

establishments in this kingdom; nor would we be obliged to deplore the loss of Catholic feeling and the total abandonment of Catholic practices which have been too frequently observed in those that were obliged to frequent Protestant and latitudinarian colleges. The fate of such young men is melancholy. Indeed, in the innocence of youth they were thrust into the furnace of temptation, and they often-times perished before they were well alive to a sense of their danger. What a dreadful account will parents have to render who thus immolate their children to the Moloch of avarice or pride!

Whilst I state that every class here is doing its duty, I do not mean to say that there may not be some few exceptions.

There are, perhaps, some good men keeping back through timidity, or because they are influenced by certain high authorities. I say nothing of them, for they will soon yield to reason and the impulse of charity, and come forward generously. But I regret to add, that avarice or a carelessness for religion may prevent a few others from joining in the good work. However, we are not to be surprised that there should be in a large community men swayed by such vices, and indifferent or hostile to the progress of every good undertaking. There are, and there will be always, such men among the frail children of Adam; but is it not very consoling to think that they are so few in Ireland? Is it not most cheering to contemplate the zeal, the devotedness, the generosity, the charity of our people, the consideration of whose noble virtues forbids us to despair for Ireland? Our poor dear country is indeed reduced to great misery and destitution; but whilst such a spirit is alive, and burns within her, that God who has promised to watch over and protect the charitable will not abandon her, but will hasten to her relief, and change her mourning into gladness. May our glorious Apostle, whose feast we are about to celebrate, always keep alive the same spirit of charity in His children, and never allow them to be robbed of their Faith, "that victory which overcometh the world."

As soon as I shall have received an accurate account of the various subscriptions in this district, I will write again. Local arrangements previously made have probably impeded the collection in some few parishes; but they will do their duty in due time.

Believe me to be, with sincerest esteem, your devoted servant,

† PAUL CULLEN.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper, Dublin.

CONVERSIONS.—The Rev. Edmund Coffin, M.A., student of Christ Church, and late Curate of East Farleigh, Kent, (of which parish Mr. H. W. Wilberforce was Rector,) was received into the Catholic Church, on Monday week, at St. Trond, in Belgium, the Noviciate of the Redemptorist congregation. It may be interesting to mention that on Mr. Coffin's leaving East Farleigh, the parishioners presented him with a testimonial, which leads us to hope that many of them may be influenced by his pious example.—*Tablet.*

On the same day (March 10th) the Rev. J. Fanning received into the Catholic Church, at the Convent Church of Taunton, Somerset, Charles R. Dashwood, Esq., son of Sir Charles Dashwood, Bart. In the course of the week there were also received into the Church, at Tor Abbey, by the Rev. M. Power, Mrs. Dashwood (wife of Mr. C. R. Dashwood), Miss Caroline Dashwood, Miss De Courcy Dashwood, and the Rev. Mr. Coghlan, late Curate to the Rev. Park Smyth.—*ib.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It has been decided by a majority of 418 against 239 that the elections of the officers of the National Guard, shall be postponed until the electoral privileges of that body are curtailed. The latter part of the debate was exceedingly animated. Cavaignac, Lamoricière, Jules Favre, Lamartine, Madier de Monjan, Lagrange, each made, as on the electoral law of May, once more a daring stand in favor of the people's paramount sovereignty through universal suffrage.

The Socialists are evidently gaining in strength,—there have been several incidents betokening determination and confidence on the part of that section. The *Evenement* publishes a return to show that the National Guard of Paris, which consisted in 1848 of 250,000 men, has been reduced by the Government to 56,500 men, so that 193,000 men have been disarmed as suspects. This is exclusive of the artillery of the National Guard, which have been disbanded.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Congress of Dresden has as yet made no progress whatever in the settlement of the affairs of Germany. It has been for some time obvious that the proceedings of the Two Great powers have been viewed with the utmost distrust by the other members of the Confederation. The first demonstration of resistance was made by those who would have been the greatest sufferers by the proposed arrangement; but their example has been followed by the States of the second order, which had formerly been the supporters of the Austrian policy. It is understood that the four kingdoms now advocate a species of popular representation, which Prussia long since disclaimed, and which Austria will not fail to oppose. Thus a new element of discord has been introduced; and if it be true that the ancient contest for supremacy has again disturbed the lately cemented union between Austria and Prussia, more important consequences may follow from the demands of the four kingdoms than could have been expected to be produced by the published letter of the King of Wurtemberg. At present the situation exhibits a renewal of the rivalry between Vienna and Berlin, the balance of which is

held by the other states of Germany; and this inference is borne out by the recommendations of the Dresden Congress, which body, while avowing the doctrines and advising the practice of the most arbitrary Government, proposes, all at once, the introduction of popular representation.

The French Government has, it is said, prepared a third note against the admission of the Slavonic and Italian States of Austria into the German Confederation. This note is couched in even more decided terms than the last. It is further stated, that it is to be presented to the Austrian Cabinet by M. Mercier, who has been lately appointed to a diplomatic situation at St. Petersburg. M. Mercier, it is added, is to present a copy of this note to the Prussian and Russian Governments.

The thirteenth inst. was the anniversary of the Austrian revolution. It passed in the most profound tranquility.

"HURRAH" FOR THE HESSEANS.—One day last week, a regiment which had been unfavorably marked by the Government of Hesse-Cassel for its sympathy with the popular cause, was recalled from country quarters into Cassels, the capital of the electorate. The greatest precautions were taken to check anything like a demonstration on the part either of the soldiers or the citizens. The obnoxious regiment was guarded into the town between troops of hussars and gendarmes, who were ordered to enforce the strictest silence. Some of the townspeople complied with the letter but avoided the spirit of the order, by chalking in large letters the word "Hurrah!" on the backs of their coats, and so walking in front of their military friends. Others wore cravats, on the front of which the same word was inscribed. These novel neckcloths are now known as the "Hurrah cravats."

INDIA.

Advices by electric telegraph, via Trieste, are from Bombay, to Feb. 17; Calcutta, Feb. 8; and Hong Kong, Jan. 29.

The Bombay journals announce the unconditional surrender of the Fort Dharoor, in the Nizam's dominions, on the 4th of Feb., and gave a report that a portion of the Prince's territory has been made over to the government of the East India Company, as an equivalent for the debt of £60,000 due to it.

In the Punjab, four hundred and fifty miles of canals, nearly half a million acres, were under construction. Lord Dalhousie is occupied with education in the Punjab.

The Governor-General was in Rawul-Pindee on the 31st Jan., en route to Peshawar; the Commander-in-Chief was at Agra on the 8th of Feb.

The China papers confirm the intelligence of the death of Commissioner Lin. Keying had fallen into disgrace at the Chinese court, for showing a predilection to Europeans. Fears were entertained of a new Chinese insurrection in the disturbed provinces.

The *North China Herald* announces the discovery of an interesting race of Jews in the interior of the country, 350 miles from Peking, by some missionaries of the London Society.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ADDRESS OF THE IRISH MEMBERS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

At a meeting of the Irish members on Thursday, March 6th, G. H. Moore, M.P. for Mayo, in the chair, the following address to the electors and people of Ireland was adopted, to be signed by the chairman in the name of the meeting, and published forthwith:—

"TO THE ELECTORS AND PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

"Fellow-countrymen—We have no wish, individually or collectively, to obtrude our names or our opinions upon your attention. We are but too conscious of the little value that attaches to either, to wish to make them unnecessarily conspicuous. As long as our duties lay within ourselves, and within our own control, we endeavored unostentatiously to discharge them. Circumstances have, however, enlarged our duties, and forced us to appeal to you.

"It can be scarcely necessary to point out to you the anomalous position which we occupy at the present moment, in the nation on the one hand, and in the legislature on the other. Carrying with us the hearts, and hopes, and feelings of at least one-third of the people of these kingdoms, and probably representing no less than half of their earnest and decided opinions on the question in which we are engaged, we form but a tenth part of the numerical power of an assembly, in which might is right.

"The war of parties and the ambition of individuals throw, occasionally, into the hands of right, a power which it would be otherwise unable to exercise; and the chances of a party battle enabled us, on a late occasion, to avenge a great insult, and vindicate a great principle. But the circumstances that subsequently arose were adverse to our cause; and the mutual convenience of contending parties tends, unfortunately, towards a common agreement to pass a bill which all disapprove; and to hurry over, as fast as possible, the shame and the embarrassment of persecution.

"Even if such a political collusion has been ever contemplated, the elements of the combination are too discordant; and, we believe, there is still too much of truth, spirit and honor, among public men to permit of its being put in practice, if honestly resisted. But the contest will be long and arduous: our adversaries have the advantage over us that numbers, influence, and parliamentary resources can supply; and our only trust, in the face of such formidable odds, is, that the same undying energies that achieved the religious liberties of the Irish people, will still watch over and defend them.

"It was the constituencies of Ireland that won the battle of Catholic Emancipation; it is the constituencies of Ireland that we now invite to the rescue. It becomes our duty to remind them that on a late division, involving their religious rights and liberties, a fourth part of their representatives were absent altogether; it is the duty of Irish constituencies to ensure the attendance of every man upon the division that is about to ensue. Neither business, nor partial indisposition, nor personal circumstances should be allowed

as an excuse. If their own private fortunes, liberties, or interests were endangered, they would be in London; and those whose rights, liberties, and hopes, are now at stake, should not permit them to be elsewhere.

"We have no hesitation in stating our opinion that every Irish representative that is absent on this occasion is a deserter from his post, and that every constituency whose representative is wanting is unworthy of its franchise.

"The necessity of the time calls for plain speaking, and we have spoken plainly; the same necessity calls for immediate action; and, humbly, but resolutely, we call upon the electors and the people of Ireland to do their duty.

"Signed on the part of the meeting.
"G. H. MOORE."

DUBLIN CORPORATION ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.—The following was the reply of the Queen to the address of the Dublin Corporation against the abolition of the Viceroyalty, presented to her Majesty on Friday:—"I receive with much gratification your expressions of loyal and devoted attachment to my throne and government. I gladly assure you of my warm and unabated interest in all that concerns the happiness and prosperity of my people in Ireland; and you may rely upon my giving full consideration to their wishes and feelings, on a subject deeply involving the welfare of that part of the United Kingdom."—*Evening Freeman.*

At a meeting of Catholics of Limerick, held at St. Michael's Chapel, on the 9th March, the Mayor in the chair, it was proposed by Henry O'Shea, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Griffin—"That the withdrawal of the second and third clauses from Lord J. Russell's bill against the Catholics, shall not cause us to relax in offering to it our most strenuous and determined opposition."

The Duke of Wellington, it is asserted, has recently written a letter to a Catholic priest, in Ireland, consenting to present and to support a petition against the Papal bill.

MR. FAGAN, M.P.—Mr. Fagan has written to the *Cork Examiner*, stating his intention to resign his seat for Cork, in consequence of a resolution passed at the late meeting in Cork, censuring those Irish members who supported the government on Mr. Disraeli's motion. The hon. gentleman states that he deferred applying for the Chiltern Hundreds until after the debate on the second reading of the penal bill.

THE PENAL LAW—PROTESTANT OPINION.—A correspondent of the *Freeman* states that "on Sunday last the Rev. John Gregg, of Gardiner-street, preached a most eloquent sermon, in the course of which he referred to the Penal Bill against the Roman Catholics now before the House of Commons, and spoke of it as being an unchristian measure, and contrary to the laws of God."

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—Sunday being the eve of the Festival of St. Patrick, the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt held a temperance meeting on the groen of Harold's-cross. It was computed that at least ten thousand persons were present. On the platform we noticed Messrs. Haughton, Reynolds (City Marshall), Marens, and several other gentlemen. In the course of the evening six hundred persons took the pledge at the hands of the Rev. gentleman.

TENANT RIGHT IN TIPPERARY.—At a numerous and influential tenant right meeting, held at Donohill, on Patrick's Day, E. O'Doherty, Esq., in the chair, a number of spirit-stirring resolutions were passed. The meeting was eloquently addressed by the Rev. Mr. Mullally, P.P., Donohill; Rev. Mr. Quirke, Donohill; and Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, of Doon. The multitudes separated quietly, giving three cheers for tenant right and the Presbyterians of the North.—*Free Press.*

ST. PATRICK'S BALL.—The anniversary ball took place on Monday evening at Dublin Castle. The entire suite of rooms, which were, as usual, splendidly illuminated, including the presence-chamber, throne-room, drawing-room, &c., were thrown open. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon entered St. Patrick's Hall shortly after ten o'clock. The ball was opened by a country dance, led off by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Countess of Clarendon, to the air of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." The usual fashionable dances immediately followed, and were prolonged to a late hour. The ball was attended by upwards of eleven hundred.

EMIGRATION.—On Saturday, no fewer than 600 emigrants left this port, per the Cork steam and city of Dublin vessels for Liverpool, intending to emigrate for the United States. They were all comfortably in appearance, young and healthy, and apparently fit for any description of labor. In the course of the day one of the river steamers conveyed to the Marston, at Passage, about 200 emigrants, which vessel is to leave for New York. These emigrants, like the former, were comfortably clad, and appeared in high spirits at leaving the country. Yesterday the St. Lawrence dropped down the south channel with her full complement of emigrants for St. John's. Wednesday, the Forest States, a vessel of heavy tonnage, which had sailed from Liverpool, arrived in Queenstown in distress, having three hundred and fifty emigrants on board for New York. She had been nine days at sea previous to her arrival in this port.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE SPRING EMIGRATION.—In all the Irish seaports the spring emigration has opened with great activity. In Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, New Ross, Galway, Sligo, and some of the northern ports, vessels of large tonnage are receiving passengers for the United States and Canada; and it is remarked that the emigrants are chiefly of the middle classes, mostly farmers who had a good interest in their holdings before the famine, and who had been in comfortable circumstances. A much larger portion than usual are proceeding by the Canada route.

PRODUCTIONS FROM IRISH PEAT.—The process for obtaining chemical products from Irish peat will be commenced on a complete scale without delay. The Irish Peat Company have received a notification from the Board of Trade that their application for a Royal Charter has been agreed to. The capital of the company is £120,000, with power of increase to £300,000, and under the charter the liability of the proprietors will be limited to the amount of their shares. Mr. Reece and Mr. W. D. Owen are the patentees, and their remuneration is made contingent upon the success of the undertaking. The locality selected for the first operations is about forty miles from Dublin, on the banks of the Royal Canal, and, as the contracts for land and machinery are all ready for completion, it is expected that in about three or four months the company will begin bringing their materials to market.

THE CLOSING UP OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.—It is plain nothing Irish will be spared under the Clarendonian system. After the 1st of April the doors of this institution are to be closed against the Irish veteran, no matter how much of his manhood or of his blood may have been spent in the service of England. This additional cruelty of centralization, exceeds in wantonness, and equals in wickedness, any of the aggressions which have been made upon Irish institutions. There is no ground, not even the pretence of economy, upon which it can be defended. One reason, and one only, exists for the heartless act. The Royal Hospital is an Irish institution, beneath the roof of which many a gallant Irish soldier has found shelter for a head grown grey in the service of an ungrateful country, and, therefore, it must be hewn down. The poor Catholic veterans, too, must not murmur at their transportation to Chelsea, though its English occupants, taught by the letter of the Premier, should receive them as "Irish immigrants," and regard them as being steeped in "heathen ignorance." No, these veterans are mere Irish, and though they may have had hearts to fight England's battles, they shall not, if Fox Maule can help it, be allowed to indulge in the weakness of desiring to close their days upon "the land of their birth" amongst their countrymen and kinsfolk. If the Secretary at War be suffered to have his way, these aspirations shall, from the first of April next, be the exclusive privilege of "Britons." However the measure is not yet carried. There is still time to remonstrate against it, and to make its authors ashamed of so scandalous a scheme.—*Dublin Freeman.*

THE CROPS.—The weather has been for the last few days favorable to the operations of the farmer, and a considerable area has been already laid down with potatoes. The vegetation of the wheat crop is slow, and its appearance extremely meagre.—*Waterford News.*

The weather still continues favorable for farmers, and they are taking every advantage of it. We have not seen such a quantity of potatoes set so early a period in former years.—*Ballyshannon Herald.*

The sentence of death passed on Patrick Looby, at the county Limerick assizes, has been commuted to transportation for life.

A GALLANT WIFE.—On Friday evening last two men, armed with guns, waylaid a bailiff named Cloran, and fired at him when he was within a few yards of his house near Parsinstown, King's County. The gun missed fire, and one of the men, named Morgan, struck Cloran with the butt-end of his gun, Cloran seized the ruffian by the breast, and loudly called out "Murder, Police!" which no doubt, induced the unknown man to make away. Cloran's wife heard his cries, and ran to his assistance, when a desperate struggle ensued. At last the wife, with a stone, so severely wounded Morgan in the head, that he lay insensible until the arrival of the police, and died the same night. A Coroner's jury returned the verdict of "Justifiable Homicide," and attached a rider to their verdict, recommending Cloran and his wife to the consideration of the Government, for their valorous conduct. It was proved that death was caused by fracture of the skull. The second person engaged in the attack has been captured and fully committed for trial. Cloran has been recently placed in care of a bog, from which his predecessor was dismissed. He also, within the last week, purchased and retains in his possession a cow and ass, which were seized and sold for non payment of rent. These are the causes alleged for the attempt to deprive him of life.

A RESIDENT MAGISTRATE ROBBED.—At about three o'clock on Friday morning, the residence of Major Roberts, R.M., Castlecomer, was visited by a gang of robbers, who contrived to effect an entrance by mailling a pane of glass in the fan-sash of the hall-door, which they then noiselessly cut out with a diamond. They carried off a large quantity of plate (said to be valued at £200), wearing apparel, and provisions, and no trace has since been obtained of the froobooters.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday night, Wiltshire's Buss was fired at when about three miles from Castleblayney, on the verge of the county Armagh. The shot, which was fired from a distance, did not take effect. A guard of police was on the buss at the time.—*Newry Examiner.*

MURDER.—On Wednesday night, a young man named Flannagan was waylaid at one of the outskirts of Castleblayney by a party of men, who jumped upon his spine and broke it. He lingered for an hour in great agony, when death put an end to his sufferings.—*Newry Examiner.*

IRISH WOMEN.—"The women of Ireland—from the highest to the lowest—represent the national character better than the other sex. In the men, very often, energy degenerates into fierceness, generosity into reckless extravagance, social habits into dissipation, courage into profitless daring, confiding faith into slavish dependence, honour into capitiousness, and religion into bigotry; for in no other country of the world is the path so narrow that marks the boundary between virtue and vice. But the Irish women have—taken in the mass—the lights without the shadows, the good without the bad—to use a familiar expression, "the wheat without the chaff." Most faithful; most devoted; most pure; the best mothers; the best children; the best wives;—possessing pre-eminently, the beauty and holiness of virtue, in the limited or the extensive meaning of the phrase. They have been rightly described as holding an intermediate space between the French and English; mingling the vivacity of the one with the stability of the other; with hearts more naturally toned than either; neither sacrificing delicacy, but entirely free from embarrassing reserve; their gaiety never inclining to levity, their frankness never approaching to freedom, with reputations not the less securely protected because of the absence of suspicion, and that the natural guardians of honour, though present are unseen. Their information is without assumption; their cultivation without parade; the influence is never ostentatiously exhibited; in no position of life do they assume an ungrateful or unbecoming independence; the character is, indeed, essentially and emphatically feminine; the Irish woman is "a very woman," with high intellect and sound heart. In writing of Irish women, we refer to no particular class or grade; from the most elevated to the most humble, they possess innate purity of thought, in word and in deed; and are certainly unsurpassed, if they are equally, for the qualities of the heart; mind and temper, which makes the truest friends, and afford the surest securities for sweet and upright discharge of duties in all the relations of life."—*Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Ireland."*