THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE **JUNE** 5, 1863.

herself apprised him of what had happened and therefore expected him to come. As Ned turned after closing the door, his eyes fell on Jerry Pierce, and the color instantly forsook his face.

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"The Lord in heaven save us, Jerry !" he said in a low cautious whisper, 'is it here I have you? Why, it's out o' your mind you are to be going about this way.'

'Never mind, Ned, never mind,' said Pierce with bitter emphasis, 'they can but hang me, afther all, and they can't do that, aither, till my time has come. But what brought you here ? Did you hear of poor Nelly's death?'

Before Ned could answer, the vanithee came out and told them all to go in and see the corpse. At the same time she threw some brambles on the fire and put over it the only cooking utensil she possessed, a small iron pot, full of water, saying that she must make some 'tay.'

Tay,' repeated Tim Murtha, ' where did you get tay?' but the rare luxury was quickly forgotten, in the surprise of seeing his little girl laid out in a white shroud, a neat cap on her head, and a snowy sheet covering the bed, whilst two mould candles were burning in brass candlesticks on the stool hard by.

The father was evidently pleased ; his pale emaciated cheek was flushed with joy, and a light seldom seen there, shown in his sunken

eye. What do you think of that ?' said the fairy woman, looking up in his face with very natural exultation.

Well, I declare that's great,' said Tim ; where in the world did you get all the things ?'

'It's no matter to you where I got them---"Where would she get them, why,' said Ned Murtha, doubtless with a good intention, " barrm' from Mrs. Esmond-the ould lady.'

Both Pierce and the vanithee tried to stop Ned's tongue by signs, but all in vain, Ned would have his say. The effect on Tim was terrible. His face was livid in a moment, and his whole frame trembled with passion.

' Is it true what he says?' said he, turning to the old woman with foreed calmness; ' did you get these things out of that house ?'

" Why, then, I did, God reward her that gave them.

' An' you went to his wife to beg a shroud for my child, that he was the manes of starvin' to death, and her mother, too?"

'Well, I did, why, an' who else 'id I go to, barrin' young Mrs. Esmond, an' she's too far away ?'

' Take them every stitch off of her.'

' The Lord save us, Tim, are you out of your mind P

' Take them off, I say ?

'I wouldn't do it for all Mr. Esmond's worth. It it to go strip the dead you'd have me ?'

" I'll do it, then !' and he dashed away with manuac strength, even the nowerful arm of Jerry Pierce extended to prevent him, he tore the sheet off the bed, and what was still more awful the shroud of the body, and even the little cop off the poor dead child. The candlesticks he hurled to the floor, regardless of the mischief that might possibly follow, then told the old woman to stop her screeching and light the resin-candle, and put the old 'duds' again on Nelly. · Au' only for fear of settin' the place on fire I'd make a bonfire of them things,' said he, · but mind the first thing you do in the morning is to take them back where you got them, an' tell what you seen me doing now !?

ants do not appear to have increased, but, notwithstanding all the advantages they enjoyed, they have dwindled since 1834 from 853,160, the number they then reached, to 691,872 in the year 1861, so that in twenty-seven years they have lost 161,288 individuals from their ranks. This falling off cannot be explained by poverty or oppression, or the want of encourage-ment. They had on their side everything necessary to encourage the growth of population, except that Protestantism is not congenial to the soil. The in-come set aside for the support of a declining Ohurch, counting little more than half a-million of Protest-ants, reaches the large sum of £580,418 annually, an amount probably ten times as large in proportion as what is allowed at presence for the maintenance of the clery in any country on the continent of Earope. Let us give some illustrations of this matter, taken from the late returns obtained by Mr. Dillwyn. In Meath there are only 15,321 Protestants, while the income of the Establishment amounts to £34,. 828; in Ferns there are 14,383 Protestants, with an ecclesiastical income of $\pounds 24,493$; in Ossory, there are only 8,256 Protestant, but the income of the Protestart clergy amounts to £21,251; in Cashel, the spiritual wants of 4,721 Protestants are provided for by the large sum of £21,934. Several other such instances could be quoted, but I shall merely add that there are many parishes not only in remote lo-

culities of Ireland, but in the neighbourhood of Dubhn, in which parsons receive large salaries for feeding flocks that have no existence. Such is the state of the parishes of Ardcath, Garristown, Rolestown, and Balscadden, quite close to this city, in which either there is no Protestant, or scarcely half a score. Does any country in the world present an anomaly like to this ? How can it be expected that the people will respect the law when they see that it sanctions and supports such an abuse? And ste we to be surprised that Lord Macaulay, Lord Russell, Lord Carlisle, our present Lord Lieutenant, and other distinguished statesmen, have denounced the existence of the Establishment in Ireland as totally indefensible and as a standing insult to reason and religion?

From what has been said it results that the Protestant Establishment in Ireland has not been able to uproot Gatholicity and prevent its growth, nor to plant its own doctrines in the land. Having fuiled in obtaining the ends for which the State called it into existence, the State, whose creature and slave it

is, bas a full right to withdraw from it the large sums which are put at its disposal. Besides, the existence of an Establishment is not easily reconciled with the teaching of Protestantism, which proclaims the Bible, and nothing but the Bible, as its rule of faith, and grants to everyone the right of thinking and acting as he wishes in religious matters. Moreover, as Protestants are rich, and enjoy nearly all the high and low offices - military and civil-of this country, they are able to support their own clergy, and make ample provision for their own religious wants. Catholics, who are so often reproached with their poverty, and who have been the victims of spolianon and oppression, freely support their Church and clergy and charitable institutions, and have done so for many long years. Living under the vo-luntary system, they have increased at home, and at the same time have contributed, by the colonies they have sent out, to spread Catholicity in England, Scotland, the United States, Australia, and other countries. Would it not be well that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, taking these matters into consideration, should relieve the Protestant Church in Ireland from its anomalous state, and apply its revenues to the support and education of the poor, and to other charitable purposes for which they were originally intended ? Would it not be well that he should give Protestantism a fair opportunity of testing whether it totally depends for its existence on the arm of the flesh, by relieving it from the heavy burden of temporalities under which it has sickened and declined? At all events, an experiment on the Church Establishment can do no great harm to this

charities would be most injurious to the interests of the poor and destitute. I remain, with best wishes, your obedient servant, † PAUL CULLEN.

country, whilst any attempt to interfere with our

Dublin, 5th May, 1863.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHURCH AND THE FREEMASONS .- The following circular has been addressed by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, to the Very Rev. and Rev

THE COADJUTOR BISHOP OF KILMORE. - The Bulls for the consecration of Dr. Conaty, Castlerahan, as Coadjutor Bishop of Kilmore, have been received by the Right Rev. Dr. Browne.

The distinguished Order of Preachers, the learned Dominicans, have opened a mission in Rochfort-bridge on Sunday last, which will continue for a month. Large crowds are daily in attendance at the religious exercises, and the brilliant and telling sermons of the good Fathers Meathe, Murphy, Lynch and Fitzgibbon, whose great zeal and indefatigable labors in the confessional is the theme of universal prcise and admiration.

WEST CONNAUGHT CHURCH ENDOWMENT IMPOSTURE -A CHALLENGE. - The Priests and people of Connemars have been so accustomed to have their attention called to the outpourings of itinerant biblical tourists and writers of pamphlets. that the statements made at the recent April meetings in Dublin had no novelty, save the unblushing tradition, " that the inhabitunts of Connemara were all Protestants formerly ; but that they had lapsed into Catholicism for want of Protestant ministers." It is almost incredible that the astute traffickers in the Bible would resort to the dreaming dotage of a Warden of Galway to screen from derision and disgust their fresh schemes of filling their coffers by appealing to their lupes for funds to endow new churches in West Connaught. Now to save our time and to spare the valuable space of the Liberal press, we challenge the proselytisers, the Protestant Primate of Armagh, the Protestant Bishop of Tuam, Mr. Dallas, Mr. William Plunkett, Mr. Garret, Mr. Whiteside, and all the abbettors and supporters of the soup system, to an honest searching inquiry into the past and pre-sent Protestant statistics of West Connaught. During the last eleven years we have often thrown down the gauntlet. Again we repeat the challenge. Does any sane man think that we would risk our reputation on the issue of an impartial inqury if we were not sure that the statements so frequently made at meetings and paraded in pamphlets about the abandonment of the faith of their fathers by the Catholic population of Connemara are a tissue of falsebood and accumulation of fraud? To sharpen the eagerness of the enemies of the Catholic faith, to come at once to an inquiry which will test the truth and expose falsehood, we besitate not to affirm that the evangelising movement, yclept the "mission to Roman Catholics," is a system of shameless falsehood ; that the originators of reports of the successful progress of the Mission to Roman Catholics are fabricators of false testimouy : - that they are in our opiniou animated solely by motives of filtby lucre. We dismiss this detestable scheme by merely saying that the only condition we ask is, to have two honorable men-a Catholic and a Protestan:--chosen for the inquiry to which we challenge these fanatics. If the Protestant press desires to ascertain the result of all the efforts continually made to convert the Irish Catholics, and to bring before the public the fruit of all the thousands of pounds devoted to thot purpose surely it cannot refuse to publish this document.

William Scully, P. P. Thomas Ronayne, C C. Patrick Loftus, C. C.

THE "REFORMATION" IN CONNAUGHT. - A few weeks ago there was a meeting in Dublin of persons who interest themselves very much about the dissemination of Protestant theories of religion among the poor Catholic peasantry in the West of Ireland. The great room of the Rotunda, where the meeting took place, was crowded by the Evangelical propagandists of both sexes, and the assemblage was garnishea by the presence of sundry Protestant Prelates Peers, and Privy Councillors, including the new Primate-" the heart's blood of a Beresford," upon whom Lord Carlisle conferred the pseudo mitre and the real broad lands of the See of Armagh. Many speeches were delivered on the occasion, in which the silly people of this country who give libera subscriptions for the coversion of the benighted Irish from the errors of Popery, were positively assured that the new Reformation was flourishing west of the Shannon; and there were not waiting statistical tables to prove how rapidly the Papists are farms have been abandoned in the west of Clare, becoming Protestants, especially in the districts particularly in the barony of Moyarta, where the over which Bishop and Lord Plunket exercises epis-copal authority. Indeed, so wonderful has been the may, to the other side of the Atlantic. Shopkeepers success of the "soupers" in making proselytes to the are suffering fearfully in several towns, and failures Established Church, according to the speeches and resolutions of the meeting to which we allude, that it has become necessary to draw still largely up in the credulity and the purses of the English evangelisers for the purpose of supplying churches enough for the neophytes to worship in conformity with the Anglican Lithurgy. The Protestant harvest was, it was declared, not only ripe for the sickle, but actually cut, and what was wanting were granaries wherein to store the wheat. Nothing short of forty new churches would, it was proclaimed meet the wants of the "converts"- and accordingly it was resolved that forty churches should be built in West Connaught-if John Bull would continue a dotard and give the money. On turning to the recent re-turn to the House of Commons upon Mr. Dillwyn's motion, we find that in the united Dioceses of Tuam. Killala, and Achonry over which Lord Plunket presides, the Protestant population, which in 1834 amounted to 22,765, amounted in 1861 to only 17,-156, being a failing off of 5,609, or about 25 per cent. Some of this must, no doubt, be attributed to destitution and emigration, which have also considerably diminished the Catholic population ; but how does the incontestable fact that the Anglicans in Tuam, Killala, and Achonry are one-fourth fewer now than they were twenty-seven years and gamare with the bold assertions of the late meeting at the Rotunda, that the in-roads of the Reformation Societies upon the Catholic population are so enormous that forty new churches are required to accommodate the proselytes from the Catholic Church? If the shuiches extant in 1834 were large enough for the Protestant population of that period-and no one ver had the hardihood to say that they were not,surely they must amply suffice for the Auglicans of the present day, who are one-fourth less. Even the oup and bacon and other savoury morsels which coselytisers employ as bait to catch loose Papists. on hardly have made the converts to the Thirtyame Articles so plethorie as to render necessary so great an augmentation of church-room as the Rotunta orators demanded. The whole movement is manifestly a pious fraud, or, to speak more accurately in audacious swindle, got up to dupe well-meaning, weak minded English Protestants out of their money. - Weckly Register. THE EMIGRATION .- At least forty young men, and a few young women, have left the district of Herbertstown, in this county, for America. Every other night a wailing cry passes over the roads of the the Pope, to depopulate Ireland, to deprive Catholics country, from the friends of emigrants, conveying them to the different railway stations, and lamenting their departure with the affection which is cultivated between family connexions and friends of the agricultural classes. It is melancholy to hear this mournful lament before day break, in the silent country; and sleepers, distorbed from their rest, awake with the impression that some disaster has suddenly occurred. The emigration is a calamity. Token and thing, it discloses the distress and bopelessness of the people. The moving expression of sorrow, and the procession of people have been described to us, by a significant paradox, "as living funerals," and indeed death itself could scarcely sunder rolatives and associates more effectively than, in many instances, those are separated who, in the for the rev. gentlemen to divide, and bold separate fulness of b-alth and strength, in which they should We did not come to Parliament or spend our money Be this as it may, we mention the rumor as an in-services. Thirty Pretestants were received into the be able to thrive at home, are driven by govern- or elections for the sake of such things as those and dication that the Government is of opinion that a Church, and the number of those yet under instruc- mental lacke and artifice into unreturning exile .-Munster News.

There is a falling off for the present in the num-bers emigrating from this port each week but still the living tide continues to flow outward, slowly it is true, but it is the heart's blood of the country that flows. The emigrants who leave now-a-days are not the heterogenous mass of the aged, the middle-aged and the young, but nine-tenths of them young men women from eighteen to twenty-six years of age, intelligent-looking, well-clad, and with a physique su-perior to that of the emigrants of the famine years. The mania has not seized on this locality as yet .--Most of the emigrants that pass though this place come from a distance. Yesterday morning we conversed (though an interpreter) with a family of emigrants from the upper end of the county, consisting of mother, three daughters, and a son, not one of whom was able to converse in English. They are going out to join the father, who, as the mother said 'sent them lots of money, and since he went to America his family never wanted & pound, a crown, or shilling."- Walerford Citizen.

Exonus. - Will there be nothing done by the Esecutive to stay the frightful emigration that is now going on? From every district the people are flying away. In Kerry they are going to America in hundreds; and the small land-holders on the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne are giving up their holdings, on the promise of being sent to America by Mr. French, his lordship's agent. Such a state of despondency our people suffer from ; causes them to overlook the horrors of the cruel war that now westes and devastates America; and it will be shocking if our people do not obtain employment in America, and be forced of necessity to join the army. On last Wednesday, at the railway station of Kil-mallock and Knockloug, a painful scene was wit nessed in the leave-taking of parents from their children, whom, in all probability, they never more may The emigrants were all of the farming class see. and proceeded to Queenstown, and embarked in the City of Washington, which sailed yesterday, and were sent forward by Mr. Walliss, Bruff agent to the Inman line of steamers .- Limerick Reporter.

WEXFORD .- Notwithstanding the unsettled state of affairs in America, the tide of emigration is still flowing to that country from Ireland. We noticed on the 14th April that during the previous mouth sixty-four persons left this port for America, and twelve for Australia. We have now to state that during the past fortnight forty-eight emigrants crossed to Eugland in the Troubadour, to take shipping for America .- Wexford People.

KERRY .- The stream of emigration is increasing rather than diminishing from all parts of this county. There were four departures from Tralee last week, one by steamer to Liverpool, and three by train to Cork, all en route to America - that on Wednesday morning to Cork to meet the Inman steamer, consisted very nearly of three hundred persons, picked up at the Tralee, Farranfore, Killarney, and Headfort stations. The majority consist of young persons of both sexes from the country districts .- Kerry Evening Post?

Every boat that leaves Dundalk carries away from our shores numbers of persons to America. A crowd of men, women, and children arrived from the county Monaghan by the 3.30 train yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking shipping to Liverpool. They presented a most wretched appearance, and attracted a good deal of notice on their way from the railway terminus to the Steampacket-quay. It may be readily conceded that any change they make must turn out for the better; it is hard to believe that they could be worse off than they appeared .- Newry Examiner.

The weather, which had been harsh and ungenial has become mild and balmy, and great progress is made in vegetation. We have to notice, however, that the wheat crop is by no means promising - in fact, in some parts of the country where wheat had. been sown it has been ploughed up, and other crops have replaced it. Oats are very generally sown, and an immense breadth of land is placed under the potato, in which the people have not lost confidence - Limerick Reporter.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY - The state of the country is lamentable in the extreme. Our accounts from all parts are deplorable. The poorer farmers are ground to the dust by unrelenting landlords, some of whom must have the last farthing ; large

cles to them we look upon you as a robber, who is trying to deprive us of our hard earned seats in Parliament." We do feel and we have long felt that there is much force in these reproaches, and that there is a certain amount of unfairness in taking men's money and sending them to Parliament to pursue their own interests and their own pleasures, if they are to be made uncomfortable when they get there by being pressed to discharge functions for which no one ever deemed them at all qualified. They take the right course for the attainment of the ends which they desire. Why are they to be blamed for not making sacrifices for things about which they care nothing, and about which nobody supposes them to care anything ? Are they to be blamed for accepting the suffrages of their constituents, and enjoying the good things which others are willing to offer them? This is their case, and we must say we think there is a good deal in it. We cannot consent to join in the blame often cast upon the majority of the Irish Oatholic members. Why are they sent to Parliament, and who send them? That is the most curious and the most unaccountable part of the business. - Tablet .

TRACE IN NOT DELLARS

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CONSECRATION OF A WORKHOUSE CEMETERY AT FERMOY .- A cemetery attached to the Fermoy Workhouse was consecrated on Thursday by his Lordship the Right Rev Dr. Kenne. The Fermoy Workhouse has been always remarkable for the admirable made in which it is conducted, and the numerous flattering entries in the visitor's book, accasionally quoted in our columns, prove this. Such a ceremony as occurred at Fermoy on Thursday is extremely rare, very few having occurred in Ireland since the Re formation. It excited, in consequence, considerable interest in the town and neighborhood, and considerable numbers of persons attended to witness it. As a mere ceremony it was exceedingly fine. His Lordship had cope and mitre on; and the college and parish Clergy attended in southnes and surplices. The college boys also were present, and the paupers were drawn up round the ground which is in future to act as graveyard. The consecration was witnessed with the greatest interest by all present .-Cork Sxaminer.

THE LATE LORD MASSAREENE - The funeral of this lamented nobleman, whose remains were interred in the family vault in the Protestant parish church at Antrim, a few days ago, was attended by the Catholic and Protestant Bishops of Down and Connor, and the Moderator of the Presbyterian communityas well as by a great number of persons of all religious denominations in Ulster, many of whom travelled a great distance to show their respect for the deceased Peer's high public and private character. The funeral service was performed by the Protestant Bishop of Down.

RECRUITS FOR THE FEDERALS. - We have been occasionally visited by intelligent but " hard up" young men who were burning to strike a blow for the Southern Confederacy, but most of the would-be recruits who come here under the mistaken notion that we are high in the confidence of President Lincoln, were candidates for the Federal army. Several young tellows called on us this week, asking how they could get ever to New York as recruits, and they were very much disappointed, for some of them walked to town from a great distance, on being told we knew nothing about it .- Waterford Cilizen.

FEDERAL ENLISTING IN IRELAND. -- Some correspondence has been lain before. Parliament in reference to the large emigration of young men from Ireland, many of whom do not deny that they are intended for the Federal army. The explanation given by Mr. Adams, the American Minister, is as follows : it is contained in a letter addressed to Earl Russell or the 18th of April :- 'The fact rhat a great many people, especially in Ireland, have been anxious for some time past to find their way to the U. States has been made known to me by the frequent applications to this Legation for free passage. A considerable proportion of these contain offers to enlist in the service of the Government. No doubt, they are more or less influenced by the high bounties offered in America, accounts of which have been from time to time published in the newspapers here. To all such solicitations the answer given from here has been un-iformly to the effect that no authority has been given by the Government to listen to any proposals of the kind or to make any engagement whatever. Instructions have been likewise sent to the respective Consuls who have reported similar proposals to me to make the same answer. I have no reason to believe that any American citizen in England, clothed with authority, has ventured to act in any other way. It for me to add gration that is taking place, that a gentleman of influence in America, now in London, who is in a situation to know, has late; v informed me that some of the great corporations for the extension of railways in the western part of the United States, having experienced inconvenience from the liability of the labourers in their employ to be draughted for the war, and apprehending more, are making efforts to procure large supplies from other countries of aliens, who are from that circumstance exempted from the risk of being called into service. It may be that some of those who desire to get across the oceau, for the purpose of enlisting, expect to take advantage of the opportunity thus placed before them. In addition to this, there is no doubt of the fact of a scarcity of labourers in the United States - I learn from private sources that the rate of wages this season is very much advanced. I am led to believe that these causes, in addition the alleged distress of the population of Ireland, may explain the phenomena of emigration to which your lordship has been pleased to draw my attention.' In a letter of the 20th of April, Earl Russell writing to Mr Adams, takes occasion to say : ' With regard to the complaints which you made from time to time of British sailors who have entered the Confederate service, I have to remark, that no steps have been taken by the United States anthorities to prevent British subjects from entering the military or naval service of the United States. Mr. Seward has, on the contrary, justified the means used, provided they were not bribery or intimidation to induce British sailors to enter the Federal service. You will readily perceive the justice of the request i am about to make -- namely, that before you repeat your complaints that British sailors have entered the service of the so-called Confederate State, you will furnish me proofs that all British subjects serving in the Federal army or navy have been discharged, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage such persons to serve in arms contrary to the tenor of Her Majesty's proclamation.'- Times.

Patrick Macmanus, P. P. Joseph M'Ginnis, P. P. James Flanelly, C. A. P. Flatly, C. O. Thomas M'Walters, C.C.

"Oh ! you unnatural man, you !' cried the

vanither, that was worse than all ! you're a baythen, so you are, and a Turk, an' you'll never attendance of some Catholics at the late Masonic have a day's luck as long as you live ! The Ball, held in this city, it becomes my daty to direct curse o' God 'ill come down on you hat and your attention to the Pourifical Constitutions and heavy for that black deed. See there-you have frightened Ned and Jerry out of the house, Pontiff Pius IX, by which not only the institution and no wondber ?

It was true enough, when the men saw that he was not to be prevented from carrying out his fell design, they both rushed from the room, and from the cabin, fearing to look on such a sight of horror. But Tim Murtha only smiled a ghastly smile, and said-flet them go -do as I bid you !' And the vanithee was fain to obey him without further parley.

(To be continued.)

THE ARCHEISHOP OF DUBLIN ON THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

The Archbishop of Dublin has addressed a letter to his elergy on the now-abandoned project of taxing the charitable institutions of the country. The archbishop concludes with the following remarks on the Irish Church Establishment :--

Before I conclude I am tempted to make a suggest tion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which hope our representatives will call his attention Whilst, in my humble opinion, he will gain very little by taxing our poor charities, 1 think we have here in Ireland an institution with whose revenues he could enrich the coffers of the State without doing an injury to anyone-1 refer to the Church Establishment. The revenues of this Establishment formerly belonged to Catholics, and were transferred by parliament to their present holders. But the inhabitants of the country, though subjected to penal laws and the confiscation of property did not aban don the ancient faith, and hence arose a most anomalous state of things-a Protestant Ohurch established by law or by force in a Catholic country, and Catholics compelled to support an establishment against which their convictions and conscience protested. Protestantism has not flourished in this unnatural position. The property of the country was given to Protestants-all the patronage-all the offices of the State were placed in their hands. This system has continued for nearly three hundred years, and it is carried out to a great extent, even at present. In the high offices of the State Protestants hold everything ; the same is to be said of the lower departments of government-of the Post Office, the Poor Law Commission, the army, &c. Hence, if temporal advantages could make a religious denomination flourish, Protestantism would have cast its roots deeply into the Irish soil. But what has been Though every earthly means was adopted the case? to exterminate Catholicity and to spread Protestantism, Catholicity showed its vitality and innate strength, by cutliving the storm and overcoming persecution, whereas the favored form of religion has declined and fallen away. In the beginning of the last century Oatholics were not much more numerous than Protestants, and probably did not ex. ceed a million, but in the year 1834 they numbered about 6,000,000. During the last century Protest- I tion is still larger.

Confessors, Secular and Regular, of the Diocese of Dublin-

My Dear and very Rev. Sir-In consequence of the Decrees - in particular those of Clement XII., Bene-dict XIV., Pius VII., Leo Xif, and of the reigning of Freemasonry, and all such secret societies, are

most severely condemned, but all participation, favonr, and countenance, and attendance at their assemblages, as well as any aid or encouragement afforded is most strictly forbidden. The violation of these Constitutions or Precepts of the Church is grievous sin, and is punished by the Church with the severest censure-that of excommunication, the absolution from which is reserved except in danger of death, to the Sovereign Pontiff, or one delegated by his authority. It is also, in this Diocese, one of the Diocesan reserved cases. You will be careful not to use the power which has been committed to the Confessors of this diocese during the month of May, of absolving from this sin, without having previously admonished penitents of the great guilt they

have incarred by disobeying the Commandment of tie Church and giving bad example to their brethren, especially the poor, who are easily induced to earol themseives in secret societies, when they see such societies patronised and encouraged by their superiors in station and wealth. You must, also, exact a distinct promise from the penitents that they will not repeat a similar transgression in future. The members of Rabbon indges, and dangerous and condemaed brotherhoods and those who encourage and promote them, incur a reservation in this diocese, nd are to be treated in the same way as Freemsons. Let us, rev. biethen, do everything in our power to prevent the evils that arise from secret and dangerons societies, and especially that indifference to all religion which is pointed out by Benedict XIV, as a necessary consequence of their meetings. The constitution of this, country allows full publicity to be given to the proceedings of any man or any body of men, if there be nothing bud or illegal in them Why, then, any society should bind its memb rs by bath to conceal its doctrines and practices, it is dilli cult to conceive, unless its deeds be those of dark ness. The Scripture says -- ' Every one that doeth wil bateth the light, and cometh not to the light that his works may not be reproved; but he that doth truth, cometh to the light that his works may be made manifest, because they are done in God '-John, iii 20. The special power of absolving from the above, and some other diocesan reserved cases, expires with the month of May. You will have the goodness to communicate these instructions to the confessora in your church or parish, or otherwise acting under your directions.

I remain, my dear, and reverend sir, your obedient servant.

† PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin.

55 Eccles-street, 1st May, 1863.

At a mission recently in St. Xavier's Church, St. Louis, by Rev. Messrs. Damon and Smarius, the church was so crowded that it was found necessary

are not unfrequent in lowns which were prospero a few years ago. The crisis is extremely trying, and severe on every interest. All hope for "good time coming." - Limerick Reporter.

PAUPERS IN IRELAND. - Yesterday was issued a return of the names and ages of all paupers in the workhouses in Ireland, on the 25th of last March, who were born in England, Wales, or Scotland. The number was 570, of whom 451 were born in England and Wales, and 119 in Scotland. - London Times.

Let us suppose a man, moderately desirous to advance himself in the world, to improve his position, to acquire rank or fortune, or prominence or influence, and who prefers a political or parliamentary career to the army or navy, to diplomacy or literature, to art or science, to medicine or law, to commerce or to gambling, he will probably try to get into Parliament, and before he succeeds in doing so he will probably have spent from one thousand pounds upwards He connects himself with a party. He tries to make his way ; he brings into use whatver talents he may possess, - social powers, oratorical powers, or business habits, -- or perhaps he contents himself with the position he has attained by his election and enjoys the excitement of party conflicts, and the membership of the House of Commons. which has been called the best club in Europe. It is clear that to such a man nothing can be more fatal, than persons who, by pressure of whatever kind, seek to put it in a different groove from that which he has chosen, and who try to make him adapt his course to some ends quite different from those which he is aiming at, and quite incompatible with them. What can be more horrible for such a man than to be told that he will be judged by his services to some cause, whether the Catholic cause, or the Irish cause, or the Tenant cause, for none of which he cares : straw; and that for the promotion of certain measures, or the furtherance of certain objects to which he is profoundly indifferent, he will be expected, if not to sacrifice, at any rate to postpone, objects which are personal to himself, and interests which he prefers to any other. Yet this is just the case of a good many of our Irish Catholic members of Parliament, and we understand their position so fully. that we cannot withhold our sympathy from them. It must and does sound like disgusting mockery to

such men to hear discussions whether by supporting such a Minister, voting for such a measure, sitting on such a side of the House, they are helping to rob of their chance of getting their grievances redressed. What they would say if it were safe to speak out, would be, " Villain ! what right have you to suppose from our looks, or names, or character, or acts, that we care two pence, for such things as you want us to interest ourselves about ? Do we look as if we cared for the question of mixed education, or the Pope's Temporal Power, or the rights of Sove-reigns, or the persecution of the Church, or the spread of Revolution, or the sufferings of the Irish poor, or the rights of the Irish tenant, or the religious grievances of soldiers, or sailors, or prisoners, or paupers? Did any man ever name us as caring for such things? Is it likely that such men as we should care about such things? Have we ever done anything to show that we cared about such things? attention of the Irish people and of our Constituen- pion.

LANDLORDISM .- Wo understand that the March rents on more than one estate in this neighborhood are called for, whilst the tenantry have little convertible property to meet the urgent imperative demand of the agent. - Limerick Reporter.

A countryman, for being drunk in William-street, on Friday morning, was inken into custody by one of the police. Un being searched the sum of £1,600 was found in his possession, and were it not for his having fallen into ' such good hands,' he would very likely have gone home minus his cash, as he was in company with a character of ill fame at the time .-

A LUCKY TAKE .- The first sun-fish, this season, was caught yesterday off the coast of Connemara, by a Claddagh fisherman, named Jones. The oil of this fish, it is estimated, will be worth £50. Those valuable "monsters of the deep" abound on our coast, but, unhappily, our poor fishermen are not well furnished with fishing tackle for capturing them.-Galway Vindicator.

We have heard that there is a likelihood of troops being sent to Sligo during the summer, but we are at a loss to imagine where they are to be quartered. for pressing such matters upon us and calling the dark cloud is in motion from the West .- Sligo Cham-