel for nothing: that she makes no demand from the poor for her spiritual ministrations, while she is seen carrying on her bended knees back the annual revenue of upwards of eight millions sterling, plundered from the widow, the orphan, and the aged, houseless, helpless poor. But the time has at length arrived when public opinion all over the world has unanimously pronounced the verdict, that she is at this moment the most intolerant nation in Europe in religion, and the most unprincipled, treacherous and false in every phase of her political character.

No other people but the English would bear for one day the total misconduct of her ministers, the entire neglect of her officials, the utter mismanagement of every department of her universal service: it is all blunder or superstition. Besides, there is an insane insolence which in all her official framework must soon end in a parliamentary call for a total change in her entire administration. Her reckless expenditure of the blood of her brave armies in the Crimea, and her extravagant waste of the treasures of the Exchequer is without a parallel in the history of modern Europe. Without speaking of the eternal blunders of her Commissariat in the Crimea, see her conduct in organizing an Irish militia, and then disbanding them in their old rags with four pence in each man's pocket, to carry him home from the country town. Again, observe the insolence of her colonels in India, preaching a crusade of malice against Catholics, and of "frantic folly" against the natives, which has ended in rebellion and murder, and which may cost the nation unnumbered millions sterling and even the very loss of the empire. Lord Ellenborough has declared in his place in Parliament that the mere carriage, and, as he calls it, the freight of twenty thousand men from England, will cost five millions sterling before they are placed in fighting order in the different stations of India. There is no denying the fact, that on all hands a political insanity presides of late over the councils of the nation; that a religious intolerance and persecution have seized, like a disease, the very heart of our rulers, and that nothing except some terrific calamity can restore the national mind to the prudent temperament which, while it yields Imperial power, spreads confidence and love beneath the feet of our prince, and diffuses equal liberty and social happiness among all the people.

Aug. 4. D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

INDUCTION OF RIGHT REV. DR. KEANE INTO THE SEE OF CLOYNE.—On Monday, the 27th ultimo, the town of Fermoy was visited by an unusual concourse of clergy who flocked in from all the parishes of the diocese, to assist at the ceremony of enthroning the new Bishop, and to spend their annual retreat. At an early hour the Cathedral, whose interior presented a solemn appearance, was crowded to excess by the faithful of Fermoy and the adjacent parishes, who were eager to show, by their large attendance, the interest they took in the ceremonies of the church, as well as to make manifest the feeling of respect they entertained for the worthy prelate, at whose installation they were about to assist. About eleven o'clock a solemn procession, commencing from the presbytery, and taking the circuit of the chapel yard, entered the aisle, headed by the children of the Presentation Convent School, dressed in white and bearing chaplets of flowers in their hands, next to whom proceeded the clergy of the diocese in surplice, and the Right Rev. the Bishop, under a magnificent canopy, closed the procession. As the clergy entered the church, the Te Deum was chanted with a beautiful effect by the Rev. Messrs. Rosayne, Cullinan, Fielding, Dennehy, and O'Mahony; and his lordship was conducted to the altar by the Very Rev. Dean Russell, P.P. and V.G., Cloyne. When the hymn had been terminated, and the clergy had kissed the Episcopal ring, a solemn pontifical high mass was celebrated. At the end of the Holy Sacrifice an indulgence of forty days was imparted by the Bishop to all present, and the procession returned in the same order as it entered. On the morning of Thursday a high mass was offered up for the deceased Bishop and Priests of the diocese by the Very Rev. Dean Russell, assisted by Rev. Messrs. O'Farrell and Cronin, as deacon and sub-deacon, and Rev. C. Buckley master of the ceremonies. The choir was effectively led by Rev. Messrs. Cullinan, Rosayne, and Dennehy.—Freeman.

CONVERSION TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—SIRBARR.—Lieutenant Charles Edward Bissett, R.N., has been received at the hands of the Rev. Mr. Beausang, R.C.O. into the Church, in which, on the 27th instant, he departed this life, aged sixty-three years, having made the usual abjuration of Protestantism, and borne his protracted and painful illness in a spirit of truly Christian resignation. He died of disease of the heart, which induced dropsy.—Cork Examiner.

IRISH SUCCESS AT WOOLWICH.—The Irish lads have again been victorious. They had a fair field at Woolwich, and beat all competitors. Out of thirty places Trinity College secured ten, including the first, third, and fifth. At the head of the answering was William Joseph Carroll, whose marks amounted to 5,349. After him came the pupil of a private school, the Kensington Proprietary, whose marks were 4,740. Then—for the three next places—follow Trinity lads, whose answering was very close. It is a remarkable fact that the great English Universities have been shamefully defeated. Oxford has had only a single success, and that very low on the list—the seventeenth. Cambridge is wholly unrepresented. The mathematical University is beaten not only by the Irish but by provincial schools. The London University, seat of practical and progressive science, makes no signal. The Scotch Universities are also blank. Edinburgh, Aberdeen, are nowhere, in this fairing; no better or worse than more pretentious Cambridge, which had organised special classes with special professors to carry all before her in competitive examinations.—Freeman.

The Dublin Election Committee have not yet concluded their labors, but as far as the evidence has gone it is proved beyond all doubt that the grossest corruption has been invariably resorted to by the Conservative party. A considerable number of the Dublin Freeman, enrolled in a Protestant association, have been enabled to overwhelm the votes of the householders and respectable voters, and thus have secured the return of Messrs. Grogan and Vance as the misrepresentatives of a Catholic constituency. Acts of bribery and treating have also been proved, and the committee have decided that (unless rebutted) the agency of a conspicuous individual had at present been sufficiently proved to connect the sitting-members with the offence. The general impression therefore naturally prevails that a new election for the City of Dublin is not far distant. Following in the wake of the concocters of the Mayo Petition, the defeated candidate for Drogheda sought to unseat Mr. McCann upon the grounds of his election having been accomplished by outrageous, violent, and unconstitutional means, and chiefly by "spiritual intimidation." The result is, however, that Mr. McCann retains his seat, his opponent has to pay the piper, and the Catholic Clergy who have been examined as witnesses, have distinctly disproved the allegations made against them.—Weekly Register.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT FOR MAYO.—We observe that the writ for Mayo has been suspended, and that a prosecution is to be instituted against the Rev. Mr. Conway and the Rev. Mr. Ryan. What object Lord Palmerston's government can have in view by such an unusual proceeding we are quite at a loss to imagine. To check the influence of the Catholic Priesthood?—It will only strengthen it a hundredfold. Colonel Higgins and his friends must have been surely demented when they lent themselves to the course they have adopted in reference to the late petition. To the end of time the party who, in the madness of their disappointment, have been instrumental in placing the Catholic Clergy of Ireland on their trial before a hostile House of Commons, and in arraying the anti-Catholic press of the kingdom against them, will be held in execration. As to the threatened prosecution we are safe in predicting, that it will end in bitter disappointment to the Whig and Tory factions who have so long sported with the best interests of Ireland.—Tues. Herald. Notwithstanding the suspension of the writ for Mayo until after next March assizes, Lord John Browne has proceeded with his canvass through the county. No other candidate has as yet proceeded to canvass the electors, but we understand the friends of Colonel Higgins and Valentine O'Connor Blake, Esq., are not resting on their oars," but are up and stirring.—Mayo Constitution.

A claim connected with an old Irish Catholic title, the Viscounty of Taaffe, came a few days since before the House of Lords under rather remarkable circumstances. It appears that the existing peerages of Burke, Lodge, and Dodd, are all out of date and in error respecting this title, the person who appears in their editions for 1837 having died as long ago as 1849, and his brother, the ninth viscount, in 1855. The tenth and present viscount, the Right Hon. Charles Joseph Francis Clement, who was born in 1823, has preferred his claim to vote for the election of Irish representative peers; and, although the case stands adjourned for the production of further proofs, it is probable that next session his claim will be allowed. It appears that the family of Taaffe have been subjects of Austria for upwards of a century, and that the holders of the title have seldom set foot in England during that time, but have lived at the Castle of Elschail, in Bohemia. They are descended from Sir John Taaffe, of Ballymote, county Sligo, who was created a peer by King Charles I. in 1628. His eldest son and successor became Earl of Carlingford, on the extinction of which title the Viscounty of Taaffe devolved on Nicholas, fourth son of the first viscount, and a lieutenant-general in the Austrian service. A writ of summons to the Irish parliament was issued to him in 1741, but, being a Catholic, he appears never to have taken his seat in that branch of the imperial legislature, and from that time to the present the Viscounts Taaffe have never become naturalised in England or Ireland; they are staunch Catholics down to the present hour. There is only one parallel instance in the Scottish peerage, that of the Lords Fairfax, the successive holders of which title have resided for several generations in America, where the sixth Lord Fairfax, about a century ago, inherited a large property in Maryland and Virginia.

RECRUITING.—The 16th Regiment of the Line received an order to recruit, and commenced operations in this city on a grand scale to the sound of the shrill life and soul-stirring drum, on Saturday last: but the prospect of an abundant harvest, constant work and good wages, are against soldiering, and very few will seek the "bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," and to be quartered in India, when they can make out comfortable and independent quarters at home.—Limerick Reporter.

Recruiting for the army has commenced in this city, and is being carried on with more vigour than was observable since the conclusion of the Russian war. The streets swarm with red coats, decked out in those variegated bunches of ribbons which, apparently, are supposed to have as much attraction for the rustic as similar bright colours have for a bull.—Cork Examiner.

THE MILITIA.—The Irish Militia are to be called out again, and we must say, for their information, that when next it is thought fit to disband them it is not likely the Government will strip them to the shirts, after the lesson they have been taught by the Tipperary Militia. It would be worth the while of these Irish regiments to think whether they could, not in red coats, obtain for Ireland some of those rights they vainly ask for in black. An expression of opinion coming from them on—say Tenant Right would, undoubtedly, be treated with attention by Palmerston. They ought to see to this.—Nation.

The number of prisoners in gaol for illicit distillation in Ireland are greatest in the three counties of Mayo, Donegal, Tyrone, there being 42 in Castlebar gaol, 67 in Lifford, and 43 in Omagh, while in all the rest of Ireland together the number is only 49, the total number being 201.

Mr. Robert H. ... appointed deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Tipperary.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Valencia, Aug. 10.—The work of laying down the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable is going on up to the present time as satisfactorily as its best friends can desire—nearly three hundred miles have been successfully laid in the sea. The depth of water into which it is being submerged is about 1700 fathoms, or about two miles. The transmission from the shallow to the greater depth was effected without difficulty. The signals are everything an electrician could desire. The ships are sailing with a moderately fair breeze, and paying out at the rate of five miles an hour. Messages are being constantly interchanged between the ships and the shore. All are well on board and in excellent spirits, and hourly becoming more and more trustful of success.

At the Assizes for the county of the town of Carrickfergus, the judge was able to address the High Sheriff in these terms:—"I am very happy, on this my third visit to your county, that the calendar is just as I have found it on former occasions, a perfect blank."

THE CHARITABLE USES AND THE CATHOLIC CHARITIES BILLS.—The select committee of the House of Lords, to whom were referred the Charitable Uses Bill and the Roman Catholic Charities Bill (House of Lords), and to whom was referred a certain petition praying for the amendment of the latter bill, have just handed in their report to the house. Having examined several witnesses, including Mr. Bagshaw, Q.C., and Mr. Harting, a solicitor (both Papists), the result of the evidence is, that all, or nearly all, the Romish charities in this country are mixed up with what has been decided in the Court of Chancery to be "a superstitious use," and that they are, therefore, in all probability, absolutely void and illegal. Thus a bequest of money to a Romish Priest for saying prayers and celebrating Masses for the "soul" of the testator was decided by Lord Cottenham to be bad, as "a superstitious use" (West v. Shuttlesworth). Now, the evidence taken before the committee shows that a condition to pray for the soul of the founder of a Roman Catholic charity is sometimes expressly, always implicitly, annexed to every charitable foundation. The petitioners, however, point out that it is part of the devotional practices of the Romish Church to offer up prayers for the dead, and they urge that as the exercise of the Romish religion is now freely tolerated in this country, the doctrine of superstitious uses—so far, at least, as relates to the praying for the souls of the dead—ought not to be held to attach to their charities so as to affect their validity, and that the bill, therefore, ought to go the length of making all their charities valid where their invalidity solely consist in their having infringed the law relating to superstitious uses. The committee, without expressing any opinion on this claim, feel that it is one entitled to grave and deliberate consideration, but as the session is now so far advanced as to approximate its close, they recommend that the bill should be dropped for the present, and the inquiry resumed early next session. This course will render necessary a short bill, to suspend for another year the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners in respect of Roman Catholic charities. The Charitable Uses Bill has not been considered as the postponement of the other measure renders it unnecessary to do so at present.—Times.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has issued a Circular Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese, wherein he denounces emphatically the Ministerial "Licence-To-Commit-Adultery" Bill. We give some extracts:—

After treating of the necessity of an early religious education for children, and the influence of good example, the circular goes on to say:—"To enable parents to fulfill their duties towards their children, and to satisfy the other obligations of their state, our Divine Redeemer raised the marriage contract to the dignity of a sacrament, communicating to it the power of giving grace, in order that this sacrament, which is called great by St. Paul, in Christ and in his church may produce the salutary effects for which it was instituted, it must be approached with proper dispositions and with due preparation. It is to be celebrated according to the doctrine and form prescribed by the Catholic Church; and all the matrimonial contracts repudiated by her, such as mixed marriages—the source of innumerable evils to those who engaged in them and to their children—and marriages within the forbidden degrees of kindred, are to be cautiously avoided. Instruction on these matters is rendered very necessary at the present day inasmuch as opinions regarding marriage, most destructive of the interests of society, and most opposed to the doctrines of the Catholic Church, are widely disseminated. The late discussions in parliament on the subject of divorce, and the resolution which has been adopted by one branch of the legislature, that for the future the husband and wife, in certain cases, are to be allowed to separate, with liberty to enter into new contracts of marriage, must necessarily tend to excite doubts upon a most important subject, and to shake the convictions of the public mind. We trust that that bill, still under discussion in parliament, will never supplant the old law of the land, handed down from the Catholic times; but even should it be sanctioned by the legislature, we, as Catholics, can look on it in no other light than as an attempt to repeal and annul the everlasting Gospel of Jesus Christ and the unerring decrees of the Catholic Church. Our divine Redeemer proclaims in the Gospel, 'What God hath joined together let no man put asunder'—Mat. xix. 6. How then can any human law-giver attempt to loose the bonds of matrimony? To remove all possibility of doubt on the case, our Redeemer adds, in another place: 'Every one that putteth away his wife and marieth another committeth adultery, and he that marieth her that is put away committeth adultery'—Luke, xvi, 18. In conformity with the doctrines thus proposed by the Author and Finisher of our faith, the holy Catholic Church, assembled in the Council of Trent, has issued the following condemnation of all who impugn her teaching:—

"If any one says that the Church has erred when she has taught, and when she teaches, in accordance with the evangelical and apostolical doctrine, that the bond of matrimony cannot be dissolved on account of the adultery of one of the married parties; and that both, or even the innocent one who gave not occasion to the adultery, cannot contract another marriage during the lifetime of the other; and that he is guilty of adultery who, having put away the adulteress, shall take another wife, as also she, who having put away the adulterer, shall take another husband; let him be anathema.—Council of Trent, sess. 24, canon 7, on Matrimony.

After considering such authorities, every Catholic will understand in what light he is to view the attempts now made to sanction and facilitate the practice of marriage after divorce, and he will look with an eye of pity on the wandering of those who, having separated from the true church, are tossed about by every wind of doctrine, and following the guidance of their own vain imaginations, fall into most pernicious errors, and bring ruin on their own souls and the souls of others. Let us, reverend brethren, during the Novena, exhort our faithful flock to preserve themselves from every contagion of error, to preserve the sacred deposit of the faith, and to pray most fervently on the conversion of all who have the misfortune to be straying in the paths of heresy and unbelief. Their prayers, if recommended to the powerful patronage of the Holy Mother of God, the Seat of Wisdom, as well as the Refuge of Sinners, will undoubtedly be heard, and obtain the grace of faith and conversion for many poor souls now sitting in darkness and the shadow of death, and wandering outside the pale of the one true church.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you. Archibishop of Dublin."