THE WRECK OF THE DILLONS.

A TALE OF TIPPERARY-FOUNDED ON FACTS.

(From the Dublin University Magazine.)

CHAPTER IV. Mrs. Dillon was not a scolding woman; but there was a stillness in her moods of displeasure or uneasiness often awful and oppressive to those who witnessed them. Thus, as she sat silently before the fire, looking darkly on the wasting turi and fagots, there was enough in her attitude and expression of countenance to weigh heavily geance o' God on her!' on the spirits of her husband and daughter. Pat hunself felt sorely troubled, and more than once went to the door with the intention of making another exploring excursion in search of the missing one, but always returned without lifting the latch; for where to go in that midnight hour, tell. To wait with patience, then, till the morn- foolish colleen! An' sure, Pat Dillon,' she adding should dawn, was his only resource; and sleep overcoming him, he retired softly to bed .-Kitty also sell asleep in spite of herself, while than many another. waiting to see when her mother would rise from her position before the fire, and was soon snoring he exclaimed, vehemently. Wasn't she my faheavily in a dreamless slumber. Meanwhile, vorite child o' them all? Wasn't she the pet of Mrs. Dillon remained motionless—the last spark of light had died out of turf and stick-the candle burned down, and there she sat in darkness and gloom, till the first glimmer of morning stole over the sky. Then rousing herself, she started up, waked her husband and sons, and prepared the family breakfast with as much precision and ondutiful—a black shame to all belonging to her. alacrity as if she had not walked twenty miles the day before, and afterwards passed a sleepless had gathered in to condole with the afflicted fanight. The daylight did not bring much abate-ment of anxiety to the Dillons. The father missed the fair face of his lovely daughter from sorry for ye; I am indeed. It's meself could night. The daylight did not bring much abatethe family board; the mother felt, no one knew what; Kitty was pale and wild looking; her brothers were silent and gloomy. When the unusually early meal had been hastily despatched, the male portion of the family all went out in different directions in quest of the absent one; and with feelings of the most oppressive kind, the mother and daughter awaited whatever tidings time might bring them. Mrs. Dillon took up the unfinished stocking which Nelly, the day before had been engaged in knitting, but hastily

claimed at length-'Musha, faith, Kitty, yerself's the fine spinner —good luck to you! Ye'd bate any two in the counthry.'

The arrival of Bet Fagan, as the day advanced,

did not serve to make matters any better, in

ing look of the widow's eyes, and her first en-

quiry, 'Has Nelly come back yet?' called forth

a rather cold answer in the negative. Bet shook

down her flax with wonderful industry, and the

wheel went round so fast that Mrs. Fagan ex-

Mrs. Dillon spoke but little, and as Bet knew her way, she did not force her conversation upon her, but talked on cheerily, addressing no one in particular and expecting no answers. So the morning passed away. At length a man's heavy step was heard approaching the house. Kitty trembled, and a faintness seized her; Mrs. Fagan rose to her feet and stood immovably in the middle of the floor; the eyes of Mrs. Dillon | land holds a foremost place among the questions were fixed on the open doorway. Pale, with affecting the present and future well-being of our every seature bearing impress of some terrible country. It comes next in importance after the emotion, Pat Dillon entered, and without uttering possession of the true faith, the most precious of a word, sat down upon the nearest vacant seat.

'Where is she? what has happened?' demanded his wife, in a shrill unnatural tone.-'Have you found her? Is she dead?'

'She isn't dead,' replied Pat Dillon, in a tone of frightful calmness, as he removed his hat and laid it down.

'Father! what is it?' asked Kitty faintly, for she saw great drops of perspiration standing on

her father's haggard face. Sure, then, if she isn't dead, there must be

hope,' broke in, the mother tremulously.
'There's no hope!' said Dillon, in the accents

of a despairing man. ' Whin she isn't dead,' interrupted Mrs. Fagan.

She's worse than dead!' groaned Dillon, now rising and striking his hands hercely together;— 'if she was dead it wouldn't signify.'

'For the love o' mercy, spake out man, and tell what has happened,' urged Mrs. Fagan.

'If she was dead,' continued the unhappy father, wildly, 'I'd have been satisfied; the Lord 'id have took her out o' harm an' mischief, an' we couldn't complain; but she has brought a black shame on us all.'

'Go on,' Dillon,' said his wife grimly, 'and tell what Nelly has done.'

! She has gone off wid Peter Fogarty!' he re-

plied with desperate calmness. 'Do you know it for certain?' asked Mrs.

They were seen together as far as the Scully gap and Cappanick—an' he hasn't been home since yesterday.'

'Then, if she's gone wid Pety Fogarty,' ex-claimed Mrs. Dillon, in strong excitement, as the floor; but ere she could finish the sentence, strength, pulled the strong woman to her feet.

your own child! She has done what 'ill bring theirs to look narrowly into its methods and her grief enough, widout calling down the ven-

'She'll miver more darken her father's door, while there's breath in her body. She'll niver again cross that threshhold abve; an' I say it fornint ye all this blessed day!'
'Oh, poor child! poor child!' muttered Bet

Fagan in compassionate accents. But this is with only the stars for his guide, he could not the heart scald you've gev yer people! Poor ed, addressing the farmer soothingly, 'if she is gone wid Fogarty, she didn't do worse afther all.

'Did I rear her up to disgrace me this way!' every one in the house-rared as tenderly as a lady—was not asked to put her hand to a single through the pernicious influence of bad systems turn that she didn't like-and now look at the reward she has gev us. Did I ever expect such conduct from her? She was brought up dacent an' respectable, an' she turned out ongrateful an'

Before many hours elapsed, all the neighbors shed tears this minit.' 'Troth, an' she was a dacent, well-rared, little girl; an' it's Fogarty I blame, not her,' &c., &c. Bet Fagan whispered to a friend that she had all along suspected there was something 'going on' between Nelly and Fogarty; and, more especially, she declared her fears to have been increased at the dance, two evenings ago; 'an' thin,' she continued, 'I guessed at wonst what had happened when Nelly was missed; for whin Mrs. Dillon an' I stopped at Dan Phelan's last night out of the storm, Peggy threw it down again as, for an instant, a spasm | Phelan tould me that Fogarty an' her were seen contracted her features. She then commenced a piece above Cappanick, in company wid other; an arduous task of patching and mending clothes; an' the thought came in my head while Kitty's wheel sent forth its droning thrum. heard she wasn't to be found, that she might have left the place wid him.'

'It was very sharp o' ye, Mrs. Fagan,' replied Kitty's estimation; she dreaded the dark, mean- the woman to whom this information was imparted; but Mrs. Fagan only shook her head, and wished she had been mistaken.

'An' maybe you're mistaken vit,' said Norry her head, and that was worse still. Kitty drew Croon, a withered faced, little old woman; 'maybe you're all in the wrong. I wouldn't beheve that Nelly Dillon 'id lave her father's house wid the richest man in Tipr'ary, the way you think she's gone wid Pety Fogarty; an' that's my opinion for ye.'
(To be continued.)

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE CA-THOLIC ARCHBISHOPS AND BI-SHOPS TO THE CATHOLIC CLER-GY AND PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

VENERABLE AND DEARLY-BELOVED BRETHREN, The education of the Catholic youth of Ireall God's gifts; nay, it is ultimately connected with the interests of our holy faith itself. Whatever be the form of public education, whatever its aim—whether, being simply godless in its nature, it but teaches man to fulfil his part in this passing world without taking thought of his eternal destiny in the next, or whether it is based upon the belief that the instruction of Christian youth ought to begin and end with the fear of the Lord, as the beginning of all wisdom (Ps. ex. 9); whether again, including religion with its views, it adopts the singular modern device of a common Christianity, as it is called, or contemplates the instruction of all religious denominations, each by itself, each in its own proper tenets, and each by its own recognised ministers -in any supposition, it is not possible for human ingenuity so to construct and work out a system of public education in these countries but that it will bear somehow, tavorably or adversely, upon the interest of religion. To every such scheme of education, with its originators, the words of our blessed Lord apply with literal exactnesshe that is not with me is against me.'-Matt.

Since then every conceivable system of public education in this country must needs operate for or against the interests of religion—must needs exert a decided influence on the faith of the lug, for the education of the people of a compayouth submitted to its teachings-an influence ratively poor country, all the pecuniary aid always appreciable, and augmented for good or which the government would grant and we could of all symbols of Catholic devotion.

'Ay, for certain. Every one knows it, too. evil with the extent of the system itself, and as- accept without danger to the faith of our people; suming a corresponding magnitude when that we also trust that we know how to estimate at assumes the proportion of a National system, and its full value the bounty of the government; passing from the present to generations yet un- and if it expects a return of gratitude for the born-since this is so, it at once becomes the performance of one of its first duties, then we right and the duty of the Catholic bishops of this add that we are not ungrateful for what it has she flung herself upon her knees in the middle of country to watch over every such system, by done, and is doing, for the education of the Cawhomsoever devised for their people, or with tholic people of Ireland. But we have also felt Bet Fagan rushed towards her, and with giant | whatsoever intention. It is theirs to examine | the full responsibility resting on us, called upon, every such system with minute care; theirs to as we have been, to decide whether in accepting Don't curse her, Ellen Dillon! Don't curse observe its workings with the utmost vigilance; the pecuniary aid given with no gradging hand course of instruction, the character of its books, the spirit of its teachers; theirs to scrutinise its every detail, that so they may be able to prononnce, and to pronounce with authority, how far the teachings of secular knowledge may or may not be in conformity with the unerring, never-changing standard of Catholic faith.

All this it is the right and the duty of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland to do. They are the guardians of the faith of their flocks; them has the Holy Ghost placed over those flocks, as well to lead them to wholesome as to warn them away from noxious pastures; to them, through the Apostles, has Christ said: "Co, teach all nations" (Matt. xxviii. 10); and if for want of care on their part any of the little ones redeemed with His precious blood shall have been lost of education, He will on the great accounting day make them answer for the loss at the peril of

If they were at all inclined to sleep at their posts while there was danger to their flocks, there is one who would wake them up to the duty of pastoral vigilance, the pastor of pastors, the successor of Peter, who from the watchtowers of Sion looks abroad over the universal Church, even to the ends of the earth, with an eye that never sleeps, and at the same time, amidst the multitudinous cares entailed upon him by the solicitude of all the Churches, views with an interest deep and paternal everything that concerns the spiritual welfare of his children in faithful Catholic Ireland. The all-important question of education has engaged, and engages, the especial attention of the Holy Father. Not long ago the Archbishops of the four ecclesiastical provinces of Ireland received a letter from the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation, charged by the Holy Father with the special care of the Irish Church, in which his Eminence required that the National System of Education, and the projected system of intermediate public schools for Ireland, should be thoroughly examined, and a faithful report thereon transmitted to the Holy See. Reminding the Archbishops that the Queen's Colleges had been already solemnly condemned by the Holy Father, and that the great duty in reference to them, was, to " keep Catholic youth far away from them, and to provide otherwise for their liberal education by founding and maintaining Catholic Colleges and the Catholic University, the illustrious Cardinal Prefect earnestly recommended these most important subjects to the consideration and zeal of the Irish Bishops. For the purpose of carrying into effect these weighty recommendations, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin in due course received instructions to convene a meeting of the Irish Bishops, and to preside over its deliberations in quality of Apostolic delegate. We have accordingly met together to confer upon the questions submitted to our consideration, with a full sense of the important issues involved in these questions. We have not been without knowing that in a country such as ours, where the educated man, from the lowest to the highest is sure to leave all others far behind him on the road to wealth or distinction; where the son of the humblest man in the community may, by his intellectual superiority, rise to the highest office attainable by a subject: and where the artisan, with only the hands and the head that God gave him, may realize a fortune and win fame-we have not been without knowing that in such a university, erected out of very scaaty resources, as evidence of the sincerity of our desire for the diffusion of sound and useful education. Neither on the other hand have we been without knowing that a system of education, useful and attractive in some respects, and withal proffered as a boon, may yet be no boon at all but a very dangerous thing, nay, all the more dangerous for its useful and attractive character; nor have we forgotten how wisely it has been said, "Better is an humble rustic who serves God than a proud philosopher who neglects Him while he considers the course of the heavens;" nor again have we forgotten that religion is a necessary supplement to the laws of the land, and that for want of it, highly but hadly educated people might overtura -as they have overturned—the alter and the

throne. We have felt the necessity of accept-

we might not also be accepting with it a system of education fraught with danger to the faith of our people, and might not be transmitting an inheritance of evil to generations yet unborn. We have met fully impressed with the gravity of these considerations—with the importance of the cause on which we had to pronounce. And, because of ourselves we can do nothing, but "our sufficiency is from God" (2 Cor. iii. 5), and " unless the Lord keeps the city, he watcheth in vam that keepeth it? (Ps. cxxiv. 2) we have had recourse by fervent and humble prayer to the "Father of lights," and at the foot of the "throne of wisdom" we have besought the lin-maculate Mother of God to obtain from her Divine Son that he would vouchsafe to send from on high the "spirit of counsel and of strength" to direct us in our deliberations.

We have forwarded to Rome a full arcount of our proceedings, and we have asked for them the blessing of the Sovereign Pontiff. Having done so, we now deem it our duty to inform you, dearly beloved brethren, of the manimous result of our deliberations, assured that you will accept not only with docility but with joy the decisions of your assembled Bishops, and that by your cordial, active, united support of them you will speedily obtain for the Catholic yeath of our country, of all classes, a system of education purely and entirely Catholic, whilst our Protestant fellow-subjects will be perfectly free to education the Catholic Intermediate Education to which we are fully entitled.

"That in accordance with the decision already that all for the Catholic Intermediate Education to which we are fully entitled. will speedily obtain for the Catholic yeath of our cate the Protestant youth of the country after their own manner.

The following resolutions unequivocally express the judgment which, as Catholic Bishops, we have felt it our duty to pronounce on mixed education, whether as such, or as in actual operation, or as contemplated, in reference to the Catholics of Ireland. With some Agents of the property of maintaining the present system or entertion established in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot but declare that the said system or entertion established in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot but declare that the said system or entertion established in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot but declare that the said system or entertrin established in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot but declare that the said system or entertrin established in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot but declare that the said system or entertrin established in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot but declare that the said system or entertrin established in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot but the country; and that we consider that the only means for the government of the present system or entertrin established in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot but declare that the said system or entertrin established in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot but declare that the said system or entertrin established in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot but declare that the said system or entertrin established in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot but declare that the said system or entertrin established in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot but declare that the said system has signally infled, notwith the country; and that we consider that the only means for the government to free themselves from the country; and that we consider that the only means for the government of the present system or entertrin established in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot be considered in the Queen's Colleges—that we cannot be considered in the country of the The following resolutions unequivocally ex-Catholics of Ireland. With equal clearness do expensive, and noxious system, would be to give they set forth the claim of our flocks to an adequate share of the public funds appropriated to education, together with the terms on which, as Catholics and citizens, they can freely accept it. Established Church in the University of Dublin. We publish these resolutions in the body of our pastoral address to you, beloved brethren, that resolutions in a memorial to the Chief Secretary of they may be read from every altar and every pulpit in every one of our dioceses, that so no Catholic in Ireland may remain ignorant either ment to the constitution of the board of poor law of what we teach or what we demand in this all- | commissioners, exclusively Protestant; to the conmportant matter of education.

RESOLUTIONS. "That schools for Catholic youth should be such as to insure for them the benefit of a safe secular education, and adequate religious instruction in the faith and practices of the Catholic Church. They should be, therefore, so subordinated to hishops in their respective dioceses, as that no books may be used for them in secular instruction to which the ordinary shall object; and that the teachers both as to appointment and removal, and the selection of all books for religious instruction, and the arrangements for it, be under the control of the same ordi

nary.
"That the principles enunciated can be adequately embodied and acted upon in this country only on system of education exclusively for Catholics.

That the Catholics of Ireland have a right to obtain such a proportion of the aid annually allocated by parliament for education, as, regard being had to their numbers and the condition of the Ontholic population, will suffice for the establishment and maintenance of schools to be conducted on thoroughly Catholic principles.

"That the concession of grants for exclusively Catholic schools in Great Britain and in the British colonies is conclusive evidence of the fairness of the claim to a grant being made for Catholic schools in Ireland, and that the Catholic people of Ireland should, therefore, insist through their representatives in parliament, and by direct application to the government, on obtaining such a grant.

have not been without knowing that in such a "That the National system of education, though country the people must be educated; and we tolerated on account of the particular circumstances may appeal to our Catholic schools, colleges, and of the country, must be, from its very nature, in several respects, objectionable to Catholics; and that the changes made in its rules from time to time, having been adverse to Catholic interests, have increased the district of the Catholic episcopacy.

That we signalise, as especially objectionable,

the non-recognition of the control over education which the Catholic Church holds to have been conferred on Bishops by bur Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, when He said to his Apostles, 'Go, teach all nations' (Matt. xxviii. 19).

"2. The practical substitution, in its stead, of the control of a board consisting of members of different religious denominations, predominantly Protestant, and deriving its authority exclusively from the State, whilst its power extends to and is exercised in matters vitally affecting religion.

"3. The education of Catholics-of teachers in the Model or Normal Schools, even in History and Philosophy, and of children in other schools by Pro-

testants.
44. The constitution generally of the Model and Training Schools, and their establishment throughout the country in opposition in many cases to the declared opinions of the local Bishops.

"The exclusion from the schools of the Oross, and

"6. The character of several of the books published by the Commissioners, the use of which is enforced in the schools under their immediate manage-ment, and is practically massoidable in schools deriving aid from the Board.

"The rule adopted some years ago by the Board, according to which aid has been since its adoption refused for the erection or outfit of schools unless the school estate be vested in the Board -a condition expressly at variance with the instructions of the Holy See and the decision of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland in the national and provincial symples. "8. The inherent evil in the system that the

Schools are all liable to inspection by Protestant officers of the Board, and the fact that cohools exclusively attended by Catholies are, to a vast extent,

exclusively under Protestant inspection.

"9. The fact that in schools deriving aid from the Board, Catholic children have received, and may receive, teligious instruction from Protestant teachers, in opposition to the original constitution, as laid down by Lord Stanley-the Commissioners not recognising the rightful claims of Catholic pastors to be the guardians of the religion of Catholic youth in attendance at National Schools.

"That we have been deeply alarmed by the attempts now making to induce the government to increase and aggravate the evils of the Mixed System, by the establishment of Intermediate Schools on the principles of that system: and that we call upon the Catholic Clergy and Laity of Ireland to aid us in resisting, by meetings, petitions, and all other constitutional means, the establishment of such Mixed Intermediate Schools for Catholics.

"That in the event of the establishment of a eystem of intermediate Education, we claim a fair pro-portion of the public money, for the support and establishment of separate schools, to be conducted on Catholic principles, in which Catholic youth may receive a good and liberal education, without exposing their faith or morals to the dangers of the Mixed

System.
"That whereas antisyons Schools, Cilleges, and Secainaries, erected at great expense, are stready existing under the direction of the proper Catholic Ecclesiastical Authorities - in which schoole and literaince are diligently coltivated-and other similar in-

pronounced by the Holy See, we reiterate our condemnation of the present system of education estab-

"That we shall embody the substance of the above State for Ireland, calling on the government to take our claims into consideration and to grant them.

"That we shall call the attention of the Governdition of the poor in the workhouses, who are treated in a manner much worse than the felous in the gaols or other delinquents, and are left in many cases in a state of the greatest spiritual destitution, and to the other countless grievances of the system, arising from the intolerable state of the poor law and its operation; as also to the destitute religious condition of Catholic sailors in her Majesty's Navy."

To carry these resolutions into effect your cordial co-operation, dearly beloved brethren, is necessary; and upon that co-operation we reckon with confidence. Obedience to the pastors of your Church is with you bereditary. You thirst, as in the olden times, to drink at the fountains of pure knowledge, even " as the hart panteth after the fountains of water." (Ps. xli. 2). You prize your religiou as the pearl above price, and you prize a pure and free education as the gold in which it may fitly be set. You will therefore be with us heart and soul in the efforts we are determined unceasingly to make, until we shall have obtained a thoroughly Catholic education in all its departments for the Catholic youth of Ireland. Nor do we anticipate any long delay to

our wishes. An enlightened Government must see how just and right and proper it is that Catholics should receive a Catholic education, as well as Protestants a Protestant education; and that, moreover, the State should, in a spirit of generous liberality, give us its aid as some compensation for the loss of our funds for Catholic education, which have not only been confiscated. but turned to hostile uses.

And now that we have delivered to you, venerable and dearly beloved brethren, our solemn decisions with regard to primary and secondary, or intermediate education, we pass naturally to an institution which we hope ere long to see a great centre of Catholic education in Ireland-the Catholic University. A few short years ago, ours was the only Catholic country in Europe which had not its own Catholic University. Our Catholic youth, second to no other in the love of science, had either to forego the advantages of a University education or to seek it at the risk of losing their souls. Now, thank God, it is not

so. Our illustrious Pontis, Pio Nono, called upon the Bishops of Ireland to erect a Catholic University after the model of that which the prelates of Belgium have founded in the city of Louvain, that the youth of Ireland might not be under the necessity of seeking a liberal educa-