week on the revolting nature of the relief provided by the Poor-law to the feelings of the Catholic poor of Ireland, whose indigence it professes to succour, we expressed our regret that we had not statistical information as to the numbers of Catholic and Protestant children respectively, in the Poor-houses, and the respective numbers of Catholic and Protestant schoolmasters and school-mistresses provided for them.

wasters and school to a distinguished champion of they treated her as such, whipping her at will, and the Irish poor for the desired information, in so far as selected whenever they pleased. Hitherto, Ireland

Protestant Ulster is concerned.

It appears from the Parliamentary Report of the Irish Poor Relief Committee that, on the lat of May, 1861, there were in the workhouses of Ulster !-1,953 male Protestant paupers, and 2,575 female

4,528 Protestants in all. Male Catholic ditto, 1,959; female, 2,879; in all

838.
The Catholic inmates, thus, of these would be homes of those poor creatures whom dire poverty has driven there for existence, are some 300 more than half, the

entire number. atire number. According to all ordinary potions of common fuirness, we should expect the officials with whom the noor creating to be in something like the same proport week. Here is one of the Resolutions adopted at that tion as to their respective religious creeds. Nor is it, tion as to their respective rengious crecus. Nor is it, great meeting, under the presidency of that Illustrias we have before urged, a mere question of justice ous Prelate—
only. It is one of sheer humanity. Surely the lot of the Resolved.—That to the defection of the Irish Nathe destitute poor is hard enough without our adding tional party of Independent Opposition may be described by the correct of the price of affording it relief. If the the resolved is sorrows as the price of affording it relief. If the price of the Pontificate as the starting of the Pontificate as sacred domestic ties, be insisted on as indispensable might at least do our utmost to respect the last and only consolation remaining to those on whom the world has turned its back-their religion.

How is this done in the union-houses of Protestant

Ulster? Of clerks of the union there are-Protestants 40! Catholics, 5! Of masters of workhouses there are-Protestants, 40 ! Catholics,

Of matrons of ditto, there are - Protestants, 411

3!

Catholics, proportion of Catholic school-masters and mistresses could not be a greater blessing to both landlords and to the number of Catholic children.

The number of Catholic boys in Ulster workhouses

schoolmasters, and only one Catholic! 876 The number of Catholic girls is . The number of Protestant girls is 931

For the instruction of these there are 33 Protestant schoolmistresses, and only 5 Catholic.

It appears, from returns just issued by the Landed Estates Court, that its business is not diminishing. In 1859 there were 62 petitions for sale by encumbrancers; in 1860 there were 67, and 80 in 1861. By the owners of encumbered estates the number of petitions were in the same years respectively 36, 38, and 55. From the owners of unencumbered estates there were 15 petitions last year, and six the year beforethe object of the patitioners being, no doubt, to obtain from the Court a satisfactory title From the second return it appears that nearly £6,000,000 sterling was paid for land in this court since its establishment, and that estates worth more than £3,500,-000 still remain to be sold. The following figures show the magnitude of its transactious :-

Total amount of purchase money. . £5,940,989 13 3 Amount lodged, including absolute credits and interest...... 4,714,592 7 5 Amount to be lodged or allowed by 1,226,397 5 11 absolute credits Amount on which per centage is Amount on which percentage is

Amount of percentage..... 14,814 13 Approximate capital value of es-

tates now remaining unsold 3,664,996 0 0 The same rate is likely to be kept up this year, judging from the month of January, in which there were eight petitions from encumbrances and nine from owners of encumbered and unencumbered estates. The 15th Report of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners has been published. It contains a good deal of information bearing on the present state of the poor, but it has been to some extent anticipated by the returns furnished to the Government in shows that, while pauperism had declined in a very rapid manner from 1850-51 to 1858-9, there has been an increase in 1860 and 1861, in the average daily pauperism from 41,676 to 48,672, and in the annual relief expenditure from £413,712 to £516,769, or 16 per cent. in the expenditure. There will be a further very considerable increase this year. In March, 1860, the maximum number relieved was 46,541; in March, 1861, it was 52,103; and in March, 1862, it was 61,-701. The blight of the potato crop has enhanced the prices of provisions during the last two years, which raised the weekly cost of support per head from 1s. 111d. to 2s. 5d.; but this year, owing to the comparative cheapness of provisions, the cost has fallen from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 31d. This the Commissioners regard as "a sure and universal index." They show also that the number of paupers is a sure test of the measure of "destitution," and of the "distress" which prevails in the class next to the punpers. The applications for relief are always dependent on the demand for labor, and on the weather, which affects that demand. The inmates of the workhouses increase in December and January, diminish in spring and harvest, and then increase again when employ-

ment fails .- Times Dublin Cor.

THE LATE MEETING IN TUAM-IRELAND'S TRUE Poulcy.—There is hardly a doubt that Irish politics are somewhat Purer than of old. A marked change for the better has come over Irish opinion lately. The treachury of the Whigs has been too apparent to be disguised or explained away; and in this there is hope for Ireland. It took a great deal to convert them, but we hope their conversion from the errors of Whiggery will be lasting and sincere in proportion to the tenacity with which they clung to it. There is only one objection in the minds of the late followers of that party in this country, and that is, an instinctive dread and terror of Toryism. In this feeling we fully agree and sympathise. Ireland can never tolerate the Tories till they not only do penance but make restitution, for the sins of their party. The Conservative leaders in England are at present tendng in this direction; but they have much to do before Ireland can forget the "penal" past. The low Orangemen of this country are descring them—and that is one good sign at least. They are now attaching themselves to the chariot of Lord Palmerston, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel; and this was evidently Sir Robert Peel's policy in Ireland. The Catholic party were gone-gone with a vengeance; but might not the Orangemen be won over to compensate for the loss? Well, this game has been played, and it has proved most successful for the Whigs. But while we point out the terrorism and tyranny of the Tories, we shall advert to some matters which may help any Catholics in whose heart there yet may linger a trace of Whiggery, to equalise their feelings towards both these factions—to entertain less practical hostility towards the Tories, and more towards the Whigs. Firstly; in latter years, though the Tories have made great strides from the old beaten path of Orangeism, and shown a better disposition towards Catholics, Ireland has never done anything for them, but everything against them. If they have given neither place nor pension to Catholics, it must be remembered that they had no Catholics to bestow these favours upon, for they served in the ranks of their opponents. What the Torics might have done for Ireland if she had served them as faithfully as the Whigs, we shall beard the shot fired.

not discuss, though it ought to be taken into the con- The three Hallorans not discuss, though it organ to on taken into the con- the fures manorals who were in classified following resolutions:—To interdict Catholic teach- to our English readers.—London, Tublet.

, the respective term of the contract of the contract \hat{x}_{ij}

Secondly, while one faction is becoming more toa-hostile, it would be bad policy to continue to play into its hands against those who seem inclined to act more justly towards this country. The better course would be not to cast ourselves into the arms of either but avail of whatever kindness and concessions they and saw a man as if beating something on the road; may offer for the redress of Irish grievances. His be thought it was some one who had killed a hare;

has been the enemy of the Tories, and they treated her as an enemy, though in some things they showed more kindness than her pretended friends. Now we would have her neither the slave of the one, nor the enemy of the other-we would have her independent of both, and supporting one or the other, without fear favour, or affection, according as they redress her grievances and hold out the hand of friendship towards her. Such is the 'True policy of To-day'- a policy solemly inaugurated by Catholic Ireland in the Rotunda in 51-solemnly reiterated by the Irish Bishops in Council assembled in 759 - and again solemply laid down, and amidst the wails of distress from the West, by the Great Archbishop of Tuam at ness, we save are brought into close and constant at the Monster Relief. Meeting held in that town last great meeting, under the presidency of that Illustri-

to us solved expedient of separating the members of a as well as the starvation of the Irish people. That the normal especial and rending as under the there cannot be a more clumsy sophism than the assertion that the Conservatives would, if in power, be sacred nomes, and the interests of freland; since it is certain that every English party, whether Whig, Radical, or Tory, if unresisted, would pursue the same anti-Irish and anti-Catholic policy, whereas no party could venture to adopt it for one mement, if sure to encounter an earnest, vigorous,

and united Irish opposition." Such is the policy for Ireland, and were it adopted honestly by twenty lrish members for two sessions, there is not a single grievance, which might not be redressed. At all events, there is no doubt that it would result in a settlement of the land question on a And the crowning of the whole iniquity is the dis- just and satisfactory basis; and certainly there tenants than equitable arrangement of this vexed question. Under Heaven, independent opposition to Whigs and Tories is Ireland's true policy, and Ireland's only hope.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND,-Every week, we might say every day, is adding its sad testimony to the cruel untruth of Sir Robert Peel's heartless denial of the existence of terrible distress in Ireland.

The sums collected in this town for its relief, first through the instrumentality of the lectures organised by the Young Mea's Societies, and subsequently of a public meeting, which together cannot be far short of £800, will go but a little way towards providing for the deep distress that prevails in many quarters. We cannot but express our astonishment, as well as regret, that other large towns have not followed the generous example of Liverpool.

There is at present in Liverpool a brother of the Third Order of The B. V. M. of Mount Carmel, soliciting assistance for the fearful distress existing in the district where he resides.

The following letter of the P.P. of the parish, to the Dublin News, will give our readers an idea of the distress prevailing: -

DISTRESS IN KILMOVEE.

(To the Editor of the News.)

Kilmovee, Ballaghadereen, County Mayo. March 3, 1862. My dear Sir, -My house is surrounded by scores of

starving poor every day. I have no means to relieve them. I cannot even employ to complete some works connected with the new Parish Church, some tradesmen and labourers who are totally destitute. Under these afflicting circumstances, I have requested a pious parisbioner, Mr. H. J. Cregg, of the third Order of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Mount Carmel, to appeal to the charitable outside the parish, for within its precincts misery is growing more and more appalling .- I have the honour to remain, my dear sir, yours ver; sincerely,

JOHN COGHLAN, P.P., Kilmovee,

pated by the returns furnished to the Government in alms for has been strongly urged on us by those in connexion with the cry of distress in the West. It Dublin whose opinion is entitled to every weight; and we hope we may be allowed to recommend it specially to the charity of our readers.

THE INQUEST ON MR. THIEDAULT. - An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday.

The jury having been sworn, they coroner said that they were empanelled to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Thiebault. A frightful murder had been committed, and he hoped that before this enquiry would terminate that a stain would be removed from the county that such a thing could occur on the high road, in a most public place, and in view of houses, and the perpetrators of it not brought to justice.

Fedilia Sterre, a nurse in the employment of Mr. Thiebault, said that about a quarter or half past five o'clock on Monday last she saw him leave the house, and when asked where he was going, he said to the farm (at Shanbally); about half past nine on the same night he was brought home dead.

William Hickey proved to having found the body on the road, and said the only persons who had any spite against the deceased were the Hallorans, who had been evicted.

After a lengthened besitation the witness said he saw a man named Woodtock on the road near where the shots were fired; he observed him stopping his ass and cart and looking for about ten minutes towards where the deceased was found.

The Coroner asked the County Inspector if Wood-

lock was in attendence. Mr. Hemsworth replied that he had not heard about him until that moment.

The Coroner gave directions to have him at once sent for, and spoke in forcible terms denunciatory of the hesitation with which the witness gave his evi-

dence.

Thomas Woodlock was brought in after a short time and sworn. He deposed that he had been at Boytonrath, where he had been to leave a harrow; he met a woman named Tobia on the road ; both of them were driving donkers; Mrs. Tobin turned off the road towards Gashel while he kept towards Golden; he saw the deceased about ten perches on the road before him; there was a man with a blue coat talking to him; witness thought it was Connors, the bailiff; he passed them on the road; deceased had a a gun in his hund; when passing him, the deceased's dog frightened his ass, and he did not take much notice of him; when he came to Hickey's gate he heard two shots fired immediately after each other; he stopped the ass and looked back; he saw a man going down, the road; the Hallorans were the only persons he knew who had spite against the de-

The witness was cross-examined at great length as to the party he saw with the deceased, and he persisted in saying he could not tell. The coroner very properly had him detained in custody during the night at Rockwell, the inquest having been adjourned till next morning.

SECOND DAY.

Woodlockwas again brought up for examination, and said that when he passed the deceased and the man whom he said he thought was Connors, he was convinced in his mind that the man was Tom Hailoran who had been dispossessed; there was no other person passed the road between that time and when he

The three Hallorans who were in custody, were

The state of the s

therto, Ireland has been the slave of the Whigs, and | he saw a man afterwards going towards Boyton-Michael Connors proved that the deceased evicted the Hallorens, and that Mrs. Thisbault had recived a threatening notice before that, to the effect

that, if any one was evicted, Mr. Thiebault would be shot. The jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Thomas Halloran, who was then committed to Gashel bridewell on the war-

rant of the coroner. - Free Press. Thomas Halloran was conveyed, manacled, to the gaol of Clonmel, guarded by a party of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, with drawn sabres, and 60 of the constabulary, with fixed bayonets.

Nor creed, nor class, nor country can save a marked victim of agrarian vengeance in Tipperary! Another, a daring and awful murder, before Mr. Thicbault's mutilated remains have well been laid in their final resting-place, ere the solemu tones of the Ca. tholic requiem for the repose of the landlord Frenchman's soul have died away or his reported murderer, Halloran, has been more than familiarised with his cell in the jail of Clonniel, a tenant-farmer, named Michael Maguire, was brutally murdered at noon on Tuesday last, on the high road, within a mile of Glenbower in that county. Glenbower is a small hamlet of a few houses, situated at the foot or southeastern hip of Slievenamon, where the rising road from Kilkenny to Clonmel culminates, and opens to the traveller the magnificent scenery of the valley of the Sair, with the rugged and most picturesque Counaught mountains in front, Clonmel lying to the extreme right, Carrick-on-Suir below, and the eastern view closing with the wooded glades of Piltown. It is near the junction of the three counties of Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny, and is remarkable for the attack there made in 1845, upon the police-barrack by the Insurgents. The following are the local accounts of this second agrarian murder :-

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, May 6th - Again has Tipperary been stained with blood, and again I am sorry to say land is the undeniable cause. This time, however, it is not the landlord who has been assassinated. To-day I record the cowardly and bloody murder of a respectable tenant farmer named Maguire. The alleged and believed cause of this foul outrage was that he recently became the tenant of a farm from which the previous tenants were evicted. To day about twelve o'clock, while passing along the road near Glenbower, he was barbarously murdered. The police at once received the intelligence, and immediately made arrangements for a vigorous and, it is to be hoped, a successful search. The inquest will be held to-morrow by Mr. Shee, the same gentleman who had only just concluded the investigation at Rockwell on the body of Mr. Thiebault. The farm he had taken possession of was about 30 acres in extent, from which a person named Keunedy had been evicted a few days since. These two terrible murders within eight days must compel every man who values the sacredness or the security of life to consider the causes which have led to their unhappy commission. Land means life in Ireland. To a stranger the few simple words might seem driftless and accidental, but those who know the peasantry must be familiar with the formala, ' He put them out of the land, as the condensed statement of the foulest tyranny. To talk of secret societies or of the Ribbon system as organisations necessary to promote agrarian crime, betrays sheer ignorance of the real state of feeling upon the land question. The following private letter, written within a few miles of Rockfield, the scene of the murder of M. Thiebault, throws additional light on the relations between him and

the Halloran family :-A gentleman of this neighborhood sends us (Kilkenny Journal) the following extract, from a private letter received yesterday from Cashel:—'This sad tragedy is the result of the land code in Ireland. A young man of the name of O'Halloran now lies in the gaol of Cloumel charged with murder. He was sent from Cashel this day, escorted by 200 policemen and a troop of dragoons. The Hallorans held a farm from the murdered man and were rack-rented. Arrears accumulated which amounted to £100, for the Westland-row railway station, en route for 1, Vicrecovery of which law proceedings were taken. This Inw-suit was settled, and the landlord and tenant agreed to have a valuation of the land. The land was valued at 21s. per acre, and had been previously rented at 30s. per acre. The landlord refused to abide by the valuation, and said he should get the land. The Hallorans wishing to keep possession of the 'Old House at Home' offered 35s. and this was refused. The rest is easily told, and is an old story in Ireland. Whoever committed the murder, it was a barbarous and savage deed; but suffering and oppression will make some men reckless-will drive them mad. The greatest sympathy in felt amongst all classes for the unfortunate victim and his afflicted family.' Chief Baron Woulfe inspired Under Secretary Drummond's answer to the Tipperary magistrates, in reply to their application for additional police force to repress agrarian outrage, in which he used the ever memorable social aphorism, 'Property has duties to perform as well as rights to exercise.' It is the neglect of those duties which chiefly maddens to crime in the rural districts:

The London Times commenting on the late sad agrarian outrages in Ireland-which it attributes to and until his antecedents are inquired after. secret societies—is less rabid than usual against the Catholic Clergy. It says .-

"We think, however, that we can discern in the spirit of the people, and especially in the exemplary activity of the clergy, indications that the new Ribandmen have miscalculated their chances, and that the day for these atrocities has gone. The country, we are told is on the alert, and there is a strong desire to vindicate the national character from the strain with which these murders defile it. It is hoped that the efforts of justice may be aided by the Executive, and that, if suspicion can be reasonably established, a Special Commission may be instantly appointed for the trial of the accused. We concur in thinking such a proceeding desirable. Promptipains can be thought excessive in extirpating this new shoot of an old crime before it can once more take hold of the ground."-Times.

The exodus of the people must be solely attributed to the very great depression among the tarming classes, and the low scale of prices obtained in the labour market for the last twelve months. Hundreds have made up their minds to leave the land of their birth, and seek a home even among a people who are now so divided as are the Americans. last Wednesday, one hundred and seven people left Tralee by train to embark at Queenstown, for New York. The group appeared to be the sons and daughters of small tarmers, and a few good strong-looking abourers, who also stated that their friends in America had sent them the cost .- Cork Examiner.

The Irish Hierarchy now consists of four Archbishops, 24 Bishops, and two condittor Bishops, all of whom, with the exception of the venerated Eishop of Limerick, Most Rev. Dr Ryan, are now in Dublin, assembled in general meeting, which commenced on Tuesday moraing, and may not close until to-morrow. Amongst the chief topics under consideration is the Education question, and I have reason to be-lieve that, at long length, Episcopal action is on the the eve of being taken which will awaken the Gothe Prelates, in this matter. Respecting the Primary which speak for themselves, and which ought to dis- London from ongery Warehouses and Show Rooms.
or National Schools the Bishops have come to the pense with any arguments in favour of the Justitution. The Bill abolishing Church rates had been defeated

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Poor Law Relief in Incland. In our article last wish to treat both parties according to their merits. Thomas Halloran as the man whom he saw speaking ers from attending in future in any-Model School The Mayyouth Dehare - We have the countries of the relief provided by Secondly while one faction is beginning more done to the relief provided by Secondly while one faction is beginning more done to the relief provided by Secondly while one faction is beginning more done to the relief provided by Secondly while one faction is beginning more done to the relief provided by Secondly while one faction is beginning more done to the relief provided by Secondly while one faction is beginning more done to the relief provided by Secondly while one faction is beginning more done to the relief provided by Secondly while one faction is beginning more done to the relief provided by Secondly while the relief pro tem. The Catholic University also occupied the ittention of the meeting, and never since its founda-tion have the Prelates before met with such hopes of general circumstances of the University. In addi-University, Youghal and Queenstown have since declared, as well as Ennis, Tralee, and Kingstown. T forwarded to you, for publication, as further evidence of the cordial feeling of liberal Protestants in its fa-vor, and in proof of my statement that the list of subscriptions to the Limerick Scholastic Fund is quite incomplete, a highly important and very able letter, addressed by Mr. Smith O'Brien to Right Rev. Dr. Butler, coadjutor Bishop of Limerick. The Poor Laws and the general condition of the country also respecting which will likely be embodied in a Pastoral address.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE. - We regret that Irish prelates do not insist upon its being taught in their colleges and seminaries, as we will venture to say it should have been, and that they do not take for their model the great Archbishop of Tuam, that intrepid and uncompromising vindicator of all national rights who has done so much to revive one of the richest and most expressive of languages. The number of works that his Grace has written and translated into the Celtic tongue, amid his high and laborious duties, are more than sufficient to immortalize his name, without recounting any of his other noble actions .-Next to his Grace in the field of Irish literature comes the Rev. U. J. Burke, professor of St. Jarlath's. This vious and talented clergyman is known to have distinguished himself and to have displayed his talent when but a student in Maynooth, and during the most critical part of his studies, by writing the "College Irish Grammar," which has been since the class-book in that house, and in every other house that the language is taught. A second edition is on the eve of publication, "which will be found a Thesaurus for the teacher, and a useful manual for the learner." Notwithstanding the cumbrous duties of Professor of Humanity, Natural Philosophy, and the Irish Language, which he has to discharge, he is still labouring for his country, and has opened the simplest and easiest means that have been ever known for acquiring a thorough knowledge of our native tongue - Waterford Catizen.

Mr. A. M. Sallivan, editor and proprietor of the Nution, has brought an action for libel against the editor and proprietor of the Irishman, the alleged libel having been published in connection with the Nation's disclosures of the malpractices of the Phoenix secret society, agents of which society have accused the Nation of having set the Government on the scent of the illegal confederacy. The case will be tried at the ensuing term.

The report of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners for the present year is out; I shall give you an outline of it next week .- Dublin Cor. of the Weekly Re-

A SHAM PRIEST IN DUBLIN .- A man named Thos-Connor was brought up in custody of Police-constables 59 F and 27 G, charged with having stolen £70, the property of Mr. Duggan, of 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Duggan, that he met the prisoner, who represented bimself to be a poor Catholic curate ('Father Brennan') at the Railway station in Bray. The prisoner said he was collecting subscriptions towards the erection of a chapel, a drawing of which he had in his possession. He was dressed as a Catholic clergyman, and assumed the character so well that Mr Duggan believed him, and handed him a subscription of 5s. Mr. Duggan was about entering a firstclass carriage when the prisoner said that as he was a 'poor curate' he should travel third class. Mr. Duggan kindly invited him into a first-class carriage, and paid his fare, and when they arrived in town they proceeded on a car to the prisoner's lodgings, in Ely-place, and subsequently they proceeded to the toria-terrace, Kingstown, the residence of Mr. Duggan, as this gentleman invited the prisoner to dis with him. dinner, and as Mr. Duggan was tired he lay down on a sofa and put his purse, containing three notes for £20 each, and a £10 note, under his pillow. He awake in about half an bour and found that the prisoner had decamped, the money being nowhere forthcoming. Mr. Duggan at once gave information to the police, describing the individual, and, fortunately, he had been seen on the previous evening by police-constable 59 F, who cleverly found out his lodgings at Eden-quay. He proceeded there, and found in the possession of the prisoner £56 63 11d, and he was handed by the proprietor, Mr. Keily, a sum of £9 request to give him gold instead, so that the whole sum has been recovered but £4 133 ld. There was a large quantity of wearing apparel found at the prisoner's lodgings, claimed by him as his property.— When taken into custody he gave his address at Waterford, and described bimself as 'Professor of French. He was remanded for further examination,

GREAT BRITAIN

THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH .- It is a great historical fact which will influence the history of the world for centuries to come, that France having been selected by the Powers of Evil as their home and instrument for the perversion of mankind and the overthrow of religion and society, has also been selected by Divine Providence as the receptacle of its greatest graces, and as the theatre of the most mar- other.' vellous achievements of Grace and Charlty. In this great rivalry and competition the exertions made on either side are so stupendous as to give the French a pre-eminence both in good and evil. We are here concerned only with the good-and tude, in such cases, produces marked effect, and no though the Imperial Government has robbed France of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Institution of the Propagation of the Faith still remains and flourishes. The income of the Association from all sources for the last five years has amounted to an average of £196,700 per annum, of which France alone has contributed £122,000 per annum. But this vast income is devoted by the charity of Catholic France to the assistance of Catholic Missionaries who are charged to preach the Gospel to foreign nations. All the contributions flow into the hands of the two Committees at Paris and at Lyons, and are by them distributed to foreign nations. But the amount distributed to each foreign nation is regulated by the amount contributed by each foreign nation. France contributes to the Institution £122,000 per annum, and Catholic Missionaries in other countries share in this sum, according to the extent of the contributions of the Faithful of their respective countries. The total amount of the contributions from England in the last five years has been £8,056 or about £1,611 per annum. The total amount sent by the Institution of the Propagation of the Faith during the same period of five years to the English Bishops has been £42,448 or about £8,300 per annum. The practical regult has been that every Catholic who has contributed £1 per annum to the Institution of the Propagation of the Faith has been the means of procuring for vernment to the unity, the strength, the determina- the wants of the English Mission something between bentirely, loss its ecclesiastical wharacter. It has withremment to the unity, the strength, the determination of the wants of the maintain something in the last few weeks been tunned into the South tion, and the power of the Catholic body, guided by five or six pounds per annum. These are figures in the last few weeks been tunned into the South tion, and the power of the Catholic body, guided by five or six pounds per annum. These are figures in the last few weeks been tunned into the South tion, and the power of the Catholic body, guided by five or six pounds per annum. These are figures in the last few weeks been tunned into the South tion, and the power of the Catholic body, guided by five or six pounds per annum.

Total deceased on the road. 1. ... under the National Board, under pain of being denied the cowardice to day to avow our undiminished repaired by Catholic patrons; Catholic patrons on Monday; he heard the shots fired, and saw the are requested to withdraw from the Training Schools to whom some day the world will do justice, though John Heinessy deposed that he was sowing outs on Monday; he heard the shots fired, and saw the are requested to withdraw from the Training ocnoors among the House of Commons refuses it at present. It is smoke near where the deceased was subsequently such of their teachers as are at present in training, and the House of Commons refuses it at present. It is found; he also saw the dog jumping and barking, and to found Catholic Training Schools. They have with great grief of their that we learn how unterly also adopted and signed a petition to Parliament, on the road; also adopted and signed a petition to Parliament, cognise true merit. It seems that the assembled Commons on Tuesday night received Mr. Whally with ironical cheers, when he rose in his place to move for the suppression of Maynooth. The reception was neither courteons, nor deserved, unless the House becomplete success as are now foreshadowed in the lieved that he was in carnest, and that he is trading on the question as the present Lord Russell used to trade on reform. Mr. Whalley is the representative tion to the list of cities, boroughs, and corporate trade on reform. Mr. Whalley is the representative towns, the municipal bodies of which have agreed to of the Orangemen, the chief leader of that gang; but memorial the Government to grant a charter to the the House of Commons treats him as if he were an impostor, insincere in his public life, and a nuisance in the house he adorns. His constituents send him to Parliament for the express purpose of propagating the Orange religion; that is his work, and the House of Commiss receives him with ironical cheers. Mr. Whalley has devoted himself, body and soul, to make war upon the Christian religion, and tells the House of Commons that the Christian priests are taught "lying; perjury, thieving and homicide." He "told the House plainly that the doctrines taught at Mayoccupied the attention of the Bishops, their views nooth, and all Romish Semmaries were theft, homicide, murder and sedition." The House heard him, but culpably neglected the teachings of this great man, for it broke out into laughter and ironical cheering. The country pays a sum of £30,000 annually to men who teach and learn these enormous sins; but the House of Commons is so utterly indifferent, so criminally negligent, that it haughs at the illustrious Whalley, who warns it of the danger into which it has fallen. That great man having a mission to accomplish, pursues his work amid discouragement and difficulties, and the House of Commons cheers him ironically, as if it regarded him as a simpleton or a harmless lunatic playing his pranks for the delecta-tion of the lookers-on. The Commons of England do not sympathise with the heroism displayed by Mr. Whalley; they do not appreciate his labors, and apparently do not respect his person. That seif-denyng Puritan is out of his proper sphere when he appears in the House; and the men w o listen to him do not hear with willing ears. They have no belief in the preacher, they doubt his carnestness, and are indifferent to his doctrine. It is very much to be regretted, but so it is; a great man, and moreover, a man determined on being great in spire of all natural incapacities, receives no encouragement from the House, and is even laughed at without disguise, as if he was not worth the trouble of being courteously dismissed. He bears it with great patience and shows his greatness; his nobleness and elevation of character, contrast painfully with the rude merriment of the House, and the biting impertinence of the ironical cheers. But Mr. Whalley is not an ordinary mar, and we are confident that he will persevere in his work so long as Peterborough shall return him to the House, or failing that, some other constituency, reverencing genius, make up for the probable remissness of his present constituents. We shall miss him, if he does not return after the next dissolution, for there is man in the House whom the country can less ufford to lose, - Lowlon Tablet.

A most interesting debute unexpectedly arose on Thursday night, apropos of Mr. Gladstone's late speech at Manchester, on the general policy of the Government. We have only room at present to note the sulient points of the manly and powerful speech of Mr. Disrueli. The right honorable gentleman carefully reaffirmed the policy of the Conservative party in the affairs of Italy; and in particular emphatically repeated his opinion that it was the duty of a British statesman to look carefully to the preservation of the independence of the Pope. hard Palmerston, in reply, began by distinctly laying down that absolute difference between his foreign policy and ford Mil-mesbury's, which Catholic Whigs both in Ireland and England were once so eager to deny, and are still so reluctant to admit, and when he spoke of the independence of the Pope, for want of words to express his contempt, he made, 'a gesture,' says the reporter of the Times, 'so expressive as to call forth loud and prolonged cheering '- London Tablet . .

EIR COLLING EARDERY AND THE PAPACY. 10 To the Editor of the Hull Advertiser.

Sir. - I have just read in the Herald of this moreing a passage in a speech delivered by Sir Culling Eardley at an Evangelical Alliance breakfast, at the Station Hotel, on Saturday last, which convinces me that you are right in opposing the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope. It had never struck They arrived there about an hour before me so forcibly before. Exclusive of those who profess his religion, the great bulk of Englishmen trouble themselves very little about the Pope; and it does not occur to them that his being in Rome or out of it would make much difference to them one way or the other. But Sir Culling Eardley has opened 'my eves, in a way, which be did not intend; to see that it will make a great difference to this country, if, in-stead of being an independent Prince of Italy, the Pope become the subject of the Emperor of the French, and so be liable to be compelled to aid France with his spiritual influence in any future war between France and England. I am not much of 'a which the prisoner had given him in notes, with a render, but I have always understood that the Popes were oftener for us than against us in our former wars; and I am too close an observer of what is passing around me, not to know that the influence of the Pope in England and possibly in Ireland, is greater now than it was at anytime within my remembrance. These are the words that attribed me in Sir Culling Eardley's speech : -

'Those who belonged to the Papacy lind the impression that when the Popp shall be deprived of his sovereignty, his spiritual influence would still remain. He (the speaker) had a strong conviction that it would not whe felt persuaded, that when that infomous system, the papucy, was dethroned, its infl .ence would vanish, because from the very moment the Pope (even if another were elected) ceased to be a sovereign, he must of necessity become a subject himself, and from that moment he must become a subject of one: Government as distinguished from an-

You are not so likely to agree with Sir Culling Rardley as leam " but ditake it he is about right this time; and the Emperor of the Freuch means to annex the Pope as he annexed Savoy and Nice. That is the game Napoleon is playing-it is the only game which his uncle tried to play and lost it He knows the Pope will not remain in Rome along with the new King of Italy, and by behaving so gently to him now, and appearing so reluctant to withdraw his troops from Rome, the Emperor is preparing the way to be asked to afford a place of refuge for the head of the Roman church. It is easy now to see what he is up to, and how dangerous it would be for this country it he were to succeed. I cannot believe that this view of the Papal question has been taken by Lord Palmerston. Lam sure it has not by the people of England. Perhaps if you would kindly publish this letter there are those would read it who might call the attention of the country to it. - I am, Sir,

AN OLD REFORMER.

We understand that eleven Irish Bishops, in passing through Loudon on their way to Rome to attend to the Canonisation of the Martyrs of Japan, will be en-tertained at dinner by a number of the Irish Catholic members of Parliament. - Tablet. - 33113 331

A STRANGE CONVERSION St. John's Episcopal Chapel, London-road, Southwark, which for some years was under the direction of the Rev. William Cadman; now rector of Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, and more recently under the care of the flev. 'Dr. Hugh' Allen, rector of St. George-the-Martyr, has

on comment of their and server to the solid expedit expedit expeditor. The commission of the confidence of the server of the confidence of