"The prople were provoked by the violence offered to their religious prejudices. . . The clergy, who refused to conform, abandoned their cures; no reformed ministers could be found to fill their places. The churches fell to ruin, the people were left without any religious worship, and the statutes lately made were evaded, or neglected with impunity."

Here is another historian, whom the right hon. gentleman will reverence very much, the old Recorder of Kinsale, Cox.

An hon. member .- Cox?

the Recorder of Kinsale, said,-" As for religion, there was but small appearclergy scattered, scarce the being of a God known to those ignorant and barbarous people." So much for that period which the right honorable gentleman greatly eulogized; and I deny that he represents the opinions of the Irish Protestant clergy on this subject. I hold in my hand a letter addressed to the Right Honorabe anxious to see abuses reformed, and that they are even ready to undertake the work themselves. On that point, therefore, the archgentleman the member for Dublin University. also tells us we are all under a delusion in imagining that the Irish Church is a wealthy instifution; because it is, on the contrary, a poor one. It all its revenues were justly divided, of which I must say I do not think there is much honorable gentleman asks, for an educated gentleman? Well, £200 a year may be a paltry question is simply whether the Irish clergy do any work which entitles them to claim such saand that a great proportion of the clergy do not deserve any pay at all. According to the census of 1861 the population of Ireland is 5,764,-543. Of that number 4,490.583 are Roman friend the member for Swansea, members of the Established Church, and 528,992 Presbyterians. For that great majority of Roman Catholics no provision is made, with the exception of the trumpery grant for Maynooth, which is voted grudgingly, and not without much abuse from some honorable members of this House. (Hear, hear.) There is also a small grant called the Regium Donum to the Prestyterians. For the Established Episcopal Church, however, a large spiritual staff is maintained, including two archbishops and ten bishops, whose united incomes amount to no less than £80,000 a year. [Hear.] Comparing Ireland with England, we and that there are seven English dioceses, each £5,000, and he has two deans, and chapters, parcental clergy. Attached to Waterford and Lismore are Cashel and Emly, in the are two more deans, two more arendeacous, and anodioceses there are about 110 parochial diergymen. Is there any other country on the face of the earth where you can show a similar state of things ?-[Hear, hour.] Dr Paris in a well-known work has Sir, I think I may almost go further and say than an Irish bishop is not to be found in the pages of the the sale of a bishop's effects, which showed how comfortably the good man had lived. It set forth that the wines, of which there are about 100 dozen, principally consist of very superior Madeira, claret, out port, champagne, &c. There is an enormous stock of cattle, and a herd of about 200 fallow deer.' The bishop had under 5,000 souls in his diocess, which has since been united to Armagh, but he died full of wealth and worldly honors. Such an adver-tisement as that of itself impugns the existence of the Irish Church. To make it more striking it appeared during the famine year, and the luxury of which it spoke offered a strong contrast to the prevailing misery and destitution of the people. [Hear, hear.] I may be asked what I would recommend .-In my opinion it would be no great a stretch of the authority of the House if it were to extend the provisions of the Act which was brought in by Earl Derby when Lord Stanley. Archdeacon Stopford, in a tetter to the right honorable member for Dublin University, asserts that Lord Derby's Irish Temporatities Bill has been of great advantage to the Irish Church, and suggests the completion of the arrangement, which it established, in certain respects where ants is seven. Go to the diocess of Ossory, Ferns, t is defective. By that Act the number of Irish and Leighlin. The gross income of the see is 4,6051.

ings, and the money arising from these sources was placed at the disposal of a Board of Commissioners to be applied to the augmentation of small benefices, the building of churches and glebe houses, and other purely ecclesiastical objects. What I would urge on the Chief Secretary, who at heart is a good Church reformer, whatever he may say to the contrary [a laugh] is to reduce the number and incomes land, for keeping up 12 bishops where six might do for these hishops receiving the enormous salaries they do. [Hear, bear.] Why should these bishops, Mr. Osborne. - Yes; but no relation of the #with only 5,000 people in their diocesses, get from £4,000 to £6,000 n year. A judge receives only hon, member for Finsbury. (Laughter.) Cox, £3,000, and Jet he has something to do for his money; whereas an Irish bishop has very little to do. Let the hishops have £1,500 a-piece. [A laugh.] being valued at 6611. At Tuam, the seat of the bi-Honorable gentlemen laugh, and I suppose their idea shopric, there are 257 Protestants, and church acance of it—the churches uncovered and the of a bishop is a man riding in a carriage with patent comodation for 450, the value of the dving being clearly scattered, s come. [Hear, bear, and laughter.] But my propobest friends of the church who ever sat in this House. The present Vice-Chancellor Wood told the House in 1849 that he did not think it necessary for bishop to have £4,000 a-year, and he suggested that the Irish bishops should have £1,500 each; adding that he would go lower than that if necessary .-James Whiteside by the Archdeacon of Meath, Such was the opinion of Sir Page Wood, and I think and what does he say? The Archdeacon of it was founded on good sense and good policy — Meath has stated that the clergy of Ireland are [Hear] I arge the Chief Secretary, at least to consider a property of the International Constitution of the Internation Constitution of the International Constitution of the Int sider whether the state of the Irish Church, as re gards its bishops, is satisfactory - whether it would not be just to the church itself to reduce the number of bishops from 12 to six, and to cut their incomes deacon, a man of great ability and high down at any rate one half If you do not do that in standing, is directly at issue with the right hon. time you will see the whole bench of bishops swept away in Ireland. [Hear, henr.] So much for the state of the Irish clergy. No man acquainted with (Hear, hear.) The right honorable gentleman Ireland can say that the state of the clergy is satisfactory. [H ar, hear.] No doubt there are many distinguished and exemplary men among that clergy, but there are also many of the most inferior description, both us regards learning and manners [A laugh.] You cannot be surprised at it. How are they ordained? Clergymen in Ireland are ordained chance, they would only give £200 a year to by the numerous instances without any University each clergyman. Is that a fitting provision, the education at all. I know, at all events, that the Bishop of Cashel requires no University education, and he has ordained in my diocess many most objectionable men, whose only claim was that they had pittance for a gentleman, but if the gentleman spouted abuse of Roman Catholicism at Excter-hall. does not earn it be has no right to it. The [Cheers and laughter.] The senior divinity class in the latter the large do the University of Dublin is rapidly falling off.— Where there were 100 students there are not now 50, and you have great difficulty in getting men to enter laries. (Hear, hear.) I maintain that the Irish into the Irish Church Lord Westbury lately brought Church ought to be put on a different footing, forward a Bill for the augmentation of beneficies in England, and his principal reason for it was the impossibility of getting men to enter the English Church. That difficulty is twice as great in Ireland [hear, hear] and why? A cure of souls in England is given with reference to the number of parishion-Catholics, 678,661, and not 691,000, as stated ers existing in the parish, but in Ireland a cure of erroneously in the return obtained by my hon. souls depends upon extent of territory. There may not be 10 Protestants in a parish, but the cure is given for a great acreage. The Archdeacon of Meath says, in his pamphlet on Church reform, that the position of ordained and settled ministers where they have no opportunity for the exercise of their ministry, as is the case in many places in Ireland, cannot be vindicated on moral, religious, or ecclesiastical grounds, or even on the low ground of political expediency. That is the deliberate opinion of a distinguished Churchman, and I think this House will concur in it. [Hear, hear.] But to proceed in England there is one clergyman to 2,612 people, whereas in Ireland there is one clergyman to every 325 persons. [Hear, hear.] A clergyman of my own acquaintance - an Englishman on obtaining a living some time ago was surprised to find that his congregation consisted of five individuals, for whom he received £500 a year, but he was consoled by a relative who remarked to him, 'Well, you know, of which has a much larger population than the there is one great convenience in it-when you pay whole of the Episcopalians in Ireland. These me a visit you can not only come yourself, but you dioceses are London, Winchester, Chester, Exe-tion London, Winchester, and Ripon. There-[Laughter.] I have said that there are some bishops ter, Lichfield, Manchester, and Ripon. There- unit £6 000 a-year. On that point 1 can give some Sir, I would press on my honorable friend to consifore it appears that one bishop in this country information from a book which was cited by the der whether, as a great proportion of these livings does the work of 12 m Ireland. Is the House right hon member for Dublin University. It is the with very large revenues in Ireland have very small content that that state of things should go on, Irish Church Directory for 1863, and it contains a content that that state of things should go on, and the content that state of things should go on, and that the right hon gentleman the member for Dubin University should be successful in That diocess is in a peculiar state. There is neither town districts where there are flocks and very small that diocess is in a peculiar state. There is neither the employments. There is neither the employments. There is neither that diocess is many peculiar state. softing humself tooth and nail against all reform? chapter for cathedral there; but the bishop has the living of Louth, in the diocess of Armagh; it has In England there is one hishop to 40 benefices, £4308 a-year. By-the-by, Archdencon Suppord is comprising congregations of 1,500,000 souls. In that discuss. The population of Meath is 110,000, don't think 30 people attend. [An hon, member, of whom 103,450 are Roman Carinaires, and the a Not quite 20.7] I have been there when the attempts of souls. A comprising congregations of 5,000 souls. A comprising congregations of 5,000 souls. A fixes relating to the church accommodation there are 30,000 Episcopalians, and but one vicarage of £400 small parish in England with a population of excessively curious. I am not so much surprised at 5,000 is looked uner by a rector, and probably the Archdescon of Meath willing these letters, and a couple of curates. In Ireland 5,000 people calling for church reform in Ireland; for the first of £1,638, while 30,000 in Beifast have only one a couple of curates. In Ireland 0,000 people thing that I find is that he has the living of Kells, make a diocess with a bishop, receiving about the value of which is £1,151 a-year, that the population £5,000 a year, and deans and chapters. The lation of the town is 3,225; that the number of Prounited dioceses of Killenora and Kilmaduagh, testants there is 31; and that there are sittings in in which there are about 686 Protestants, have the church for 500 persons. In the town of Navan a bishop, at £4,000 a year, and the usual staff. the value of the living is £566 per annum, the a bishop, at £4,000 a year, and the usual stant, number of Processants is only 154. In Killarney the living is £534 a year, the number of Protestants which I am initinately acquainted, there is a population of 134,336, of whom 5,000 belong to I now come to the diocess of Cashel, of which I can the Established Caurch. The bishop receives speak from my own knowledge. There are 145 benelices there, and the gross value of the see is £5,334, the net value being £4,601. In the city of two cathedrals, two archdeacons, and sixty Waterford the Roman Catholics numbered 29,405, and the Protestants 1,000. In the county of Waterford the Protestants are 3,265, and the Roman Ca-South Riding of Tipperary, with a population of tholies 107,354. At Dougarran the Protestants are 139,030, of whom 4,900 are Protestants; and there 124 and the Reman Catholies 5,743; and the income is worth 4870, while the church-room is for 300 A ther staff of clergy there too. Between these united | Cahu, diocese of Lismore, the members of the Established Church are 93 and the Roman Catholics 2,953; while the church-room is for 130, and the income is 321/ At Carriel on-Suir the Protestants are 140 and the Roman Catholics 4 831; the income observed that the originals of the cabbage and the being 4361, and church sittings 300. In the church cauliflower are not to be found in animated nature. of Kuialoan there are 150 sittings, and the number of Protestants in the parish besides the clerk, amount to eight. In Kilcash there are no duties attached to New Testament. In 1850 there appeared an advertisement in the Dublin Evening Packet concerning gentleman who never comes near the place. In my own proper parish the income is 150%. The rector resides in Wex ord, and I have never seen him. am told that I need not pay him his tithe-reat charge unless he has had leave from his bishop to live at a distance; and I can't think that so excellent a man as the Bishop of Cashel would give his permission to a clergyman to reside away from so remarkably Protestant a district. (Laughter.) At Kilionan there is church accomodation for 30 Protestants, and the services are attended by three policemen, who are migratory in their bubits, the wood ranger, and the house-keeper employed by Lord Stradbroke, and the clergyman's own family, which is rather large, consisting of 10 members. (A laugh.) In Lisronagh, very near which I myself reside, the living is worth 2061.; the number of sittings is 100, and one police man attends the church. (Laughter.) Still, proceeding with the diocess of Waterford and Lismore. I find that at Mora, the living of which was lately given to a gentleman who resides 30 miles off, the

income is 1951., and there are no Protestants at all

in that parish. At Mothel, again, the income is 5351

the church room is for 40, and the number of Protest-

converted into perpetuities, a tax was put upon liv- beacon the income is 2141; there are 100 sittings, and only one Protestant family, and three policemen attend the church. I might go on indefinitely with these details were I not afraid of wearying the House. But let me refer for a moment to Connaught. (Hear, bear.) There the population is 911,339, and the members of the Established Church only 40,605, or only 4 per cent, of the whole. In the diocess of Tuem, Killala, and Achoury, the value of the bishopof the Irish bishops. [Hear, hear.] Surely there ric is 5,080%, per annum. At Athenry the living is can be no necessity, in the present condition of Ire- worth 800%; there is church room for 300 persons, and the attendance, I am told, is very poor indeed. 400. At Castlebar there are 202 Protestants, with accompdation for 400, and the income is worth 6141. At Hendford the living is worth 8301, and there is church room for 200. At Westport there are 211 Protestants, and church room for 900, the living composition for 450, the value of the dving being he would be ready to act on the sentiments he so or 800l., a year, but the congregations are extremely sal is not new; it was made years ago by one of the small, the number of Protestants in no case amounting to more than about one-tenth of those for whom church accomedation exists. Then, take the diocese of Killaloe itself the Protestants number 184, and there are sittings for 250. A friend of mine visited the cathedral the other evening, and found public worship so thinly attended that service was being performed in the vestry to 15 persons. At Kilrush the Protestants number 222, and the sittings are for 500. At Loughten there are sittings for 200, but there are only 89 Protestants, and the value of the living is 4441. I think I have adduced enough from the Irish Church Directory, which the right hon-member for Dublin University pointed out to me as a book to be refled upon, to prove that the Protestant clergy of Ireland have scarcely any congregations, that their own number almost exceeds the number of their flocks (laughter), and that they ought to be dealt with as I propose to deal with the bishops, giring them some duties to perform as well as salaries to receive. But does the evil end here. My right hon, friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland lately appointed an excellent man to Cork - I mean Dr. Gregg. That I think was my right hon, friend's own peculiar appointment, and I believe the only difference he has had with Lord Carlisle arose out of that appointment. (A laugh.] In Mallow, agreeable, nice Mal-

low, there reside: -"Rev. A. Baldwin, vicar of Pahan; Rev. J. Coghlan, rector of Mourne Abbey, salary of £427, church room for 90; Rev W Johnson, rector of Clenore, salary £596, church room for 80 (he resides away from them); Rev H Ormsby, vicar of Carrigamleary salary £96, no church; Rev A Todd, vicar of Clonmeen. In Middleton there are 186 Protestants, 3,155 Roman Catholics, income of rector £708, no church. Rev S O'Halloran, vicar of Clonmult, salary, £175, sittings for 20. Rev L L Robinson, rector of Templenacarrigan, salary £394, sittings for 80. Rev W Williamson, rector of Lisgoold, salary £760, sittings for 70. Rev J A Bolster, rector of the bardest name in Ireland, Killaspugmullane (a laugh), with a salary of £522, and sittings for 450 (a laugh); he resides at Glanmire, some miles off. Rev RSt Lau-rence, rector of Murragh, salary £574, sittings for 150 he resides at Brussels." (A laugh.) This is the picture of the non-residence in the diocess of Cork. I might multiply instances of non-residence, but I want to know whether the laity are bound to pay their rent-charge if the clergyman do not reside. (Hear, bear.) I hope my right honorable friend (Sir R Peel) will give a distinct answer to that question. (Hear, hear.) Such, then, is the picture presented by this book, in nothing hostile to the Church, for it is recommended by the right honorable gentleman. I have taken my facts from that book, and I lay them before the House. The book sums up in this way -" The Church forms 20 per cent of the inhabitants of Ulster-the largest percentage in Ireland-12 per cent in Leinster, 5 per cent in Munster, and 4 per cent in Counaught." And it concludes in these terms :- "In conclusion, it may be observed that the position of the Church in Ireland in respect of numbers and distribution, as disclosed by the census of 1861, cannot be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory." [Hear, and laughter.) Such is the book recongregations, it would not be possible to transfer an income of £1,638, church room for 250, and I tendance was not quite 10 (A haugh.) Belfast has 30,000 Episcopalians, and but one vicaringe of £400 a year. Why should these 20 Protestants of Louth erying in the wilderness? have this large revenue vicer of £400 a year? (Hear, hear) Really we ought to insist on taking this matter out of the hands of the Government, and send them to the other of side of the House, in order that they may agitate this question. In fact, it comes to this - the parochial system in Ireland is merely nominal. It does not exist, and we should substitute for the congregational system. The territorial system is the natural one where the great population of the country belong to the Caurch; but in the circumstances of Ireland where the great populations do not belong to the Established Church, the congregational is the right, proper, and fitting system. Am I saying anything not supported by names of high authority? In 1857 a Bill was brought into the House, with the approbation of Archbishop Whately, to make the system congregational instead of territorial. And what said members of the present Government in regard to that Bill? Here is the opinion of Lord J Russell-I am sure he is of just the same opinion now, and if he were at the head of a Ministry he would no doubt again agitate this question. But Lord John Russell is now in an unfortunate position. (A buigh) On February 13, 1844, Lord John Rus-

seli s un :--"I congur in the plan propounded, as it is said, by Dr. Whately, the Archbishop of Dublin, for making the Irish Church one of congregations, and not of parishes as at present. . . The Protestant Church should be fully provided for, but I do not believe that anything like the present amount allotted to it is necessary "

There is another most important opinion, it is that of one on whose accents this House always hung, and whose judgment it always respected-I mean Sir Cornwall Lewis. He wrote considerably on the Irish Church, and gave most important evidence in regard to it. Here is his opinion on the Irish Church question: -

"So long as the penal laws were in force, and Government held that every Irishman ought to be a Protestant, it was quite consistent to maintain a Protestant Establishment, which should be sufficient for the wants of the entire population; but now that principle is abandoned there can be no excuse for not reducing the State provision for the Protestants to a level with their actual, not their possible num-bers. The number of clergy re-quired for 852,000 Episcopaliaus might be considerbly reduced if a congregational instead of a territorial system were adopted, and if as many persons were assigned to each minister as could conveniently attend the church at which he would officiate. When the number of clergy had

would be enough for the sustentation of the Irish Church. (Hear, hear.) But it may be said, 'These are the opinions of Lord Russell; we are not followers of Lord Russell.' Well, but my right hon. friend is a follower of the noble lord, whose opinion I am going to quote, as expressed on the 12th of July,

'I ask, are there not parishes in Ireland in which there are not 20 Protestant parishioners; are there not parishes in Ireland in which there are not 15 Protestants; in where are not ten; in which there are not five; nay, in which there is not one Protestother purposes connected with the general interests of the people of Ireland.

(Hear, hear.) This is the opinion of Lord Palmerston, speaking, it is true, in opposition, but, no doubt, if properly supported by my right hon, friend, eloquently expressed in 1843. (Hear, hear.) But it has been said that the Irish Establishment, though with large church accommodation and few attendants, is a nissionary Church. Let us see how far that is so. And here, ! must say, the popular delu-sion has been fostered by men of high authority and great mark in this country. The frish Church mission societies have been in existence since 1852. ception has been and is practised on the country with regard to these missionary societies. Here is an extract from a sermon by the Rev. D. Christopher Wordsworth, preached in Westminster Abbey on the 29th of August, 1852. Now, I must say that Dr. Wordsworth is, in some mensure, open to reprobation inasmuch as he has been the inuccent means of deceiving my right hon, friend the Secretary of Ireland. (A laugh.) But be that as it may, Dr. Wordsworth says : -

"We refer with thankfulness to the fact that within the last few years thousands and tens of thousands in Ireland have renounced the errors of Romanism A work is now going on unequalled in importance since the 16th century. The number of converts within the last two years' is stated as 30,000 in page 40 of the report of the present year of the Society for

Irish Church Missions.

Thus, Or. Wordsworth gives it out from the pulpit that there is a work going on in Ireland in the way of reformation, which is unexampled since the 16th century, and computes the number of converts made at 30,000. Now, I hold in my hands Good News from Ircland (a laugh), and I find that this society, called "The West Connaught Society," is only two ty much weighted with converts. The society, at not, the Hanover-square Rooms. My right honorable friend the Secretary for Ireland will be able to corknow he is a man of strong Protestant feeling. (A laugh.) No one at any rate has a right to complain of nis attendance at the meeting, because we learn from Good News from Ireland that the noble lord at the head of the Government, from whom he received his appointment, and who made such fine speeches when in Opposition, now subscribes £20 a year to to the West Connaught Society. (Hear, hear, and a laugh,) The right honorable gentleman no doubt attended the meeting, having been taken in hy the sermon of Dr. Wordsworth. (Sir R. Peel.—"1 never read it.") Yes, but he told us he read "Good News from Ireland," and it is to be found in that (Cheers and laughter.) But, however, the right hon. gentleman stated than an immensity of good was done by those missionary agents, and that declaration is so far important that it goes down to Tamworth with his imprimateur and may help to aid the funds of the society, as holding it up as a great missionary success. He added that since 1847 there had been a large increase in the church accommodation in Ireland -I let you into the secret of that accommodation (a laugh) - and that the Irish was a true been made chiefly in Galway. Now the population of the county of Galway is, I believe, my honorable friend the member for Galway will correct me if I am wrong -254,256; out of that number there are, I find 7,500 members of the Established Church. Well, then, what becomes of those 30,000 converts? (Cheers.) Are they included in the 7,500? (A laugh) I can nowhere discover them, and yet this ie the success of which Dr. Wordsworth and my hon. friend talk so londly. (Hear, bear.) Now, if anybody, after what I have said, gives assistance to the West Connaught Society, that person must, I think, be held to be bereft alike of intellect and judgment. (A laugh.) Let me institute a comparison which was made by the right hon, and learned gentleman the member for the University of Dublin for a different purpose when he read a quotation to show that of the Roman Catholic emigrants who went to America the greater portion had become Protestants. Where, let me ask, was the missionary Church in that case, and, if this be true, of what further argument in favour of the reform which I advocate do I stand in need? [Hear, hear.] If you wish to convert the people of Ireland to Protestantism it is clear Church. Then you will stand some chance of hav-

The hon, gentleman then argued that the Act of liant and argumentative speech in the following terms: --

ing more than 30,000 nominal converts.

I need, I think, delay the House no longer with any arguments but this lifth article. If the reform for which I contend be necessary, the fifth article give to those who advocate a repeal of the Union land? I have entered at great length into this subject, and I thank the House sincerely for the attention with which they have listened to me; but I wish the Ecclesiastical Commissioners who have the management of the Church property in Ireland. That Commission was instituted in 1833, and I find that there is under its control 132,701 acres of land, which Commissioners, I may add, spent one million sterling in the last thirteen years for the repairs and building of churches are most excellent, and their number on the increase, their congregations are growing small Ecclesiastical Commissioners done in my own neighborhood? There was a very commodious church in the Town of Cloumel, and a considerable Protestant population. The Ecclesiastical Commissions were asked to improve and enlarge this church. They expended £4,000, and now the church is finished they iscover that it holds 200 less people than before in size at the expense of 4,000! (Hear, hear.) That is ing healthy, vigorous young men and women — Sligo a fair specimen of the management of the Ecclesias-Chronicle.;

the funds of the suppressed sees. The requisites for Divine service cost 7,4381. The clerks and sextons for these 600,000 Protestants cost 23,5291. Yet I have seen cobwebs in the fonts, no parochial duty whatever, marriages at a standstill for want of people and funerals likewise. (Great cheers and laughter.) In many instances the sexton are women. In my own church the sexton is a woman, and a Roman Catholic, because they can't get a Protestant.— [Cheers and Lughter.] Organists, organ-blowers, and tuners for the 600,000 Protestants, £1,020; fuel for the churches £3,540; ceremonials alone, £36,118 the work, and still less can there be any necessity At Ballinrobe the value of the living is 410l., the ant parishioner? If there are such then I say noth a year. [An hon. member - What ceremonials?] for these bishops receiving the enormous salaries number of Protestants 121, and the sittings are for ing would be more just, nothing more fair, than after The organ-blowing, clerks, and sextons. [Laughter.] the expiration of existing interests the revenues of The salaries of the Commissioners are £6,097 12s 8d those parishes should be suspended and applied to a-year. They lately paid to solicitors, £2,365; rent and coals, £998 a-year. They have done an extraordinary thing lately, and I call for an explanation of it. A vacancy occurred in the dennery of Ardagh. which has no cure of souls. In their report, dated April 10, 1862, the Commissioners say: "The Commissioners being apprized of a vacancy in the deanery of Ardagb, appointed a day to consider the propriety of recommending the Lord-Lieutenant to suspend the appointment." This intention was not able to be carried out, for they learnt that your Excellency had filled up the vacancy. [Hear, hear.] Looking with some confidence to the right hon, barenet to keep the Lord-Lieutenant in order, I want to know how be accounts for the Lord-Lieutenant They have spent upwards of £30,000, and they claim | having in the teeth of an Act of Parliament and in to have made 30,000 converts; but the effect has the teeth of the report filled up the Deanery of Aybeen to deceive the public mind. A monstrous de- dagh without any cure of souls? And I hope he will give me an answer [Hear, hear.] So much for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and so much for the Ecclesiastical Commission. 1 cannot think that this debate will be altogether unprofitable. However liberal you may be to volunteer suggestions and reforms to foreign States, I think you will be of opinion that some time ought to be given to domestic policy. [Hear, hear.] It is very true that with the Treasury Bench Cris distance leads enchantment to the view.' But, while they are endeavoring with such assiduity to pull the beam from the eye of His Holiness the Pope, I think they might find sufficient time to remove the Irish more from their own vision. [Cheers.] This I know, that a noble lord in another place has lately kindly offered a palace and an asylum to His Holiness at Malta. I think it may be suggested to the noble lord that if the people of Ireland were consulted, they would not object to see the Protestant primate of the Irish Church removed to a smaller mansion, and a more circumscribed income. [Cheers.] I know that where the Pope is concerned the people of England are apt to lose their reasoning powers. [Hear, hear.] At the same time there is a strong analogy between the position of the Pope and the situation of the Prime Minister. years old. It appears, nevertheless, to have been both the Minister of England and the Pope of Rome very active in getting together a good deal of have been heads of the liberal party in their respective countries [Laughter] Both at one time have been ardent Reformers. Both have produced Reform all events, held a meeting recently at, if I mistake Bills, and both have abandoned them. [Cheers.]-The Pope is supported at Rome by French soldiers. The Prime Minister is kept upon the Treasury Beach rect me if I am wrong. (Great laughter.) Mind, I by Conservative votes. [Loud cheers.] Both are find no fault with him for going there, because I inclined at present to do little or nothing. Non possumus is is as much the motto of the Pope of Rome as of the Minister in Downing street. [Cheers.] I regret that the Ministers do not sometimes look at home, 'and see ourselves as others see us.' If they did so they would see four and a half millions of Roman Catholics in Ireland who would accept some of the six points which are offered for four millions of Roman Catholics in Warsaw. [Cheers] I think they would not object to see men who have the confidence of the Irish people sitting in the noble lord's Cabinet. The noble lord can recommend to the Czar in suggestive lectures that there should be nothing out Poles having the confidence of Poles in the administration of Poland, but he sedulously excludes every man who is an Irishman and enjoy the confidence of Irishmen from his own Cabinet .-[Cheers.] It is because I am not content to masquerade as a reformer in a foreign country, and act as an obstructive at home, that I for one, who prefer contentment in Ireland to want in Italy, am opposed to these projects of the noble lord; and I think that if the Liberal party pretend to have any claim to the name they will not be content for ever to rest in missionary Church. Well, it is certain that Dr their present torpid state, but will unite upon this Wordsworth tells you that there are 30,000 converts | question, and justs upon the measures which I have as the result of its labours, and these it appears have so inclicetually and so lengthouts advocated. [The hon gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers.]

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DEATH OF ARCHDEACON Cognian .- Just as we are going to press we receive intelligence of the death of the Venerable Archdencon Coghlan, of Kilmovee. We know not how to record this news, so full of grief to us and to all who knew that great and noble heart, that kingly soul - warm, loving, generous, kindly-gone from us for ever! May God be merciful to our departed friend. Ireland never owned a truer or a braver patriot; the Church never lost a purer or holier priest. It is hard to realise the fact that he will never more be amongst us; that his fine, mas-Sive figure and honest face, all glowing with the frank and genial nature that stamped his every thought and act, will no more be seen amongst the councils of the people's friends, where they had long been familiar. Our country little knows the loss it sustains to-day. Amongst all the patriots who ever that you had bester do away with this missionary prayed at the altar or bled on the field for Ireland, none was more devoted than he. A hundred memories of personal friendship, kindness, and affection, such as men most highly value in this life, crowd apon as at this moment, and unfit as for saying more Union did not oppose insuperable obstacles to the just now. In the pages of the Nation Archdeacon Reform of the Establishment, and concluded a bril- Coghlan has long been a familiar and an honored name, and we do not doubt the response of our readers when we ask their prayers to-day for his soul's repose. May that benign and merciful God, whose pure and faithful servant he was through life, grant nim a happy and eternal reward. - Nation.

DEATH OF THE REV. TERENCE MACMANON. -Of cannot be allowed to interfere. But, suppose it were held to do so effectually, what better handle can you MacMahon, O.S.A., New Ross, who departed this life on Thursday morning last, aged about 32 years. than by saying that as matters stand, it prevents His life was calm and unobtrusive; his death justice being done in this respect to the people of fre- holy and screne. Few, who saw the slender silent man, taking his solitary walk in the suburbs of Ross, knew the ardent love of country that filled the heart that beat within that emaciated frame. He was a to say a few words before I sit down with respect to worthy descendant of the brave men, that wounded at Clontarf, and unable to stand, insisted on being tied to stakes in front of the foe, their unwounded hands, whether left or right, grasping their swords, that they might be able to give a chance blow to any the Commissioners describe as profitable. It produces of those truiterous Irishmen, who were aiding the pihowever, under their management, only £42,770, ratical Danes, to enslave their native land And his which is, I contend, a sum totally inadequate. The last act was like theirs. Dying; quable to walk or stand, he insisted on being carried down to record his last vote for his creed and country. This occurred twelve days before his death, and the consciousness that he had one his duty, gave consolation to his soul, by degrees and beautifully less? What have the during these days. Say not that the age of chivalry is gone. There are men in Ireland to-day, as brave, as true, as patriotic, as ever fell before the sword of Norman, Saxon, or Dane; and he was one. May God have mercy on his soul .- Wexford People.

On Friday about a hundred persons left Sligo for Liverpool, en roule to New York. In the whole list (laughter), and they are actually about to lay out there were only some four or five persons who had 8001 to enlarge the church which they have reduced reached the age of 45 or 50 years; the remainder be-