THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.---- MAY 11, 1860.

agony, that they were about to murder him. Frightful words rang in his ears: • Kill him, the rascal! he has cheated us, the

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thief !?

Whether it was that the robbers heard the sound of approaching footsteps, or that they were convinced that nothing more was to be got out of their victim, they gave the schouwveger a few parting blows with their fists, then added a few vigorous kicks, and threw him into a thicket; they then ran away at full speed, and were soon lost in gloom."

Master Smet remained for some time quite stunned; but, as he had received no dangerous wound, he came round, rose up, and ran as fast as he could along the road to the gate of the city.

He thought of running into the first house he came to, and asking for assistance to pursue the thieves; but then he felt that this was of no use; and, besides, he feared that the whole city, gister. and especially the commissary of police, would begin to meddle with his affairs.

(To be continued.)

M. Harris L.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH BRIGADE FOR THE POPE .- It now appears' that the "reception" of three hundred Irishmen in Rome, announced in the telegram on the 1st April, did not mean that so many immigrants had arrived, but only that three hundred Irishmen already in the city had presented themselves to the Holy Father, and had, in the diplomatic sense of the word, been "received" by him. The first impression amongst many here was, as I wrote to you last week, that those were a contingent of recruits; and as they had not gone from Ireland, it was thought they must have gone from America. But the fact remains as I have already written, that unless the government prevent it, a considerable number of Irishmen will leave this country in a little time for the ser-vice of the Holy Father. It would be well for some of the poor fellows who are now flying from the pressure of starvation in the west of Ireland if they knew how to make their way to Rome, and entered the Papal service instead of the service they will find in the structs of New York or Boston.—Dublin Cor. of the Irish American.

The public meetings to sympathise with the Holv Father held in Ireland, produced an effect all over Europe ; and those great demontstrations had a value which it would be difficult to exaggerate. Any comparison under this head would be anything but gratifying to us English Catholics. Birmingham and Newcastle honorably distinguished themselves, but in the way of public meetings the Catholics of England cannot pretend for a moment to rival their neighbors. As far as Parliament is concerned, the Irish Catholics in the House of Commons have shown as much zeal for religion, for the rights of the Holy S e, and for the preservation of society, as the Engli b Catholics in the House of Lords, which is equi-valent to an admission that neither religion, nor the Holy See, nor society, would have lost anything if they had all been at the North Pole. But if we have done little in public meetings or in Parliament, perhaps we have done more in private. In Germany, Belgium, and Holland, men have not only signed ad-dresses and subscribed to the Peter's Pence, but have started for Rome to place their own persons and their swords at the service of the Holy Father .--Hundreds of French and Austrian officers have done the same. We have not heard of many English Catholics who have followed the example. It seems therefore that we are abiding the money test. We yield the palm in civil courage, in eloquence, and in political energy, to everybody else. In mere physi-cal daring, in comnon pluck, and the spirit of adventure, we let the Hollander, the Brabanter, the Westphalian, the Austrian, and the Frenchman take the lead. Only one field of distinction remains open. and we intend perhaps to shine in it. We mean to by the genero of our mone contributions. Well, Dubin has alone given £16,-000; so that if we wish to win in this competition, distance comp we had better set about it resolutely, unless we mean to be beaten by everybody and on every point .--Tablet In consequence of the venerable age of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Limerick, and the constantly increasing cares of his diocese, it has been resolved to appoint a coadjutor bishop for the diocese. The names of the three clergymen who were put forward, at a meeting of the clergy held on Holy Thursday, are :- Very Rev. Dean Cussen, P.P. Bruff; Very Rev. Dean Butler, P.P., St. Mary's, Li-merick; and Very Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, D.D., Mav-The prevalent opinion is that the Very Rev. nooth. Dean Butler is dignissimus, or bishop elect.

in the thruit, in the Court-house of Ennis. The mountain ranges—Port Turlin, Portacloy, Uarrow-rival candidates were Mr. Francis Machamara Oal-cutt, who was defeated at the last election, and who petitioned sgainst the return of Colonel White, and petitioned sgainst the return of Colonel White, and Cantain Charles White of the Fasilier Guards, bro-the return of the return of ther of the unseated member, and youngest son of life, particularly when storms are frequent, as has Col. Henry White, M.P. for the county of Longford. been the case the past winter. I have now, with Both of the candidates were Protestants, and pro-Both of the candidates were Protestants, and pro-fessed Liberal principles. Mr. Calcutt belongs to the party of independent opposition, and had obtained the support of the great bulk of the clergy of the county. At the close of the second day's polling, the numbers stood-Oalcutt, 2,994; White, 1,145.-Majority for Calcutt, 1,849.

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We have slways urged the great necessity for the Ballot, more particularly for Ireland. We are glad therefore to be able to state that the Ballot Society have issued an address to the people of Ireland, earnestly advising them to render all the support in their power to the motion which Mr. M'Evoy, M.P., intends to submit to the House of Oemmons on go-ing into Committe on the Irish Reform Bill. Mr. M'Evoy's motion is to the effect that that measure cannot be considered complete unless it gives to the voter the protection of the Ballot .- Weekly Re-

HUNFING OUT THE MERE IRISH .- We copy the following paragraph from the morning newspapers. As a sample of the infamous brutality with which the over-worked and worn-out Irish labourers whose hard toil contributes to England's wealth, are treat-ed by English Poor-Law Guardians, and officials it is specially notable. We have, in former numbers of this paper, quoted many instances of this Anglo-Saxon official cruelty and brutality ; but an example more borrible than the following it has never yet been our lot to present to our readers :--- " On Tuesday evening a spectacle of the most painful and revolting character was exhibited to the inhabitants of this town. Well might they exclaim 'Do we live in a Obristian country l'as they saw a poor fellowcreature brought up and down the public street, chained and manacled, in charge of two men and a few of the constabulary, his only crime being that he was a poor lunatic. It seems that he was for some time in England (what part I cannot say), working on a railway, and having gone out of his mind he was taken in charge by the parish, who, on finding that he belonged to Partry, in this county (Mayo), immediately sent him over here, under the protection of two beadles. They arrived here at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, by the Sligo car, and and on claiming admittance to the county jail they were refused, not having the necessary legal documents, and no previous notice having been given. So much for the foresight and attention of the authorities in England. His poor wife and child followed him, and must have felt greatly the painful circumstances in which she, as well as her poor husband, was placed. What a blessing it is to live under British rule which confers such advantages as the above on Irish paupers. Most true is it (and let let us remember the fact, to increase our horror of French invasion) that France, which knows no law of settlement, has not been educated and civilised into hunting to death, in this fashion, the poor creatures who have toiled in her service to loss of health and reason.—Irishman.

ANOTHER EVICTION .- The Limerick Reporter gives an account of the eviction of a tenant of Lord Leconfield. The Reporter says-" The cruel evictions with which Irish tenantry have been so long painfully familiar have just been followed by the eviction of Mr. E. J. Synan, late candidate for the county of Limerick, from his beautiful farm at Fedamore, on which he had expended vast sums of money, and built a residence fully equal to the requirements of a coun-try gentleman; the residence is one of the best in the county, and the offices are first class. Mr. Synan, being a tenant without a lease, incurred the dis-pleasure of Lord Leconfield, the newly created Tory Peer, not because he did not pay up his rent to the last farthing, but for some other cause, of which the public, as connected with late election, can form an opinion; and yesterday Mr. Synan removed from Fedamore-house."

To the Editor of the (Dublin) Nation. Belmullet, March 28, 1860.

Dear Sir-To-day the first detachment of the tenants evicted by the Rev. W. Palmer take their de-narture from the "home of their childhood," never to visit the familiar sod again. I have just seen twenty of them off to Sligo, en route to Liverpool, where that truly philanthropic and excellent man, Mr. Vere Foster, awaits their arrival. In an excess of benevolence he has undertaken to pay the emigration expenses of any number of them up to fifty. to any part of America they may select. These twenty have taken Wisconsin for their destination. Nothing can exceed the kindness and charity with which Mr. Foster has come forward in this emergency. He pays the passengers' fares from Sligo to Liverpool, where he provides them in every necessary, looks after their comfort whilst he remains there, pays their passage hence to New York, and thence again per rail to Wisconsin, where they are to be received by the Rev. Dr. Burke, P.P. of Beloit. What a lesson this is to all exterminating bishops, parsons, and all others of that sort. Would that Ireland possessed many such benefactors as Mr. Vere Foster. Their example alone would crush the giant force with which landlord tyranny drives peace, and comfort, and happiness from the firesides of our poor peasantry, who are flying off in hundreds from this blighted portion of the country. The scene was awful in Belmullet this morning. Had the wives and children of the soldiers who fell at Balaklava been there to weep over the bodies of the slain, the scene might give you an idea of what occurred here to-day when friends were parting with friends, brothers with their sisters, and parents with their children. And what is still more painful to behold is, that such is the poverty and misery of some of them, that they absolutely set out for America without coats, without shoes, and other necessary articles of clothing. One man, of the name of Gahagan, declared to me that he had to sell his coat of his back to enable him to take his wife and child with him to America. Oh, what a barbarous unle it is that tolerates such a state of things in a Christian country? And here another insult has been offered to the nation, of a sham " Tenant Right" Bill proposed for our acceptance. It would look as if our rulers had formed to themselves the idea that the Irish people are too blockish to understand the difference between a good and a bad "Tenant Right" Bill. The people's patience has been exhausted, and it is quite impossible that they could put up with this state of things any longer. I would propose that an aggregate meeting be held at once in Dublin,-Let every county and diocese in Ireland be represented there. Let each diocese send ten priests and each county ten laymen, and you will have such a meeting as was never before held in Dublin-a meeting that will shake the very portals of St. Stephen's, and make the legislature quickly surrender a portion of our rights to us, instead of adding insult to mockery, and trifling, with the most serious interests of the people-their propertis and their very lives.-I am, dear Sir, your faithful servant,

their oats and rye were blown literally out of the ground, so much so that there was neither potato, corn, straw, or hay left in the country at Christmas. The result is, that almost all the cows, sheep, and pigs have perished of hunger on the mountains, and he few remaining are mere shadows, and can scarcely totter along; and God only knows what will become of the people. They are not half fed-most of them have a little money yet spared, but it will soon get into the hands of the unprincipled dealers, who are charging £1 1s a bag for yellow Indian meal .--This state of things must continue four months longer, unless you, sir, or some other generous, charit-able person, or-body, will endeavor to ameliorate it by sending a cargo of Indian meal. I would give it storage, allow any man to dispose of it and superintend it myself. If there are any funds left from the famine years, I implore that you will do your utmost. to procure us some assistance ; or, if a merchant in Dublin could be induced to send a cargo here. I would engage to get him 18s a bag of 2 cwt, after all other expenses wore paid here; therefore, he would be not only serving himself, but doing a great kindness to a starving people who are imposed on kindless to a starting people wild in hip on your time, and hoping you and family enjoy good health, I have the honor to be, sir, yours faithfully, "R. EpwARDS, "Inspector's Office, Coast Guard."

MISGOVERNMENT OF IBELAND. - The sharp, piercing cry of famine is reaching us from Ireland. Though the population is considerably less now than it was in 1821, and though the rapidly growing physical prosperity of that country has been the theme of Viceregal speeches at numerous corporation and other public hanquets and other celebrations, it is deplorably true that at this moment hundreds of thousands of the peasantry in Ireland are in a state of absolute starvation. In 1821 the population of Ireland was 6,801,827; in 1841 it was 8,175,124, and now, instead of a corresponding increase, the popu-lation is only 5,988,820. This is a fearful decrease, not at all accounted for by the tide of emigration, which in no one year carried off 200,000 souls, and which, since 1854, has fallen greatly short of that number. Whatever some political economists may write or say to the contrary, the greatest wealth of a great country is a brave, hardy, industrious, moral, and manageable peasantry. The land which most overflows with such a population most abounds in the first and most priceless elements of riches and power. In this respect Ireland was a mine of wealth and an armory of strength to the whole of the United Kingdom-a priceless gem in the Imperial diadem of Oucen Victoria. But of late years there has been a fearful squandering of that wealth in the gradual diminution of the peasantry; and in the Imperial indifference to the extension of a system which, among the wild mountains of Donegal, has substituted for the hardy descendants an ancient, a peaceable, a la-borious, and a most virtuous race of people, a brood of adventurers, who prefer sheep-walks and game preserves to cottages, patches of votato culture, and he music of the shuttle and the old spinning-wheel. We learn from the Mayo Constitution-a respectable and trustworthy authority-that some twenty thousand of the inhabitants of the barony of Erris in that county are suffering from absolute want. In Ballina the poor people would be well content if they could only get a sufficiency of boiled turnins and salt for their daily food. Not only has there been a complete failure of the potato crop, but the grain was all destroyed by storms; the constant wet prevented the turf prepared for fuel from drying, and the cattle are dying for want of fodder. A member of the Society of Friends in Hull, has this week had an appeal made to him by some of his charitable coreligionists near Tralee, imploring him to obtain some relief among his acquaintances to be distributed among the starving poor of the county of Kerry --We have ourselves had application made to us to the same effect, accompanied by assurances that, if something be not done on a large scale to amend this state of things, the most valuable portion of the pooulation of Ireland will soon be in their graves, or go to swell the Celtic element in the population of the United States. We think it very disgraceful that county meetings of landlords, magistrates, and clergy are not regularly called, and relief committees established to consider and devise what can be done te save the lives of the people. Two years ago, when an interested cry was raised that some sheep were wantonly destroyed among the mountains of Donegal, a grand jury was quickly summoned, to assess the damages, and to enforce their exaction from what we all know now was an innocent community. In fact, the sheep were drowned in bogholes, with the connivance of the owner-since drowned himself-to recover twice their value by an assessment, and to compel the flight, as it did, of the poor defenceless peasants. And now, if a shot was fired at a landlord's donkey in any county in Ireland there would be a cry raised that the life of the best andlord in it had been most wantonly and strociously attempted, and the empire would ring with demands for prompt punishment of the dastardly criminals. But when the people are suffering we hear of no indignation meetings on the part of the landlords of the county-no local plans for providing food and employment for the people. The Irish landlords, as a body, leave everything everything to be done by the government, or managed through the agency of benevolent individuals in England. This really most discreditable. A combined effort on their part made early would not only save the lives of thousands of the people who die of the process of slow starvation, but would result in the establishment of local branches of manufacture, by means of which the people would cease wholly to depend upon the produce of the soil. Ireland is not now as in the days of William III., when the English rarliament prohibited the manufacture of woollens. lest one of the great English staples would be driven out of the market by Irish competition. Trade is now really free, and, as regards cotton manufactures, the Galway line of packets ought rather to foster the extension of cotton mills in the west of Ireland .--One thing 19 very clear to us, and that is that the Imperial government ought to consider betimes whether it is wise to do nothing to prevent the continuance of the stream of emigration from Ireland to the United States. The physical resources of Ireland, rightly developed are more than adequate to the maintenance of ten or twelve millions of inhabitants ; while England has within herself the means of absorbing every man that can be spared in these islands. But, if people must emigrate, we had ra-ther see them repeople the now deserted but once populous shores of the Mediterranean than any part of the new world. Is there no room in Greece for an Irish colony? We are confident that the Irish would thrive well there, and that an English speaking population would prove of immense benefit to English traders in that part of the world. Again there have been numerous reports to the effect that laborers are wanted to make railroads in Italy, and especially in the Papal States. Now, no better use could be made of money collected in Ireland for the replenishing of the Papal trassury than in devoting it to the transplanting a number of Irish emigrants to the States of the Church. The climate of Italy would agree well with the peasantry of Ireland; while the rather meagre fare of the Italians, which would be intolerable to an English navvy, would constitute a change considerably for the better .--

They felt in all his pockets: they took away. If the representation of candidates to full the vecancy of this neighborhood. Toon beavolence on many solution of the main of the full the vecancy of this neighborhood. Toon beavolence on many would choose, but there are few who would choose, but there are few who would not regard it (as (an excellent substitute for the decision of the House of Commons, took place of the inhoise, and felt, with unutterable could make no noise, and felt, with unutterable agony that they were about to murder him. tion in that direction. We greatly wish that we could colonise the shores of the Dardanelles, and obtain some social footing as a community at Constan-tinople. But the first step to oriental extension in that direction would certainly be to secure a footing in Italy. We consider that it would be greatly for the advantage of this country if her Majesty's government were to give all the indirect countenance in its power to the carrying out of such a project .--Settled in Italy, the Irish would be among the best friends England would have upon all matters and things which did not interfere with the power of the Pope. In their present utterly destitute condition something ought to be done to help them, or to oblige the landlords of Ireland to help them. We greatly dislike flinging them, like so much floating sea-weed, upon the shores of the New World .--Thousands of the best of them are utterly ruined annually by the associations which they are compelled to torm on landing in the United States. But why should they be compelled to leave a country where there is plenty of room for them-and where an aristocracy of blood, wealth, and the possession of broad acres could find them plenty of profitable employment, if they were only worthy of their high social position? What a shame to the gentlemen of Ireland that appeals should require to be made to the merchants of Hull to save their destitute tenantry from starvation l . Is there no independent member of Parliament to give expression to his views upon the subject in parliament. Whether yes or no, let something be done to save the lives of the people. Spare the empire the repetition of the shame and the remorse of the tardy help given in the famine year. Then the parliamentary loan was not made till the roadsides of the West of Ireland were strewed with the dead bodies of human beings that had died of hunger. The horrors of that time are too close upon us not to be alarmed at the possibility of their repetition, even in the most mitigated form. Now, therefore, is the time for the gentry of Ireland to form committees, and to avail themselves of the practical philanthropy of the prompters of our pen -the worthy members of the Society of Friends.-Hull Advertiser.

an de la Angle et délaine délaise en Anglés présente la company presentement de la présente de la présente de l

ENGLISE PRINCIPLES AND IRISH RIGHTS .- The Nation makes a selection from the Times and other English papers to prove that there is no one political principle on which so thorough an agreement appears to exist in England as on this, that peoples who are discontented with their governments may properly and lawfully rid themselves of those go-vernments and select others for themselves. Our contemporary therefore asks, "Why should not the people of Ireland put England's sincerity on this point to the test? Are we not in truth bound to do so? For, by so doing, either we would force England to concede to us the rights to which according to her own declarations we sre entitled, or we would compel her to publish, by her refusal of our demand, her own gross bypocrisy in the face of the world. It is true that our discontent with the Government of England has been very distinctly exhibited on hundreds of occasions. It is true that only a few years ago our people gave a vote against the existing form English connection, and in favour of a native Pailiament-a vote so deliberate, so orderly, so nnmerous, so spontaneous, as to be without a parallel in the world's history. And it is true that England's reply to it was to imprison the popular tribunes; and threaten to drown the national demonstrations in blood. But those times are past. England was not then declaring the right of peoples to choose their own rulers. She did not then profess to entertain a profound respect for the popular will. She is now doing those things, not quietly and in secret, but openly and in the most demonstrative manner before the world. Surely, under these circumstances, it is our duty to reiterate our demands. She may still refuse them ?-True, but let us put her to the trouble of doing so, and let her account to other nations for such astounding conduct. It is entirely within our power to try the honesty of England in this matter before the world. It is quite open to us to ask her to act in Ireland on that principle of popular election, the excellence of which she is now proclaiming

plety of the attempts to introduce sects into Oarlow, and addressed very properly to Mr. Barnett, may, it. is thought, interest and instruct your Protestant readers, who are generally not so successful in pre-serving the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. Praying its insertion in your paper, I have the honor to be, &c.,

JAMES MAHER.

TO MR. BARRETT.

Cretenses semper mendaces, malæ bestiæ, quam ob nusam increna cos dure. Ad Titum. ausam increpa cos dure.

Sir,-Not long since you astounded the good peole of Carlow by the violence, the coarseness, and, shall I add, the enormity of your calumnies against Oatholics. By no stretch of imagination could you have said anything more to their disadvantage. An utter stranger in the town, you most falsely charged us, one and all, Priest and People, without proof or provocation, with persecuting to the death those who abandon the Communion of Rome. I called you to order on the occasion, and your violence for time seemed to be forgotten, but the whole scene was brought back to my recollection the other day by reading in the papers a charge of a similar charactor sustained by proof, made at the Armagh ast sizes by one who had become a Catholic, against his Presbyterian neighbors. As soon as I cast my eye over the report, I said it would serve Mr. Barnett to bring this under his notice-it may, perhaps, abate his spiritual pride-soften the rancour of his North-ern bigotry; it may teach him Obristian moderation and respect for the character and religion of Catholics, and enable him to see things as they really are.

The case to which I refer, and which you would do well to consider in a proper spirit, is that of John M'Caudless, a corporal in the Armagh Militia, who was lately baptised and received into the Catholic Church. It appeared from the evidence, says the report, " that on the evening of the 16th January, a crowd of about 200 persons came in front of his house, and fired shots, beat drams and played 'The Protestant boys.' They threw stones, broke win-dows, and lighted a boafire before his door. They carried an effigy of M'Caudless with a lantern on its head and dressed in a military uniform; they put it on a tar-barrel, and set it on fire, and marched raund it, shoating, ' three cheers for Corporal Caud-less counting his Padreens.'"

This, Mr. Barnett, is very bad, very offensive, and most irreligious. It is precisely the toleration we have to expect wherever Catholicity is in the minority, and can be insulted with impunity. Had Caudless assailed any of the dogmas of Christianity-the "Divinity of Obrist," or the "Trinity of Persons," for instance, as many Presbyterians do, or had he divorced his wife, and during her life time taken another, or exhibited a decided leaning to Mormonism, there would not have been a murmur against him; the piety or orthodoxy of his Presbyterian friends would not be in any degree slarmed; be would not have lost caste, not forfeited his place in public estimation. He might have renounced Christianity and embraced any error, no matter how monstrous, with perfect impunity; but because he returned to the Church of his forefathers -- holding all Christian truth, he is set upon by 200 of his townsmen, insulted in every possible way; his feelings and his honor outraged; and at length dressed in military uniform, he is burned in effigy; before the assembled crowd. Well, Mr. Barnett, I do not so much blame those misguided people. They are, to be sure, very furnous—very senseless bigots. The religion which they have learned is manifestly not a belief in the doctrines or mysteries of Christianitythese may be believed or disbelieved just as they please. Their religion is, simply, a hatred of Catholicity, and consequently of those who profess it. In this it would appear they have been nursed and nurtured with great care.

Edmund Burke, the first scholar and philosopher of his day, described the teaching of the Presbyterian press and pulpit of his time, when matters were not so bad as at present, very nearly in the words I have used, " These publications," he says, ' by degrees have tended to drive all religion from our minds, and to fill them with nothing but a violent hatred of the religion of other people, and of course with a hatred of their persons."- Vol. ix., p. 272.

There is no exaggeration in this statement: your lecturing, as far as it has come under my notice, precisely of that character. Look, Mr. Barnett, to the Presbyterian ministry of the North, during the past year, driving the people into the most disgraceful scenes of fanaticism, into excesses injurious alike to body and mind. They have witnessed with delight the maniac screaming and violent convulsion of poor deluded creatures they arranged the matter of their discourses, and delivered them with the view to produce these pernicious effects. They saw their dupes fall dead amid the unnatural excitement, whilst others were carried away raging mad to the Lunatic Asylum. They rejoiced at all this and labored to keep up the madness to the bigest pitch, declaring that the Holy Ghost had descended amongst them. Nay, to spread wider this scandalous delusion, and to identify it the more, a deputation of ministers was sent to America to raise funds. During all this time, not one faithful man was found in the entire Presbyterian ministry to raise his voice against this flagrant iniquity-this daring outrage on human reason and our common nature, and assuredly if the Presbyterian sect had been sufficiently nnmerous in Carlow, unchecked and uncontrolled by the presence of Catholicism, every one sees that the disgraceful scenes of Ulster would have long since been re-enacted in the midst of us. Presbyterianism, Mr. Barnett, has no claim on our indulgence, and still less, I should imagine on that of the clergy of the Established Church. It takes nothing from Catholicity. It never can. We are not carried about by every wind of doctrine. On the other hand, Presbyterianism divides, confuses, and introduces sects amongst Protestants. It has left many an old parish church in England high and dry on the land without the shadow of a congregation; more than one-half the people of England have fallen into the ranks of dissent. With this fact before his eyes, it is scarcely possible, I should imagine, for the Protestant Rector of Carlow to pass the Scotch conventicle on the Athy road without soliloquising somewhat in this fashion. What business has this Mr. Barnett in the midst of us? What in. the name of common sense has he to say? What gospel tidings has he to give that cannot be as well given by the clergy of the Established Church? Has be any sacraments, or any authority to teach which we do not in a more orderly and respectable mauner possess? Why, then, does he come amongst us, to exhibit our weakness, our want of steadfastness and unity in our teaching and profession of faith, in the presence of the ancient Church which knows so well how to avail itself of our natural dissensions ?-Does his vanity lead him to hope that he will effect conversion where the established ministry has been unsuccessful ? What superior virtue has he for the task? or perhaps he is come to introduce the revivalism of the North and degrade our people in fanaticism and disgraceful folly. Ah! this dissent, exclaims the rector, is evidence of that self-conceit, that arrogance and wrong-headedness which have always characterised the Heresiarch. Most assuredly, Mr. Barnett, if the Protestant clergy did their duty faithfully, instructing their flock, in the words of the Apostle, "to be of one mind, of one accord, agreeing in sentiment, to speak the same thing, to avoid schisms, and those who bring in sects of perdition ;" if they discharged their daty with zeal, your preaching box on the Athy road would soon be closed. Even as it is your congregation is extremely small, generally composed of a few Scotch soldiers or strangers of one kind or other, or

"Grand Prize Drawings" seem to have almost entirely superseded the old raffle system. A number of them are at present advertised for religious and other purposes. In aid of the Catholic Ohurch of Carrickmacross, county Monaghan, £2,000 in thirtyone prizes (one of £1,000) will be drawn for on the 1st of August-tickets £1 each.

For the improvement of the Limerick Athenæum and School of Art, £1,000, divided in prizes varying from £300 to £10, will be distributed on the 14th June.

MR. LEVINGE'S TENANT BILL.-The Freeman's cor respondent supplies the following summary of this bill, as brought in by Mr. Hennessey, Mr. Pollard Urqubart, and Sir Richard Levinge : -- "The bill throughout proceeds upon the principle of embodying all the concessions made by the House, or by various governments, towards a popular solution of this difficult and delicate subject. It accordingly includes a retrospective clause for twenty years, according to the proposition made by Lord Palmerston in 1854, and in its definition of improvement includes all those classes of improvements admitted either by select committees of the House, or by Parliamentary commissions, as suitable subjects for compensation. It proposes, in the case of prospective improvements. that the commissioner of valuation or his deputy should have the power of deciding, as between landlard aud tenant, whether the improvements proposed are of a fit and suitable nature to be undertaken .-The commissioner's deputy shall receive a copy of the tenant's notice of improvement ; shall hear the landlord's objections; shall, if he approve the proposed works, make an order for their execution ; and when they are completed inspect and value them .---No tenant who has obtained the commissioner's certificate in respect of works shall be evicted without the value of the same being ascertained and paid, and upon the expiration or determination of the tenancy in any way the outgoing tenantry shall be entitled to receive from the incoming tenant, or from the landlord, the amount of the then actual value of the works. The purely legal portion of the bill is placed under the control of the assistant-barrister's court. This measure will, I expect, be referred, in common with Mr. Cardwell's bill, to a select committee of the House of Commons."

COUNTY DONEGAL-THE FIRING AT THE REV. ME. NIXON .- A man named Maurice Terry has been arrested in the county Tyrone, and identified by a boy. named M'Fadden, as one of the three persons who, dressed in women's cluthes, fired at the Rev. gentleman, and has been committed for further examination -- Evening Post.

PATRICK MALONE, P.P.

Within the last few days Sir James Dombrain (lospector General of the Coast Guards) has addressed the annexed note to the morning papers enclosing the following communication from Belmullet, on the far coast of Mayo :---

"TO SIR JAMES DOMBRAIN, ENIGHT.

"Dunkeehan, Belmullet, 9th April, 1860. "My Dear Sir-Will you allow one of your oldest officers, and one who ever esteemed and regarded Boiled maccaroni and an onion is not such a dinner

so emphatically. We can ask her to put to the Irish people the question whether they would prefer to be ruled by an Irish parliament, or by the English Govornment as at present constituted. This we may do by embodying the request in a petition to the Queen or to the existing Imperial Parliament. The application once made, no matter what might be the nature of the reply to it, a highly important fact for Ireland would have been accomplished.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.-The Dublin Evening Mail. the character and politics of which are well known to Irish readers, has the following curious article: "It is a fact to be noted, that Marshal MacMahon, the Duke of Magenta, is named in a small minority of the French Upper Chamber, consisting of seven churchmen and nine laymen, who voted on Tuesday last for an armed intervention in behalf of the Pope. The hero of Magenta, in such society, appears an impertinence not intelligible, unless we should suppose that he acted by superior orders. Military chieftains, high in the confidence of the State, do not often make a conscience of opposing its politic movements; and it is a shrewd doubt, whether master and man had not a perfect understanding beforehand as to that vote. The master is not just now in favor at Rome; nor does he seem immediately to crave support, moral or material, in such quarters. At all events, it would not suit his book just now to court it directly by such compliances and services as would be indispensable in order to reinstate him personally in the place of an "eldest son." But the time may come, sooner than we anticipate, when it would be most convenient to conciliate hyper-Catholic populations; and what could be better adapted to such a juncture than to delegate authority to a zealous son of the Church ? Suppose, for instance, an idea to be now germinating in the Imperial brain of a possible descent upon Ireland, could anything be better imagined, in the prospect of that eventuality, than to plunge the contemplated Achilles of the expedition head-over ears in an immoralizing stream of holv water? We can understand-considering the circumstances of a great apparent delicacy under which MacMahon was, on Tuesday last-

'Faithful found.

Amid the faithless, faithful only he ;

-we can well understand what a halo would encircle his brows at the bead of an invading army, should we ever come within the whiff and wind of that fell sword of his. He is here twice a saint already : first, as an 'Illustrious Irishman ;' secondly as a fearless champion of the Pope. Let him assume the crowning grace and charm which a dash at English power and ascendency would give him, and he might also take any place he desired among the red letters of the calender. We do not say that we have rightly divined the secret of this vote. We only give a guess; believing, as we do, that one of the parties implied is equal to any dodge which might seem to favor his present or his future schemes. There are visions floating in the air, and we can easily fancy the Emperor, at the first interview with his (quasi) refractory soldier after that vote, ad-dressing him as Macbeth did the air-drawn dagger-

'Thou marshalest me the way that I was going ; And such an instrument I was to use.'

A sheep, the property of Edward Bowers, Esq., of Old Court, lately gave birth to five lambs, four of which are living and doing well.