

Clare Castle where the mournful Cuoin of the Church—mournful as the banshee wail—was heard by his Rock.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—The Lord Lieutenant held his first levee for the season yesterday at Dublin Castle. There was a very numerous attendance, representing all departments of the public service, the municipal bodies, the professional classes, and a fair sprinkling of the resident nobility and gentry.

The National journals manifest considerable interest in the proceedings connected with the administration of the Land Act. This is a healthy sign. The practical proofs which have been given in the land courts to the contrary have made it impossible for them to represent that it is a delusion and a sham from which the landlord only can derive benefit.

One of those heartless incidents of the removal of Irish poor from England, which exemplifies the dealing of Blumfeldon in that country with our people, occurred last week, and was brought to light in the Kilkenny Workhouse. Eliza Colleson, who appeared with five small children, and was a widow, had, after her husband's death some three years ago, been in the receipt of outdoor relief, when lately, without notice, she was seized in her own house, where she kept lodgings, and hurried over to Ireland. Here is her story: "Mr. Stubbs, the relieving officer, came to my house, accompanied by three policemen, dragged me out of my house, tore my clothes, and forced me into a cab, and kept me there till the policeman returned for my children and brought them out, and put them also into the cab; we were all driven off to the St. Luke's workhouse and locked up there for the night, and sent on here the next morning."

On January 20, a quasi-sacramental individual, with a bundle of "tracts" passed through Lurgan for the purpose, it was supposed, of "spreading the Gospel" but, towards evening, happening to feel troubled with thirst, this worthy missionary proceeded into a public house, with the object of quenching it, when the eye was placed upon a number of tumblers, which, as a matter of course, were abstracted and made away with.

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The Irish members who were entitled to take their seats in the House of Commons on February the 9th, are: Sir Dominic Corrigan, for the city of Dublin, in succession to Sir Arthur Guinness, deceased; Mr. John Martin, for Meath County, in the room of Mr. Corbally, deceased; and Viscount Newry, for Newry, in the place of Mr. Kirk, deceased.

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The misruled Irish people. That these young men would be but too happy to remain in their own country if they could "earn their bread by the sweat of their brows."

Lord Greville, of Clonyn, Castle, Delvin, has given a lease forever, free of a site, together with a subscription of over fifty guineas for a school at Balrath on his estates, Mullingar. The school is now nearly finished and is considered one of the nicest in Westmeath.

Amongst the several hundred valuable prizes to be distributed at the grand bazaar which will be held on the 15th and 16th May next, in aid of the Mater Misericordie Hospital, Dublin, is a portrait from life in oils of Baron O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

A number of persons are mentioned as the probable candidates for the representation of the County of Galway. Among the most prominent are Hon. Gerald Dillon, the Hon. F. French, C. Redington, George Morris, Captain B. Daly, Captain Nolan, Mr. H. Henry.

A number of shots and stones were fired lately into a passenger carriage in a down train from Dublin when approaching the Danamoo station, near Castlebar. One of the missiles penetrated the window of a first-class compartment, and a lady was wounded about the head and face.

We have reason to believe that the re-embodiment of the Irish Militia will form part of the Ministerial proposals, and such a measure would be the natural and politic complement of our present legislation. We have removed every removable Irish grievance, and we can now appear with a good conscience to Irish loyalty.

GREAT BEAUTY OF IRELAND.—We know of course, that Ireland is called the "Emerald Isle," and that the color of the emerald is green, but never had it entered into our imagination that there was anywhere in the world such verdure as it charmed our eyes to look upon in the rural districts of Ireland.

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578 by the Waterford and Limerick, 913 by the Belfast and Northern Counties, and 2,445 by the Great Southern and Western of Ireland Company. The total authorized capital on Irish railways amounts to £32,828,218, of which £25,113,610 may be raised by shares, and £7,714,608 by loans.

Lord Derby and his Irish Tenants.—Lord Derby, in answer to his Tipperary tenants, has stated that he wishes to dispose of his Irish property from feeling that the interests of an absentee proprietor are not likely to be so well protected as those of a resident landlord.

A VARY SMART THING.—The Freeman's Journal of the 29th ult. brings to light a matter that has just been under the consideration of the Church Commissioners. Two neighboring parishes recently preferred their claims to compensation as curates of the Disestablished Church, and it turned out on investigation that the two gentlemen who were incumbents of adjoining parishes had mutually appointed each other to the curacy of his parish.

SILVER MINES IN IRELAND.—Mr. James Barron, G. S. J., writing to a daily contemporary says: "Many years ago Mr. Jukes and I stated that silver would be found on the west side of the hill of the Ballyvorus lead mines. We were 'poohpoohed,' and no search was made. A valuable vein of silver was this day discovered by one of the workmen of the mines on that side of the hill, which promises to be of vast extent. It runs N.W., and has a dip of 15 degrees, which will render it easily workable. Fortunes will be made by those who once laughed at the advice given by one now unfortunately no more."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir John Lubbock asked whether the Government had authorized the statement made by Mr. Odo Russell to Count Bismarck, on the 21st November, to the effect that the state of the Eastern Question would compel England to go to war with Russia, with or without allies.

Mr. Gladstone replied that Mr. Odo Russell's arguments were unauthorized, but bore an official character. Mr. Russell had been vested with certain discretion, and no specific instructions had been sent him. His course in this matter was censurable. Viscount Enfield stated that the Government contemplates closing the British legations at the minor German Courts.

Mr. Gladstone made some explanations in regard to the Anglo-American Commission. It was empowered to discuss amicably all differences. Any difficulties arising were to be referred to the Home Government by cable, and instructions would be returned the same way.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, introduced the bill for the reorganization of the army, and proceeded to analyze the measure. In the course of his speech he declared that it was established now that the colonies must pay for their own defence.

The John Bull hears that in several London churches, should the royal marriage take place in Lent, there will be a special penitential office at the same hour.

THE PRESBYTERIANS AND THE PREMIER.—We see it announced that the Presbyterians, who are influential in the three kingdoms, and chiefly in Scotland, are expected to make a vigorous attack, by their representatives in Parliament, on Mr. Gladstone for the sentiments expressed in his recent letter to Mr. Dease, which is held to indicate too favorable an attitude of the Government towards the Sovereign Pontiff.

There is to be a radical reform of the military system of England. Purchase will be abolished, and all promotion must in future go by seniority. The Horse Guards will be amalgamated with the War Office, and the commander-in-chief shall hold office only for a term of five years. The standing regular army is to number permanently 100,000 men.

meaningless frippery about it was done away with. Yet it had a soul of goodness in it.

It is surely encouraging to see kindly and appreciative feelings like these making their way in quarters where, above all others, we have been used to meet with nothing but blind and rancorous animosity.—Tribune.

Probably the ruling idea among the opponents of the grant is that the Queen is rich enough to provide for her own family without drawing upon the public taxes for assistance. The simple answer to this notion is that the Queen certainly might be rich enough to do all this if her estates were left in her own hands, and managed with an exclusive view to her personal advantage. But Her Majesty is not allowed any such freedom in the control of her property as is enjoyed by the rest of her subjects.

A strange case of cruelty is reported from St. Pancras, London (Glasgow). An Italian couple named Nevelli hired a little girl from her parents in Somersetshire, to be trained by them for the ballet. It appears the girl, a child of nine, used to be sent out to beg and dance in the streets, and if she returned at night without a certain sum, she was given nothing to eat, but used to be flogged most cruelly and locked up in a cellar during the night. The child was wofully emaciated in appearance, and her person covered with stripes from the frequent floggings she received.

UNITED STATES.

LET US HAVE AN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—We may as well make up our minds to a struggle in this great model Republic on the question of enforcing upon us a Federal Congregational education, under penalties—that is, an established church. An established State school system is an established church; to make it "compulsory" is to impose penalties on your religious sect, reader, or upon ours; and we do hereby distinctly give warning that we shall not only refuse with disdain the Federal legislation which is to be provided for us, but that we shall exert and encourage all liberty-loving citizens to resist and defy it to the uttermost extremity. To present to our readers a kind of indication of the full current of public opinion upon this matter, we give them an extract from a most pestiferous organ of the Radical party—pestiferous, but popular. The Philadelphia Press says: "Probably no movement ever started as a reform attained a popularity or importance so soon as that in favor of a compulsory educational law. Here, in our own State, it is making rapid progress, and this week a bill was introduced into the Legislature at Harrisburg requiring all healthy children, between six and eleven years of age, to attend some school three months in every year, under a penalty to the parent of imprisonment and a fine of one dollar per day. For the sake of the thousands of children in the Commonwealth who are growing up in ignorance in youth to develop into criminals when they arrive at manhood, we hope to see the bill become a law."

SOMEONE WOUNDS FROM AN OLD CHURCH WARRIOR.—We cannot refrain from having before our readers the following touching and manly words from the Rev. Maria of Jan. 28th. They are from the first number of a series of articles, now publishing, on the Religious Orders, written by O. A. Brownson.

Dr. Brownson is now an old man, and possessed as he is, of remarkable erudition, gifted with a mind of extraordinary logical and philosophical power, a close observer of passing events, a man of great experience, and a devout Catholic, his words come to us with double weight and unusual force and significance. We advise every Catholic to read the entire article; for apparently times are coming upon us when we shall have to declare in precise and unmistakable accents whether we are for God or for the world—the whole for one, or the whole for the other; for God, and the Church of God, like God, will divide with none.

"I must myself confess, to my shame and deep sorrow, that for four or five years, ending in 1864, I listened with too much respect to these liberal or liberalizing Catholics, whether at home or abroad, though I had previously written against them, and sought to encourage their tendency as far as I could without absolutely departing from Catholic faith and morals. I had been taught better, and my better judgment and my Catholic instincts never went with them; but I was induced to think that I might find in the more fondly cherished tendencies of my non-Catholic countrymen a point d'appui for my arguments in favor of the teaching of the Church, and by making the distances between them and us as short as possible greatly facilitate their conversion. My faith was firm, and my confidence in the Church unshaken, but I yielded to what seemed at the moment to be a wise and desirable policy. All I gained was the distrust of a large portion of the Catholic public, and a suspicion among non-Catholics that I was losing my confidence in Catholicity, and was on the point of turning back to some form of Protestantism or infidelity. But I was not long, through the grace of God, in discovering that the tendency I was encouraging would, if followed to the end, lead me out of the Church, and as soon as that became clear to me I did not hesitate to abandon it, and bear as well as I could the humiliation of having yielded to an un-Catholic and dangerous influence.

The Holy Father, in the Syllabus, that great act of our century, shows that she can make no compromise with the world, and that she meets the errors of an age or nation only by opposing, directly in their face and eyes, the truth that condemns them. She has nothing to accept from the world outside of her. She is Catholic, and Catholic not only because she subsists in all ages and teaches all nations, but because she teaches all truth. All her principles are universal, and every one of her dogmas is based on a universal principle, which has its reason and necessity either in the Creator's own essence or in the constitution of the universe. He has created and governs. There is no truth outside of her not included in the truth she holds and teaches. Outside of her there may be views of truth, theories, opinions, but she holds and teaches the truth itself. Evidently, then, she can form no alliances with anything outside of her, and accept nothing from the world which if true, she has not already in its unity and universality. What modern civilization has that is true and good she holds and cherishes, and what it has that she opposes or refuses to accept, is neither true nor good. So at least every loyal Catholic does and must believe and maintain.