

...and asserted that children were constantly being born in the nurseries, the said children being strangled and buried at once without baptism.

The Birmingham Daily Press publishes the following communication:—

"Great excitement was apparent in the public mind of Wolverhampton yesterday, in consequence of the riot on the previous evening. All the copies of the Daily Press through whose columns alone an account of the proceedings was published—that were sent to the town were eagerly caught up at an early hour in the morning. Large crowds assembled about the Exchange gazing at the broken windows and other indications of the proceedings of the previous night.

"The magistrates and the Watch Committee held a meeting in the forenoon and sat for several hours. During the sitting the following correspondence took place between them and the directors of the Corn Exchange:—

"Exchange Buildings, June 30th, 1858.

"Sir—I am desired by the Directors of the Exchange Company to call your attention to the riot and destruction of property which took place here last night, in consequence of the delivery of a lecture by a M. de Camin. With that lecture the Directors have no sympathy, and they will not permit a reputation (which the keeper of the hall allowed without their knowledge) of the exhibition of an altar, &c.; but they cannot interfere with the right of an individual who has legally taken the room to deliver his lecture, and they must expect you to take efficient means to preserve the peace.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

"BENJAMIN SAVAGE, Chairman of the Directors.

"To the Mayor, &c.

"To the above letter the Watch Committee and Magistrates sent the following reply:—

"Town Hall, Wolverhampton, 30th June, 1858.

"Gentlemen—The Magistrates regret the resolution to which you have come in not stopping the lectures advertised to be given at the Corn Exchange, by the individual referred to, this evening and tomorrow. The Riot Act, as you are aware, has been read, and serious damage done, and the course you have decided upon is manifestly calculated to lead to further breaches of the peace.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"M. IRONMONGER, Mayor.

"The Proprietors of the Corn Exchange.

"The correspondence closed with the following second letter from the Directors:—

"Exchange Buildings, 30th June, 1858.

"Sir—The Directors of the Corn Exchange have read your communication. There can be but one interpretation of it. The Magistrates seek to throw the responsibility of illegality upon those who have only exercised a legal right.

"The Directors consider the correspondence public.—Yours, &c.,

"B. SAVAGE, Mayor.

"The Mayor," &c.

The following extract is taken from the Wolverhampton Advertiser:—

"THE BARON DE CAMIN IN A NEW CHARACTER.—At the Town Hall, yesterday (Friday) before M. Ironmonger, (the Mayor) J. Leigh, J. Walker, S. Cartwright, and R. Kettle, Esqrs., Mr. Walker appeared to prefer a charge against Mr. Fenton, wine merchant, of Walsall, for assaulting Baron de Camin in a railway carriage between Dudley Port and Wolverhampton on Thursday morning last. Mr. Walker, in opening the case, said that his client left Birmingham by the 10.45 train for Wolverhampton. The train stopped at Dudley Port, where Baron de Camin took particular notice of the defendant walking up and down the platform, and looking particularly into every carriage. Just as the train was about moving the defendant jumped into the carriage occupied by the Baron alone. He would put the Baron in the witness box to state the circumstances of the assault.

"The Baron was then sworn, and in answer to Mr. Walker, said—I left Birmingham by the 10.45 train; I like always to ride in a compartment by myself, as I do not know any one in this country, and the Papists might secret themselves in a carriage to murder me.

"Mr. Kettle (with indignation)—Sir, if you have come to this court to make such a statement to serve your purposes elsewhere, you make a great mistake. This is a court of justice, and if you make such another statement, I will certainly commit you for contempt of court.

"At this unexpected announcement the Baron looked electrified, and enquired of the bench for what they would commit him.

"Mr. Kettle (rather excited)—For contempt of the court, sir.

"Mr. Walker then proceeded with the case.

"The Baron said the defendant asked him in the carriage if he was Baron de Camin. The Baron replied, 'Yes I am Baron de Camin.' The defendant then said, 'I am not a Catholic, but I would cut such a scoundrel as you to pieces; I would pull your neck out, and scout you out of the country; and it is disgraceful of the Mayor and Magistrates of Wolverhampton to countenance and protect such a scoundrel; I will report them to the Home Secretary.'

"He had a stick in his hand; he did not strike me with it, he only put it on my shoulder.

"Mr. Leigh—I suppose that was quite sufficient for you to make out your case.

"The Baron—Yes.

"Cross-examined by Mr. Ebsworth—What is your name?

"The Plaintiff—Andre Masseua Baron de Camin.

"What do you derive that title from, is it assumed?

"The Baron (much excited)—I will not answer that question.

"Did not Mr. Fenton tell you his wife was a Catholic, and did you not say that she was not his wife, that she was the Priest's prostitute, and she had to confess everything that occurred between them?

"The Baron—I meant to say in spiritual power, not in temporal. I can prove that they have confessed everything to the Priest.

"Mr. Walker objected to this line of examination.

"Mr. Kettle—Mr. Walker, do you think we are going to convict a British subject without cross-examining the complainant? It is useless to proceed any further with the case, he refuses to answer the questions put to him by the Solicitor for the defence.

"Mr. Leigh—According to the Act of Parliament there is no case against the defendant, and we therefore dismiss the charge.

"Mr. Leigh addressed the complainant then in the following terms:—I will call you Baron de Camin, be it an assumed title or not, but myself, the Mayor, and my brother magistrates on the bench, who are assembled more numerously than usual, are of the unanimous opinion that your conduct has been anything but creditable to you in this town. Liberty and the right of speech are dear and sacred to us all, but when you bring on to a platform an altar and cross and vestments to make a mockery and a mimic of all that's sacred in the Roman Catholic Church, it is what neither myself or brother magistrates will countenance. As for your exhibition at the Corn Exchange I will say nothing of it. We have given you protection at a very heavy expense to the county, but do not make any mistake, the magistrate by no means approve of your conduct."

This man has been delivering these lectures now upwards of six years in England, as he himself asserts: he commenced this course of conduct immediately after the Durham letter, and he has continued to address respectable Protestants during the Russell and the Palmerston administrations. They were his co-partners in this work of the gospel. And in reference to this

point, what a difference in the administration of English law in the year 1851 and 1858: or as it might be said, what a contrast between the Whig cabinet of '51 and the Tory cabinet of '58.—When Russell, the Whig, was Premier, the Cardinal Wiseman was burned in effigy, in London, in the very centre of power and empire: the image of the Blessed Virgin was dragged through the streets of that metropolis, with all the degrading ceremonial which flagitious sectarianism could invent or execute: while at the present time in Wolverhampton, when Derby, the Tory, is the ruler of the Cabinet, the French barber, the reviler of the Pope, is banished from the town; an English Protestant merchant assaults him in a steam-carriage, calls him scoundrel and blasphemer; a bench of Protestant magistrates, with the Protestant Mayor at their head, refuse him the use of any public hall within their corporate jurisdiction; and the Protestant lessee of the Theatre indignantly and contemptuously rejects his proposal for any amount of money, to hire the dramatic boards of Richard and Lucetta contaminated by the ignoble and filthy sentiments of this itinerant Preacher. If Tory rule will steadily discourage the malicious Souberrism, which within the last ten years has exhibited England as a nation of bigots, and which depopulated Ireland, Lord Derby will unite all parties, add strength to the empire, and give stability to the throne.

But although the Wolverhampton magistrates, the Mayor, and the police authorities withheld their official sanction of the slanderous statements of the lecturer, not so the Protestant audience, or I should rather say the dissenting audience; they were principally dissenters. They applauded every obscenity which issued from the fetid mouth of this apostate reptile; and they gave redoubled rounds of cheers when he asserted that he knew that eighty nuns were murdered in one week in England. Englishmen did this! But Protestantism will soon regret the insane license long accorded to these Biblical emissaries; these agents of Exeter Hall have exhibited religion as a traffic, the Bible as a trick, and have identified the office of a Preacher with the reputation of malice, lies, and immorality.

Protestantism has, beyond doubt, lost its character of old Church-of-Englandism since its connexion with these hired unprincipled mercenaries; it has lost its former influence too; and it has lost its ancient flock. All that remains of the old institution of the last century are its enormous revenues, its hatred of Catholicity and its pride. The Catholics in this age despise and set at defiance the two latter principles of its composition; and the growing horror of its plundered wealth, its ancient robberies, will soon wrest from the grasp of its possessor, the accumulated spoil of an injustice never equalled in the whole history of mankind. It is said, and as I think on good authority, that the Methodist and Dissenting parties in these countries will soon acquire an easy majority in the House of Commons on church questions; it is also stated, and as I believe correctly, that these united bodies can command at any time no less a sum than five million pounds sterling! and they are thus enabled whenever they choose to put their views in practical execution, to stop the revenues of the Church Establishment, and to convert them to the public service of the general state!—Every day some new point of attack is thus directed against this ancient plunder; and all the plans of assault converging to one common centre must demolish this anomaly sooner than the present age can well believe.

July 8. D. W. C.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP, FUTTEHGHUR, MAY 29.—The Commander-in-Chief being now on the main road, and within the system of telegraphic communications, seems inclined to rest for some time at Futtehghur, not indeed inactively, for he is constantly occupied, but to arrange his plans for the ensuing months. Were he inclined to move east or west he could not do so without great risk, for the fugitive enemy from Calpee are crossing the main Trunk Road above and below Futtehghur in large bands—in flight, it is true, but intent on destroying European life and property. There is no force disposable for the escort of his Excellency and the Headquarters Staff Departments and establishments, and without denuding the Fort and station of troops he could not abstract an adequate detachment for the duty. As it is there are some people who think it is rather imprudent on the part of Sir Colin to trust himself in a small bungalow a mile from the Fort, with only a sergeant's guard.—Rose's success at Calpee, late though it be in coming, has eliminated one great element from the calculations of the Commander-in-Chief, but it has been procured by the destruction of some of the combinations and arrangements on which Sir Colin Campbell has reason to rely. Contrary to the most stringent orders, Sir H. Rose took down the Camel Corps, which had been organized expressly for the service of breaking up any body of the enemy assembling in the Doab, and he also interfered with the disposition of Maxwell's column, so that it is likely he incurred the displeasure of the Commander-in-Chief for absorbing in one operation the means which were intended for the accomplishment of purposes now rendered impracticable. The defeat of the enemy at Koonch on the 7th seems to have determined the fall of Calpee, for the enemy evacuated it, flying with greater precipitation than usual, and losing, it would seem, most of their guns. Thus their last position on the Jumna is gone, and it now only remains for us to clear out the forts which were taken by Sir Hugh Rose's force as it advanced, and were re-occupied by the enemy, to make the district our own. In Rohilcond there appears to be no body of the enemy in existence, and the column under Brigadier-General Jones has returned to Shahjehanpore, having destroyed Mohumdee without opposition and laid waste all the surrounding villages, which so long harbored the enemy. The Moulvie has retired with his force and most of his guns intact to Sandee, but it will not be possible for him to hold them together much longer, particularly if

the Government takes some steps "to open a loophole" of retreat to the least guilty of his followers, and to give them a locus penitentiae.—The malcontents in Oude under that active leader, under Beni Madho, Nirput Sing, and the Begum must for the present be left till the cold weather comes. But it is to be hoped the rains will dissolve their gatherings; the voice of the harvest will certainly exercise its influence, and when seed time comes many of these irregular levies will steal away to their villages to engage in agricultural pursuits, and many more would do so if they thought their lives were safe. These bodies are held together by fear of their own countrymen as well as by the dread of the cord and the sabre, because at last the tide seems to be turning, or rather the dull stagnant waters of popular feeling—which lay inert and motionless while the contest went hard with us—seem as if they are beginning to flow with a lazy roll in our direction. The villagers in the Doab recently had cut up small parties of the rebels, impelled thereto by hope of reward from us, the plunder of the dead, on whom they find small store of rupees, and the desire of saving their villages from outrage. Near Cawnpore they killed several and took more prisoners of a body of Calpee rebels, and news has just reached us that a large party near Bewah received a defeat at the hands of the people of the district, who threw themselves into a little mud fort and beat off their assailants with loss. These are cheering instances of reviving belief in the power of our arms and the permanence of our rule, but as yet they are exceptional. The day before yesterday Hurdeo Bux (or Buccus) a great Oude Thakoor, who saved so many of our men, women, and children, came in to see Sir Colin Campbell, and to ask for assistance against the Moulvie, who had sent to him to demand immediate supplies of men, money, and stores, and to require his presence in his camp, threatening him with dreadful vengeance in the event of refusal. All Sir Colin could do, however, was, I fear, to give him fair words and promises, but it is believed that Hurdeo, who is of a high Hindoo family and of large possessions, will be able to defend himself should the Moulvie really attack him. We must not flatter ourselves that Hurdeo Buccus loves the Company or our rule. It has been said that he distinctly stated he was animated by no friendly feelings to either in his exertions to save the lives of our countrymen—on the contrary, he declared our rule was bad as it could be—but he knew one Englishman who had been just and generous in his district, who had stood between him and oppression, and for the sake of that man he had protected those of his race whom he could find in their hour of need. The fall of Calpee took place on the 23rd, and a portion of the troops under Rose will now be available for Gwalior and for the reinforcement of posts and stations which have hitherto been feebly occupied.

Brigadier-General Jones, who has shown so much activity and intelligence in the field, will, I regret to say, go back to the command of his 60th Rifles a simple colonel; but it is certain that he cannot be long left in the pursuit of such a crab-like career, and that he will receive the reward he so well deserves on the score of his services. His column, however, will be reduced by the march of the 79th and 64th Regiments to Futtehghur, where Brigadier McCausland will take the command vacated by Sir Thomas Seaton in consequence of his appointment to the Shahjehanpore force.

"CALCUTTA, JULY 4.—The event of the fortnight is the capture of Calpee. Colonel Maxwell, with her Majesty's 88th, on the 14th of May suddenly left Cawnpore, and on the 22d took up a position on the other side of the Jumna. The rebels, apparently stimulated by intelligence of his arrival, attacked Sir Hugh Rose in his camp a few miles beyond the city. With the gallantry which the Gwalior men have always displayed in the campaign, they charged right down upon our troops, and were only driven back by the bayonet. They fled, harassed by the cavalry, but in decent order. Next day, the 23d, Sir H. Rose appeared before Calpee. The garrison were taken by surprise. They knew that Sir Hugh Rose had beaten them at Sebore, had outwitted them in the pass of Mudinpoore, had slain them in thousands when protected by the high walls of Jhansi. They knew, too, that he had thrice exacted a terrible reparation for atrocities—that he was as likely as not to string them in hundreds over the gates. They were cowed; and when Colonel Maxwell opened fire fell into a panic, and made off in the direction of Gwalior. Colonel Robertson, with the cavalry, was despatched in pursuit, and Sir Hugh Rose entered Calpee. He found there an immense subterranean magazine with 10,000 lbs. of English powder, 9,000 lbs. of shot and shells, siege and ball ammunition, tools, boxes of new muskets, both flint and percussion; in fact, a large subterranean arsenal. Four gun foundries, a carriage manufactory, and some other establishments had also been set up, the rebels being determined apparently to make the town their depot, if not their military capital. The loss to them is severe, but they can cast guns anywhere, and in very little time. In the six days' delay between Kooer Singh's arrival at Jugdespore and Brigadier Douglas's pursuit they had set up a factory and nearly finished three pieces.

"At Calpee it is believed Sir Hugh Rose, notwithstanding some calls on him mentioned below, will halt for some weeks. His Europeans must have rest, whatever the consequences. Since the 10th of December they have marched 500 miles, relieved Saugor, taken six fortresses, fought four pitched battles, and stormed one great fortified city. Though for the last few days a little healthier, disease has been fearfully busy with the Europeans, and had the campaign lasted three weeks more the force must have become totally disorganized." I enclose my authority for an expression scarcely strong enough for the facts.—The men have behaved splendidly, and their commander has persevered wonderfully, but the heat is beyond endurance. I do not often write of the weather, but it is at this moment the most important element in the campaign. For 20 years no such season has been known. The little rains fell a fortnight before their time, and then ceased; and the land is one huge steam bath. At Calpee the thermometer in tents is 134 degrees: and the land is one huge steam bath. At Calpee the thermometer in tents is 134 degrees: in Jugdespore it is 130 degrees; and in Lower Bengal, within the reach of the sea breeze, it

is 126. In Calcutta, in a house hermetically sealed against the light, and with the punkah going, it stands steadily at 96 degrees. Sickness is all but universal. The small pox is bursting out here and there, half the European community have fevers, and a moiety of the other half only escape the curse by an infliction which, though not unhealthy, is even more unendurable—numerable boils. In Allahabad, out of 1,000 Europeans not 900 are fit for duty, and the number of deaths from "apoplexy"—that is, sunstroke—exceeds the mortality from all other sources. In the midst of all this there are regiments in which the stock is maintained, and in which punkahs paid for by the Government are forbidden.—This is a fact, and I enclose the name and address of a gentleman, who, when this letter arrives will be in England, who can give evidence as to the tenacity with which some officers cling to European theories. The Duke of Cambridge should stop all this by forbidding the stock in India at once,—its use is optional, I believe,—and compelling commanding officers to leave the punkahs alone. England will be not a little indignant at the cost of life involved in all this—partly, doubtless, unavoidable, but partly the result of want of forethought. The Royal Artillery, for instance, are losing men at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum exclusive of fighting casualties.—Again, the men are now dressed in light colored cotton cloth, capital stuff to resist the climate; but their heads are still unprotected. They receive, it is true, a white cover for their caps, but it is no protection, except so far as its color is concerned. No planter or engineer who had to be out in the sun would wear such a thing except over the 'sola topee,' the only hat for this climate, which Sir C. Napier advocated till he was sick, and which costs just six annas. I am diffuse on this point intentionally.—Routine and the sun together are beating us, and I was told this morning that with all the reinforcements and recruits sent out we cannot muster even now 26,000 effective Europeans. By October a third of them will be off duty, for though the soldiers do not get apoplexy in barracks, they do get liver complaint and low debilitating fevers.

"I said there was a call for further action on the part of Sir Hugh Rose. No sooner had he swept through Dundelcund than the province rose again. Chundegree was lost just before Calpee fell, but it has been retaken. Saugor is invested by some 27,000 Boondelas, and it is believed—I speak on authority—that from Jhansi to Nhow Central India is a stir ripe for revolt. Colonel Smith, from the Madras side, is moving to the relief of Saugor.

"Your special correspondent, sick as I regret to say he is, will tell you more of the proceedings of Sir Colin Campbell than I can obtain. We only know here that he has captured Mohumdee, in the Bareilly district, and that the rebels undestroyed are swarming into Oude, and the Doab. They threaten Lucknow, but this is mere talk. Unfortunately they can and do interrupt communications, keep up an incessant alarm, and ravage the country. Sandee, Palle, Bunnee, all places in our hands, have fallen to the Allahabad Moulvie. Large bands hover round Allahabad, at Soran, at Gopezgunge, at a place a little west of Mirzapore. They are met by small flying columns, but we have few troops to send, and enemies in our own cantonments. Thus, on the 23d of May, the six new barracks at Allahabad were burnt by incendiaries not yet traced. Two Europeans only were burnt, but the men are houseless, and the incident created a panic not easily allayed. The Ghoorkas have reached Segowlee on their way back, and are reported to be, for some reason or other, in a very bitter mood. They have little cause. Their plunder taken out of our territories stretched over 20 miles, and is enough to enrich Nepal for five years. They carried it safely through the enemy, who made some unexplained agreement with them, and did not attack the straggling line of march.

"The Nagpore affair is dying out, and the rumors of troubles in Hyderabad are, for the present at least, untrue.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LORD EGLINTON IN THE WEST.—The Earl of Eglington has fixed Thursday, the 22d, for the Galway banquet in commemoration of the despatch of a second vessel from that port to solve the problem of communication with America. On Friday, the 23d, his Excellency will go down the noble bay in the American Empire steamer, and attend a grand ball the same evening to be given, together with the dinner, by the gentry of the town and county. On Saturday, the 24th, he will be the guest of Mr. Lynch, the father of the High Sheriff, and return to Dublin in the evening. Apartments for the Vice-regal party have been already taken at the Railway Hotel in Galway.

THE O'CONNELL FUND IN KILKENNY.—We have much pleasure in stating that the collection at the several churches of this city on last Sunday, on behalf of the O'Connell Fund, amounted to about 150*l.*, a sum highly creditable to the citizens, considering the numerous calls that have been made upon them lately, in support of religious and educational institutions.—Kilkenny Journal.

A pension of £100 per annum has been granted by Her Majesty to the widow of the Irish sculptor, Hogan.

THE HARVEST.—The last reports from the extreme West are as favourable as could be desired. Grain and green crops are in admirable condition. The potato, too, is looking well, and the rumours of blight are not credited. In Dublin this morning it is blowing a perfect hurricane from the westward, but otherwise the weather is bright and fine. Yesterday the rain fell incessantly until evening. Heat is still required.

We may mention as a very important and significant fact, that the number of emigrants who have left Belfast this season for Australia and North America, is much less than it has been for the last ten years. Last year about 7,000 emigrants left the port of Belfast for settlement in those colonies, whilst this year scarcely 1,000 persons have departed. This fact is certainly an interesting and significant one as regards the North of Ireland.—Mercury.

The Dundalk and Bunkillan Railway has been opened during the present week for passenger traffic as far as Lisnaskea. In August the line, which was opened to Lisbellaw, within four miles of Bunkillan, by the month of October next.—Sligo Independent.

Mr. Monsell has obtained an order of the House of Commons for certain returns relative to Irish National Schools, which are likely to throw some light on the controversy which has arisen relative to the working of the system. He asks to know the number of pupils, teachers, and managers of each religious denomination, the names, religion, and birthplace of all the higher officers of the Board, the attendance of the Commissioners themselves at the meetings of the Board, and of its committees, and finally, a certain report of a Catholic Head Inspector, Mr. Keenan, on religious instruction in National Schools, which, though drawn up for publication, has, in some way or other, happened to be withheld. The right honorable gentleman has also dealt a shrewd blow at the Godless Colleges, which, we hope, will wound them in a vital part. He has procured a return of the money spent upon them since their foundation, a return for each year of the matriculated students, and those who have taken degrees, and also of the number of students in each year holding emoluments paid out for public funds, distinguishing their religious denominations.—Tablet.

DUTIES OF CROWN SOLICITORS.—According to the Tipperary Vindicator, such an impression has been made on the Executive by the case of the two Cork-macks, recently brought under the notice of the House of Commons, that a circular has been issued from the Government to the Crown solicitors of the four provinces, to the effect that for the future they are warned to be very careful as to the character of witnesses in criminal cases.

PROSELYTISM IN OUGHTERARD.—It is now two years since a house and site for schools were purchased in Oughterard, for the purpose of establishing a Convent of Nuns. The wild and extensive parish of Kilkummin—commonly called Oughterard—was, a few years ago, the most notorious in Ireland for the terrible and unceasing exertions made by the emissaries of Exeter Hall and the Bible Societies, to pervert its inhabitants; and though a few hundreds of unfortunates, in the day of suffering and trial, received the bribes of food, and clothes, and money, and were nominally ranked as 'Converts from Popery' Oughterard was still equally as remarkable for the fidelity with which the great majority of its poor held to their ancient faith, amidst their numberless privations, wants, and persecutions. Thank Heaven! this state of things no longer exists. Proselytism, with all its plans, has been defeated; the missionaries, in disgrace, have fled the country; the Bible teachers, or desecrators of God's Holy Word, have been disbanded; the different imposing schools, built at great expense, have been closed; and scarcely an individual remains of those apparently perverted who has not been reconciled to the Church, after having made reparation for the scandal given to holy religion. Notwithstanding the other great religious and literary wants in the distant parts of this parish—especially that of a chapel in Collinamuch, six miles from Oughterard, where many young and old must remain, in all weather, outside the cabin in which Mass is celebrated—the establishment of a Convent has been considered as the first and greatest work necessary—being the best means to teach the children of the poor industrious habits; to instruct and educate them, and to protect them, in future, from the machinations of the immoral and ungodly. For this purpose, a house for a Convent, and a site for schools have been purchased by the trustees of a certain religious fund, who hoped that the subscriptions of the parishioners, and the donations of the faithful, would supply means to build the schools and to finish and furnish the Convent. The Convent Committee, at whose head are the local clergymen have applied by letter for assistance to the resident and non-resident landlords. From some courteous replies, refusing assistance, have been received; some have not deigned to answer; while others have added to their refusal the most galling insults to the people's faith. Already the nuns' choir and the walls of three large schools are built by the subscriptions of the poor parishioners, who gave cheerfully all they could, and by the donations of some charitable people of Galway. To complete these, and to prepare the convent for the reception of the nuns, some hundreds of pounds are still required. In the want of sympathy of the local gentry and of the wealthy, and in the inability of the poor parishioners to contribute more, the present appeal is made to the charitable faithful in general. The Rev. M. A. Kavanagh, P.P., is authorised by the Right Rev. D. MacEvilly, Bishop of Galway, to receive donations towards the finishing of this great and necessary work of charity.

Oughterard, May 1st, 1858.

AUTHORISATION OF THE BISHOP OF GALWAY.—The Rev. M. A. Kavanagh, P.P., of Oughterard, has our full sanction and permission to appeal to the charity of the faithful in behalf of that distressed district. It is hardly necessary to remind the Catholic public of these countries of the unalloyed efforts which had been made during the late famine, with which this country had been visited, to rob the poor people of that extensive and mountainous district of the priceless inheritance of faith; efforts which, we regret to admit, were for a time attended with melancholy success, and which threatened the most disastrous consequences. But, thanks to the zeal of the present pastor, aided by the holy missionaries of the Congregation of St. Vincent of Paul—whose mission among the poor people had been crowned with the most happy results—the enemies of God and of his Church were signally discomfited, the people returned to the faith of their fathers, and hardly a vestige of former detection can be found. We, ourselves, during the course of the preceding summer, had the consolation of receiving back into the fold the few among them who, with more determined obstinacy of will, had till then resisted the intimation of Heaven and the inspiration of Divine grace. But in order permanently to secure a continuance of their present blessings, it is deemed indispensable to extend to the young the advantages of a religious education, by the establishment of Catholic schools, and by introducing a branch of that most meritorious order of religious females—the Sisters of Mercy. A good deal has been already accomplished towards that desirable end by local exertion, but we regret to find that much remains to be done, for which local means are wholly inadequate. It is, to supply this want the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh invokes the charitable aid of all good Catholics; and he more confidently calculates on success owing to this circumstance, that the whole crew who, on a former occasion, rendered Oughterard the *Aceldama* of this country, are now renewing their exertions, under the specious pretext of education, to pervert the little ones of Christ, whom it is therefore the more necessary to meet on their own ground, and to fight with their own arms, by establishing a sound system of Catholic education.

JOHN MACEVILLY.

Galway, May 10, 1858.

Extract from letters of the two Resident Landlords, who own the town of Oughterard, application being made to them for assistance to build the Convent and Schools:—

"In reply, I have to state I cannot give any aid to such institutions, because I believe Convents to be injurious to society, as well as to the inmates of such establishments, and I cannot support any Schools where the Word of God is not adopted as the sole rule of faith."

G. F. O'FLAHERTY, Lemonfield, Oughterard.

"Seeing that this Blessed Book—the Holy Bible—is prohibited in the schools and religious institutions of the Romish Church, I could not give my countenance or support to any of its institutions."

JOHN DOUG, Oughterard.