THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 30-1862.

Very well-what of it !'

2

Rut down/a dance at John Regan's, Major, and that the boys and girls wor coming laughing and roystering away from it, and when they came as far as Bill Molumpy's borheen-five of the

'Proceed, my-good fellow; depend on it I shall omit nothing important in your story.'

'Well and good-while we wor going through the fields it begun to rain cats and dogs upon us, and we got under a big black thorn hedge for shelther, and then the boys begun to chat about the girls, and to brag about their sweethearts, and all that-at last we biggun to talk about Hugh Lawlor, and Miss Ellen Nugent, and the long courtship there was betune them. I suppose you often hear of it yourself, Major ?'

'I think I have-well?'

Well, at this time Hugh Lawlor was on his keeping on account of hurting Tom Nugent, Ellen's hrother, in some dispute there was about Hugh's coming about Barna to see her-and we wor saying what a sun it was for the poor fellow to be kept out of the country on 'account of it--and then Lanty Mara, one of the boys, seswell,' ses he, 'it'll be worse for them that has a hand in breeding disturbance betune 'em-and Hugh Lawlor isn't the man to let it pass with them, tho' he keeps himself so quiet,' ses he .---' And who's blempt for it ?' ses Jack Dougherty, (another of the boys was with us.) 'Them,' ses Lanty, ' that's the cause of all Hugh's throuble of late-them that tould Harden of Marnane to. take the parks of Marnane from Lawlor, after his father and grandfather being tenants at will upon them for many'a long year-shure it took a good hundred a year from him,' But Lanty,' ses Jack, "if Lawlor wasn't belied, you know people used to say, that he was captain of the gang the night they broke up the parks; that Harden's father tould him with his dying breath, never to have under anything but pasture.'-"Well, and what of it,' ses Lanty ; ' shure the tenant had a right to make the most of the land, and when Lawlor asked leave to till it, he was refused, and then five hundred of them kem at night, with ploughs and broke it up; and Harden of coorse, blamed Lawlor, and had him ejected, but sorrow the more notice, he'd have taken of it, if it worn't for White Will Redmond, who put him up to getting a warrant agin the poor boy, adding to his trouble, and 'twas long before be could show his face in the country, till Harden dropped it."

But what has all this to say to the business in hand, fellow ?'

· Flenty, Major, lashins and lavins ! never fear. Well, then, Lau ; tould us that White Will was doing all in his power to spile Lawlor's chance with Ellen Nugent, behase he wanted to get her for his own son, and Davy Nugent liked the match well, account of the property-£400 a year-that White Will had; and at last Jack Dougherty said, what a good deed 'twould be to give White Will a beating, and that he supposed it 'twould be something in our way from Hugh Lawlor ---- 'Bee the law !' ses Mara, ' if you knew but all, there's a way to spite him worse than beating." "But when'l mean beating,' ses Dougherty, 'I mean' doing the thing very well-clean off.' 'There's a better way " by far," ses Mara, ' if people had the coorage to be thrue to one another: "Can't you speak out, " ses Jack; 'like a man !' 'No; I won't,' ses Mara-' there's Darby Kieran there-Lawlor's own man, that never threw in a word since we biggun to speak of the matter, and he knows more than any one about it? . Fill tell ye what boys,' ses Kieran, starting up, ' any one that's for the thing, let him meet me to-might week, at six o'clock, at the Cross of Drunnn, and well see more about it; and Bush,' ses he, "you're a good boy and a shure one-do you come, too, we'll want you.' Have you all that down. Major ?' All that is necessary,' replied the listener; "pray get on, the night is growing late." Well, to make a long story short, we met at the Cross of Drumin-put down first and loremost Darby Kieran, Major, Jack Dougherty, Lanty Mara, a boy of the Cleary's, from the parish of Golden, Long Jack Moher, and myself. Darby Kieran swore us to be thrue to one another on what we wor going to do, but not one word else he'd tell us, ' and Bush,' ses he, ' you know all the places as we go along, and you must quiet the dogs,' ses he, you know all their names,' and with that we went to the gripe where the guns wor hid, and we got crapes from Kieran, and we darkened ourselves, and off we went, and shure enough 'twasn't to White Will's we wor going.'

had they agin him, but no one answered; and they put a blunderbuss to his breast, and axed him had he a mind to say his prayers; so with that they forced him downsupon his knees.-'Boys' ses he, ' let me only spake to the wife ?' as lar as bill Wolumpy's borneen-nye of the boys, ses ne, let megoniy spake to the wile ; boys-and days one of the five-turned off to go home at a short cut through the fields, again he paused as it doubtlu whether his auditor was sensible of the value of this communication, per-ceiving that it was not entirely committed to paper. Byrne dropped like a bullock !

'But who was this man-this captain ?'

'Hugh Lawlor himself !' said Brush, dropping to a whisper, and his face becoming still whiter in the shadow of the room. 'Hugh Lawlor!' he said, lifting his hand and striking on the tablehe that's marrying to-night, 'twas he that shot Mr. Byrne with his own band. And now I give myself up to you, Major, and remember you promised to take the murderer the minit he was pointed out to you.' 1.01

The bell was rung violently --

. . .

Bryan, tell Hartnett to saddle Spring and the chestnut mare, and go up and bid Mr. Charles get himself ready to be off with me to Capparue barracks in a quarter of an hour.'

(To be Continued.)

THE IRISH FAMINE.

From the Weekly Register. We need not direct the attention of our readers to

the debate on Friday, May 2d, on the state of Ireland. Sir Robert Peel has now been forced to admit the existence of "wide-spread distress and suffering," and to repudiate the idea that Government intended to throw cold water on the collection for the relief of distress. But the speech of the evening was that of Major O'Reilly ; the effect produced by it upon the House was most striking. We have been assured by men who have sat in Parliament for the last thirty years that they have never known the debut of a new member more entirely successful. He has, no doubt, profited by the absurd expectation of the English members. They had ridiculously chosen to take it for granted that a member elected under the circumstances of the late Longford contest must needs be violent, incendiary and insane. They really more than half expected to see a wild, shaggy man, in a tattered frieze coat, entering the House with a yell, brandishing a shillelah round his head, and rushing to pull off the Speaker's wig. They were considerably surprised when he went up to the table to take the oaths in a decent and quiet manner, like other new members, and then took his sent below the gangway on the Liberal side, It was, of course, nothing more than every sane mun knew beforehand he would do: but men besotted with prejudices are for the time insane; and many of the English members were themselves really as much beside themselves with bigotry is they expected to find the member for Longford. And yet there must still be members living who remember Major O'Reilly's father, as one of the most justiy and widely respected of the Irish mem-hers; and many more who knew, at least by reputation, that his uncle was for years one of the best law officers of an important colony. With regard to himself, anybody who choose to inquire might have known that Major O'Reilly had graduated with distinction in the London University, after having finished his course of study in one of our best Catholic colleges in England ; and after taking his Doctor's degree in Rome, had for several years borne her Majesty's commission. Yet all these antecedents were nothing as soon as he had taken service in defence of the Holy Father. Never did we feel so heartily ashamed of our countrymen as when we read the comments of the London papers upon the doings of the Irish soldiers in the service of the Pope. The courage and military distinction of the Irish had, as Lord Macaulay says, been proved in a thousand fields. The Irish Brigade had been no mean support of the throne of France, and Irishmen form at this moment more than half the army of Queen Victoria. And yet those who took service in defence of the Pope, and of whom all Europe knew that they had well maintained the fame of their country, were at once, denounced, not merely as bigots, but as cowards, merely because they were overwhelmed by the mere numbers of the invaders. There was a union of baseness and stupidity in such a charge which made right-minded men half-ashamed of the timehonored name of Briton. No one seemed to think it necessary to inquire what the facts really were. It was safe to assume that every Irish officer and sol-dier had disgraced himself. Take the case of Major O'Reilly himself. Only a week ago he was pronounced -not by any low or discreditable newspaper, but by one of such high pretensions as the Saturday Review -- to be a man " whose sole merit seems to be that he ran away at Castel Fidardo." Nothing could more ouriously display the utter recklessness with which these charges are made, because nothing was more notorious in the whole of that campaign than the fact that Major O'Reilly never was, nor could possibly be, at Castel Fidardo at all, because he had been already taken prisoner : the circumstances were published at the time. He was left with a small handful of gallant men to defend an untenable old fort inside the walls of Spuleto. He received orders from his commanders to hold it as long as he properly could, but not to defend it to desperation, as there was no ade quate object to be gained by a short delay. He defended a situation nearly untenable against an overwhelming disparity of numbers for a whole day, and at last surreodered with the applause of his commanding officers, Lamoriciere, and others of the enemy : and, in a word, of all the world except the English press, which reviled him,, because he was a countryman, fighting in a cause which it disliked. But the Saturday Review did not think it necessary to enquire into any facts. It assumed that he "ran away at Castel Fidardo," and that that was his only recommendation. Regard for the glory of his native country would be enough to prevent the lowest and basest writer for the French press from thus reviling a French officer, whatever cause he might have for hating him. On Friday Major O'Reilly replied to Sir Robt. Peel in a speech which won "golden opinions from all sorts of men. He was peculiarly happy in his reply to the denial of the charge of having discouraged the collection for the relief of distress in Ireland. He offered to give the Irish Secretary the name of a person lotted to him -and announcing, 'then we shall van-lately appointed to a law office, who had declined to quish all tyranny, and extend freedom beyond the contribute; although feeling the strongest sympathy. because it would be considered as an act of opposition to (fovernment. He also called especial attention to the case of the Islanders of Boffin and Shark, showing how impossible it was that they should avail called to the subject by this debate may re-open those streams of charity which the incredulous denials of Sir R. Peel had done so much to check. The distress cannot fail to grow worse and worse for many weeks same moment in distress so dire. God forbid that we should make light of, or forget, that grievous suffering, because others have made light of starvation in Connaught. Yet the difference which Major O'Reilly pointed out is most momentous. For in Liverpool. as Major O'Reilly said, the regular daily out-door's shall be before it? The one is not unnatural, the allownice is a shilling and a loaf of bread. Miser-able stint, no doubt, for men deprived, wholy with-able stint, no doubt, for men deprived, wholy withprepare for death.' With that he leapt up, you'd them specuy relier. But meanwhile, now many poor would burst its nood-gates, and, with the 'mot d'or- to contend against. The reproaches and invectives to London to wait on Lord Faillerston for the part of the failerston for the failerston for the part of the house, and axed what shilling and a loaf of bread a luxury?

THE GOAL" WHICH EUROPE IS HASTEN-ING TOI

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET.

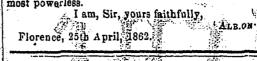
-It may not be unprofitable, during the re-Sir, cess of Parliament in general, to glance at the Gode which must be regarded as the rule of action of that irresponsible Parliament, held the other day at Genoa, and which bids fair to have a wider influence than any other extant, if its principles are carried out .-The signal efforts you, Sir, together with many others, are making to wrest society from the vortex which is threatening to engulph her; the admirable virtue, the unflinching purpose which impels you to confront those who are seducing England into a universal, and into a suicidal crime, involving not alone her own honour and interest but the safety and liberty of society at large; must be my excuse while I address myself, through your columns, to expose those principles established by Joseph Mazzini, in his Address to "the Friends of Italy in 1846," and taught by him ever since 1825; and, without a consideration of which, it is impossible to judge, with any degree of fairness, the position of Italy and its Sovereigns. Translated by an Englishman, and compared with State Papers, this subtle and dexterous policy, by which revolution is made a science, may not be worthy the meditations of those Legislators, and others, on whose lips are ever the words "Liberty," 'Rights of Man,' 'Progress,' in contradistinction to the words 'Despotism,' 'Tyranoy,' "Slavery.' The principal doctrines of it are as follows, and it may well be termed and

THE SCIENCE OF REVOLUTION.

'In great countries it is by the people we must go to regeneration ; in yours, by the princes. We might absolutely make them of our side. The Pope will march in reform through prin tiple and of necessity ; the King of Piedmont through the idea of the Grown of Italy; the Grand Duke of Tuscany through incli-nation and irritation; the King of Naples, through force; and the little Princes will have to think of other things besides reform. The people yet in servitude can only sing its wants. Profit by the least concession to assemble the masses, were it only to testify gratitude. Fetes, songs, assemblies, numerous relations established between men of various opinions suffice to make feelings gush out, to give the people the knowledge of its strength, and to render it exacting. Italy is still what France was before the Revolution ; she wants then her Mirabeau, Lafayette, and others. A great lord may be held back by his material interests, but he may be taken by vanity. Leave him the chief place while he will go with you. There are few who would go to the end. The essential thing is that'the goal of the great Revolution be unknown to them; we must never let them see more than the first step. In Italy the Clergy is rich in the money and faith of the people. You must manage them in both those interests, and make as much use as possible of their interests. Seek then to associate them to this first work, which must be considered as the obligatory Vestibule of the Temple of Equality. Without the Vestibule the Sauctuary remains shut. Do not attack the Clergy either in fortune or orthodoxy. Promise them liberty, and you will see them march with you. In Italy the people is yet to be created; but it is ready to tear the envelope which holds it. Speak often, much, and everywhere of its misery and wants. The People do not understand ; but the active part of society is penetrated by these sentiments of compassion for the people, and, sooner or later, acts Learned discussions are neither necessary or opportune. There are regenerative words which contain all that need to be often repeated to tish seem to have deserted our const this year, and the people - Liberty,' 'Rights of Man,' 'Progress,' 'Equality,' 'Fraternity.' are what the people will understand, above all when opposed to the words 'Des-potism,' 'Privileges,' 'Tyranny,' 'Slavery,' &c. The difficulty is not to convince the people, it is to get it together. The day of its assembly will be the dawn of the new cra. Nearly 2,000 years ago a great Philosopher, called Christ, preached the fraternity which the world yet seeks. Accept then all the help offered to you. Whoever will make one step forward must be yours till he quits you. A King gives a more liberal law-applaud him, and ask for the one that must follow. The army is the greatest enemy to the progress of Socialism. It must be paralysed by the moral education of the people When once public opinion has imbibed the idea that the army, created to defend the country, must in no case meddle with internal politics, and must honour the people, you may march without it, and even against it without danger. The Clergy has only half of the Social doctrine. It wishes, like us, for brotherhood, which it calls charity; but its hierarchy and habits make it the tool of authority, that is to say of despotism. We must take what good there is, and cut the bad. Try to make equality penetrate the Church, and all will go on. Clerical power is personified in the Jesuits. The odium of that name is already a power for the Socialists. Make use of it. Associate! Associate!! everything is in that word. The Secret Societies. give irresistible strength to the party that can call upon them [Through them Mazzini has corrupted] Italy for 30 years]. Do not fear to see them split; the more the better; all go to the same end by different ways. When a great number of associates, receiving the word of order to spread an idea, and make it public opinion, shall: be able to concert a movement, they will find the old building pierced in every part, and falling, as if by a miracle, at the least breath of progress. They will be astonished themselves to see flying before the combined nower of the people-Kings, Lords, the Rich, the Priests, who formed the carcase of the old social edifice - Courage then, and Perseverance.' In his 'Apostolato Popolare,' No. 5, page 37, he 5875 :--To-day Protestantism is divided and subdivided into a thousand sects, all founded upon the rights of individual conscience, all furiously at war with each other, and perpetuating the anarchy of belief, the true source of the discord which socially and politically torments the peoples of Europe."

contrivers, and their no less guilty abettors and supporters. Between a blood-red anarchy and a Napoleon tyrancy is the fate of the world at this moment oscillating. The probabilities are in fayour of the former, for the strong hand of the conqueror is almost powerless. 1.23

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.



MEETING OF THE IRISH BISHOPS .- The following. Prelates assembled on Tuesday, the 6th instant, in the side chapel of the cathedral, and proceeded to transact important business :- The Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Primate; the Most Rev. Archbishop Cullen, the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, the Most Rev. Dr. M'-Nally, the Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Hea, the Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, the Most Rev. Dr. Denvir, the Most Rev. Dr. Delany, the Most Rev. Dr. Leshy, (Dromore), the Most Rev. Dr. Gilooly, the Most Rev. Dr. Kilduff, the Most Rev. Rev. Dr. Flannery, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, the Most Rev. Dr. Derry, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, the Most Rev. Walsh, the Most Rev. Dr. Kane, the Most Rev. Dr. Durcan, the Most Rev. Dr. "Evilly, the Most Rev. Dr. Fallon, and the Most Rev. Dr. Dorian. Their lordships, at their rising, adjourned to Wednesday .- Dublin Freeman's Journal. DISTRESS IN DONEGAL .- The Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, in a letter to Capt. P. S. Bidwill, of the 5th instant, says :--

"In your letter you were good enough to inquire how poor distant Donegal was maintaining life amidst the privations of this year. If I tell you, it is because I am writing to one who is ready to listen to our story, to sympathise with our difficulties, and to do us a kind act.

"Our poor people have been silent but suffering severely, and the pressure is sore when the soos of Tyrconnell would utter the melancholy wail of distress.

"Any one with a pair of eyes can see, and if he have an honest heart will confess, that the privations in many districts of this county were literally afflicting. If you take the map of Donegal, and fix your eye on the western coast, you will see the following points. -- Kildoney, St. John's Point, Kilcar, Arran-more Island, the Rosses, and Tory Island.

"The people along the shore of the western coast are the greatest sufferers in this county.

"First we have only to open our eyes to see from the attenuated appearance of young and old, of men and women, that they are under-fed. For months past between 70 and 80 families in this parish alone Kilbarron)-how many in the whole county, God alone knows; but in Kilbarron alone, between 70 and SO families have been living on dry Indian stirabout, as they call it, and are thankful to Heaven when they get enough of that.

"It is a sad sight to see poor pale laborers bending over their fields and striving to put down the seed of which they are never to enjoy the produce.

"They have already eaten what the harvest of next autumn will yield. There are three districts, as well as I can ascertain, where not a few of the small farmers have been unable to cron their land.

" They are very miserable, and the future is still more so.

" A great number of families along the coast totally depended on the sea for subsistence, but the this has left the people of St. John's Point, Tory Island, and Arranmore in fearful want.

"Typhus fever, brought on by wet and want, raged during the winter in Kildonev and in Tory Island. Four died in the former and four in the latter place, one being the teacher of a National school. How our poor people have survived the wants of a long dreary winter, it is impossible to say witbout taking Him into the reckoning who feeds the birds of the air.

" It is to God alone we owe the preservation of the faithful children of Donegal. It is true the charity of private individuals did a great deal in some places but in most parts of our county the bulk of the peopleare on a level, and that a very low one.

"A look into our chapels on Sunday will give one some idea of the destitution. Many, very many, are absent. They have not a shoe to their foot, nor a coat to their back.

| this country would be with justice directed against the treatment of Ireland hitherto by the English Government. It is not possible to believe its professed regard for nationalities and love of freedom in the case of Italy to be anything but the grossest hypocrisy, so long as it takes advantage of an overwhelming superiority of material strength to:trample under its feet in Ireland all that is most sacred in a people's nationality.- Northern Press.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. LETTER OF MR. W. S. O'BRIEN. 14

The following remarkable and admirable letter has been addressed by Mr. W.S. O'Brien to the Right Rev. Dr. Butler, Coadjutor Bishop of Limerick, on the important guestion of a Charter to the Catholic University of Ireland. The honorable gentleman has forwarded £5 to the Right Rev. Dr. Butler as his subscription in aid of the Limerick Scholarships in the Catholic University of Ireland :-

Ballybrack, County Dublin, May 3, 1862.

' My dear Lord,-I have derived much satisfaction from perceiving that the movement in favor of a Charter for the Catholic University of Ireland, which originated in the Corporation of Limerick, has been supported and extended by the action of the Corpo-rate Councils of several of the most important towns of this kingdom.

'I trust that neither your Lordship nor my former constituents will consider it an intrusion on the part of one who is not himself a Roman Catholic, if I venture to suggest that the inhabitants of the county of Limerick ought, in like manner, to pronounce their opinion in support of this object.

When it is remembered that in the county of Lime. rick there were in 1861, according to the census of that year, 164,878 Roman Catholics and that the members of all other sects amounted to only 6,105 persons-when it is further remembered that a large proportion of the wealth of the county is in the hands the Roman Catholics, it seems quite natural that our county should be the first to sustain this morement; and there is every reason to hope that our example will be followed by the inhabitants of other counties in Ireland.

If a requisition be addressed to the High Sheriff, asking him to hold & County Meeting, there is reason to believe that, in addition to a very long array of Catholic names, many Protestants connected with the county of Limerick will, as has been the case in other places, feel a pleasure in offering their co-oneration

' This is an effort which may, without inconsistency be supported oven by those who personally prefet 'mixed' to 'separate' education. In my own case, for instance, I avow that I would prefer to send my sons to an University in which they would have an opportunity of meeting Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Protestants, Presbyterians, Jews, and eren Mahometans. Having been at all times a zealone supporter of education, in all its branches, I took an active part in aid of the labors of my lamented friend Sir Thomas Wyse, when he brought forward his proposal for an organised system of 'mixed' education which would have been complete in all its details if the suggestions contained in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee over which he presided had been carried into effect.

'Subsequently in 1845, I induced Mr. O'Connell to go to London for the purpose of endeavoring to procure such a modification of Sir Robert Peel's bill for the establishment of Colleges at Cork, Galway, and Belfast, as would have satisfied the just requirements of the Catholic Hierarchy, and as would have given to the people of Ireland an adequate guarantee that these Colleges should not be used as agencies for the advancement of the political views of the British Ministry of the day. Having failed to obtain such modifications, we voted against the bill of Sir Robert Peel, and we predicted that it could not give satisfaction to the people of Ireland. Our prediction has been verified to the letter. After the expenditure of a very large sum of money, which has maintained these Colleges in a sickly state of existence, they have at length been formally repudiated, not only by the Catholic Clergy, but also by the most intelligent and influential of the lay Catholics of Ireland.

⁴Under these circumstances the Catholics have been fully justified in establishing an University which possesses full confidence. This confidence has been exhibited by the liberality with which voluntary subscriptions have been offered for the purpose of endowing the Catholic University.

'A body of learned professors has been engaged

Another pause.

' What else ?'

The informer bent forward, but did not advance a step. 'Put down in that paper,' ne said, that we took the high-road that ied to Milo Byrne's gate, and when we got about a mile up the road, Aieran whistled, and a man with his face dark like ourselves, jumped over the hedge, and Darby went up to him, and they spoke easy. and then Kieran came back and bid us follow the captain, that was the new-comer, and off we set and never stopped till we came to Curraheen gate, that was wide open. The strange man turned up, but never spoke a word; so un we went to the house, and easy enough 'twas to get into it; and sure you know the rest.?

· But you have told me nothing, positively nothing,' said his anxious hearer.

So you tell me over again if there's truth in what that paper I sent you says? is there a free pardon for every one but the man who fired the . - shot ?'

Sy the Government promise,' said Major Walker, and I am confident they promise truly."

The fellow proceeded : 'They brought out Byrne, and the moon was shining as bright as day; and he was quite easy and pleasant like, 'till they bid him kneel down. 'For what ?' ses. he; 'to say your prayers,' ses one of them, 'and

And again -

'This is a solemn moment-the class in whose Europe. A radical change in the organisation of society is requisite, and is prophesied from all parts. -Certainly, Democracy has progressed by the hand of

Have we not seen these doctrines, as the rule of conduct, aimed at and promulgated more or less by Catholic. Of the cleks, the chief is a Protestant and the Revolution. Have we not seen the whole Genoa Assembly demand the recall of Mazzini, and the ardour with which Garihaldi undertook the mission al-Peninsula to every enslaved people,' and this is declared by the man. Sir, who, a lew days after, signed himself, 'Garibaldi the Redsemer, we announce in the face of the whole world - 'The new era of Redemation.'-Milan, 24th March, 1862. Is it extraordinary, themselves of out-door relief. We trust the attention I ask, that with such principles impressed upon them | common fairness, be he of what nation or of what since the year 1825, when Mazzini begau his revolu- | religion he may, whether this is a state of things that tionary career, these fated countries should become a high-spirited people can be expected to bear withdisorganised, discontented, and rebellions to the last out repining? It may be true that the Government and fullest excess? But, above all, I ask, is it just of these countries has Ireland entirely at its mercy; to come. It is in every way unfortunate that the ma-nufacturing districts of Lancashire should be at the ments, and accuse them of tyranny and misrule, which a Government of a more despotic form forced when they had such a fearful secret enemy as Socialism, invested with all the force of a complete organisation, and aided from without, to contend with? Ere long will be full apparent ' the goal' we are fast parts of the kingdom; but we do protest against any approaching —a death and a detbronement — and we such Government having the credit for mildness and shall be before it? The one is not unnatural, the tolerance, whilst it is treating what it calls a 'sister' out their own fault, of abundant wages. God send caprice. 'The great Revolution' at such a moment she not kept in vassalage by a force it would be idle tract.' It was further resolved to send a deputation them speedy relief. But meanwhile, how many poor would burst its flood-gates, and, with the 'mot d'or- to contend against. The reproaches and invectives to London to wait on Lord Palmerston for the pur-

"There is no garment to cover the rags they wear at home. In most of our workhouses the numbers are double of what they were last year : but I know enough of our people's insuperable aversion to the poorhouse to be able to say that the state of the workhouse is no test of destitution. I could cite several instances to prove this -instances where the sufferings were really heartrending; a recital would sicken you. Rather than enter that hated door, the poor sufferers underwent hardships that no human being (you would suppose) could endure. I am afraid I have dwelt too long on this distressing subject. It is really with great reluctance that I write about it. It is painful to you to listen to such a sorrowful tale, and the delay, which has been so unseemly on my part, was in a good measure caused by my unwillingness to afflict you with the sad Story.

"You will, however, be consoled to know that the conduct of the people has been admirable, their patience heroic. With one exception, the county has been free from outrages arising from want of food .---This is certainly most gratifying to all, and I trust that the coming months will find us maintaining our good name for peace and patience."

THE INISH POOR LAW .- It is difficult to imagine any official body so ruthlessly sectarian and antinational in its character as the Irish poor law system. If we take the Catholic population of Ireland as nearly five-sevenths of the entire population of the kingdom, at what figure shall we set the proportion of Catholic poor? We could not certainly be far wrong in estimating them at ten to one. For this overwhelming majority of Irish and Catholic poor, name we speak is in a ferment through the half of what is the Poor-law machinery provided by a Government which more than any other boasts the tolerance of its principles, its integrity and equity, and its veneration for freedom, and, of late, of nation-God and time. Patriarchs, Gastes, Feudal Powers, ality. The five commissioners are every one of them Kings, Popes, Aristocracy of Patricians or Citizens, Protestants, and all save one are Englishmen. Of liave, in the development of humanity, only a certain period of power and vitality.' men. Of the auditors, three are Protestants to one an Englishman; every one of the six clerks of the first class are Protestants, three are Englishmen, and one a Scotchman. Of the ten clerks of the second class, five are Catholic and five Protestants. Of the third class, seven are Catholic and three Protestant. Of the fourth class eight are Catholics and two are Protestants. And the solicitors are Protestants. -The sum total of the salaries received by these officers amounts to £19,466 for the Protestant, and £5,300 for the Catholic officials. We ask any one of the English people to apostatize, may urge it to a policy towards Ireland completely at variance with all its professions, and with its treatment of the other such Government having the credit for mildness and that Ireland would not submit to for an hour, were

for this University, many of whom have acquired great celebrity by their scientific and literary attainments.

' In any other country, except Ireland, the Guvernment would have cheerfully given to an University so constituted that corporate existence which is conferred by a 'charter' and would have enabled its students to enter upon a professional career on the same terms and conditions as apply to the students of the other Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. The Gatholics only ask that they may be placed on a footing of equality with their Protestant fellow-countrymen, and that they may be enabled to give their children academical instruction in an establishment which enjoys their confidence upon such terms that when they are about to enter into professions they may not be subjected to any disabilities in consequence of having studied in this University. In point of justice they are surely as well entitled to enjoy these advantages as the students who attend

the Universities which are exclusively Protestant in their organisation. 'Whether the application for a charter shall or

shall not be successful, the Catholics of Ireland ought to place upon record their sentiments in reference to this question.

'For my own part I confess that I entertain a reluctance, which is almost insuperable, to address any solicitations, public or private, to the British Government; but I shall be happy to sign a requisition by which the High Sheriff of the County of Limerick may be invited to call a meeting of the county for the purpose of giving expression to the opinion in favor of a charter for the Catholic University, which undoubtedly prevails amongst a large majority of our population.

I beg also to place in your Lordship's hands the accompanying subscription of £5 as my contribution in aid of the fund which has recently been raised in the county and city of Limerick for the support of the Catholic University of Ireland.

Believe me, my dear Lord, with much esteem, yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

' The Right Rev. George Butler, D. D., ' Coadjutor R. C. Bishop of Limerick.'

The following figures are extracted from the report of the Mendicity Institution of this city, read at the annual meeting yesterday. During the year 9,588 sought admission, of whom 226 were sent home to England and the interior of Ireland; others were admitted to the institution to work, and the remainder were fed and sheltered till they could get other means of support, or were received into the workhouse. The income was £2,925 showing an increase of £875 over last year. This, however, arises from legacies, not increased subscriptions.-The total number of meals given to the poor last year was 108,758. The number of bathers in the establishment was 18,659; and the number of persons who attended to wash and make up their clothes, was 2,198. - Times Dublin Cor.

THE GALWAY POSTAL CONTRACT .- The town council of this city have resolved unanimously to present a memorial to the Government praying Her Majesty's Ministers ' to renew the postal subsidy of the Galway Transatiantic Steam Navigation Company, as pro country with a despotic and anti-national oppression | mised at the close of last session, on condition of the company being in a position to carry out the con-