

tant to keep the details of the Irish Establishment before Catholics abroad, as well as at home. We are glad to know that we have already done this. Our articles upon Ireland have been translated into the Continental papers. The Parish of Carrigrohilly promises to be as favorable a name as the friends of religious liberty in the Continent, as the Madriat are in England. We have already seen the account of the "little Ark" in Italian newspapers, where it must greatly edify those who see the horror which the English feel at the want of religious liberty and equality in Italy. As soon as time has been allowed, we shall no doubt receive it back from the United States, and the Southern slave-owner (we are sorry to be obliged to confess it) can match a good deal of "Uncle Tom" by narratives too true from Ireland. Perhaps this may bring assistance in money to Irish Parishes and to Irish Bishops from their brethren in distant lands; at least it will procure their sympathy and prayers. Now look at this statement of the *Times*. A great flood of misery has swept over Ireland since the Census of 1834. Protestants boast that it has materially changed the proportion of the two religions, so that an Establishment which must be admitted to have been a mockery and oppression in 1834 is now just and fair enough. We must answer this assertion as we have answered several others, by saying, "Produce your accounts." But we are met with the same refusal to do so. The English Government would gladly enough show, if it could, that the population which it forces to maintain a great Protestant Establishment, is now no longer Catholic. But as a matter of fact, ever since 1834 it has discontinued the practice of publishing in the Census the numbers of the different religions. Does any man believe that this change has been made from a tender regard for the feelings of Catholics, lest they should be pained at seeing that their religion is losing ground? What makes it more remarkable is, that while the form of the Census of Ireland has been changed so as to prevent our knowing the number of Protestants and Catholics, the Census of England has been changed the other way, for that of 1851 presented some statistics upon that subject. The fact is, that the years of suffering through which Ireland has passed have increased, not lessened, the proportion of Catholics to Protestants. The deaths by famine of course fell most heavily upon the religion of the people, but the loss by emigration has been in a far larger proportion among the more wealthy Protestants. As for proselytism, hundreds of thousands of pounds have been spent on buying up souls in Ireland; but the market is so dear that those actually purchased are too few to affect the proportion. The result is as we have stated: for instance, in 1834 the Dioceses of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin (united in the Protestant Establishment) were returned as containing 57,514 members of that religion: They were chiefly landed proprietors, their families, connections, and dependents, and therefore suffered no loss by famine. But in the year 1853 an exact enumeration was made by Mr. Sergeant Shee of all who attended the worship of the Establishment throughout the whole Diocese of Ossory, on the mornings of Good Friday and Easter Sunday. They were respectively 1,043 and 3,097. That Diocese then contained a population of 150,000 souls (in 1834 it was 222,325). In the whole Diocese of Cloyne, with a population of 250,000, the attendance on the same days was 1,797 and 4,429 respectively. Mr. Sergeant Shee selected these Dioceses not as most unfavorable to the Establishment, but because he is especially connected with them, being Member of Parliament for the County of Kilkenny. In any part of Connaught the result would have been much more striking. In that whole province there were in 1834 only 44,599 members of the Establishment out of 1,234,336 souls; and the proportion has since greatly diminished. What the Irish Establishment has most to fear is accurate statistics. Sergeant Shee has done great service by obtaining some. Nothing would be more valuable than to have returns such as his from every Diocese in Ireland. The Establishment would hardly long survive their publication. There are kinds of vermin which soon die in a strong light. And the returns might easily be obtained. It would but require to have one or perhaps two trustworthy persons to visit every Protestant Church in Ireland on the same Sunday morning, to be fixed beforehand by authority, and count the number of persons present. The Government would do this at once if they wished the truth to be known, but it wishes nothing so little. Truth would more than anything else disturb their quiet, and make impossible the *laissez aller* policy. It is worthy of consideration, whether it would not be well that the Catholic authorities should do it, either by agreement throughout the whole island, or in any particular Diocese. One such return would be valuable in proportion to its accuracy.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON M. HALE, P. P., CASTLEBAR.—It is with no common sorrow that we announce the death of the Venerable Archdeacon M. Hale, P. P. of Castlebar, who departed this life on the night of Holy Saturday. This good man and pious Priest—venerable even more in his virtue than in his age—his Order was born in the parish of Keelogue in the year 1782, and was consequently 74 years of age. The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh has received Letters Apostolic from the Holy See, appointing him Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. By order of the Archbishop of Dublin, a public act of thanksgiving was offered up on the 23rd ult. in the Church of the Conception, Marlborough-street, in acknowledgment of the Divine mercy vouchsafed to France in the safe delivery of the Empress Eugenie, and the birth of an heir to the throne of that Kingdom.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The total subscriptions towards the funds of the University in St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, collected since the month of January, amount to £1,710. A church in connection with the College is about to be erected on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this country. In accordance with Dr. Newman's wish, the building is to be in a style of architecture almost unknown at this side of the Alps—an Italian basilica. The walls are to be encrusted with Irish marble of various hues, and with mosaic paintings, above which are subjects in encaustic already being prepared from the works of the early masters in the studios of Rome. Preparations are also in progress, and at great expense, for the musical part of the administration, and a Dublin ecclesiastic of great experience is understood to be engaged in the necessary arrangements for the selection of a choir of first-class excellence.

CONVERSION.—I feel heartfelt pleasure in announcing the conversion to Catholicity of Mr. Maurice Cooper, formerly of Doon, near Stokestown. He was of an old and respectable line of Protestants. On Tuesday last (Lady Day) he was received into the Catholic Church by the Very Rev. Michael M'Dermott, P. P. of Stokestown.—*Cor of Telegraph.*

Mr. John E. Wallis has become the proprietor of the *Tablet* newspaper.

A poor fisherman named Kilpatrick, residing at Killyleagh, County Down, has lately become heir to no less a sum than £16,000 by the death of an uncle in America.

The *Waterford Mail* correspondent says the electors of Clonmel will soon have an opportunity of selecting a representative, as "Mr. John O'Connell is to be provided with a snug berth."

Mr. Somers, late candidate for Sligo, denies having accepted an annuity of £300 a year for bartering his petition against the return of Mr. Sadleir.

We have learned that orders have been issued to stop, for the present, any further issue of clothing to the Irish Militia, in consequence, probably, of arrangements connected with the termination of the war. We have heard that a similar order has been applied to the Militia in Great Britain.—*Evening Post.*

A writer in the *Cork Reporter* states that there is as much Indian corn, wheat, and potatoes stored at present by speculators in Cork, as would feed all Munster for a twelvemonth; if there was not another atom of food in the province! The stock on hand last July was, he states, 60,000 tons of breadstuffs. The imports to the 1st January this year were 240,000 quarters of Indian corn, or 50,000 tons, 104,000 qrs., or 22,000 tons; the imports since January cannot be less than 20,000 tons; whilst, "within the last few days 15,000 tons have arrived, which must be stored here, for the demand in other quarters is comparatively nothing." Still the speculators keep up the prices. In view of the fact, too, that in America the stock of wheat is enormous, and in transit to our shores; that vast shipments will now take place from the Danube; and that vessels alone are wanted to convey the immense mass of superabundant Indian corn from the ports of Morocco.

The *Sligo Journal* reports that the greatest activity is displayed in this part of the country in potato planting.

IRISH EJECTMENTS.—The ejectments brought by Mr. Allan Pollock, the purchaser of a property in the county of Galway, against his tenantry on the Cregg estate, have been a second time defeated, owing to legal informalities. The number of individuals whom these ejectments would throw upon the world is 2700; so that the case has excited the most lively interest in the West of Ireland; and the success obtained for the tenantry at the present assizes was greeted with enthusiastic acclamations, not only by the poor people themselves, but by the population of Galway in general. Mr. Pollock is a Scotch gentleman, who purchased that and other Irish properties in the Incumbered Estates Court; and his object is stated to be to change the position of his tenantry from that of land-occupiers to that of day laborers, he himself opening a large market for labor.

DECREASE IN THE IRISH POPULATION.—According to the fourth part of the analysis of the last census report, the number of persons of all ages on the 6th of June, 1841, was 8,175,124; and on the 30th of March, 1851, 6,552,386, distributed as follows:—

1841 Males	4,019,576	Females	4,155,548
1851	3,190,630		3,361,756

Decrease 829,946 793,792

In March, 1851, the number of men and women in Ireland was reduced to 6,552,000 from 8,175,124; their number in June, 1841. In other words, the Irish population had absolutely decreased in ten years by more than 1,500,000. This, of course, was the effect of the famine and its concomitant pest. No extent of emigration, such as was possible for Ireland, could explain it. Emigration at the very utmost could only have kept the numbers of the population at or near the same level; it is entirely contrary to experience to suppose that it could both have neutralized the average annual excess of births and then reduced that level so signally. Emigration has undoubtedly contributed its own effect; but after making all possible allowance for this, a very large proportion remains to be accounted for; and nothing else will account for it but the death and the plague. And what an idea of their intensity is impressed on us by the multitude of their victims! More than a million human beings, stricken down in less than three years, by hunger and disease;—a population nearly equal to half of all Scotland;—more than half that of London proper;—fully equal to that of four first-rate English cities;—larger than that of one of the Canadas, and exceeding that of some half-dozen other not unimportant English colonies! Men talk of war as if it were the great destroyer of life. But what have two years of this war, with all the means and appliances of the destructive art, and—more deadly still—with all the combined horrors of disease without remedies, and climate without protection, of tents and clothing that exposed men already prostrate under typhus or dysentery to the piercing blasts and the gutting sleet of the Crimea,—what have they done, in comparison with that pest which slew its countless victims in the stillness of a two years' unbroken peace? Even if the loss on the side of our enemy be allowed to include the mortality among the inhabitants of the Crimea, or that motley band which may have accompanied the Russian armies without sharing their dangers in the field,—the total amount of those who have perished on their side and that of the allies will not equal the victims of the Irish famine.—*Times.*

A remarkable feature in connection with the ages of the population in Ireland, is the number of persons who have been returned as 100 years old and upwards. In the whole of Great Britain, which contained 20,959,477 inhabitants in 1851, there were only 319 people returned as 100 years of age and upwards, whilst in Ireland as many as 711, in a population of 6,552,386, were stated to be at and above that age. Of these, 219 were males, and 492 females. It is worthy of observation that in the year 1841 the number of people returned to the Irish Census Commissioners at advanced ages was also large in proportion to the total population, when compared with the English census for that year.

A grocer in Belfast was fined £100, which the magistrates mitigated to £25, for having sold a mixture of coffee and chicory as pure coffee. A tobacco and snuff dealer, on the same occasion, was fined £200 for having sold adulterated snuff, which he stated he received in that state from a manufacturer in Liverpool. The penalty was mitigated to £50.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that two countrymen from Monascree, a few miles from this town, received very dangerous injuries in Dundalk on Wednesday last, the fair day. They were coming up Barrack Street, when a horse ridden by Mr. Brabazon, one of the Louth Militia officers, and over which the rider had lost all control, struck against them and flung them violently to the ground. Both have been very dangerously injured. One of them named Muckcan had the skin torn from his forehead, and was brought to Dr. Scott's where after much labour, the streams of blood gushing out were stopped. Mr. Brabazon deeply regrets the occurrence, and we understand, has made several inquiries after the men's health.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

The *Connaught Watchman* calls the attention of the Law Officers of the Crown to the fact, that Dr. MacHale, having recently visited the Ballinrobe Workhouse, and inspected the establishment, wrote in the visiting-book, "I John Archbishop of Tuam."

THE SADLEIR FRAUDS.—Up to the present nothing reliable has been permitted to transpire with respect to the private examination of Mr. James Sadleir before the Master in Chancery. Gossiping rumours there are in abundance, one of which is to the effect that the fair fame of certain parties in England having had dealings with John Sadleir has been considerably tarnished by the disclosures of Mr. James Sadleir. Of course, this may be taken for just what it is worth. There is some natural discontent that the examination of so important a witness as the manager of the bank should have been taken with closed doors, but the more general opinion is that at this stage of the inquiry the Master exercised a sound discretion in withholding the information thus elicited, at least for the present. It is not in the nature of things that the secret can be long kept wholly inviolable. A Dublin letter in the *Belfast Mercury* says that forgeries, in the shape of promissory notes, to the amount of £25,000, have been committed by John Sadleir on Mr. William Dargan. This, too, although not improbable, may be but one of the flying "shaves" of the hour. Another provincial journal, well versed in the affairs of the Tipperary Bank and its numerous branches, calls attention to a system of speculation in the deposit receipts of the bank.

A letter from Caher, addressed to the *Evening Post*, thus refers to one of the numerous canards connected with the recent tragedy at Hampstead Heath:

"Having seen it stated in the *Limerick Chronicle* that an agent of Sir T. Wilson had left London in order to take possession of the Castle here, I beg to inform you that no such person has as yet appeared in this locality, although we suppose his arrival among us may be daily expected, if it be really true, as asserted, that Sir T. Wilson has a charter entitling him to the property of the late Mr. John Sadleir, who is understood to have purchased the Castle some time since in the Incumbered Estates Court. As there is much curiosity here on the subject, could you inform us how the matter actually stands, and oblige your's truly?"

To this the *Post* replies as follows:—

"We have made inquiries, which satisfy us that even if Sir T. Wilson has a charter, such as described, it would entitle him to nothing beyond the goods and chattels of the deceased within the manor of Hampstead—that is, to the clothes, money, and trinkets found upon his person; and that even these would be subject to the claims of all just creditors, whose rights could only be superseded by the Crown itself. We apprehend, therefore, that the rights of Sir T. Wilson, were he to urge them to the utmost in such a case, would be about the same value as long carping, or goat's wool." We are convinced, however, that the hon. Baronet has had nothing to do with the *Janfaronades* that have been circulated in his name, but that they are the inventions of some persons who may wish to increase the unpopularity he has, perhaps undeservedly, incurred in connexion with his attempts to obtain an act of Parliament for enclosing parts of Hampstead Heath. We may add, for the information of our correspondent, that, although the rights of the Crown, in cases of *felon de se* supersede those of the subject to all property of the deceased, we believe it is the invariable practice of the Crown to administer such property according to the rules of equity, or to grant administration for the benefit of the just creditors. And this, we have no doubt, will be the course pursued in the present instance."

A MODEST EPITHE.—We find the following curious letter in the *Cork Examiner*. It has been sent to Mr. Maguire, M.P., the Editor of that paper, by some wiseacre in Glasgow. It was dated March 15, and it was directed to

Mr. Maguire
parliament house
London.

Glasgow March 18
Sir I have to inform you that the pope of Rome has no place of appointment in the word of God whatever neither did Christ leave any visible head upon earth neither ever be peace on this earth until popery is completely and for ever sweep of the earth for it is nothing but a blasphemous fable and a dangerous deceit which the lord will destroy with the breath of his mouth and the brightness of his coming; and for cause god hath sent them a strange delusion they should believe a lie that all might be damned who believe not the truth but had pleasure in unrighteousness and Mr Drummond was quite right in what he said about popery as there is nothing but ignorance and misery and Regs attends popery wherever it is and wherever the man of sin is allowed to plant his foot and as to the prison houses the nunnery they are nothing but blackest of Brothels of cruelty and

crime and a cage of all kind of unclean birds—and people wonder how any ignorant papist like you dare to set up your abominable impudence in a protestant parliament house you ought not to be allowed to enter the door of it and the sooner you and all your sort are put out of it the better for without the study of the word of God it is not a place for ignorant papists. Amen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPORTANT CONVERSION.—The only daughter of the Bishop of Oxford has become a Catholic.

FRENCH COLLEGE IN ENGLAND.—Prior Park, near Bath, in which a Catholic College has been established by the Right Rev. Dr. Baines several years since, for the Western District of England, is now for sale. It has recently been visited by an agent specially employed by the Emperor of the French, His Majesty, it is stated, having determined to establish a College in England for the education of French subjects in the English language.—*Cork Examiner.*

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN SALTCOATS, Ayrshire.—We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to an announcement in our advertising columns this week—an announcement which will convey joy and satisfaction to the heart of every Catholic in this kingdom. It is no less than the solemn dedication of the beautiful new church of Saltcoats, dedicated to "Our Lady Star of the Sea," which is to take place on Sunday, 13th April. The Pontifical High Mass is to be sung by the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch; and the opening sermon preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Gillis. A few years ago, for hundreds of miles round, in this district, the name of a priest was unknown. If a priest from Glasgow or Paisley did pay an occasional visit it was rightly looked upon as an invaluable happiness. Among some Catholics began to gather about Dalry. A hall was taken, then a magnificent church was erected; when the mission was divided by the Bishops, then Saltcoats and Stevenston gloried in procuring a room over a stable for the celebration of the divine mysteries. Now a new church is erected, schools are in operation, a choir is established, and the Church assumes her former position here. Thus the work of God progresses, and soon may we expect to see Scotland delivered from the *infidelibus in partibus* to a condition similar to England, requiring the restoration of the Hierarchy; and then we shall have to visit—

An order has been received at Woolwich Arsenal, requiring thirty-seven million rounds of ball-cartridge, to be despatched to Canada.

POPISH GUARDIAN RESTRICTION REPEAL BILL.—A third bill of Lord Brougham has been printed by order of the House of Lords, to repeal a part of another act whereby fathers are restrained from appointing Popish recusants to be guardians of their infant children. The act referred to is the 12 Charles II, c. 24, section 8. It is proposed to enact that no guardian is to be deemed invalidly appointed by reason of being a Popish recusant.

THE OBSERVANCE OF HOLIDAYS.—Lord Brougham has laid on the table of the House of Lords another measure (just issued) to repeal certain acts and parts of acts appointing the observance of certain holidays and fast days. Among the acts to be repealed is one passed in the third year of King James, entitled "An Act for a Publick Thanksgiving to Almighty God everie yeare on the fifth day of November." There are other acts to be repealed.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.—A few months ago we had occasion to state that Church-rates were virtually abolished in the large towns of Northumberland and Durham by those vestries that were open to the parishioners; for some of the vestries are ruled by ancient select vestries, self-elected. The Dissenters are now carrying their operations into the rural districts, and where the question is raised the farmers mostly back them. At Wallsend and at other places this Easter, after stormy meetings, church-rates have been negatived.—*Times.*

OUR POST OFFICE AND THE SABBATARIANS.—Of late a considerable amount of agitation on the vexed question of "Sabbath observance" has been going on. We are informed that on Sabbath last, and in terms of instructions received from head-quarters, each letter-carrier in our Post Office was enjoined to keep an exact note of the number of parties who called for letters or newspapers at the General Post Office, with a view to ascertain whether or not the number so calling was sufficient to warrant the keeping open of the office any time during Sabbath for such a purpose.—*Northern Times.*

CRIME IN ENGLAND.—It makes one shudder to look over the records of murder for the last twelvemonth. Not only is the extent of it increasingly serious, but the character of it is something awful! Men murdering their wives; women murdering their children (like Mrs. Brough, who murdered six); servants murdering their mistresses (as at Rochester); one fellow-servant murdering another (as in Hatto's case); one child murdering another (as at Hungerford); sons murdering their fathers (as at Bath); young men shooting their sweethearts (as near Dudley); and double murders and suicides; like that at Sandbach. This increase of crime seems to be limited to no peculiar rank or class. Professional men, as well as servants and labourers, are among the culprits. It is confined to no district. The shocking murders that are recorded day after day are from every quarter of the kingdom. Neither are these crimes in all cases done secretly. Bartholemey Branelli, the Warren-street murderer, the man who shot the solicitor in Bedford-row, all committed their crimes in the light of day, and when they were arrested made no concealment of the facts. What is the meaning of all this—whence do these crimes proceed—can we trace them to any sufficient cause to which it is possible to put a stop.—*Star.*

At 1 o'clock on Monday, 31st ultimo, the Plenipotentiaries of the European Powers assembled in Paris signed the Treaty of Peace. War was proclaimed on the 27th of March, 1854 and has terminated just two years and two days from the period of its commencement. The treaty is now to take effect from the date of its signature, and not, as usual, from the date of its ratification; so that we have actually passed into a condition of peace, without being in the least aware of the gradations through which it was to be obtained. Even while we write the guns of the Tower are announcing the return of that condition which is once lost sight of, the war of all that honor; reduces it to an ignominious conflict between the enemies of mankind; and renders it utterly unworthy of a Christian State.