ing we sawiland, nothing could remove my op-pressive sickness. I now take the earliest opportunity on this the third day after my arrival to communicate with you; and to commence a series of letters to you which I means to continue every week during my stay on this side of the Atlantic. I have chosen to address you rather than the more fortunate portion of the Irish Catholic community; because you have not even the ordinary security which they possess, that your social position, humble as it is, can escape even one year the rapacious extermination and exputsion, which has already swept from the soil of Treland (see Government Report) threefourths of the cabin poor; and which has heartlessly converted the peopled county into a landlord bullock pasture, an aristocratic sheep walk. Although a large class hostile to the interests of the Trish poor contend that the late national crisis (which has replaced the peasantry with live stock) has advanced the national prosperity, yet the most reckless amongst these deadly foes of our Tace and creed do not attempt to deny that the statements which I have just made are the cruel reality of a policy planned and executed within ten years by the netural guardians of the people, the owners of the soil. It might be supposed that distance from Ire-

land might, in the view of the observer, dimmish the magnitude of her national evils; but experience has proved that the contrary result is the fact; and that remoteness from home serves rather to place the policy of other nations in a more vivid contrast with our hereditary penalties, and thus to render our grievances more palpably convincing. It is the custom, and even the fa-shion, with English writers, opposed to our national advancement, to describe our discontent as a Celtic disease; and to listen to our cries for impartial justice as an irradicable habit of our education. But whoever will choose to remember the sack of our country, in the three successive spoliations of Elizabeth, Cromwell, and William, with their consecutive emaciating results, will long remember with unforgiving just feeling the cruel gibe just referred to. The true statement of the interminable Irish spoliations, under the existing premises, is, that the history of no nation of the civilized world has ever presented a people more pressed down by a more lengthened political exclusion as the Irish race; and yet firm and unshaken, through of ages of pain, in the fearless profession of their religious rights and national claims. In circumstances far vielded, all Germany fell, while Ireland exhausted the rage of the persecutor, and stands before Christian Europe to this day a phenomenon of unswerving moral courage and Catholic perfection. Ireland has been pursued with vengeance for her abhorrence of perjury, and for her love of God; and the names of her living children have been slandered, and the tombs of her marwould have earned merited canonization for the empire of Charlemagne. Writers like me may not move our Rulers to hasten our entire impartial emancipation; but such public men will preserve the Faith of their countrymen up to the mark of their ancestors, and will inspire them with undying resolve to perish, like their fathers, rather than betray the hereditary creed of their

Fellow-countrymen, I have addressed this, my first communication from America, to the small cottiers and laborers, because your position is so precarious; and because your residence on Irish soil is so doubtful, my instructions to you from this country may, therefore, prepare you for the expatriation which, at a given moment, may await you. The famine of a coming year, the epidemic fever of an unwholesome season, the landlord vengeance of a general election, or the sectarian malice of a London Bible Society, may at any time decimate your families, unhouse your children, and banish you to the poorhouse or the emigrant ship. "The foxes have their dens, the birds have their nests," but there is no home in Ireland for you; and hence I have addressed you particularly, because I shall send to you a weekly report of the condition of this country: and shall point out the hopes and probable expectations which you might reasonably realize by your forced emigration to the American Republic .-Your existence in Ireland resembles somewhat the ephemeral life of the Irish flies in the months of July and August. You live for a moment during the sunshine of a good harvest while your labor is wanted; but you fall to the earth and perish in a forgotten grave the moment the first cold blast of adversity enters your cabin door. The puffers at your cattle shows will here contradict me, and they will loudly say, no; but I more loudly still cry, yes; while I again assert that the deduction sought to be established from these cattle exhibitions in Ireland is at once a perfidious fact, and a heartless mockery. I have, of course, no idea of stultifying my-

self by decrying these agricultural meetings as useless. Every one knows that the finished specimens of the implements of husbandry, the perfect breeds of cattle, of poultry, &c., the improved kinds of vegetable productions aggregated in these places, tend to elevate. (if I may subjection would be an inconvenience for the Church so speak) the hest at and negetable normation of But that civil unity once broken, it was most suitso speak) the bestial and uegetable population of the country. The deduction is just and legitimate; but when it is asserted that these cattleshows are an exponent of agricultural advancement and prosperity of the peasant farmers, it is a perfidious falsehood. The various specimens of this animal, and regetable, and mechanical aggregate, are almost universally the property of Were he a Bishop of the Austrian Empire or of an as members of her Majesty's Government, they ap-

In Scotland there is a universal social and religious sympathy between the Landlord aild: the Tenant which sympathy in all cases secures to the small farmer and the laborenia permanent tes poor man can have always a market for his labor in the coal and iron mines, and in the numerous manufactories of his country. In Englandsalso, every Englishioun who holds land and lives on the soil and pays his rent, is considered to have the soil and pays in rent, is considered to have contributed in which the Church is regularly establisha-right by usage to live there as long as he contributed in which the Church is regularly establisharight by usage to live there as long as he contributed in the contribution of t wishes. The Landlord has a right to sell the gulate the rites and caremonies, of public worship, land, but the Tenant has a right to live there. From a residence of some years in these two and moral teaching. Then there is a varied and countries I have found that such as the establish- evaluminous correspondence, bearing to all parts of ed feeling in these two Kingdoms between Landlord and Tenant. And, again, so extensive is the commerce and trade and factory-labor through every part of England, that no man who wishes to work for good wages need be idle one day in the whole year. But, alas in Ireland. there is no sympathy for the poor man, and there is no commercial labor. Though living next door to his Landlord, their hearts are as separated as if the Atlantic rolled between them; like the desert-stream the poor man's life flows on, unseen, uncared for; and he lives and dies in Ireland as if he did not belong to human society. When expelled from his wretched cabin by malice or bigotry, he has no factory-labor to protect him; and the emaciating poorhouse with its sectarian persecutions is the sad fate that closes his wretched existence. Although I am in this city only three days I have seen enough to make me grieve for the misery of Ireland. The welldressed people, the universal employment of the city, the respect tor laborers and servants; the tone, the voice, the air, the walk of freedom and equality which stamp the manhood of every one you meet or speak with have taken me quite by surprise; and have half Americanized me within one week.

I have not as yet traversed the city and visit ed the localities, or the factories, where the Irish live and work. They have no cabs, or jarrey cars here as in Dublin; they ride here in two horse carriages, at four shillings an hour, so that long drives and visits in this city is rather an expensive item to a stranger. I intend to transmit to you every week an accurate account of the Ravenna. price of all kind of labor here; the price of provisions; the charge for land; the rate of the markets; and the universal knowledge required by our emigrant countrymen. I cannot be too ries of these states have often yielded to the aggrescame apostate, Greece succumbed, Switzerland accurate with you in these details, as the slight- sions of lawless invaders. Sometimes the whole was est mistake would damage me in the opinion of violently wrested from him; and then the enemies of the Americans. Every one is a reader in this country; and they read every thing. You will think it strange when I now assure you, on most aloft, and tossed them above it. When calm was rereliable authority, that there are twenty readers stored, the rock was there still. in this country for the one you have in Ireland. Believe this fact. Hence I must see my way well in all my statements before I can commit engaged in an impious and unprovoked aggression them to paper. But you may rely implicitly on sion of national and Christian virtues, which what I shall say to you. I think I may say without presumption that you have never had in America a real true source of information in reference to you, till I came here. I have been now a the Vicar of Christ. He again dethroned a Sove- the child in consequence of the ill-conduct of its Pope and Palmerston. Otherwise, had they believquarter of century your advocate and your friend: reign Rontiff, imprisoning Pius VII. in Savona. But parents, their priority of claim to the office will be ed that Ireland would be satisfied to give tears to and I shall now be, at least for some years to come, if I live, your faithful correspondent and your devoted fellow-countryman.

The hotel where I now live has five hundred and history sometimes seems to move in a circle. rooms, and upwards of one hundred servants; and I am assured there is another hotel near me with eleven hundred rooms, and I believe two act of a people justly discontented with their governhundred servants. All the world of Irishmen are here with me, from eight o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock at night! Do you know who has been very attentive to me since I came here? Michael Quinn, O'Connell's great triend, from Lower Camden-street. You miss his services at the Dublin registry. My stay here will be till the middle of January; my next station will be New Orleans.

Believe me, beloved fellow-countrymen, your devoted servant and faithful friend,

D. W. CAHILL. D.D. P.S.—I have not as yet recovered from the sickness of my passage or I should make this let-

ter a much more lengthened communication. Astor House, Broadway, New York,

Monday Nov. 28th.

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. MORIARTY, BISHOP OF KERRY.

It is not easy to conceive the world Christian, and the Pope representing in himself the great power of the Christian Church, and yet not possessing influ-ence over temporal affairs. We find that Constantine, soon after his conversion, gave to the Pope his Latern Palace, with large possessions and considerable revenues, that he might be enabled to sustain the dignity and bear the burden of so high an office. When the Emperors of the West removed their residence from Rome, the Popes became virtually the chief governors of the city, notwithstanding the presence of an imperial magistrate. This temporal authority they did not seek, they even complained of its embarrassments; but it came to them of itself, independently of their will, and of the will of those

who gave it. As yet, however, this power had not the character of sovereignity. Nor was it necessary that it should, as long as there remained a shadow of that unity of civil government which existed under the Roman Empire. If the Christian world formed but one State, the Pope might be a subject, though, even so, able that he who is the common Father of the Faithful should not be the subject of one. That policy which, in modern language, is called the balance of power, forbids it; above all, the sacred impartiality of the High Priesthood of the New Law, forbids it; or, while the nations of the earth may war one with another, the Sovereign Pontiff like him whom he represents, must be the Father and the friend of all.

British nation, from which he had received no offence. For this refusal Pius VII. was dragged from his palace at midnight by the French soldiery, and was made to endure, in a long captivity, the sufferings of a martyr.

The Lemporal possessions of the Holy See are also required in order to carry on the government of the universal Church. For this world-wide administration the Pone and at he was the pone and a pone a pone and a pone a pone and a pone a pone and a pone and a pone and a pone a pone

tion the Pone needs the aid of many. He must be surrounded by congregations to whom are entrusted different departments of ecolesiastical affairs. One of cupies itself don't the propagation of the Gospel in pagint nations, another takes charge of those countries in which the Charge of these the world the counsels and commands which, emunate from the chair of truth. For all this the Pope needs a revenue, and this revenue it is the duty and the interest of the Catholic Church to provide. For himself he asks but little. Though the so vereign of the oldest monarchy, in Europe, his personal income is less than that of many of your country gentlemen. (Involden time the ; Papal; revenue seems to have come in large measure from the pious offerings of Christian Princes. Old Catholic England sent from every liquie a silver penny to the See of Poter ("It has been deemed better, in modern times to set apart for this purpose as portion, of territory which the Holy See may hold for the common benefit of Christendom.

The Papal States are, then, in reality, the corporation property of the Church. They are your property and mine as much as they are the Pope's. He possesses them only for the usually brief space of his pontificate. The Catholic Church has preserved them for ten confuries, and will, please God, preserve them still in spite of those who would wrest them from her. They are God's acre in the world

But "my kingdom " said Christ, " is not of this world." Yes my dear brethren; and it is precisely for this reason, in order that the power of his kingdom may not be used for worldly purposes, that the exercise of his authority may be kept free from the complications of worldly politics, that we separate worldly politics, that we separate a small portion of territory, and free it from all vassalage to any earthly power, and offer it for God's service, just as we consecrate and set apart the ground on which we huild church. As the temporal independence of the Holy See is

then so useful for the reasons just stated, we deem it a special providence of God that, in the middle of the eighth century, when Europe was on the eve of a great political transition, Pepin gave, and Charlemagne confirmed to the Pope the sovereignty of those states of which he had previously the possession, adding other provinces with the Exarchate of

. Many efforts have since been made to deprive the Holy Father of those temporalities, and every such effort was deemed sacrilegious, because a robbery of that which was consecrated to God. The boundathe Church clapped their hands, saving the Papacy was no more. Poor fools! The rock seemed for a while invisible, as the tempest whirled the waves

At the close of the last century, when the French Directory was finning the flame of rebellion in Ireland, and sending a fleet to invade our coust, it was on the Papal territory, and was actually consigning Pius VI, to a dangeon, in Valence, where he died in rived at is, to effect that which will be most for the

all in vain. Pius VII. entered the city of Bologna, a free sovereign, the very day the allies entered Paris.

There are strange coincidences in human affairs, Whence does the opposition proceed now? Under what influence has the Romagua revolted against its trines inculcated by the parents are deemed vicious lawful sovereign? Is this rebellion the spontaneous and immortal. Lord Eldon withdrew a child from a lawful sovereign? Is this rebellion the spontaneous . . or is it the result of foreign instiga-

We can never speak positively as to the facts when we have no unbiassed testimony on which to rely.-But we should be very likely to go astray if we supposed that a clamorous and dominant party always represent the popular will. We know how easily a small but violent faction can overawe a whole population, especially when the Government is weak, and the population is unused to political agitation. We could ourselves bear witness, from personal observation, how, eleven years ago, a comparatively small number of wicked and unscrupulous men disturbed all social order in Rome, put to flight, or reduced to silence, inoffensive members of the community, proclaimed themselves the sole exponents of public oninion, finally usurped the power of the sovereign, and forced him to fly to Gaeta. The falsehood of their pretensions, which the silent grief of every household concealed. was made manifest by the exuberant joy of the people on that sovereign's return. We believe the same to be the case now; and, though we cannot make a positive assertion, we can express a positive conviction, that the present revolt is against the wish of the Pope's subjects—that it is the act of those secret societies, which are banded together for evil, and of those unsettled spirits who are to be found everywhere, even in the best govern-

ed States. Whatever may be the will of the population, whether they be hostile or favorable to the Papal authority, it is certain that those who are known as the Mazzini faction are the head and front of the revolt. Are they instigated or supported from without?-They have received: powerful moral support; with hope of physical aid, from the most eminent and esimable statesmen of England. The applause given to rebellion by those who stand on the steps of the throne may be very embarrassing to us who must inculcate, in spite of adverse prejudices, the great duties of submission and allegiance. The hearty approval given to the confiscation of church property in Sardinia, though the clergy belonged to the religion of the people, may be attended with serious inconvenience to another clergy who hold large possessions and revenues, but not by tenure of service. The strong opinions which these enlightened states men express as to the right of a people to assert its independence, and choose its own form of govetnment, could not be safely repeated in the Ionian Isles, or in many parts of our Indian Empire. Yet, they are enforced with all the power of a most brilliant eloquence, by the very men who hold the helm of this great empire. We should be glad to suppose that they utter these sentiments only in their individual capacity; but the suspicion is forced upon us, however unwilling we may be to admit it, that even

CAN BE STATE OF BUILDING STATE

REV DH CARDING TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PROBLEM TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PARMERS TO THE PARM mately to make the Pope a pensioner of the Imperial

Crown. How England can cheer him on in the execution of such a project is not explicable by any sound political theory that we know of. A blind hatred of the Papacy can alone induce her thus to strengthen the arm of one who may become her enemy, and to ostrange from her those who should be her defend-When there was question of persecuting Christ,

Pilate and Herod made friends. There is another question, venerable and dear bre-thren, which, in a spirit of frank and fair dealing, we should ask ourselves before we assume the responsibility of interference. Does there exist for the subjects of the Papal States such a grave cause, of discontent as would justify rebellion? If so, the reproach lies at our doors.

First-We cannot suppose that the want of conrejoice to see all the nations of the earth enjoying a like measure of freedom. But we know that all are not prepared to receive it. We know that the vast majority of the human race do not and cannot enjoy it... We know that where it flourishes it is not the work or the design of man. We glory in our constitution. Who has been its author? Who has designed it? Even now that it is built up, how few comprehend its plan and structure? A neighboring State tried to copy the work. Though enlightened and civilised in the highest degree, yet, after eighteen years of a trial, which seemed not successful, it re-lapsed into a despotism suited only to a nation's infancy or to a nation's dotage. If a despotic form of government is a just cause of rebellion, let our statesmen preach the doctrins to France, to Austria, or to Russia. They will find a wider field for sympathy, but not perhaps so patient a listener as the Pope.

Second-The Holy See is repronched in this coun try with not allowing religious liberty to its sub-

If we were to write fully on this subject, dear brethren, we should have to do so at great length; for much explanation would be required to guard against error. Let it suffice to say, that, whether restrictions or religious freedom are right or wrong, they cannot justify rebellion in a country where all are of one creed. They may be distasteful to strangers, but cannot be a grievance for subjects who are content with the national faith. Let it he also observed, that in Rome there is no persecution for conscience sake, such as you have now in Protestant countries of the north of Europe. But it is ludicrous to hear reproaches of this kind made by a people, who, until thirty years ago, kept the Catholic millions of this land in bondage, and who hesitate at this moment to blot from their statute book the remaining vestige of our religious disabilities. We have heard the Roman Government abused in

every possible form and degree of vituperation, bepersedes, or passes by, those who fulfil that character. In making the appointment, the grand point arneglected, and those who seem most likely to adance with this, Popish recusants were frequently deprived, up to a recent period, of the guardianship of their children. This rule is acted on now, if the docparent's guardianship, because that parent avowed atheistical opinions, and wrote a book deriding Christianity; and, acting in like manner, in unother case, the great Chancellor said, "that, looking to a moral and religious education as the foundation of all that is valuable here, or to be hoped for hereafter he could not put pecuniary considerations into the balance with the imperious duty imposed upon him to take care that these children should have a moral and religious education." (Shelley, v. Westbrooke, and Wellesly v. Beaufort.) The Roman tribunals, believing that the name of Jesus is the only one under heaven whereby man can be saved, believing that a denial of the Saviour and of the Christian faith, is a most vicious doctrine, incompatible with the moral and religious education of a child, considers that it is for the child's benefit to be educated in Christianity, and in a belief in Him in whom "who so believes not shall be condemned." The principle of the English and Roman law appears to be the same. The practice is slightly different. Yet within the last few months we heard two Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland refuse to give up a child to the guardianship of its mother-because she changed her religion and told a lie. It must be observed, however, that Roman jurisprudence will not allow any interference with a childunless brought by baptism within the Church's jurisdiction, and that the law strictly forbids baptism to the children of Jews contrary to the parents' will .-Julius 3d imposed the penalty of suspension, with a fine of a thousand ducats, on any priest who baptised the child of a Jew without the consent of the parent. Benedict XIV renewed the same prohibition, with severe penalties against all who might be guilty of a like offence, adding that whatever savours of injustice is unworthy of Christians. Let this Pontiff, who discusses the whole question with his accustomed depth and learning, holds that, should baptism be conferred, even thus contrary to law, reverence for the Christian character impressed upon it, and for the Saviour's blood in which it is regenerated, demands that it should be instructed in the Christian faith, and not exposed to the danger of apostacy. This opinion, writes the great Pontiff, appears harsh to some theologians; but, supposing the Christian religion to be true, and faith to be necessary for salvation, neither he nor we can refuse our consent to it. Third-It is objected that the administration of

the law and of the different departments of the State is bad. A plain answer was given to this by Pius 9th on his accession to the Pontificate. He saw the abuses and shortcomings of the administration of the country, and never did a Sovereign set about the work of reform with a more vigorous hand .-But the very men who now revolt against him did not allow the work to be done. They knew that last session, did declare in the face of the House of wise and liberal reform would be the best defence of Commons, that he not only would not support that

in Secretary, and ordered himself from his he difficulties which have delayed mea-Bir of reform in this country do not certainly fur nistral legitimate a pretext as those with which Pieform in this country do not certainly furas 13. had to contend on the part of the revolution-itts of Italy.

Fourth—It is/said that the Roman people are erists of Italy. these statesmen the chief blame of the mischief, which has been done. They are the abettors of revolt, whether in their individual or ministerial capations, whether in their individual or ministerial capations is some or whom rests their individual or ministerial capations of the arth, and of all the necessaries of life their condition is far preferable to that of the pears of the condition is far preferable to the pears of the condition is far preferable to the pears of the condition is far preferable to the pears of the condition is far preferable to the pears of the condition is far preferable to the pears of the condition is far preferable to the pears of the condition is far preferable to the pears of the pears of the condition is far preferable to the pears of the pears of the condition is far preferable to the pears of the pears Appenines and the Mediterranean, and perhaps ulti-prast with the general aspect and cultivation of our own land.

There is, my dear Brethren, one great fault, or abuse, in the Papal administration. The hand of the Holy Father is seldom raised to strike. His rule is not merely paternal, it is maternal. The wicked are treated with too much lenity, and hence the troubles that are now.

These attacks on the temporal authority of the Pone do not proceed, dear brethren, from a love of liberty. or from anxiety for a people's weal; they are but a shifting scene of the old war of heresy and infidelity. The Jews first accused our Lord before their priests of blasphemy, of teaching false doctrine, of subverting the Law and the Prophets; but as they could not succeed in this way, for they lacked the power of life and death, they accused Him before the civil governor of crimes against the State; they said be was raising sedition and forbidding to pay tribute to Casar. Something similar is happening now. A world indifferent to religious truth or falsebood pays atilitional or representative government will be held sufficient to justify revolt. We believe that this form of government is the best. We hold fast to it as our greatest earthly blessing: We wish that the great principle of liberty, which it embodies, may by wise reforms, be further developed. We would by wise reforms, be further developed. We would by wise reforms, be further developed. We would be seen at the activities of the activities and the forbidding, to pay, tribute to Consar. Something similar is happening now. A world indifferent to religious truth or falsehood pays world indifferent to religious Priests of heresy, are obliged to confess, thanks to the advancing freedom of the human race, that they have not the power to put any one to death; so they turn to accuse Christ's Vicar of crimes of which the world takes cognisance; they say that he excites sedition, that his Government is the cause of that revolutionary spirit which pervades the Continent, and that it is he who forbids the people to pay to Cæsar the tribute of an undivided allegiance.

He hold his peace and he prays- "Father, forgive and the state of the

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MEETINGS IN THELAND TO STMPATHISE WITH THE POPE. -The Meath People of last Saturday has the following article, which we read with great pleasure :- " We especially regret our inability to give a full report of the proceedings of the Killarney demonstration which came off so gloriously on nesday last. It was a demonstration remarkable and significant on more accounts than one: Reading over the speechess delivered at the meetings hitherto held, for the noble purpose of upholding the Sovereign Pontiff, every man of common sense and the smallest amount of pontifical knowledge, felt perplexed and astonished at the total absence from them of that carnest, practical, energetic character, which the occasion so imperatively demanded. It seemed as though it would be wrong on those occasions, to breathe a word of politics, just as if it were not plain to everybody that it is the bad politics of bad men at home and abroad, that has made this uprising of Catholic Ireland, a duty and a necessity. It seemed as though the scheme of the proceedings demanded that people should forget that Ireland has a share in the advantages of a representative system, or else it seemed as if the actual present Government has not had any share, and is not actually engaged with both hands in heaping upon the head of the Vicar of Christ the wrongs and cruel appointing gnardians for infinits, does not hold itself bound conclusively to confer the office on those who are the guardians at common law but an accumulated insults, under which His Holiness agonises at the present hour. No doubt it was a common law but and the present hour. No doubt it was a common law but and the present hour. strations, where the speakers on Italian affairs concealed even the names of Lord Palmermston and Russell-for certain it was this that kept away from captivity.

benefit of the infant. It presumes that appointing the Killarney meeting some of the leading Whig Buonaparte, become Emperor, enjoyed a second time the fatal glory of laying sacrilegious hands on be proved to have been caused or to be imminent to could not support at one and the same time, both the the Pope, and the use of its members in Parliament vance his true interest will be appointed instead" to his greatest and most undoubted persecutors, Chambers on Infancy, B 1, C 3, S 4). In accord- these, the respectabilities of the Church would have repaired to the meeting at Killarney, with as right good-will as any of their class ever went to enjoy the scenery of Killarney's fair lakes and lone mountains. But feeling that the hour for making a choice had come-a choice hetween the Pope and Palmerston, between the Vicar of Christ and Barrabbas, they have made their choce, crying out—" Give us Barraobas." On the other hand the Catholics of Kerry have chosen and their choice is that of Ireland -as wherefore should it not? It is in the fallowing plain practical light that the case is put by the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, who, we are glad to see, has, like The O'Donoghue, abandoned the Whigs for the sake of the Pope. Speaking of the approaching Congress, his lordship says:—"We have reason to fear that it will deal with the Pope in a hostile spirit: can we bring any influence to bear on its deliberations? Yes. Lord Palmerston will influence the Congress-a Parliamentary majority will influence Lord Palmerston—the members for the county of Kerry and its borough, influence the majority, and you can influence them (loud cries of we will)."-Nothing could be clearer or more cogent than this reasoning of his lordship. But to what follows immediately we most humbly but most earnestly beg to call the attention of the friends of the Pope in Drogheda, in Louth, in Westmeath, and in every county whose representatives have ranged themselves under the banner of Lord Palmerston and Russell; that is, under the bonner of the Pope's deadliest and most implacable enemies. His Lordship lifted up to the full height of the argument, and entirely alive to his own responsibility as well as to that of his people of the Kerry and Tralee constituencies, goes right straight into the question, and says :- "I would never wish to see the representation of Kerry or Tralee change hands in my lifetime. But this is a cardinal question, and if Lord Palmerston's government will consent to take away one rood of the Papal territory, they (the representatives) must give up Palmeraton or we must give up them (cheers.)" Honor to the Bishop of Kerry; he certainly helped to bring Lord Palmerston back again to power, but he now sees what a dreadful game that was, and His Lordship is prompt in making a full and glorious atonement. must give up Palmerston or we must give up them. Let the magic words go forth and disenchant every Whig-ridden county in the land. In the same strain and with still more desperate determination; the O'-Donoghue proceeded to gibbet the Whigs, and to rouse Ireland from her ignominious trance. Our readers ought to bear in mind that although The O'-Donoghue was one of the twenty-one Catholic members who, to the astonishment of Europe, in an evil hour voted back the Whigs to office, while the storm hung black over Italy, Rome, and the Papacy : still he it was, and he alone, who, forgetting party ties, in the spirit of genuine Catholic chivalry, when he had heard the fierce ribaldry of Palmerston, Russell, and Gladstone, against the Holy Father during the debate on Lord Elcho's motion, at the close of the