sormany troubles and so many storms, with a serene brow and an unshaken mind accomplishing the duties of your Sacred Office, unconquered and unbowed.

But while in these things we have most just reasons for exultation, we cannot forbear at the same time from turning our eyes upon sau spectacles. For, from all quarters there present themselves to our mind the frightful crimes of those who miserably ravage the lovely land of Italy, of which you, most Blessed Father, are the pillar and the pride; and who are striving to overthrow and to destroy your and the Holy See's sovereignty, from which all things that are excellent in Civil Society have flowed, as from their fountain. For neither the perennial rights of ages, nor the long peaceful possession of power nor treaties sanctioned and confirmed by the authority of all Europe have been able to prevent all things from being turned upside down, in contempt of all the laws which were till now the props upon which empires stood.

But to come closer to our own concerns, we behold you, Most Blessed Father, by a nefarious conspiracy of usurpers, who only use liberty as a cloak for their malice, plundered of those provinces by means of which provision was most equitably made, both for the dignity of the Holy See and for the adminstration of the whole Church. And for that Your Holiness has resisted their unjust violence with most invencible courage, it is our judgment that most hearty thanks ought to be offered to you in the name of all Catholics. For we recognise the Temporal Sovereignty of the instituted by the Providence of God. Nor do human things, that this Temporal Sovereignty is absolutely required for the good and free government of the Church, and of men's souls. It was clearly necessary that the Roman Pontiff, the Head of the whole Church, should not be the any, but that, established in his own dominions and kingdom, he should be his own master, and fend and protect the Catholic Faith, and rule and govern the whole Christian Commonwealth.

Who can deay that in this conflict of human interests, opinions, and institutions, it is necessary that there should be preserved in Europe between the three continents of the old world, a sort of sacred spot and most august seat, whence ceive by cunning.

How could it have happened even now that the Bishops of the Church could come hither from the whole globe in security, in order to treat of gravest matters with Your Holiness. journeying from so many, and such different regions and nations they had had to find some soeither their sovereigns were suspected, or who, paths of perdition. being himself suspected, was their enemy. For the Christian and the citizen have each their own duties-not, indeed, inconsistent, but different; and how could these be fulfilled by Bishops unless there continued at Rome a Temporal Sovereignty such as that of the Pontiffs, free from all foreign power, a centre of universal harmony, with no aspirations of human ambition, and fraining no plots for earthly domination.

and to the interests of our country as citizens, neglecting the duties neither of the Pastor nor of itself. the citizen. This being so, who dares to attack a sovereignty so aucient, founded on such a torce compared to it, if even that human law be respected, on which the security of rulers and the liberty of nations depend? What sovereignty is so old and venerable? What monarchy or republic either in early or recent times, can boast of rights so august, so ancient and so inviolable? If all these things were to be once disregarded and trampled under foot, in the case of this Holy See, what Sovereign could be secure of his kingdom, what Republic of its territories?-Wherefore, Most Holy Father, it is for religion, without doubt, but it is also for justice and for those rights, which, among nations, are the foundations of human affairs, that you are struggling

and contending. But it scarcely becomes us to speak longer on you, not arguing, but teaching concerning it .-For your voice like a Sacerdotal trumpet, has proclaimed, ringing through the world, that " It Church, should obtain Temporal Saveragaty." and preserved by a long series of years, by the lers to the Omnipotent God for your safety. unanimous consent of all kingdoms and empires, and almost by a miracle.

See and of the Patrimony of the Blessed Peter, Peter. that we are ready to go with you to prison and to ill health, were unable to be present with us. death; and we humbly beseech you to remain un-

hear Peter. When you decree, we obey Jesus of supreme courage. This, too, the Church of Christ. We gaze on you with admiration amid Christ asks of you, for the more happy government of which the Temporal Sovereignty was most providentially bestowed upon the Roman Pontiffs, and which so deeply felt that the defence of it was her concern, that formerly when the Apostolic See was vacant, in most difficult times, preme Pastor are assisted his liberty also is preall the Fathers of the Council of Constance administered in common the Temporal Possessions documents.

This, too, the Faithful of Christ, ask, dispersed over all parts of the world, who desire to have free access to you, and freely to take care of their own consciences. Lastly, all civil society and whither the nefarious endeavors of its enemies demands it of you, which at the overthrow of tend, and would at length look forward to the your sovereignty feels its own foundations tofter. end !

But what need of more? You have already, condemning by a just judgment those wretched men, the robbers of the property of the Church, proclaimed that all that they have perpetrated is "null and void." (Allocution, xxvi. Sept. 1859 usurping the very government of the Church, p. 7.). You have decreed that all the acts attempted by them are "utterly unlawful and sacrilegious." (Allocutio, xx June, 1859, p. 8.) Father, we earnestly, and from our hearts, inand you have rightly and deservedly, declared plore this of the Lord, while prostrate at your those guilty of these crimes to be liable to Ecclesiastical penalties and censures.

These so weighty words from your mouth, and these so admirable acts, it is our outy to receive and flow freely from the inmost depths of your with reverence, and to renew our full assent to heart, that it may flow not on us, but on our them. For, as the body suffers always with the loved and absent brethren, and on the Faithful head to which it is joined by its members and by committed to us. Let it be one that will soothe one life, so it is necessary that we should sympathise with you. To you, in all this your most bitter affliction, we are so united, that whatever Holy See as a necessary thing, and manifestly you have to suffer, we, by the sympathy of love, rival of happier times for the Holy Church of suffer the same. Meanwhile, we supplicate God we hesitate to declare, in the present condition of to put an end to these unjust troubles, and to restore to her pristine honor and freedom the Church, His Son's Spouse, which is so miserably robbed and oppressed.

But it does not surprise us that the rights of the Apostolic See are attacked so bitterly and subject of any sovereign, nay, nor the guest of implacably. For already, for some years, the madness of some men has reeched to such lengths that they no longer try to reject, or to throw in noble, peaceful and gentle liberty should de- doubt on individual doctrines of the Church, but lie Church, not only with one another, but with they propose to themselves utterly to destroy Christian truth, and the Christian Common-

Hence, the impious attempt of vain science and of false learning against the doctrines of the Sacred Writings, and against their inspiration .-Hence, the unhealthy craving to imbue youth to princes and to peoples in their turns, there with the errors of the age by withdrawing might come a great voice and powerful, the them from the tutelage of their mother the voice of justice and of truth, showing undue Church, or more frequently by depriving them of favor to no one, following the will of no one, all religions education. Hence, those new and which no one could either hurt by terror or de- most pernicious theories on the social, political, and religious order of things, which are everywhere propagated with impunity. Hence, the habit familiar to many, especially in these centuries, of spurning the authority of the Church, ot usurping her rights, trampling on her precepts, msulting her Ministers, deriding her rites, and praising and glorifying errors concerning religion, vereign reigning over these coasts, by whom and even Ecclesiastics, miserably straying in the

Venerable Bishops and Priests of God are deposed, are driven into exile, or flung into prison. Even for their constancy, in performing their socied office, they are contumeliously brought before Temporal Courts. There is mourning among the Spouses of Christ, who are expelled from their homes and almost dead of want, or soon about to die. Monks are compelled against against their will to re-enter the world. Violent for the Canonisation from from all points, on Friday Therefore, to the free Pontiff King we have hands grasp the Sacred Patrimony of the Church, Faith, morality, and truth, and against modesty

But those who do these things, know well that of necessity? What other sovereignty can be dwells all the strength of truth and justice, by which the attacks of the enemy are repelled; that there is the watch-tower from which the watchful eye of the Chief Sentinel beholds afar the snares incurable malice, hence the continuous efforts of bad men to depress the Holy Roman Church and its See, and, if such could ever be the case, to destroy it utterly.

Who could refrain from tears, Most Blessed Mother, who saw these things or even only heard them told? Seized, therefore, with a just grief, we lift our hearts and hands to heaven, imploring with our whole heart and soul the Divine Spirit, that He who of old on this day, under the reign of Peter, senctified and confirmed the pascent rity to notice the wants of our suffering little ones, this weighty matter, we, who have often heard | Church, may defend, increase, and glorify her now that you are her shepherd and her leader.

May Mary be a witness of our vows, who was glorified by you in this very place the title of Imhas come to pass by the special design of Divine maculate: May the sacred ashes which we ve-Providence, that the Roman Pontiff, whom nerate, of the Holy Patrons of the Roman Church Christ constituted Head and Centre of His whole | - Peter and Paul - be our witnesses. May the renerable relics of so many Pontiffs, Martyrs. (Lat. Ap. xxvi Mar. 1860, p. 3, 5; Atlocution, and Confessors, who made holy this very ground xx Jun. 1859, p. 6; Encyc. xix Jun. 1860, p. on which we tread, be our witnesses. And espe-4; Allocutio, xvin Dec. 1860.) Therefore by cially may those Saints be witnesses, who on this us all it is to be held as most certain that this very day by thy Supreme decision being added to Temporal Sovereignty did not come to the Holy the heavenly array, are going to undertake the See fortuitously, but has been been bestowed defence of the Church under a new title, and upon it by special Divine disposition, and fortified from their own alters to offer up their first pray-

Therefore, we Bishops, lest imprety should either feign not to know it, or should dare to You have also declared in lofty and solemn deny it, condemn the errors which you have constrain, "That you were resolved constantly to demned, detest and reject the new and strange defend and preserve whole and inviolate the doctrines which are everywhere published, to the Temporal Sovereignty of the Roman Church, injury of Christ's Church, and reprobate and conand its Temporal Possessions and rights, which demn the sacrilegious robberies and violations of belong to the whole Catholic world. Moreover, Ecclesiastical immunities, and other crimes comthat the defence of the Sovereignty of the Holy mitted against the Charco and against the See of

was the concern of all Catholics; and that you . And this protestation which we beg may be inwere prepared rather to lay down your life than I scribed in the public records of the Church, we in any manner to desert this, the cause of God confidently put forth in the name of our absent of the Church, and of justice." (Epist. Encyc.) brethren, whether of those who in this distress xix. Jan. 1860, p. 7, 8.) To these magnificent being detained at home by force, weep in silence, words, with acclamation and applause we answer or who being hindered by weighty business, or by

Moreover, we join with us our faithful Clergy mored in this constancy and firm resolve, a spec- and people, who animated by the same love totacle to men and angels, of invincible spirit and wards you as we ourselves, and by the same pious tridge. - Saunders.

reverence, have most clearly proved their affec contributions of money toward the Peter's Pence, offered for the most part with wonderful generosity, well knowing that by their sacrifices, this too is effected, that, while the wants of the Suserved.

Would that all nations would combine to place of the Roman Church, as is shown by public in safety this common cause of the whole Christian world and of all social order.

Would that Kings and the Powers of this world would understand and learn that the Poutiff's cause is the cause of all rulers and kingdoms,

Would that those few unhappy Ecclesissucs and Monks would return to wisdom, who, unmindful of their vocation, denying the obedience due to the Bishops of the Church, and rashly have gone astray upon the paths of perdition.

Mixing our tears with yours, Most Blessed sacred feet, we ask from you that Heavenly strength which your Apostolic and Paternal Benediction is able to impart. Let it be copious, and assuage our sorrows, and those of the whole world, that it may raise our weakness, fertilise our pains, and labor, and at length hasten the ar-

Given at Rome on the 7th day of the month of June, A.D. 1862.

The Holy Father replied as follows :-

"The sentiments which you have expressed to Us, Venerable Brethren and Beloved Sons, have caused Us, deep joy. They are pledges of your lore to the Holy See, and are still more a striking and magnificent proof of that bond of charity which so closely unites the Pastors of the Cathothis Chair of Truth; from which it is manifest that God is with Us, who is the Author of peace and charity; and if God is with us who shall be against us? Praise, therefore, honor and glory to God! Peace, blessings, and joy to you!-Christians committed to your cares! Joy to you and them, that you may exult with the Saints, singing a new Canticle in the House of the Lord for ages and ages.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH BISHOPS IN ROME:-The following ex-Wexford, to the Rev. Father Hogan, was printed in the Wexford People : -

"All the Irish Bishops now in Rome, I believe number also, were invited to an interview with the Pope on Friday last, for half-past ten o'clock on Saturday. The Bishops were all called in first, then the twelve Priests but the Bishops remained whilst we were received by the Holy Father. When I was kissing the instep and the ring, Dr. Cullen, who several sections. stood at the Pope's left band, said - This Parish Priest erected two Churches in Wexford.' The Pope house and the place of thy habitation.' The Pope then said he hoped to meet all the Priests who came

regard to the interest of the Church as Pastors, tures, wage a fierce and continual war against at the Irish College, on yesterday. The guests were pulation in a state of more intense exasperation Cardinals Wiseman, Pacca, the Major Domo of his against each other than existed at the commencement Moliness, Monsignor Talbot ;- the Irish, English, of the struggle. Scotch, and American Bishops ;-- the Rectors of the English and Scotch Colleges, all the Irish Ptrymen in America are, at this moment, violating m the Holy See, as an impregnable fortress, there | Priests now in Rome a few of the gentry, &c. ; we | those rights of solf-government which they wish to numberd about sixty. We visited St. Peter's on Sa-turday. All friend here are well. I never saw our Bishop looking better. We propose leaving Rome on either this day fortnight or on Sunday week. I believe Dr. Cullen may stop at Vicby. I think Father laid, and which He denounces to his fellow-sol- Coagrave will be one of our party. Give my love to diers. Hence, the implacable hatred, hence the all my dear fellow-labourers and to all my dear parishioners.-I remain my dear Father Hogan, most JAMES ROCHE." affectionately yours,

It is intended, we are informed, that the resolutions adopted by the corporations of Ireland in favour of the granting of a charter to the Catholic University shall be all 'simultaneously presented to the Prime Minister.

THE NURS OF ORANMORE-A PITIABLE TALE .-- We have been favored with a communication from one of the estimable ladies of the Presentation Convent of Oranmore, in which she says :- "We are here in the greatest distress. Since you had the great cha-3,899 breakfasts have been given in this convent to those starving children. I must implore of you, for God's sake to advocate their many, many, and very great wants. I am certain, if you witnessed their and state, you would deeply feel for their sufferings At present we have not one penny; and any funds which may now reach us must be devoted to the payment of the debts already contracted. The poor children are in a sad state. It is painful to witness their many wants." -- Freeman.

.Tus O'Dosogsus. -- We are delighted to know that The O'Donoghue's health is much improved, but he is not yet allowed by his physicians to attend his parliamentary duties. We understand, however, that stand that I mean by this term armed intervention, not temporary ought to look to the matter, and not all he will be shortly able to do so. All friends of freland will rejoice in the fact. - Patriot.

A BENEVOLENT LANDLORD. - CAUSEWAY, WEDNES-DAY. - To-day it becomes my pleasing duty to record a benevolent act performed by William Pope, Esq., Causeway, to his tenantry, and that at a period, too, when it will tend to alleviate the burdships created by an nopropitions harvest. This has not passed unnoticed by Mr. Pope, and he has, therefore, generously and unsolicited, abated twenty per cent of the rent to each tenant. - Trales Chronicle.

Supplies for the Confedenates.- Eight vessels have lately left Queenstown with supplies of arms and ammunition for the Confederate States, and it is said that there are now three large steamers in that harbour bound for blockaded ports, nominally with general cargoes, but in reality, contraband .- Star.

The laish Exonus .- On Thursday, the 19th June, the steamship Glasgow arrived in Queenstown, and embarked four handred and fifty passengers for New York, which, including two hundred and twenty that she had taken on board at Liverpool, made about seven hundred on this voyage. - Cork Reporter.

RIOTING -THE DISHANDED MILITIA. - The Galway disbanded Militia attacked the police on Monday. Several were cut with stones and otherwise injured Numerous arrests were made. The police are patrolling the streets with firearms loaded with ball car-

W. S. OBRIEN ON THE AMERICAN WAR tion for you, both by unremitting prayer, and by [The suggestions contained in the following letter: of W.S. O'Brien to Mr. A. M. Sullivan are worthy of the earnest consideration of every true Irishman. They have no reference to creed or party, but only to. humanity, and we trust they will be productive of useful results - ED. NATION.]

Killiney, June 18, 1862.

My DEAR SIR-I send you a copy of a letter which I have written to my friend Richard O'Gorman, of New York, in reference to the civil war that is now raging in America. As it is not of a private nature, you are at liberty to publish it in case you think that it is calculated to produce impressions tending towards a pacification of the existing conflict.

During several months I have entertained an anxious desire that the citizens of Dublin should be the first to raise their voices in favour of such a pacification, but I have hitherto been discouraged from a proposal to this affect by the general prevalence of an opinion that in the fury of civil strife meditation would have been unavailing.

Every friend of humanity must, however, now feel that the time has arrived when the Americans ought to be apprised of the deep regret with which their contention is witnessed by their well-wishers on this side the Atlantic. Since no nation in Enrope has contributed so largely as Ireland to the population, and, I may add, also, to the wealth and power of the States, and since no nation in Europe entertains towards the American so kindly a sentiment as that which is felt by a great majority of our people, it seems to me that our friendly exhortations would be received with attention, if not with gratitude, and that they might tend to produce, at no distant date, a cessation of hostilities. In any case, the citizens of Dublin could not do anything which would secure for them more effectually the respect of markind than such a demonstration of their feelings as that which I contemplate.

As you are in daily communication with influential leaders of opinion in Dublio, I venture to suggest that you ought to lose no time in endeavouring to ascertain whether a sufficient number of signatures could be obtained for an address or requisition to the Lord Mayor requesting him to convene a meeting of the citizens of Dublin for the purpose of making an appeal to the inhabitants of the Federal and Confederate States of America in favour of a peaceful settlement of their disputes .- I remain, my dear sir, very faithfully yours,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

A. M. Sullivan, Esq.

Killiney, county Dublin, June 18, 1862. My Dran O'Gorman - In common with all true friends of the American people, I continue to regard with horror the internecine war which is desolating the States of America. The brutal and disgusting proclamation which has recently been promulgated by General Butler, at New Orleans, realises to our imaginations the worst features of this struggle.

Have you and your friends at New York caimly asked yourselves when and how this contention is to Peace to your hearts! Blessings to the faithful | end ! I implore you, in the name of humanity, to cast aside the illusions with which an occasional triumph fills the minds of the Northerners, and to consider whether it is possible that you can subjugate the South, and whether, if it were possible, such subjugation cught to be desired by the lovers of free institutions.

You know that I am not an advocate of slaveryyou know that I deeply deplored the Secession and condemn those who provoked it. I may add also, that I would have rejoiced if the Secession could tract from a letter from the Rev. J. Roche, P.P. of have been put down at its commencement by the authorities of the Republic -- in case they had been supported and assisted by a majority of the inhabitants of the Southern States; but ever since the battle of twelve in number, and all the Irish priests, twelve in | Bull's Run I have felt that, for good or for evil, the Secession has been an accomplished tact [un fuit avcompli], and that an attempt to bring together again by force the dissovered members of the Republic. would only produce disasters greater than those which would result from breaking up the Union into

The progress of the war has confirmed these con-Priest erected two Churches in Wexford.' The Pope then said to me, You, sir. can say with the Psalmist Federals as well as by the Confederates; but what Domine, dilexi decorem domus time et locum habita-evidence can be brought forward to prove that any tionis, &c'-' Lord I have loved the beauty of thy impression has been made in support of the Union upon the minds of the Southerns by these triumphs? I will not call them conquests, because the Federal armies have conquered no ground except that upon next in the Sistine Chapet. which they stand. The war has brought to all pur-'All the Bishops dine with His Holiness on wed-ties the most costly sacrifices, but it appears to have come being free ourselves, paying just and due a host of detestable books, newspapers and pic- nesday week. We were most hospitably entertained left the minds of the contending sections of the po-

> Nor ought you to forget that many of our counapply in Europe, not only to Ireland, but also to Poland, to Hungary, to Venetia, and even to the lonian Isles. The statesmen of England say that the government of these islands by England is infinitely letter than any other government could be which would depend upon Greece Yet the Ionian Islanders continue to declare year after year, that they desire to be incorporated with the kingdom of Grece rather than to be 'protected' by England; and all friends of freedom think that they ought to be allowed to choose for themselves in regard of such a question. In like manner, the inhabitants of the Southern States of America may or may not act very tinwisely in desiring to re-establish for themselves an independent Confederacy; but no one can now doubt that such is their deliberate choice, and, this being the case, to attempt to coerce them against their will into connection with the Northern States is a violation of the right of self-government - is, in fact, tyranny,

> Has not the time arrived when calmly judging men such as you, can exercise a mediatorial influence? The authorities at Washington are compelled to follow rather than to lead public opinion upon this, as upon all other occasions. You, individually, could you would confer by first convening a mediatorial committee at New York, and by subsequently inviting a mass meeting to proclaim its opinion in favour of an amicable adjustment of differences on term which shall be consistent with the honour and security of all sections of the American people.

> Above and beyond all other considerations, beware of 'foreign intervention.' Of course you will underfriendly mediation. From the day on which foreign arms shall be brought to compel a pacification, the prestige and dignity of both the Confederate and Federal States will be lost for ever.—Believe me my dear friend, yours most sincerely, W. S. O'BRIEN.

Richard O'Gorman, Esq., New York.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE. A correspondent of the Dublic Freeman, writing from Galway on the 13th inst, make the following extraordinary statement:-The schooner Jewess, from Liverpool to Galway, with a cargo of Indian corn, consigned to Mr. M' Caulay, was boarded last evening off the Island of Innishath by five boats and a canoe. The men took possession of the schooner, and carried off about 15 tons of the corn, which they emptied into their boats and then pulled ashore. We believe no resistance was offered or violence used. The captain, on his arrival, made information before the resident magistrate of the fact. The extreme destitution of the people in that part of the country was the cause of this piece of small filibustering on the high seas. The people are coming to a conclusion that they will not starve while there is grain on land or wave.'
Another account says: -- When off Blacked Bry

the Jewess was boarded by five boats containing about 40 men, who took charge of the schooner, threatening if any resistance was made to run her on shore. They opened the batches and took away in the boats about 12 or 15 tons of Indian corn.

ORANGE OUTRAGE IN PORTADOWN. On Tuesday evening, the 16th instant, a mob upwards of two thousand accompanied by fifes and drums, paraded through the streets of Portadown, and being joined by others, proceeded to the Oatholic Church (where upwards of three thousand were assembled), and when opposite it the Orangemen cheered and shouted in a marked, provoking manner, dramming furiously at the same time. Having passed it again up and down several times, repeating the same conduct. Happily no collision occurred, the Catholics remaining in their church. The mob turned down Thomas street, and meeting two Oatholic clergymen ou a car. obstructed it for some time, and then - the car baving passed through the mob turned round and shouted and cheered after the clergymen, as sworn to by a policeman at the petty sessions to-day. Although this party of law breakers all live either in this town, or within a couple of miles of it, and that it was clear daylight - half-past eight o'clock on a June evening - the constabulary, when called on by the magistrates to-day, had only four names for trial These four were fined 20s. each. This town is only three miles

distant from the unhappily famous Derrymacash, and steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of these dispiays in future by those whose duty it is to administer the law and watch over the peace of the ORANGE OUTRAGES IN THE NORTH - Whilst such active exertions are being made in every direction to suppress crime in Ireland, and brigandage, as it is termed, in Italy-whilst one county is proclaimed, and others are threatened with similar interdicts in

the use of arms-there is a rampant faction which appears to set all law at definince, and to act, especially at stated periods, as if it were exempted by the Executive from any accountability for its conduct. We need scarcely say that the Orange faction is the one to which our remarks apply. Act after act has been passed to restrain the license, to curb the arrogance, and prevent the scenes of outrage, disorder, and bloomshed, even to the frequent loss of life, so recklessly indulged in on the days appointed, as it were, by the Orange fraternity for these scandalous exhibitions of rancour, ferocity, and intolerance towards their Uatholic fellow country. men. The Emblems Act was passed to put a final check upon acts that are a stigma on the age and the country in which we are living; but it has proved of little or no avail in curbing the intractable saviger, of these inexorable bigots. So recently as last Wed. nesday, a mon of some thousands of these disturbed of the peace exhibited their contempt of the law and their unchristian spirit by parading through the streets of Portadown, to the accompaniment of files and drums. After this introductory demonstration the rioters passed the Catholic Church, shouting, drumming, and doing all they could to insult and provoke the Catholics in the Church. Not satisfied vith this, they marched again and again past the Charco, their drams, shouts, and aproarious conduct of every conceivable kind becoming more furious. vehement, and intolerable on each occasion. In one street this mass of rabid malignants, meeting a car on which were two Catholic elergymen, prevented as progress for some time, but when they at length allowed it to proceed, they cheered, insuited, and ridicaled the clergymen till they were beyond hearing. Outrageous, disorderly, and illegal as all this was, it is strange to say that out of the two or three thousand persons who composed this discreditable corlege, only four were brought before the Police Court next day and the extent of the punishment inflicted on them was a pairry fine of 20s each! For the trifling sam of four pounds sterling, therefore thousands of Orange fanatics may assemble in any locality in which there are sufficient of the "true blue" calibre to perpetrate outrages of this nature with impanity - a contingency which, from the general prependerance of the Orange faction in the North, generally ocears. Now, considering the fatalities of Derrymacash, and other encounters of a like character, we put it to the Executive whether, in the present state of the country-and especially as the Emblems Act, the dernier resort of legislation against such demonstrations, has proved ineffectual - the Arms Act should not be put in force in the districts where Orange outrages so frequently occur. Surely, when men are mordered by mobs of thousands, the crime is not less beinous, less dangerous to society, or less fearful in its consequences, than when it is perpetrated by a splittery assassing upon a single individual. It is, therefore, manifestly the duty of an impartial Esecutive to watch over the public safety in the one care as well as in the other. -Dublin Telegraph.

A THING TO BE LOOKED AFTER .-- We recommend to the perusal of our orthodox contemporary, the Constitution, the following paragraph from a Darmstad letter, which appears in the Nord :- "This morning at eleven, a funeral service was performed for the repose of the soul of her late Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Matilda of Hesse and of the Rhine. A magnificent catafalque had been raised in the centre of the Catholic Church. His Royal Highness the Grand Duke, the Prince Leopold of Bayaria, brother to the deceased lady, their Royal Iligh-nesses, Prince Charles and the Princess, Prince Alexander of Hesse, and all the princes and princesses of the Grand Ducal House, were present at this and and monraful ceremony. The toreign ministers resident at Darmstadt, Count Lutzow, Baron Labenski, Count Reisil, Earon Cantiz, and all the ministers accredited to the Grand Ducal Court who reside at Frankfort, testified by their presence their deep grief at the loss which the Grand Duke has sustained .-All the great mobies of the Grand Duchy, all the members of the Chambers of Deputies, the Generals, the Ministers, the civil and military functionaries, the Catholic clergy, and the Protestant clergy, were assembled in the vast enclosure of the church to pray for the repose of the soul of the excellent princess whom we have just lost. Fancy the future husband of the Queen's daughter praying for the repuse of the soul of the excellent princess! Why, if it does not disturb the Protestant Succession, it ought to take the roof off the Protestant Hall. But what wonder that an inexperienced young prince should be render no greater service to immanity than that which | guilty of such Papistry, when we find that the Potestant clergy prescat joined in the abomination? Can it be possible that the theology of Germany is weakening in its anti-Papistical force or is there special exemption made in the case of the souls of grand duchesses? Perhaps it may be lawful to pray for the departed spirit of a Durchlatchtigste, when would be damnable and idolatrons' to say a word for a simple fraulcin. Anyhow, our excellent conlow the pure Protestantism of the House of Hanover to be stained by the lax principles of that of Hesse. Bearing in mind the fact that the Duchess of Kent died a Catholic, there is something here to excite alarm for the ultimate destiny of her grand-daughter .- Cork Examiner.

WHAT WILL MONEY NOT DO? -The late Sir Robi. Peel spoke in the House of Commons in the year 1836 to the following effect: - " When I was Chief Secretary of Ireland, a murder was committed between Carrick-on-Suit and Clonnel, A Mr. -- had a deadly revenge towards a Mr. - , and he employed four men at two guineas each to murder him. There was a road on each side of the river Snir, from Carrick to Clonmel, and placing two men on each road, the escape of his victim was impossible. was, therefore, foully murdered, and the country was so shocked by this beloous crime that the government offered a reward of £500 for the discovery each of the murderers. And can it be believed," said Sir Robert Peel, " that the miscream, who bribed the four murderers was the very man who came and gave the information which led to their execution; an again," exclaimed Sir Robert, "with these hands paid in my office in Dublin Castle, the sum of £2,000

to that monster in human shape!" . Kerry Star. Preparations are being made for the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Catholic University building this month