N COLLOWFIDEL

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -DECEMBER 9. 1859.

from their troublesome regards; nevertheless, she did not relax the rapidity of her pace. The nearer she approached the lake, the more quick-ly she moved, while conflicting emotions made is a fine trout." her bosom palpitate. The truth is, that when to obtain that interview for which she had hitherto asked in vain. In the explanation which she expected to obtain she risked her last hope, and she felt an irresistible impatience to see her destiny determined and her fate decided. But what view of the lake, that Sir George had disappeared. She fancied at first that he had ascertained looked round her, almost choking with grief .---But the poor girl exaggerated her own importance in the eyes of the heedless Sir George .--She speedily discovered him concealed in a creek She speedily discovered him conceated in a creek tween you and Enter, both or permissible to events, like the daily transaction of their house-or indentation of the shore, where he was busily distaste for this union; and it is permissible to hold affairs. They had English histories in their engaged in his usual avocation.

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"Now," murmured the young girl, placing her hand unpon her heart, as if she would fam repress its palpitation, " Holy Virgin pray for me -O my God! inspire me with words to touch have not been communicated." his feelings." She made the sign of the Cross, and proceeded towards the angler. 'The place where Sir George stood was solitary and picturesque; it was the end of a ravine margined But she did not say this: she constrained herself with rocks and hazels; it sloped gently towards and remained silent for a moment, and then said the lake where it was covered with green sward with angelic sweetnessand spring flowers. Sir George, elegantly dressed in a new suit of fancy pattern with a straw hat on his head, stood beside a rock, the base of your conscience does not convince you. Neverwhich was buried deep in the waters of the lake. theless," she murmured, as she stooped her head, He flourished his long line with a dexterous hand, and flung it out to a great distance in the aqueous serenity, making it whistle as it passed earth-O my God ! where shall I find strength through the air. At his feet a couple of trout to pronounce the fatal words !" were agitating themselves in the grass as evidences of his success. A servant stood behind him, straight as a ramrod, watching his manœu- emotion Sir George turned to her with an air of vres in religious silence, to arrange the books and disquietudetie the flies in obedience to his master's requirements. Julia moved over the grass with so noise-

imprudent on his part to appear in a neighborhood in which Jameson, the steward, exercises his exterminating duty as an agent ?"

Sir George for some moments seemed strangely disconcerted. Then, resuming his self-possession, he saluted the young lady with politeness,---

"Miss O'Byrne !" he cried, " this is indeed an agreeable surprise. I did not expect-"

" Let me not interrupt your amusement. As I was passing along the road just now, I caught a glimpse of your person, and hastened down to see how you catch these heautiful trout." Then she added in a low tone-" Send away your servant, Sir George-send him away I beseech you ; for I have an important communication to make to you."

Sir George appeared deaf to this request.

" Since it is your will," he resumed, flinging out his line on the lake, "I shall continue my amusement without plaguing myself about those blackguards in the village; let them brawl if they will, I don't fear them. I defy them to hinder me from baving the pleasure of preventing

belong to, and the rank I must one day hold will not permit me to gratify my inclinations. I am

transfel to the month

He laid at the feet of the young lady a mag-Julia was going to the village to relieve. Tom nificent fish, which, after wriggling in the air full Kavanagh, she descried Sir George angling in of life and strength, bounded from the ground, the lake, and it seemed a favourable opportunity and beat the rock with its robust tail. But Julia saw nothing of all this.

"God is my witness, Sir George," she said that I am indifferent to the rank and wealth glebe; if indeed the peasant had been capable creed and the liberty which they now enjoy. If Lord Byron came to Clonmel or to Derry in--. On the other hand, though my family her visit to the village and retired to avoid her. be at present in a fallen condition; the descend-With her eyes full of tears, she stood still and ants of the Kings of Leinster cannot be considered as inferior to any family in existence. In conclusion, Sir George, I trust I shall not offend you by observing that no sympathy exists be-

> suppose-" "And what can the beautiful Miss Julia know on the subject? My fantastic cousin may have confided her secrets to your keeping, but mine

tween you and Ellen; both of you experience a

Julia cast a look of reproach at Sir Guorge, which seemed to say-" In that case, your infamous conduct is entirely destitute of excuse."

" I shall not enter into a dispute with you, Sir George; it is impossible to persuade you, since "I am under the necessity-a confession which I never dared to make to any human being on

She hid her face in her beautiful hands. In spite of his previous determination to exhibit no

"What do you mean to say, Miss O'Byrne ?" The unfortunate girl trembled, nervous spasms

swelled her breast, as if she were tortured by ed with the burthen of her shame.

The first feeling of the young man was apparently profound stupefaction. He seemed perfectly thunderstruck, and he uttered one of those unmeaning interjections which Englishmen have always on their hps. Then, recovering himself, he added, 'Well, my pretty dear, why should you lament and take on so? I shall find a retreat where you may lie perfectly concealed, and when you issue from your solitude no soul alive will suspect the truth. Ladies in this manner always get over such mishaps. As to your infant, every care shall be taken of it; it shall receive an adequate income, though I were obliged to sell one of my horses, or discharge Oliver, my very best jockey." Having thus carried the sentiment of paternity to what he considered a heroic length, Sir George cast his line upon the water with all the precision which that delicate operation requires.

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL,

ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN IRELAND.

scourge; and while in life they committed no dishonor against their country, in death they sunk into a martyr's grave in glorious defence of their religion. Their resistance was ennobled by its being main-

seem to rise up from their cold ashes, upbraiding us, if we do not stand to the last in vindication of the principles, and the practices for which they triumph-ed over the rack and the steel, and paid the sacrifice

of their lives. When one sees the children of these departed men issue in crowds through our streets which you will share with the lady who shall be your wife. I might demand the reparation that these little fellows were ignorant of the glorious was her vexation when she found, on obtaining a I seek from the humblest peasant that tills the deeds of their fathers in bequeathing to them the

stend of going to Athens or Corinth, he would soou learn the difference in historical knowledge between Ireland and Greece; he would see that our Irish generations had not forgotten the precise date of the English conquest, or lost the memory of one tittle of the English spoliation of our revenues, or our ccclesiastical lands. The children of Ireland thirty years ago had a vivid recollection of our past historical schools; and they learned their lessons of patriotism and of faith from Catholic masters of tried Irish feeling, and of practical religious example. No doubt these scholars of thirty years ago had no Presbyterian Commissioners to teach them due veneration for Saint Patrick, nor had they Protestant Archbishops to exalt their peasant minds with disscrtations on the habits of canaries, with the formation of crickets' claws, and with the meaning of Saint Paul to the Romans. The children of the time referred to never dreamed of this union, of testantism, zoology, tomfoolery, and the Apocalypse. Neither were they taught to sing the National An-them (a duty); while, at the same time, they were prevented from chaunting a hymn to the Virgin.--These little fellows of thirty years ago could not comprehend how it was right to bow before Majesty while they dare not make a silent nod of the head to the sacred name of the Saviour. The parish priest, too, of thirty years ago came in and went out of the old school-room when he pleased, and he appeared to the simple children whom he baptised as the best and the greatest man in the parish. But in the new conglomerated system, he is stopped at the door like a menial : the very Bishop must now bow, and ask leave to advance, before he can visit the lambs of his flock. Yes, and more ; he has to present himself her face. "Does Sir George remember," said she, with an air of assumed tranquillity, "that it may be a mother !" She fell upon the grass, overwhelmpoisoned food. The priest is now the least man in your faithful and obedient servant. the purish; the beardless Orange master, trained in of the properties of granite, yellow clay, coal ashes, and sawdust (the Marlborough street chemistry), this raw creature is paraded before the breeding, the college training, the erudition of the matured ecclesiastical scholar. Give me the old schools of Bishop Plunkett, Arthur O'Leary, and Doctor Doyle, with their mud walls and love of country; with their old stone benches and their ardent faith; with their old red-wig teachers and their veneration for the Church ; and I positively prefer them to the modern gewgaws of Marlborough street, with their anthems, their standing in curves, their songs, their Presbyterian Commissioners, their souper masters, their Know-Nothing books of religion, and their blank pages of Irish history. As no man of my age knows Ireland better than I do, *I feel* that I gladden the hearts of tens of thousands while I make these statements.— If I were to poll the whole North of Ireland I am certain of the result-namely, that priest and people would lift up their hands and their hearts to join and to applaud my opinions and views

When this system commenced in Ireland it had a good name, and it worked well; but time has thrown the sentinel off his guard while the enemy never sleeps. And hence it has fallen from its early proassault.

This system, if taken by itself, might be tolerated missioners of Poor Laws, the Protestant guardians of poor houses, the officials of all the public Government establishments in Ireland ; the bar ; the magistracy ; the navy ; the army ; all united in one combined attack upon poor defenceless Irish Catholicism, the least evidence, therefore, of decided Souperism in the National Board becomes a flagrant offence from its being a palpably convicted part of the universal conspiracy ; and as such, therefore, must be denounced as the enemy of the creed and the people of Ireland. Out of the three quarters of a million of scholars who attend these national schools let any one of them be examined in the history of England or Ireland; and one will learn that they are totally ignorant of the Eaglish invasion or the Eaglish persecution. They are equally unacquainted with the cruelty of Wentworth, the ingratitude of James, and the perfidy of William. They have no idea of the plunder by the Protestant Church, the changes of its doctrine, or the human structure of its Gospel. If this system is to continue for the next half century, they will forget Grattan, O'Connell, and Doyle; they will be the modern Athens of Lord Byron-ignorant of the names, the actions of their ancestors: and they will feel pride in wearing the dress, and imitating the manners and the language and the feelings of their deadly enemies. Ah. yes Freeholders, the Electors of Clare, the old Munster Classical teachers, the old rude Algebraists of Ireland; and let us totally extinguish or radically change the piebald aggregate of Presbyterian, Pro testant, Methodist, Unitarian, Arian educationalists. I mean no offence to the head managers or the members of this mixum-gutherum-system ; they are all good in their way, but I denounce them as unfit persons to govern the fold of Christ in Ireland. The Bishons know how much I love their names and their office, and how much I venerate their foot-prints in the Irish soil ; but I would presume, in all humility, to say to them that they are not worthy to wear the mitres of their invincible unflinching predecessors if they permit this hypocrisy, this fraud to continue one year longer in this country. The history of this system is the record of all British undertakings for the benefit (?) of Catholic Ireland. Commenced in fair promises, carried on by plausable conduct for some time, till the Irish officials introduce the small end of the Souper wedge ; and then follow suspicion distrust, opposition, hatred, and total failure. D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, TUAM .--- We are glad to perceive that the subscription for the erection of schools as a substitute for those from which the Christian Brothers had been evicted by Lord Plunkett continues to progress very favourably. The Committee have received the following letters :---" Tervoe, Limerick, October 28."

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Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter, which reach-ed me on my return home, I have directed my sub-scription for the Tuam Catholic Schools to be sent you. Your appeal to the public rest on the strongest possible grounds. As the whole of the ecclesiastical revenues of your district are in Pro-testant hands, although the Protestants do not constitute so much as three per cent. of the Population, the religious wants of the Catholics, to which not one single shilling is contributed from any public fund, are supplied altogether by voluntary con-tributions. A portion of these contributions amounting to more than seven hundred pounds, was expended by the Christian Brothers in establishing schools on a site of which they had reason to believe that the tenure was secure. The Protestant Bishop, him-self in the receipt of an ecclesiastical income of 4,600 a year, while in the diocese of Tuam, 43 out of every 44 of the inhabitants are Catholics, having given no warning during the expenditure of the money of the Christian Brothers, evicted them from the schools, and made no compensation to them for the sum they had raised by charity and expended on what the law has determined to be his property. A complete parallel to the act cannot be found in any other country, because in no other country do the the clergy of a small minority possess these funds which the piety of other ages devoted to the religious wants of the whole people, and more especially to the instruction and consolation of the poor; but this mixture of Presbyterianism, Catholicism, Pro- if this were otherwise, if such acts were done in Alsace or in Hungary-if a Catholic Bishop were the ejector, and the funds confiscated against every principle of natural justice had been contributed by a large Protestant majority, which included the whole of the poor of his diocese, if the Bishop were in pos-session of large endowments which had been taken away from the Protestants, while their pastors had no support but alms, what a cry of indignation would be raised, not only against the act, but against the system under which such an act could be perpetrated. The facts of your case, however, need no comment. All that we can desire is that they should be known as widely as possible, and they must pro duce their legitimate effect on that public opinionwhich, by some act that shocks it, is often roused to overthrow abuses long tolerated because they before the wolf of the fold, for permission to see the were ascient, and which in these countries deter-lambs; for liberty to put pure berbage into the mines the fate of institutions—I am gentlemen, ever

"WILLIAM MONSELL."

MY DEAR MR. COYNE .-- I enclose you a note for £5, as my first subscription towards the new schools you are about to erect in place of those which your christian brother Lord Plunkett, has appropriated. I caunot say that I feel any very lively indignation at the incident which renders this new erection necessary. If the people of Ireland rest content with the plunder of their property, they must not be very zealous about its maladministration .- Believe me always your's sincerely. G. H. MOORE. "Moore Hall, October 26, 1859."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM .- His Grace the Archbishop has addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston upon various topics including mixed education, the Italian difficulty, and tenant right. We quote a pa-ragraph from the letter to indicate its general character :-- " Whilst we sympathise with the sufferings of the Holy Father and reprodute the tyrannies that are striving to overturn his legitimate power, we cannot forget or overlook the systematic oppression to which our own people are continually subjected. If the secure possession of property be the strongest and most expressive future that distinguishes civilised from savage life, it is not easy to understand what claims to the extension of civiliantion can be possessed by any government that leaves the land, the industry, and the tenements (if tenements such precafessions: and its concealed inherent character has rious dwellings can be called,) of an entire people, been developed in hostile intent and in malignant together with the fruits of that industry, as much at the mercy of a landlord as any wandering tribe was ever at the beck of a barbarous chieftain. THE DUBLIN MEETING .- The Cork Examiner makes the following remarks with reference to the recent demonstrations of the Clergy of Dublin :- " If there are those, as there are, whom statesmen seek to conciliate by pandering to prejudice and passion, let it be known that there are others who, attached by the strongest ties of filial affection and spiritual obedience to the Holy See, are ready to treat as enemies those statesmen and party leaders who employ their power to undermine the Pope's authority, and if possible, deprive him of his lawful possessions. It is full time that Catholics should occupy a position creditable to their spirit and worthy of their numbers and influence, and let their resolve be known to their opponents, whether open or concealed. If the ministry of the day-we care not a rush by what hame they are called-will violate justice or right, by exciting discontent and holding out hopes to rebellion let them do so in the full conviction that there are Catholics who, on a fitting occasion, will pay back in defeat and mortification to them and their party, the sorrows with which they have afflicted the beart of the nurest, the holiest, and the most merciful of men. For so long as British Ministers believe they can sin with impunity they will continue to offend against justice and make the Pope the victim of their dishonest machinations We trust, then, that the movement in favour of the Holy Father, so auspiciously commenced in Dublin, may go through the length and breadth of this old Catholic land, evoking in the breast of its Catholic people a spirit worthy of their historic race-of their trials, their sufferings, and their triumphs." The Irish Times has a wonderful story about a nunnery, narrated by "a Passer-By," who having heard that numerous cells have been made under the Convent, in Baggot-street, Dublin, was enabled very soon after to connect the cells underground with some screams which he says he heard at the windows. His story is that as he was passing the corner of the Convention Sunday, dreadful screams were heard coming from an open window in the nunnery. The screams proceeded from a female, who was crying, "Oh! mercy, mercy, they are murdering me." "Her figure," he writes, "appeared for a moment at the window, which was then closed by some one from behind ; and the remainder of this dreadful scene was hidden from view." But, no doubt, it was dreadful. The beauty of this neat invention is that the nuns, having prepared underground cells-" for what purpose I know not," says "A Passer-By," but of course for the enacting of "dreadful scenes"-they should have taken the supposed victim in this case up to an open window, where her screaming could be heard and her figure seep, when they might have murdered so much more quietly and more at their ease in the cells. The thing was evidently illmanaged on their part; but it was fortunate for "a Passer-By" that the nuns left the window open till he had obtained evidence enough to suggest something borrible, and that, then, but not till then, they should have thought of closing it. It is also a circumstance highly creditable to a "Passer-By" that the first nolice he should have taken of the circumstance was in a letter to a newspaper which has just put forward pretensions to Protestant support. The "Passer-By" adds that there was a lady and gentleman and a little child passing at the time ; that the [Oheers.] child was much shocked, but that the gentleman simply said "It is dreadful," and went his way. No doubt he was aware that it is the practice of the ladies in Baggot-street to murder a nun every Sunday after Vespers - Tablet.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE .- In Dublin on Tuesday night, a meeting was held in the Round Room of the Rounda, "to adopt an address expressive of sympathy with the Holy Father in his present suffer-The meeting was called for eight o'clock, but ings." long before that hour not only the Round Room, but every approach to it was thronged to excess. The Freeman's Journal says :- "After the place of meeting was filled in every part, immense crowds remained outside and in the neighborhood of the building during the proceedings, manifesting the warm inter-est felt in them. It was in all respects one of the greatest, most important, and most significant degreatest, most important, and most significant de-monstrations ever witnessed in this city." Among those present were :- The O'Donoghue, M.P.; John P. Hennessy, M.P.; John F. Maguire, M.P.; Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, Professor Hennessy, Rev. Dr. Anderdon, Very Rev. Canon Pope, Rev. J. A. Dunne, Dr. Andrews, Rev. Dr. Murray, Rev. Mr. Irwin, Ca. non O'Dwyer, I.P.; Dr. Kirwin (city coroner); John Kelch, and a large number of influential clergymen and laymen.

The O'Donoghue, M.P., occupied the chair and de-livered a long and able speech in the course of which he said :- "Our English statesmen assume a toue of great moderation and of great respect for constitutional privileges, and of the rights of nations to choose their own government. [A Voice: Why don't they give us the chance?] (Loud cheers.)-But then, antipathy to Rome has carried them too far, for they have renounced the principle that the people are justified at any moment in overturning existing institutions, and they have gone the length of donying the right of the legitimate sovereign, with a title of ages, to suppress by force the revolt of a small number of foreign intruders in his dominions. (Loud cheers.) Yes, my fellow countrymen, the English press and English statesmen have had the hardihood to do this at a time when, recollect, Europe still shuddered at the means employed by England to put down the Indian revolution, and at the remembrance of the horrors that were poured out on the unfortunate children of Hindostan-(hisses)-horrors which the vocabulary of slaughter is inadequate to describe. (Hisses). We all know what respect they have for our opinions. We are all old enough to recollect the expression of opinion that was given in this country under the auspices of the great O'Connell. (Tremendous cheering). We hear a great deal of the griovances suffered by the subjects of the Pope, and the French aud Austrian But the facts show that the occupation of the French and Austrian armies is accounted for very naturally and very simply, on very different grounds, indeed. We all know that the Pope is a man of peace-that it never could occur to his truly Christian and paternal heart to make war upon his neighbors. No one ever dreamed or supposed that the Pope intended by force of arms to add to the States of the

Church. The armed force at his disposal is consequently very small, barely sufficient to discharge the duty of police, scarcely worth the name of an army, But he did not repine ut that—he relies upon the piety of Christendom to preserve him from insult and dauger." (Cheers.)

A long and interesting letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin was then read, which we regret we are unable to give this week owing to the late hour at which the report of the meeting reached us, this must also be our excuse for being able to give a more lengthy account of the speeches. A letter of sympathy from the Right Honorable More O'Ferrall, having been read,

Mr. P. Hennessy, M.P., moved the following resolution :---

"That this meeting is of opinion that the attempt now making to deprive the Holy Father of his temporal possessions is a violation of public justice ;that the conduct of the promoters is an incitement to the people of all nations to disregard the duty of lawful allegiance, the rights of property, and all the principles of honor; and that, if not at once checked, its consequences must be to interfere with the legitimate operations of the spiritual government of the Supreme Pontiff, and thus interfere with the exercise of the Catholic religion throughout the world." Mr. Hennessy said it was well to remind the Holy Father that the Irish members held a most powerful position in the House of Commons-never was there a time when the votes of half-n-dozen men were more needed. The time for action of the most serious come. [Hear] greatest enemy of Catholicity [Lord Palmerston] against them; that leprechaun of politics, Lord J. Russell; and that eloquent sophist, Mr. Gladstone; but they had also a cabinet minister of the late gevernmet, Lord Eilenborough, who was going to send arms to Garibuldi; but his answer was, that they would not only send arms, but they would send men too. [Loud cheers]. He was writing to Lord Brougham on private business, and he took accasion to allude to Lord Ellenborough's letter, and he trusted that that letter would have the effect of stopping the anti-Papal crusade in the House of Lords .-[Cheers.] He had pointed out to Lord Brougham that Garibaldi was a member of a secret sociely in Italy, the third rule of which was-" If the victim, whom we as secret judges condemn, escape, he shall be instantly pursued, and shall be struck dead, whether sheltered on the bosom of his mother or on the tabernacle of Christ." [Loud cries of execution]. That was the style of politicians with whom English statesmen sympathised. Mr. Carew O'Dwyer seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Miss O'Byrne with a fine trout for one of those fast days which so frequently occur in her religion."

" Sir George," murmured Julia, as she regarded him with a look of supplication.

He hesitated for some seconds.

" Well, well," said he, in a cold tone, " since it must be so," then, turning to his servant, who stood silent and respectful, --- " John," said he, "go and throw this bait into the little ditch that lies behind the willows, and wait there until 1 go down to you-do you hear ?"

The servant bowed and proceeded unmediately in the direction pointed out. Though the servant was now at a distance so great that he could not hear them speak, yet Sir George and Miss O'Byrne remained silent, whether it was dissatisfaction or embarrassment, Sir George appeared entirely occupied with his line, and never reverted his eyes to Miss O'Byrne. The young lady, trembling with emotion, lacked courage to broach a nainful subject.

"Sir George," said she at last, "the constraint which I impose upon you makes you displeased with me. But this interview is necessary to your honor and repose; and for my part, my very life depends upon it. Have I not, Sir George, some right to your condescension? If you know how much I suffer !"

The poor girl neither indulged in lamentations nor recriminations: her gestures were humble, and her voice supplicatory. Sir George flung twelve yards of line, so as to reach the middle of the lake, with a single gesture of the wrist, and without producing the slightest noise-an achieve- not less than thirty thousand persons of all ages, ment proving him a perfect master of the art of

angling. "Well, what do you want, Miss O'Byrne," he resumed, with an air of weariness, "what is the use of ripping up old sores? I admit that I have Humanity wept over these awful inflictions; and Eubeen guilty, since you take so much to heart an act of imprudence, which many would regard as worthy of indulgence. My excuse is the ardor of a passion to which you refused to respond; but, after all, the deed is done-what can I do to atone for it ?"

"What you can do, Sir George, is not for me to say-you have ruined me-you have stamped a sugma of dishonor on my brow, and I shall free, and you must certainly be aware of the mode in which a man of honor may repair an injury of such a nature."

"Yes, yes; 1 understand perfectly-I beg your pardon, Miss O'Byrne, will you be good riage is what you require—neverineless, you of the solid of interinopyne than the british oncers tions of some virus ranking in his is must be aware of the matrimonial projects which my noble relative entertains with relation to Lady Ellen and myself. Besides, the family I

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) When Lord Byron visited Greece the most remark-

able fact which he observed in the Education of the lower classes was, that not one in one hundred had ever even heard of the names of Philip or Alexander ; the speeches of Demosthenes were unknown to the second or middle ranks of society there; and a total ignorance of the past history of their country covered like the mantle of night the general intellect of the population, The Turkish domination had robbed every record of their national celebrity; and of Turkish tyranny at the same time had trampled out of their patriolic nature the very last remnant of the feelings of the Lacedemonian race. As an instance and a proof of this latter assertion, Byron adduces some conversations which he occasionally had with the shopkcepers of Athens, in which interviews the inhabitants, both male and female, boasted of "wearing the turban" (the dress of their tyrants): and talked with pride of being noticed in Turkish society! Their ignorance of their history; and again, the degraded slavery of their sentiments and feelings, presented to Byron the picture of a demoralisation, at once an exponent of despotism and a warning of terror to Liberty and to Religion. Voltaire, speaking on a similar topic, says, "that civilisation will take one thousand years to form what may be called a perfect people ; while tyrauny and persecution can within one century reduce this work of many ages to ignorance, slavery, and desolation." The cruelties inflicted on the Hellenic blood by Turkish atrocity have no parallel in the history of Archipelago were utterly exterminated; old men were flayed alive; men were subjected to the slow death of sawing off their joints; and women were hung up by the heels, and burned alive with fagots. Ibraham Pasha, son of the late Mehemet Ali (once a visitor in Dublin, London, Paris, &c., put to death sexes, and conditions, in this terrible rage of effacing the Grecian name. No doubt the Greeks resisted but their resistance was not so much the noble struggle of patriotism, as the animal effort to protect their lives against fiendish horrors of their savage musters. rope at length heard the cries of the children of Marathon. Four neighboring nations united, came to staunch their blood, to heal their wounds, and to wrest the sword from the crimsoned hands of their deadly foes. The Greeks have now a King, named by Europe ; and their education, their liberties, their feelings, and ancient character are slowly recovering under their new and altered position. Byron did not

live to witness the realization of his ardent aspirations; but he has set a noble example; the most exalted practical lesson that a great man can conceive perish if it is not removed. Sir George, you are and execute, namely, to devote one's life to the attainment and advancement of rational human liberty; and to die in the attempt to unchain the captive alave.

Without wishing to draw any comparison between the Egyptian Lieutenants, and the Irish officials of Elizabeth, I dare say no one will contradict me when I assert, that neither Ibrahim Pasha nor his father enough to place yourself at my right-I might (the tooacconist-King) nor any of their predeceswound you in drawing in my line-yes, a mar- sors ever devised or inflicted more stuaning horrors appeared on the other hand, and there were indicariage is what you require-nevertheless, you on the sons of Thermopyle than the British officers

November 19.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A TURTLE .- We find in boy in Plymouth, from the bite of a turtle. We have since learned some of the circumstances of the case. It seems that the lad brought from the pool of water near by a number of these turtles to play with, and while engaged in this sport one of them bit his finger. Not long after he began to be sick,

and we believe became feverish. The physician inquired if the finger was sore, and he always insisted that the pain was in his leg. The finger was at length lanced and matter discharged. Black spots tions of some virus rankling in his system. He finally went into paroxysms, and began to snap and hite at his bed-clothes and everything coming in his way, after the manner of the turtle. The poor fel-

Professor Hennessy, F.R.S., proposed the next resolution, which was as follows : Resolved :-

"That this meeting indignantly repudiates as unfounded those charges against the temporal ge-vernment of the Holy See which are so industriously circulated by the instigators of the invasion of the Papal territories; and that it views with apprehension, for the interests of European civilisation, any attempt to interfere with a venerable institution, a all times the mainstay of public peace, and the pro-moter and protector of knowledge and the arts, an whose laws are at present administered by a sore reign pre-eminently distinguished for the paternal lenity of his rule, and his possession of the virtues suited to his exalted dignity as Supremo Pastor of the Church."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Sullivan and carried unanimosly.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. P. O'Briez, M.P., which, together with an address to the Popt was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having be proposed, Mr. Maguire, M.P., took the opportuni of suying, "In the House of Commons I shall be ready, please God, to stand by my fellow Catholi members in defence of the principles which you had so nobly enunciated here to-night. [Cheers.] last time that I did deal with the question was the floor of the nouse of Commons, and in the fa of the ministry then occupying the treasury benches [Hear, hear, and cheers.] For myself, I go as or Gatholic member to the House of Commons, know ing no difference between one party and another, b ing as ready to break a lance with the leader or fo lower of Conservatism as with the leader or followe of Whiggery. [Cheers.] I know no difference. am utterly purged of the leaven of party, and 1 truit that we will have in the next session of Parliamen an independent body of men-[Cheers)--who wi be as ready to smile on the left hand as on the righ -as the left or right will deserve punishment or t ward. [Cheers.] I am most impartial. I have n sympathy save for Ireland and for Catholicity.-

The vote of thanks was passed amid loud che ing, and having been acknowledged the meeting se parated cheering loudly for his Holiness the Pore -Cheers were also given for The O'Donogbue and the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt.