## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE APRIL: 19. 1867

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said Patrick McGinness with a leer. Bedad, Thin, it's no choice with us about the industry, for no West Indian nagurs works harder, but the strift is another thing entirely, hy token of hav- and refer so frequently to the evils of secret and reing no time to practise it. But we're willing to work-men and women of us-and hopes your Tordship 'ill give us a chaace of getting along, by taking the reins out of Tim Fahey's hands, who drives and drives us, until he's well nigh bunted the sowl out of our bodies. Au', your Lordship, if by sickness or misfortune we fall behind hand with our rints, he cants and rackrints us, without grave or favor for past services, not caring a tuppence whether we're driv to the ditch side or the road ; and we hopes, all of us, that your Lordship, bein' our true master, with the good ould royal drop in your veins, will see us righted.'

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Good people, I know nothing on earth about your affairs. Fahey is an honest fellow, and you must make your complaints to him,' said Lord Hugh, brushing the cinders from his segar; ' for

really I cannot be bothered with them." "Ask him about Cathaguira and the graves,"

whispered one of the men, nudging McGinness. . . . If your Lordship thinks Tim Fahey's all that It's no use to argy the case any longer ; but a much misery ? For my part, I feel the greatest com--day'll come-to late for us, maybe-that'll show him up in his true colors; an' how he drains and drives us for ten pound that he may pocket fire of it. But is it true, your Lordship, that you're' going to put spinnin' jennies beyant there at not to be directed so much against the knaves and Cathaguira over the graves of our children and miscreants who seduced them-against the men who kindred ?' asked McGinness.

'No-I shouldn't like to do that,' repl ed his Lordship, with a cold, cruel smile.

A shout of joy arose from the crowd, and cries of 'He's a true Maguirc after all! It was one of Tim Fahey's lies! Long life to his Lordship, and a *quite* grave at last.<sup>9</sup> 'But,' he added, 'I am going to put up a

factory over there, and all who do not wish the the graves of their kindred built over, must remove them when notice is given, or I shall be obliged to have it done. Now go away, all of you, and hereafter go with your complaints to preserving the public pasce seem to have been ani-Mr. Falley.'

Then arose a sound - at first it was like a sough of the tempest-shrill and mournful from their grieved and outraged hearts, gathering in strength and tone, untill a wild ullalu filled the always felt and appreciated by the warm-hearted air, and echoed with a sad, reverberating wail, far down in the ravine, where it was lost in the dash of the cold torrent-just as their petitions for redress had been wasted on the selfish, hard nature to which they were addressed. Their hopes-the hopes of long patient years and waiting-had been in a moment dashed out; they knew that they were still to be down trodilen and scourged by an iron taskmaster; and for an instant their courage gave way. Lord Hugh stood scowling a moment or two after them, as they retreated from his presence, wi hout a thought of pity, or a single desire to lift one jot or title of their burden from the shoulders of his displayed. Receive with charity and paternal love brothers who a should be drag give there those straying members who abandon their wicked brethren, who, 'a weary with dragging their crosses,' had come supplicatingly and full of loyal emotions, to him, their only earthly hope for redress; then he turned away, and strode into the keep in mind the words of God in the prophecy of house, where he encountered Sir Eadhna Ahern. who, having witnessed the scene from a window. was coming as fast as his trembling limbs allowed him, to meet him.

'Lord Hugh Maguire, I am an old man, and your kinsman,' he spoke out, ' and I can no longer hold my peace. Call back or send for Bat if you give warning to the wicked, and he be

tion, violence, or bloodshed, in order to obtain re-

dress. Why, then, you will say, when you know all this, do you so often quote the censures of the Oburch, volutionary societies? My reason for having done so is, that I was convinced that for the last five years attempts were continually made, though without much success, to seduce ususpecting 'tradesmen, and to lead astray unwary and inexperienced young men into illegal combinations, by promises of liberty and independence. Whilst wolves were seeking to devour the flock I could not be silent. It afflicted me to think that even one of the poor committed to men, wimce, and children in the Diocese of Kerry. my care should be drawn away from the paths of Dr. Moriarty's address is an able one, and will be duty; bence I found myself obliged to speak inces- largely used by the supporters of the Establishment santly, in season and out of setson, against the ovils is which designing knaves were endeavoring to involve yood and religious but incautious young men. Would to God that they had listened to my advice ! Had they done so, our fields would not have been stained with their blood, our gaols would not be filled with somany prisoners, and our, hills and valleys would not be the scene of the sufferings which bail, rain, snow, cold, and hunger have inflicted on those who did not listen to the advice which had been given them for their own interest, and in a spirit of paternal charity. As it as easy to foresee

the evils which were impending, why should I not have endeavored to prevent them? Now that they are known to all, let me ask, is there any heart so hard that would not be touched by the sight of so passion for the poor deluded people, and I think. them worthy of the greatest commiseration. They were made dupes of by others, and they were led astray by the vilest arts and imposiures. They can not, indeed be justified ; but public indignation ought have introduced among us the system of plotting and of action represented by Mazzini and Garibaldi, a

system admired and eulogised by public writers when applied to other countries, but which, in reality, is vorthy of the reprodution of all mankind. Probably the praises given in our public; Press to these heroes of revolutionism, and the ovations granted to them by the public, have hed considerable influence in bringing about the misdeeds which we now deplore. The unfortunate poor men who have been led astray by their enemies have suffered severely for their folly, but they must admit that their sufferings. would have been much greater were it not that our rulers have acted with great lenity and moderation. and that the nolice and others actively employed in mated with a most praiseworthy spirit of humanity in all their proceedings. May God inspire all in authority to continue to act in this way. May all their undertakings be guided by a spirit, not of hatred or vengeance, but of Christian charity. Kindness is people of Ireland, and preduces a great impression even on those who would be but little moved by the terrors of the law. Having said so much on present evils, dearly beloved brethren, I again exhort you to avoid all secret and dangerous societies, so severely condemned by the Church, and to cut off all communication with those designing and reckless men who are trafficking on the ruin of others, and who, whilst driving their dapes to destruction, keep far away from danger; and I implore through the bowels of the mercy of Jesus Christ I implore of those few who have gone astray to retrace their steps, to make reparation for the past, and to re-

concile themselves with God and the Church. And you, beloved, members of the clergy, continue the same watchful vigilance which you have hitherto ways, but cease not to raise your voice against those who persevere in their perverse designs, or who would lead their dupes to crime and destruction; and ever Ezekiel: 'Son of man, I have made thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; and thou shalt tell it. to them for me. If, when I say to the wicked. Thou shalt surely die, thou declare it not to him, nor speak to him, that he may be converted from his wicked way, and live, the same wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but I will require his blood at thy hand.

the proposed project of endowment many years since, nor has anything occurred in Ireland since that decision which is at all likely to influence its reverael. So far, Dr Moriarty stands alone in the Irish Episcopacy in advocating the permanent endowment of the Anglican Oburch in Ireland, , nd in the expres-sion of readiness to accept a portion of the present revenues of the Establishment as an endowment for the Cattolic Church. He asks his clergy to petition Parliament to so re-cast the Church revenues, whilst the rest of the Episcopacy sent, last year, petitions to the House of Commons, signed by nearly a quarter of a million of persons, or many more than there are largely used by the supporters of the Establishment as an evidence, whatever its true worth may be; of disunion amorget the Spiscopacy, and thus turn the flank of our strength, at a moment when everything heralds the advent of the total overthraw of the Established Church in Ireland.

The Catholic Prelate, Dr. Manning, in a pastoral letter to bis London diocese, informs his hearers that for six years the numerous flock in the !rish dioceses of Cashel, Ferns and Emley, have pledged themselves not to set foot in -a public - house on Sunday.

The Irish Rebellion of 1798 broke out on the 23rd ot May, and though the rising in Dublin, in which many thousands are ready to share, proved aboritive, Naas, Clane, Prosperous, Ballymore, Rustace, Kil-cullen, Carlow, Hacketstown, and Monastereven were all attacked by the rebels within the first three days. In those three days great numbers of rabels were killed. Thus in the attack on Naas, on May 24, one hundred and fifty rebels were killed. In the attack on Carlow, May 25, four hundred rebels were killed, and two hundred hanged, or shot immediately after-warda. In the attack of Monastereyen sixty-eight rebels were killed. In the 'attack on Hacketstown' two hunned rebels were killed ; and in the action at Tara, on May, 26, three hundred and fifty rebels were killed. The Wesford rising took place on May 27, and in four days the rebels lost the battle of Kilthomas, won the battles of Oulart, Euniscorthy, and Three Rocks, and took the towns of Enniscorthy and Wexford

When we recal the bloody horrors of those evil days, the burnings, torturing, and murderings committed on both sides, and the desperate battles fought with varying success, we can scarcely hold that the Fenian rising has as yet entitled itself to be called a rebellion. All accounts up to the present time agree in bearing witness to the absence of any of the darker atrocities which usually accompany popular uprisings All agree that, so far, there has been a remarkable abstinence on both sides from person and property. So many confident assurances have been already felsified that we have no inclination to forecast the future. We have been assured repeatedly that Fenianism was a mere delusion, that it had no root in Ireland, that it had been a bubble which had burst, that it had been a false alarm, that it had been a swindler's scheme to extort money on false pretences, that it had been a cunning trick of this or that political party, in order to get credit for energy and prodence, that it has been a newspaper invention to procure purchasers by supplying a tensation, but that at any rate whatever it had been, it was now past over, dead and buried, and would never again be heard of. With the fate of these self sufficient prophets staring him in the face, he would be reck less, indeed, who would hazard another prediction of the speedy abatement of the Fenian nuisance. There are those who profess to know that we have only

seen a preparatory and incomplete reheatsal of the play itself; that the serious work has yet to come and that the Feaian leaders have meant no more than a demonstration. According to this view it was judged necessary to prove to the Feninus themselves, and to their sympathisers in Ireland. America, and Great Britain, that in spite of all that had been written in the press, the Fenian organisation was a reality, that it obeyed orders, and that a simultaneous and combined movement over a 'wide field might at any moment be produced by the word of command. A slow, creeping, lingering, sluggish rebellion, always threatening a crisis, interfering with every profitable pursuit, and destroying every pleasurable opportunity, is not to be cured by shot or steel. And the only treatment is to build up the patient's strength and to invigorate his system, so as to enable him to expel the disease and to resist infection and contagion not converted from his wickedness, and from his evil for the fature. It is a slow and tedious process, and those people-unsay what you have said to them way, he indeed shall die in his iniquity, but thou therefore there is the more reason why no time should or the seed your words have sown will bear a hast delivered thy soul'-(Ezek. iii) I shall add be lost in having recourse to it. It is an infelicity of harvest of whirlwind and fire !' tention of men to the exclusion of matters offer more real moment; but if the present Government remain in office they will have an opportunity such as no other is likely to have, for when they propose reme-dial measures for Ireland they have a power to silence objections and remove difficulties which does not belong to the Liberals. - London Tablet Fenianism has not struck root in the Irish soil, and is merely a noxious American exotic which a fortnight's hard weather was enough to wither up. Had the Government given way to panic, and, in obedience to the dictation of the ruthless Orange faction, proclaimed martial law in Ireland, it is not improbable that Fenianism would become popular and dangerous, but the admirable manner in which the Executive has behaved has given to the conspiracy the coup de grace. The special commissions at which the prisoners will be tried according to the regular forms of law, as if the offence charged against them instead of being the highest, were the lowest known to the tribunals of the country, will probably stamp out the pestilence, though, like the cattle plague, we must be prepared for sudden isolated outbreaks of the malady for a year or two. But we do not believe, and we never did believe or a low ourselves to be persuaded that Fenianism was anything more than a passing peril to the public peace, or that it involved any real danger to the institutions of the empire. The Yankee organisers of the conspiracy in their goa head style took no notice of the huge impediments to success that beset the Fenian path in Ireland. The Fenians proclaim themselves Republicane-they proclaim their purpose to discard legal and constitutional means, and to have recourse to physical force and violence for the accomplishment of their design; they proclaim their resolution to oust the present owners af the soil of Ireland, and to distribute the land of the country among themselves ; and they have made no concealment of their hostility to the well earned nfluence of the Oatholic clergy over the minds of the Irish people. These principles are not popular in Ireland. There are, of course, exceptions ; butspeaking of the Irish generally, we do not fear contradic-tion when we assert that they are monarchial; that they have no sympathy with Socialism; that they respect the rights of property ; that they revere their clergy, and cling to them as their surest, trustiest, and most devoted friends; and that, if they should ever be driven to prefer violence and physical force to constitutional and legal means for procuring a redress of grievances, it will be by the culpable mis. conduct of the Imperial Parliament and Executive.-Weekly Register. The leaders, in fact, however sincere and earnest they may be at the present moment in their desire to get up a 'fight' will find it very difficult, if not im-possible, to induce the people to fight for them In a former letter I said such was the state of the case : and what has recently, happened in Kerry tends to confirm my view. A certain number of the members very little or no fighting, if volunteers from the populace, do not swarm into their; ranks. Some time ago they might have gone so, while the wealth

revelations that have been made of their weakness, their incompetency, or their dishonesty, tae spirit of the people has been much depressed; and they are cautious about committing themselve into the hands of men on whose integrity and honor there are such dark stains. The revolutionary material that at one time was comparatively dry and ready for the match, is now heavily soaked with wet, poured on it by the very hands that had piled it up; and, if they try they will find it hard work to light it even for B brief space at any corner .- Dublin Cor. of Irish American.

DUBLIN, April 9.- The trials of the Fenian prisoners on the charge of high treason commenced here yesterday, but were to day postponed until the 22nd inst.; The prisoner Massey has turned. Queen's evi dence.

The Irish Police, who have put down the recent attempt at insurrection, are to have rewards to the amount of \$10,000, new barracks, and breach loading rifles, for their fidelity.

Referring to the arrests in Kilmallock, the Oork Herald writes :- ' In a recent publication we alluded to the arrest in Kilmsllock of a perton named/Patrick Walsh, as one of a party who attacked the police barrack in that town .... It appears that the name given by the prisoner way fictitious, and that his real name was O'Brien. Up to last week he was an accountant in the establishment of a wholesale merc ant in this city, at a salary of fully £200 a year, and he left his employment to 'join the Fenian insurgents. 1. C. 1. C.

The Ennis correspondent of the Limerick Chronicle under dats 20th of March, says :- In consequer Ca of the great fall of snow on Monday, the country mails were late, and on Tuesday morning the usual mail cars were unable to proceed on their way to the various country towns. The mail bags had to be carried oy men on horseback. The approver who has made information against the persons of this town, is at present in the police barrack, and a rumour all day prevailed rolative to his having been poisoned, but, on inquiry, it turned out that he had only been slightly indisposed.

. The Galway Vindicator says that on the 19th ult., Constable Henn say, of Glennamaddy, 'arrested a Fenian who gave the name of James McFheeby, One of the aliases of the notorious Head Ocatre Stephens. Although dressed in the meanest apparel he was evidently an American Fenian emissary. On examina tion the constable states he comes as near the personal description of James Stephens as it would be possible, and Constable Hennessy is not yet convinced that he may not receive the reward. The mysterious personage was lodged in Galway gaol.'

FINDING OF AMMUNITION. - On Salurday evening, a boy, while walking in a field at the rere of the Gas Works, Belfast, discovered lying beside a pool of water a large quantity of ball cartridge and percussion caps. He gave information of the fact to Sub constable Robinson, who went to the place indicated, and found upwards of two hundred ball cartridges in a damp condition, and also some boxes of precussion Caps. He had the ammunition removed to the police station of the district. On Friday some civilians, while in a field adjoining Mr. Reynold's foundry, Falls road, found embedded in the ground upwards of four hundred ballets. The bullets were removed by the constabulary to the Falls-road police barrack.

BONFIRES ON MOUNTAINS .- The passengers by the last train from Downpatrick on Saturday evening were considerably surprised by the appearance of several fires some distance from various parts of the line. It was understood that these were caused by the burning of ' whins' -a practice usual at this period of the year; but there were some who regarded the event as the precursor of Fenian demonstration in the county of Down. The anthorities of Downpatrick, however, entertained no fear that the peace of the county would be disturbed, -Northern Whig.

JUDGE KEOGH AND THE OBANGEMEN .- We beg to direct the attention of the Newry Telegraph, and all the Irish journals of the same stamp, to what occurred the other day at the Omagh assizes. There were some party conflicts between the Tyrone Orangemen and the Oatholics, which were provoked in the usual manner by the former. They marched in procession, had their fifes and drums, and played party tunes insulting to the Ostholic population. Riots and assaults were the consequence Next came the trials before the magistrates, who as they generally do,

SACEVILLE STREET, DUBLIN .- General or distiller, solicitor general or sharp practising attorney, as it may be, the roadway of Sackville street seems the liveliest. Turn to the foot pavement and you will behold even a more exhibitating epectacle. The flags are one parterre of beautiful girls. Were I an Ame. rican, I should back Broadway, New York, from two until five p.m., during the season, and in the space bounded on one side by Oanal street, and on the other by Union square, for a display of female loveliness not to be equilled in any other street of the world. Indeed, the young ladies of Manhattan are exceedingly pretty; but at prettiness their good looks halt. They rarely, very rarely, rise to beauty, lacking as they do the great essentials of beauty amplitude, colour, roundness, and suppleness of form. Elles sont gentilles mais pas belle. Sir Joshua's Muscipula is pretty ; but Sir Joshua's Nelly O'Brien is beautiful. As a Great Britain, a United Kingdomite impartially enthusiastic in my admiration of the Rose Shamrock, and Thistle, I must unbesitatingly-al. though the decision has not been arrived at without mature consideration-award the palm of peerless beauty to the graces of Sackville street, Dublin, I think you may see there the most beautiful women in the whole world. They seem not only to look better, but to dress better, to walk better then any ladies do elsewhere. The Rose and the Thistle need not be enraged at the preference given to the Sham rock. I was always of opinion that the way in which the Shepherd of Mount Ida finally decided uoon his award was by means of a mental toss up; first the old goddess out, and then two out of three. I am sure that the rogue thought in his heart that they were all equally beautiful: and if you look at their portraits in P. P. Ruben's picture in the National Gallery, you will admit with me that neither of the defeated candidates had any season to be cast down. When you add to a blooming bevy of belies - fresh and radiant and emiling, disdaining carmine and violet-powder, and who would laugh the cunning sybil' Rachel to score were she to whisper them anent 'Arabian baths,' or propose to make them beautiful for ever' (are they not beautiful already ?) - when we add to these the prettiest, rosiest, grace. fullest children that Pater or Materfamilias could wish to set eyes upon, and the comeliest and most comfortable looking of matrons, and the tallest and statel est and most unimpeachably attired swells-real swells, mind you: no provincial bucks, no pinchbeck dan-dies, no 'one-horse' counts: but swells who are undergoing a splendid exile here in the shape of garrison duty or staff appointments at the Oastle ; swells whose natural habitat is in. Rotten Row and Fall Mall: and when you finish the whole picture with a native population vicious albeit ragged, lu. minous though slightly unkempt : the best natured, the easiest pleased, the most clastic the most place. ble, the kindest hearted people in Europe-what is

attributes of the melancholy Jacques, and profess to find this merry Forest of Arden tad ? - From Belgravia for February - By G. A. SALA. CAHIRCIVEEN. - A meaner and a muddler place than this I have seldom come upon in the course of my travels. It is well situated at the foot of the mountains, and in full view of Valentia river and harbour, and at a very great distance looks even picturesque. But the charm which distance lends is broken when you have to pick your way through the dirty streets and get a near view of the miserable dwellings in which many of the inhabitants are content to dwell. Yet the town has a considerable trade. It is the capital of a very large country district, cut off by sea or mountain from practicable communication with more important places, and the country people flock to it in large numbers for the sale of produce and the supply of their few wants I drove through it on the butter-market day, and the principal street was througed with peasants and farmers and their carts. The English tongue was hardly to be heard. Irish was evidently the mother tongue, and you find yourself silent and helpless among the crowd, remember-

there an' it so please you, cause you to usurp the

ing with some mortification that you may stay within the limits of the United Kingdom, and yet hear three languages not one word of which you can un. derstand. I have been assured that from some lins Irish falls liquid and soft, with ' syllables that meathe of the sweet south;' and one can readily believe this; but the Irish of the Cabirciveen market-place seemed pre-eminently sharp and grating-a language of all others fit for haggling, wrangling, and the wrath which wears itself out with words. The people bring in for sale great plenty of butter, with eggs wool, feathers, hides, and other small produce. They arry back little, for they want little-a bit of salt fish, perhaps (judging by the smel, very salt), and of grocery and drapery very meagre supplies. Their thrift startles those even who know something of the home life of the English peasant. In most cases necesssity may compel this thrift, but the small far. mer is given to small economies, and in clothing and food he and his family deny themselves many things which almost the humblest in England regard as necessaries. With rude appliances they manufacture the freize out of which their coats and closks are made; linen and woollen goods for household uso or wear are also made at home, and it is only in preparing for weddings and for fanerals that the country people spend with a free hand. Then extreme parsimony is followed by extreme profusion.

When I need advice, old gentleman, about the management of my affairs, I shall not ask it of a dotard !' responded Lord Hugh, striding past him.

(To be Continued.)

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

PASTOBAL BY CARDINAL CULLEN .- We extract the following from a Pastoral by his Eminence the Oardinal Archbishop of Dublin addressed to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Dublin on the feast of St. Patrick : 'Though anxious to avoid every extraneous matter, I cannot conclude those few lines on our great Apostle without referring to the Fenian Brothers, whose late foolish and reckless proceedings have gained for them so much notoriety, and are so well calculated to injure the country, to stop all business, to increase the miseries and wants of the people, and to afflict every friend of Ireland.

When writing to you a few days ago in prepara-tion for the holy season of Lent 1 cautioned you against having any connection with this party, and explained to you how the course they were pursuing would inevitably lead to their min and disgrace. I also reminded Oatholics that the Roman Pontifis, and especially our present Hoiy Father, Pins the Ninth, had repeatedly condemned all secret societies. having for their object to injure the Church or civil society, whether bound by oath or not, and that conrequently all those who join the Fenians, whether they be sworn or not, incur the penalty of excommunication, so that such unfortunate and deluded men are cut off like rotten branches from the Chu ch of Onrist whilst living, and are liable to be deprived of Christian burial if they die without doing penance for their sins. As far as the great body of the faithful of this diocese is concerned, I felt it quite unnecessary to refer so often to the censures of the Church. You, my dearly beloved brethren, know your duty, and discharge it for conscience sake, in obedience to the dictates of the Scripture, which says, 'Let every soul be subject to higher powers. . . He that resisteth the power, resistpowers. He that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist, purchase to themselves damnation'-(Rom. ziii. 1.)-Undoubtedly you feel that you suffer admitted grievances; you complain of them, and you endeavor to obtain redress by peaceful and legitimate means, Dilowing the advice and the example of the great O'Connell; but, at the same time, you abhor all conspiracies and other deeds of darkness, and you condemn revolutionary movements, always the source of the greatest calamities, and generally lead. ing to the establishment of military cospotism. This feeling is so general that even in the very neighborhood of this metropolis, where every effort was made it would weaken and eventually destroy the infla-to enlist the sympathies of the working classes, as I ence of the Catholic clergy. Dr. Morie ty, adopts, have learned on the best authority, the rural populi in fact Mr. Aubrey De Vere's principle of florelling lation, the bone and sinew of the country, could not up,' and distinguishes, which few but refined logical of the organization, is certain localities, may answer be induced to join in any attempt to resist authority, minds like his own does, between endowing 'a a summons to the field; but they can vent re on or to violate the law The same feeling bappily prevails in the counties of Wicklow and Kildare; and in no doubtithat the Bisbop of Kerry advances , weighty, all the remote districts of this diocese; and I believe arguments, but such that most of them are not new, it is prevalent in every part of the kingdom-that is, and few without refutation, against the total disen-the people, though sorely feeling their grievances, dowment of the Arglican Establishment. Oatholic believed in, and while its foremost leaders were con-

avoid the dreadful vice of drunkenness on his fes ival, to keep Away from public houses, and to shun everything that would tend to profane a day which we ought all to devote to practices of piety, and to de. dicate to thanksgiving to God for the blessings of faith which He has bestowed on us. May St. Patrick intercede for us, protect our poor country, and obtain assistance for us in our present trials; and may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

† PAUL CARD. CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland. Dublin, March 12, 1867.

The mission of the Oblate Fathers at Mountrath, Queen's County, was brought to a happy and successful termination last Sunday, when five thousand tervent Christians assembled within the walls of the spacious and beautiful church at Mountrath, to renew their baptismal promises, and bid farewell to the boly missioners who had labored iudefatigably during three weeks for their spiritual weltare. Seven thousand souls partook of the bread of life during the mission. Many years shall elapse ere the people of Mountrath cease to speak of the glorious sight they witnessed on Sunday evening, when five thousand Obristians, holding lighted candles in their hands, renounced Satan, and promised to serve God and obey His Holy Church during the remainder of their earthing pilgrimage. All the publicates of Mountrath, Protestant and Catholic, have bound themselves not to sell intoxicating liquors on Sun. days. These are a few of the many fruits of the mission given at Mountrath by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate .- Nation .

The Bishop of Kerry has issued an important and very elaborate address to 'his clergy upon the question of the settlement of the Established . Church .-His lordship is most careful in guarding i himself against the imputation that he proposes any dogmatic . opinion upon the question, assuring the clergy that 'We have no mission to judge of such controversies,' and, again, ' We pray you to remember that we do not speak to you with authority, although we are deeply convinced of the soundness of the views we submit to you,' Throughout a letter, extending to upwards of six columns of the Feenan, Dr. Woriarty, in a style singulalry clear and elegant, and through a well-arranged classification of argumen's, against, no less than in support of his views, discuss es, with his usual ability and candour, some of the propositions that have been advanced for the settlement of the Church question. He is, in brief, for equality and the overthrow of ascendancy, a' result to be attained, in his opinion, by applotting the existing Church temporalities between the several religious bodies by a capitation rate founded on the the senses. Endow all: not disendow any. Arch-bishop Whately was of the same opinion, but from a different motive, as he assured Mr. Senior, because Ohurch, and "pensioning the clergy." There can be 

allowed all the Urangemen to escape, except out and committed a number of Catholics for trial.

The cases came forth before Judgo Keogh at Omagh, and some revelations were made re pecting one of the transactions by a Constable O'Neill, which shows how justice is administered in Ulster. The Constable swore that he identified six of the Crange rioters before the magistrates, but only one of them was sent for thial. Judge Keogh saw plainly how the magistrates had acted, and observing that their decisions showed a partizan spirit, he said he would represent their conduct to the Lord Chancellor, who has the control of the magistracy.

It is creditable to the judge, although a queer Character, that he did not wink at the gross injustice he knew had been perpetrated. He stated that pri soners of the Orange hus, living in 'Ulster, did not dread the law, and that when leaving the dock, after being acquitted by brother Orangemen on the jury, they smiled at the mockery of justice enacted on their trials; and when such deeds were done by men in authority, he said it was impossible that peace could prevail in the province.

Every one must now see the wicked agencies employed to screen the guilty Orangemen from punishment. The e disturbers of the peace resolve to have a saturnalia. They march in procession into some Untholic district. They have their band with them, who play party tunes. The Catholics allow them selves to be provoked into a conflict, and that is just what the Orangemen want. And when the strife is over there are summonses and cross summonses issued. But what do the Orangemen care? They know they will have some friend in court, to insist that the charges against them have not been 'proved, but that all sworn against the Catholics is correct in every particular. And then the Catholics are committed for trial, and the Orangemen sent home to plot new riots and new assaults on their unoffending neighbours.

Surely it is time to bring such infamy as this to a close. There is no honest man of any creed can approve of it. But the subordinates would not indulge so often on such sport, if they were not protested. They are not so courageous as to aspire to the honours of martyrdom. But they are instigated by evil passions, and nothing delights them more than torturing the Catholics. It is their favourite pastime From their earliest years they have been taught to hate Pope and Popery, and all the Ouristian precepts have failed to change them from their evil courses, because men in 'authority' smile | upon them and throw the shield of their protection over them when they are prosecuted'

How the Catholics of Ulster have lived amongst such a wild, bitter and lawless community we cannot imagine. Their patience must have been extra-ordinary. ' Almost every day they have heard them. seives called opprobrious names, and observed their liberty attacked and their very lives assailed But we hope their patience will be soon' rewarded. The magistracy of Ulster, or at least some of them, have been found out. The deads which have come to light in Tyrone cannot remain (unnoticed : and lot is hope that if the magistrales alluded to by Judge Keogh are proved guilty of 'conniving at the crimes of Utaogemen, a proper example will be made to deter other evil does, and that the administra ion of the law in Uister for the fature will be closely watched, in order that guilty Orangemen may not escape, and that innocent Catholics may not be doomed to suffer unjustly .- Dundalk Democrat ..

Around Cahirciveen comparatively little land is under tillage; it consists chiefly of bog and mountain land, on which a few sheep and cattle find pasture Among the latter the famous milker, the Kerry cow, ought to be found, but the pure breed has been bought up at fancy prices by the stranger. The

peasants you meet, men and women, are mostly barefooted. Some of them seem to show marks of Spanish descent; jet black bair, full, dark eyes, and checks coloured half by the olive, half by the rose, are by no means anfrequent. There were types both of the Spaniard and the Celt in a troop of child en who, just diamissed from a roadside National School, rushed after my car, 15 of them, and kept up with it for at least two miles on the road between Glenbeigh and Kells. They did not shout, they did not beg, they hardly interchanged a word with each other, perhaps because they had no breath to spure, but kept on at tip top speed, looking, brimful of fun and high spirits and onjoyment. It was cruel to ask these children, just released from school, questions in mental arithmetic, but I did. English children would have tailed at once, pirhaps rising with one consent as they went a groan for the unfeeling stranger who had set them lessous out of school. But these youngsters entered into the spirit of the thing at once, and apswered, all pauting as they were, with a vivacity and intelligence which spoke well both for school system and schoolmaster. Moreover, when I proposed the no-ways munificent reward of 6d, for divisi n among them, the chief spokeshoy, with 'a charming nuivele, raised objections, because, he said they lived too far apart for such an arrangement." And so we paried. As the car drove out of Cabirciveen in the dusk, it was exceedingly difficult to edge through the country carts that were still standing in the stree: or were now being driven home. In vain my driver shouted in civil Irish and very uncivil, at times even profane, English. The other drivers gave it him back in revisioniller and more easy piercing vernacular, and got out of the way with the most provoking deliberation, while pedestrians who had chosen the middle of the road showed entire willingness to be knock-ed down and ridden over

Why the insurrection should have begun at Cabir" civeen is a mystery as A story is now told to this effect :- An insurrection had been planned and was to have broken out all over Ireland at the same time as the rising here. At the last moment the Fenian place were chaoged, and the rising west constermanded, but as Cabliciveen is difficult of access, Ithis order was not received by " Colonel' O'Connor in time. The same mistake was committed at Opester, though there is no want of communication with that city, because the Fenian organization is not so effective in England.as in Ireland,