## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--JUNE 25, 1875.

nim The lumbles into the grave-they turn the sods over him, and there is an end of the bizness .-In hanging, to be sure, there's a great deal in baying a good hand, but of the two, I'd myself prefer shooten, as the asyest death. If you wish, Morris, I'll spake to-the chief to know if anything can bo done about it." 41 PP 11 17

done about it." Morris started, up on the straw as if he had been struck by a galvanic battery, and seizing the Hump-back's handsin, his own, with a desperate energy of manner, exclaimed, "Heartto me, WillWiley, this once, and the heavens blossyou. If you want to do me fuvor, don't interfere in any way what bover between me and my end let me live or die as God. pleases-I don't want to have any more to say to you."

"Eych! anything you wish,-there's no harm done I hope," returned the Humpback as he moved towards the door; "good bye a-gra, but that's true," he continued, turning back as if something new had occurred to him; "I was near forgetten; do you remember the pleasant November eve we spent together long ago, when we were boys, and the fortunes the onld dummy tould for us,"

Morris groaned deeply.

2

" I just thought of it, dear knows-on account of the fortune she told for you comen to pass this way -'tis so astonishen. I remember it as if 'twas only yesterday. She drew a gallows in the ashes for Peter Nocten, and another for you, betokening, as I tould you at the time, that ye'd both be hanged."

Morris gave another groan.

"Well, well, I'll hould my tongue, sure,-dear knows, one can hardly say a second word, you take it to heart so, I'm blest if I'd come to see you at all, if it wasn't that I knew you had no other friend near you-'tis so distressing. Howsomever-it'll never be said I desarted you in your misfortune, Morris. No-no. I'll come again, if I hear any news that I think ud be plasen to you-sitch as the nature of the execution and things of that kind that you'd be wishen to know.'

Morris raised his face from the straw in which it was buried, and looked suspiciously at the Humpback, whose countenance at the moment presented an expression to which it wou'd have been difficult to give an interpretation. The eyes were staring, and all the features struggling and convulsed, as if with an effort to subdue some almost irresistible Emotions. Having succeeded in composing it to an appropriate expression of sympathy, he uttered faintly, (overcome apparently by his feelings, as he turned once more to the door,) "Good-bye, Morris -good-bye a-ragal," and withdrew.

"'Tis asy enough with you, you unhanged vagabond," fxclaimed the prisoner, continuing to gaze in the direction of his departing visitor with an indignant expression which had been gradually kindling within the last few minutes. "'Tis aisy enough with you, earnen your blood money-you desthroyen informer-but your day will come yet."

There was but little time for further reflection on the subject, when he heard a growing bustle outside -the tramp of military-the grounding of armsloud voices of officers and police, and the locking and unlocking of doors. The sound gradually approached his cell, the door was pushed in, and a crowd of policemen, with fresh prisoners, entered.-The latter were handcuffed, and the face and hands of one were soiled with blood. He looked depressed and juded as if after some desperate struggle; but his eye, as it wandered round the dark dungeon to which he was about to be consigned, betrayed no expression of fear. Morris gazed on him with intense interest for a few moments, as if struck by some strange recognition ; a deadly paleness began to overspread his countenance, his eyes grew fixed and staring, his jaw fell, his very breath seemed suspended. He remembered the last words of the Humpback, for his early friend and companion, Peter Nocten, stood before him.

### (TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

CATHOLIC IRELAND.

The patriotism of Ireland (says the London Register and Catholic Standard) has for centuries been a proverball over Christendom. But there is one thing in the Irish race that surpasses even, its pa-triotism, and that is its religious sentiment. We English Catholics are living in the midst of a vast Protestant and nonconformist population. And, therefore, it came in the manaer of a wholesome

# THE FABIUS OF ERIN.

OWEN ROE O'NELL AND THE BATTLE OF BENEURE. From his great military reputation and abilities.

Owen Roe was invited over from Flanders, in 1641, to take the command of the Irish Confederates, in Uister, and having embarked at Dunkirk, he landed at Doe castle, in Donegal, on the 13th of July, 1642, accompanied by some officers and old soldiers, amounting in all to 100 men, with a supply of arms and ammunition; soon after, in a meeting of the chiefs of Ulster at Kinnard, now Caledon in Tyrone, he was chosen commander-in-chief of the Northern Irish?"

He organized his forces with great system, and kept up strict discipline.

John Baptist Rinuccini, Archbishop of Fermo in the matches of Ancona, had been sent by Pope Innocent X., as nuncio to the confederated Catholics of Ireland. He brought with him 2,000 muskets, 2,000 cartouche belts, 4,000 swords, 2,000 pike heads, 400 braces of pistuls, 20,000 pounds of powder, with match, shot and other stores," and 36,000 dollars from Father Luke Wadding. Discovering the abilities of Owen Roe, the nuncio sent him the chief in appearance as he might, have been painted, we part of these supplies, with words of encouragement inciting him to action. O'Neill needed little spur. He chafed under a comparative idleness of three years, and was delighted with the prospect of striking terror to the foe and strengthening timid friends by assured victory -- to " open the eyes alike of Puritan rebels, English loyalists, and half-hearted confederates." Early in June, 1646, he is on the march from the Leinster border to attack the Parliamentarian general. Under him served several Ulster chiefs; notably the O'Neills and O'Reillys.

According to Carte, Leland, and others, O'Neill's forces at Benburb were 5,000 foot and 500 horse, while the British troops, under Monroe, amounted to 6,000 foot and 800 horse, who were much better armed and accoutred than the Irish; besides, the British had 7 pieces of artillery, while it is not mentioned that O'Neil had any caunon; the British were far superior to him in musketeers, and it appears O'Neill's torces consisted chiefly of swordsmen and pikemen. The British troops consisted chiefly of Scots, with some English regiments; those forces were called Parliamentarians, and afterwards Cromwellians; they were mostly republicans in rebellion against Charles I. in England, and they were joined by many Irish allies.

There was another great party in Ircland at that time called Royalists, who supported the cause of King Charles, and were commanded by the Duke of Ormond, but they were not engaged on either side at Benburb. Belling and O'Neill state, in the Desiderata Curiosa, that the close battle continued two hours, and that Monroe's forces were routed about two hours before night. Lord Blaney's regiment made a determined defence, but they were cut to pieces, and he was himself slain. Monroe fled without his coat hat or wig, and save his life only by the fleetness of his horse; he never halted till he ar- ran seems to be addressing himself to the Gallery rived at Lisnagarvy, now called Lisburn, about ten miles from the field of battle. Colonel James Montgomery's regiment retreated with some regularity, but the rest of the British troops fled in total disorder. Lord Conway accompanied by Captain Burke and about 40 horsemen escaped to Newry, having two horses killed under him in this fight. Grest numbers were slaughtered in the pursuit, and it is stated in Stuart that Heber MacMahon, Bishop of Clogher, who was in O'Neill's camp, addressed the army and entreated them with great humanity to spare the flying soldiers, and give them quarter .--Lord Montgomery, together with twenty-one officers and 150 soldiers, were made prisouers; and it is stated by Lodge and others, that Lord Montgomery was confined for some time in O'Reilly's castle of Cloughoughter, near Cavan. Almost all the accounts agree as to the numbers slain, which they make 3,243, who fell on the field of battle, but great numbers were killed during the pursuit that even-

ing and the following day, and many were drowned in their flight across the Blackwater. It is stated, in the Desiderate, that 4,000 of the Brilish forces were slain in this battle. O'Neill lost at Benburb only the very small number of 70 men killed, and 200 wounded.

O'Neill continued to carry on the war till 1649, when Cromwell arrived in Ireland, but while making preparations to meet that fierce invader, be fell sick and died, and after his death the Irish had no commander able to cove with Cromwell. O'Neill is traditionally said to have taken some disease in his limbs, which after some time caused his death, in consequence of having danced in a pair of poisoned boots presented to him by a lady of the Coote family, at a ball in Derry, to which he was invited by the Cromwellian General, Sir Charles Coote, in 1649; but it is stated in the Desiderata Curiosa, that he was poisoned by a pair of russet boots presented to him by one of the Plunketts of Louth, who boasted that he did the English a good service in despatching O'Neill out of the world. O'Neill tell sick at Derry, and it is stated by Matthew O'Conor, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that the poisoned boots produced a defluxion in his knees, and that he was obliged to be carried in a litter. Owen Roc came to Cavan, in October, 1649, and spent some time with his relative, Colenel Philip O'Reilly of Ballinacargy Castle, and was also a short time at another castle of the O'Reillys at Drumholme, near Ballyhays, but he was afterwards removed to Cloughoughter, a strong castle of the O'Reillys situated in an island in Loughoughter, between Cavan and Kileshandra, as a place of greater safety from the Cromwellians. He died here soon after, on Saint Leonard's day, the 6th of November, 1649, about the

excellent effect, and given their work much pictorial annual assemblies to guide the deliberations, com- IRISH INTELLIGENCE. liant company. The point of view being from under the gallery at the side opposite the Speaker's chair, and what would, we presame, be the " Bar of afternoon sunlight streaming in from the windows on one side and falling upon the broad pavement of the floor, where stands Curran in a full Court suit of black and in an energetic attitude. This figure, however, is a little 100 far off to have the importance and interest which attaches to the man, and, although the portrait has been painted pretty closely the orator, especially as his attention is taken up by several remarkable heads and prominent figures in the immediate fore-ground. The painters might have taken license so far as to place a personage of such decided mark nearer to the groups which surround us at the Bar or entrance of the house, and thus have concentrated the interest instead of dividing it. However, if Curran'is not so impressive have in Flood and Grattan, who stand close to us,

spirited and admirable figures. Both are in the full unitorm of the Irish Volunteers, Flood in the rich blue and gold of the Artillery, and Grattan in a scarlet cont of the Infantry. They were not always so near together, but this was the first time they had spoken after a quarrel, and they had just been reconciled by Lord Charlemont . Their attention scens to be taken for a moment by a word from Collis, the Keeper of the Rolls, who leans towards them holding his despatch-box, while scated on the bench before them are the counsel, Barry Yelverton, afterwards Lord Avonmore ; and not far off is Mr. Solicitor-General Toler, the future Judge, known for his severity as "the Hanging Judge," upon whom Flood is said to have passed his terrible joke when at supper-table; he was asked by the Judge if the joint near him was hung beef, and Floud replied, "Fo, it is not, my Lord, but won't you try it?" On every side some notable face meets the eye : Sir Jonah Barrington, the author of the infringing upon their individual liberty, and withmemoirs ; John Fitzgibbon, first Earl of Clare ; and Lord E. Fitzgerald, sitting on the front benches between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Montgomery; while close at our elbow is the courtly, clerical Marquis of Bristol in purple and fine linen, the celebrated Bishop of Cork, and afterwards of Derry. Turning towards Curran, we look upon a crowd of distinguished men of the time. The Marquis Cornwallis, then the Lord-Lieutenant; the Duke of Leinster, with the Marquis of Waterford, Earl Galway, the Malquis of Kildare, and young Plunkett, O'Connell's its love, encouraging and supporting them by its modern Hannibal, destined to be Lord Chancellor of Ireland; while close to Curran, as if showing his intimately we shall be united to it, the closer will natural propensity to second somebody on the occasion, stands John Egan-" bully Egan" as he was called, from his notorious aptitude for duels. Currather than to Mr. Speaker Foster, seated under his canopied chair of state, and perhaps has caught the bright eye of Father O'Leary exact'y opposite him -that friend and brother-wit who, when Curran once said how he wished he was St. Peter that he might let him into Heaven, retorted that Curran ought to wish he held the keys of the other place, because then he could let him out. If we were to attempt to follow out the personal interest of the picture, the task, however pleasarable, would be too long. Yet we cannot quite pass over the remarkable galaxy in the gallery. Here, smiling on Curran, we see the lovely sisters Gunning, one about to be Ludy Coventry, the other Duchess, first of Hamilton and then of Argyll; the fascinating Dorothy Bland, with her powdered hair, afterwards mother of the Fitzclarences ; and, lastly the Countess of Mornington, whose youn; son Arthur she little thought was to become the great Duke of Wellington, - Times.

# CATHOLIC UNION ASSOCIATIONS.

We see in the numerous associations, daily formed in the bosom of the Church, a proof of her ever enduring vigor, and a certain pledge of the triumph which the future has in store for her. These associations appear to us in the light of so many living germs of that order which Providence will draw out of the general confusion that pervales the world. They are destined to operate a moral transformation among the nations so soon as their organization shall have reached its full development. Their birth gave promise of a social regeneration, and their rapid growth would seem to indicate its speedy fufilment. They are a sign that God intends to draw from our moral chaos a new and beautiful creation, and this ought to animate us with a confidence proof against every disconragement, which the apparent feebleness and fewness of our means, might otherwise inspire. 1. But in order that our hopes may be realized, and our Catholic associations effect the happy results at which they aim, it is necessary that they be united and work with concerted action. They ought not to be wholly independent of one another. Animated by the same spirit of God, it is their duty to conspire together for one common end, His honor and the exaltation of His Church. God is one, and upon all His works He has stamped the image of His unity. Each among them forms a single unit, and all together, by a natural tendency and perfect harmony, go to make up the universe, the great unit of creation, and in the natural order, the most perfect image of the oneness of the Creator. God acts similarly in the order of grace, and His holy spirit is wont to impart a like tendency to souls who freely offer their co-operations to His designs. The more devoted they are to His sacred cause, the more anxious they will be to cultivate this love of union. They will constantly have before their eyes that beautiful model of unity, more admirable even than that which the physical creation presents to us. Such is the great spiritual unity which Jesus Christ has established in the world, which joins in intimate communion the inhabitants of earth and heaven, and forms men of every age, rank, and condition into one indivisible body, animated by the same fuith, inspired by the same love governed by the same laws, and sharing in the same hopes. The Church enjoys the most perfect unity, and withal a wonderful variety. She constitutes a fold, as vast as the world itself, whose sheep, although under the immediate care of numerous shepherds, obey, nevertheless, only one Supreme Pastor. the visible representative of Him who conducts all to the eternal pastures of heaven. This perfect unity is an essential character and distinguishing feature of the true Church, and all Catholic associations formed under her influence and animated with her spirit will be emulous of so glorious a mivilege. The se associations are so many volunteer battalions, organized by the spontaneous zeal of Christians to aid the regular army of the Church. It is true they can not form an organization so effective as that which unites to the Sovereign Pontiff the faithful by their pastors and the pastors by their Bishops. But if this perfect unity of sub-ordination is impossible, it is very desirable, at least, that they bind themselves by unity of accord and co-operation. And this is the object which the associations of the Catholic Union, guided by the spirit of God, propose to attain. 2. At present these organizations exist in different countries, and, under different names, tend to one and the same end. Germany in this respect has given a bright example to other nations. She assembles annually the leading members of the difing up the spaces > between the columns heaving a ferent Catholic societies of a city, a year previously designated, where they discuss together the interests of the common cause, the cause of God and His stored this important architectural feature with yory | Church., A committee is chosen in each of these | JonatLan 

societies, and make all necessary arrangements for the next yearly meeting. The various associations find in this simple organization a means of concert-

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have been accustomed to meet in raris, with a view torath, James D'Aiven, homourd nickey, waterford; to combat the progress of the anti-Christian revolue-ujoin Sheehan, Dunedin, Denis O'Conor Kerry; vantage, by sustaining the courage of particular members, and by unity of direction guaranteeing members, and by unity of direction guaranteeing from that at Trinity College, the spectator finds members, and by unity of direction guaranteeing some difficulty in making out the countenance of success to individual efforts. In this convention all theoretical and practical questions relative, to the various associations are discussed, and such feasible measures adopted as will secure the common good and give to single societies the means of extended action and usefulness.

The Catholic Unions of England and Ireland are, we believe, still more strongly defined. Their general organization is better developed, and the number of reunions more frequent. Composed of the most prominent members of individual bodies, they adopt as a special end what constitutes the common object of all, and take the initiative in all general measures for the defence of Catholic interests. These societies differ only in name from the Societies for the Defence of Catholie Interests, first organized in Italy, and thence extending to other nations.

.3. It is unnecessary to dwell on the great utility of these organizations and superfluous to remind the Apostles of the Sacred Heart that it is their duty to aid them by their influence and prayers. They are sister leagues with the Apostleship of the Heart of Jesus, and we sincerely invoke the blessing wished by the brothers of Rebecca to the future spouse of Isaac : "Thouart our sister, mayest thou increase to thousands." Nay, more, the Apostleship of Prayer, as it unites all in the love of the Heart of Jesus and zeal for the realization of its desires, ought to be the very soul of Catholic Unions. Without out prejudice to those external forms which bind their members, it offers an interior bond of the most effective and lasting union. For what can be more fitting than that the Divine Heart itself should unite in spirit the faithful scattered over the earth, and by removing all obstacles to its love blend them in a community of feeling and interests? This Divine Heart, everywhere present in the sacrament of love. nourishing us with the bread of angels, vivifying with its spirit all those whom sin has not torn from grace, is the living bond of our union, and the more we be linked together. Consequently, wherever the Apostleship of Prayer has enrolled souls under the standard of the Sacred Heart, Catholic Unions will find it the most effectual means of maintaining their existence, and in its promoters the most active agents for their extension and prosperity. The promoters will inform the directors of these associations that by uniting with the Apostleship of Prayer they will secure for themselves, without any special sacrifice, the most inestimable blessings. If these offers are accepted, we shall doubtless afford great satisfaction to the Heart of Jesus is thus making it the common centre of Catholic Unions.

Divine Heart of Jesus, I offer to Thee, through the Immaculate Heart of Mary, all my prayers, actions, and sufferings of this day, for the same intentions for which Thou dost daily offer Thyself a victim on our altars.

I offer them, in particular, in behalf of those associations which labor to realize Thy most ardent wish, by uniting all Christians devoted to the defence of Thy interests. O, Jesus, render their union more and more complete by making them all one with Thee, and through Thee one with Thy Heavenly Father, to the end that the world may recognize in Thee its true Saviour.

### LET US PRAY FOR THE POPE

Lord Jesus, shield with the protection of Thy Divice Heart our Holy Father the Pope .- Hess ager of the Sacred Heart.

## FALSE ASSUMPTIONS.

On the 27th ult, the Most Rev. Doctor Power, Bish. op of Waterford and Lismore, conferred the order the House," the greater part of the gallery is seen ed action without the least prejudice to their mutual of priesthood upon thirteen postulants from St. forming the upper stage of the picture, lit up by the independence. ed action without the least prejudice to their mutual of priesthood upon thirteen postulants from St. John's College, Waterford. They had priviously been admitted to minor orders on the 22d ult. Their past men from the various provinces of the Empire have been accustomed to meet in Paris, with a view Grath, James D'Alten, Edmund Hickey, Michael Me. Topher admitted to meet in Paris, with a view Grath, James D'Alten, Edmund Hickey, Waterford, the progress of the anti Christian revolu-upon St. Tophera donited to meet in Paris, with a view Grath, James D'Alten, Edmund Hickey, Waterford, the progress of the anti Christian revolu-upon St. Thomas D'Alten, Edmund Hickey, Waterford, The progress of the anti Christian revolu-upon St. Thomas D'Alten, Edmund Hickey, Waterford, The progress of the anti Christian revolu-upon St. The progress of the state of the sta John's College, a large number of the clorgy being in the sauchary, an immense congregation attending. Several of the newly ordained go for a time on the English and Scotch missions. The ceremonial al was of the most impressive character.

On the 23d ult, a very successful mission in the parish of Castlebridge, Wexford, was brought to a close. "The final sermon was preached by Very Rev Father Hanrahan, O.S.F.; Dublin, to a very crowded and attentive congregation During this mission Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of the diocese, confirmed nearly 300 children. The Fathers engaged in the holy work were Father Cosgrove, Provincial Wexford; Father Roche, Wexford; Father Hanrahan, Dublin; Father Rossiter, Cork; and Father McDermott, Limerick.

On the 26th ult., at the Convent of Mercy, Kilrush, the following young ladies were received by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Dinan:-Margaret, second daugh ter of James Dossworth, Esq., Gortroe,-in religion Sister Mary Rose; Anne, eldest daughter of James Donnellan, Esq., Militown, Malbay,-in religion Sister Mary Dominica. Sister Mary Evangelista, cldest daughter of Bryan Dwyer, Eeq, Kilrush was received as a Postulant.

The festival of Corpus Christi in Kilkenny was carried out with the greatest possible solemnity. Several of the shops throughout the city were shut all day. All were closed during the period of the celebration. The Mayor and members of the Corporation, in their official robes, took part in the procession at the Cathedral, and a vast assemblage of people of all grades and classes evinced by their reverent demeanor how deeply they were impressed with devotional feeling.

The Month's Mind for the late Mrs. Croghwell, of Urachree, near Ballinasloe, took place at the parish church of Clotuskert, on the 21st ult., the liev. Thomas Molkern, P.P., being celebrant; Rev. Thomas mas Molkern, r.r., being cerebrant, i.ev. 100mas Coen, P.P., Kiltormer, deacon, and Rev. John Keigue, C.C., Ballinrobe, sub-deacon. The death of this lady was very much regretted, as she was very much respected and admired for her many excellent qualities. Of this fact ample proof was given on the funeral day, when, in the vast concourse that assembled to pay respect to her memory, (over 100 vehicles of every description being present), every class and creed were represented.

The statue of Archbishop MacHale, by Mr. Thomas Farrell, R.H.A., which was to have been unveiled on the occasion of the National commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation of Dr. MacHale to the episcopate is said to be a very fine work of art, and as a portrait a remarkable success. The statue is eight feet in height, and the attitude, while being natural, has not lost any of the dignity which always accompanies the venerable Metropolitan of the West. His Grace is depicted with his right hand raised, as if bestowing a blessing while in the left hand is held a scroll. The minutize of the episcopal robes is wrought out with much cleverness. The stone used is Sicilian marble, and the work will be placed on a beautifully carved pedestal of Fortland stone, crected in front of the Cathedral at Tuam.

Reports of the crops in the Carrick-on-Suir district of Tipperary, up to the 26th ult., state that wheat and potatoes are markedly superior to last year's tillage; the latter crop was never more promising, though Whitsuntide week's nor-ensterly wind and hail showers told upon it to some extent. Onts were backward enough previous to the recent rain falls; at present they have improved beyond measure, many farmers estimating the crop to by far healthier than at same season in '74. Grass and meadowing re excellent. Taking a general view of matters agricultural, there seems to be every prospect of an abundant harvest.

reminder, less to ourselves than to those in the midst of whom we are living, when Lord Denbigh uttered his famous dictum, "A Catholic First, an Englishman afterwards." Ireland needs no such reminder. Everybody on the other side of St. George's Channel knows perfectly well that, as a rule, there the people en masse are-Catholics first. Irishmen afterwards. They are Catholics ingrained. The faith saturates them, permeates them. It is an essential and inerradicable part of their existence. Whatever Acts of Parliament may say, or may fail to say, on the matter, the undeniable truth is this, that in Ireland the National Religion is Catholicism. England has for centuries been doggedly acting as if it were not; but the fact that it is so, that Catholicism is the National Religion of Ireland, has remained visible to the whole world-King, Lords, and Commons, Westminster, Downing street, and the Castle, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

If any nation on the face of the earth is Catholic, it is Ireland. All Christendom knows it. The Irish Catholics for three hundred years have been the confessors of the faith under the strong repressive rule of Protestant England. Just as undeniably, the early Christians, for three hundred years, were the martyrs of the faith under the strong, repressive rule of Pagan Rome. For three centuries the Christians of the Catacombs shed their blood willingly, whenever required to do so, in attestation of their sincerity. For three centuries the Irish have given, just as readily, the offering of their heart's tears, and during fiercer intervals, of their heart's blood also, rather than renounce their allegiance for an instant to the faith that is dearer to them by far than their life. The penal laws, it is perfectly true, of course, are by this time relaxed. Catholic Iteland, the Catholics of England, and the Catholics of the whole British Empire, have all had reason to bless God for the coming of their Liberator. Through the immortal labors of Daniel O'Connell our civil rights were not alone reclaimed-our very altars were liberated. When that great man died at Genos, on his way to throw himself, in his cid age, at the feet of Pope Plus IX., the true glory of the Christian Hero was expressed in the very wording of the announcement of his demise, displayed at the door of every Catholic church and chapel in the Three Kingdoms, "Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of the Liberator of our Altars." Since the date of the passing of the great Act of Catholic Emancipation, much, no doubt, has been done in the way of the relaxation of the grinding laws imposed by Protestant England upon Gatholic Ireland. To Mr. Gladstone, as an enlightened statesman, will ever belong, in spite of his recent rables in the matter of Vaticanism, the glory of having overthrown at last that outrage to common sense, the English Protestant Church in Catholic Ireland—the Church now, thank God, disestablished and disendowed.

A benevolent man is a happy man; he can not be otherwise, for it is a universal law of nature to be made happy by making others so.

It is an extraordinary fact that when people come to what is commonly called high, words they generally use low, language. The started by main in agen 11 you know anything that will make a brother's heart glad, run quickly and tell it, but if something artists, Messre. H. Barraud and J. Hayter, have re-that will cause a sigh, bottle it up.

50th year of his age. Owen Roc O'Neill was a man of graceful person, agreeable and mild manners, but of great strength of mind and determined bravery; cool, cautious, and calculating; quick in taking advantage of favorable accidents, and mistakes of his opponents; of consummate skill in the arrangements for battle, seldom risking an engagement except under advantageous circumstances, and of a genius admirably adapted for defensive and protracted warfare .--Hence he has been designated the Irish Fabius. He was a man of great prudence, reserve, sobriety, and knowledge of the world, of patriotic spirit, honest in purpose, and of the highest honor and humanity in his transactions with the enemy.

For 'a period of seven years, from 1642 to 1649 as commander-in-chief of the confederated Irish of Ulster, and in co-operation with the old Anglo-Irish of the Pale. Owen Roe defeated the British forces in more than forty engagements, overran various parts of Ulster and Leinster, and took most of the strong castles and fortified towns of the old English Pale. Manhattan Monthly.

### THE LAST PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND

A picture is exhibited at 30, Piccadilly, which must be especially interesting to Irishmen, and is by no means without interest for all who sympathize with national feeling and national genius. It represents the House of Parliament in College green during a del a'e in 1790, with the famous Ourran addressing the House on some great occasion. The part of the House which escaped destruction by the great fire which occurred very soon after this time has long been the Bank of Ireland. ... The House of Peers has been fitted up as the Bank Parlour, and the spacious octagonal hall, which we see in its original state in the nicture, has become the cash office and principal public part of the Bank. "The fine gallery with its handsome columns which surrounded the interior was done away with by build-

Prejudice is from "praejudicium" from "prae, before" and "judicium" "a judgment," and means a judgment formed before seeing reasons for it, and usually adhered to against all reason.

No man i as a right to rail against people who have projudices, as if they were absurdly out of the common way. Because no man can flatter himself that he is free from them in every respect. But to be governed by prejudice a whole life-time is unworthy of any reasonable man, and especially to be ruled by religious prejudice, is inexcusable. To take for granted without any authority that a certain faith is false, and a certain other true, and to make all lacts of history, deductions of science, observation of men and events agree with this assumed theory, is unreasonable and absurd.

Yet almost all non-Catholics do it. They assume the Sacred Scripture to be the inspired word of God, without having in their theory of Christianity anything to prove it from.

They assume their individual right and ability to interpret the scriptures and make therefrom their own doctrines without any authority or reason.

They assume that the Church of Christ became corrupted without reason and that Luther, Calvin, and Henry VIII were needed where Christ had failed.

They rail at the Church for claiming infallibility, and claim infallibility for their railing.

They assume that the Catholic Church is a political institution, whose aim is to destroy souls and possess bodies.

They assume the Catholic Church has been a great persecutor, to which the words used of Imperial Rome by the Apostles are applicable, without reason. And when they come to the interpretation of facts to suit their unreasonable assumptions, they are

compelled to utter absurdities. The plain fact is, that the Catholic Church is

almost everywhere suffering Persecution.

In Italy, the Pope is a prisoner. People who want to live in monastic seclusion are thrust out of their own houses, and forced to live as the Government directs; property donated to the Church and Church charities is ruthlessly seized and made over to spoilers by unjust edicts.

In Germany, the Bishops are fined and imprisoned because they will not betray Christ.

In Mexico and South America, the like injustice and violence is going on. But these men, blinded by projudice, have to be-

lieve that the party which is meekly suffering injustice, is insolent, arrogant, domineering. The governments that fine, imprison, rob and plunder, are defending thomselves against an arrogant priesthood !- Catholic Columbian. 28 4.00

HABITUAL IMPULSE .- Habitually enthusiastic people are never so happy as when they are indeavoring to save you from yourself. It is, however, fortunate that the passion which informs such persons, is one of peculiar instability and caprice. Their ambition is to be doing, no matter what, so that the blood be exercised; and uninformed by principle, and with. McInerney came up and threw, him into the river, out any special object in their ministry, they so di-

Daniel Francis Leahy, Esq., of Shanakiel House, Cork, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Cork, in the room of the Earl of Cork. resigned.

In Cork, recently, a little girl leaning out of a window, about twenty feet from the ground, lost her balance and fell downwards. A man named Joseph Clark saw her falling, and ran over just in time to catch her in his arms, and prevent the inevitably fatal consequences that must have resulted had she come to the ground.

A young man, named Power, trod upon an orange skin lying on the pathway in the North Main street, Cork, on the 25th ult., and got a fall which broke one hand, while the other, coming into contact with a broken bottle in the channel, was severely lacerated near the elbow-joint.

At a meeting of the Grattan Memorial Committee, in Dublin, on the 25th ult., the Hon. Mr. Vereker said the statue had been successfully cast, and was now undergoing the process of burnishing. He had the authority of the trustees of Mr. Foley for saying that the statue was an eminont success in every respect. Owing to the large number of works which Mr. Foley left unfinished in his studio, the commistre did not like to push the trustees too hard; but he could state that the statue would be ready before the committee would be ready to receive it.

At a meeting of the Ennis Board of Guardians on the 26th ult., a letter was, read from Dr. Molony, consulting doctor under the Public Health Act, resigning that office, having been appointed dispensary doct at D: omachaire, county Leitrim. Mr. Pearson intimated his intention to move for the appointment of a successor, whereupon the Chairman said complaints were loud in town and country against the heavy rates imposed and daily increasing with every new act passed by the Legislature. By the majority of people the office of consulting doctor was looked upon as unnecessary, or if compulsory, the remuneration should be by service fees and not by annual salary. It was agreed to ask the opinion of the Local Government Board upon the subject.

Whilst several persons were engaged at blasting in the Dornghwood Quarries, Newry, on the 21st ult, the powder prematurely exploded, and three of them were severaly injured. F. William:on received injuries to both eyes; James McDowell was also injured in both eyes; and Robert Thompson McDow\_ ell, son of the former, sustained a wound in the fore head and right hand, an injury to one of his eyes of such a serious nature as to make it probable that the sight is lost. The injured men all reside at

Jerritzpass. A serious outrage was perpetiated at the Limerick docks on the 25th ult. A laborer, insided Sheridan was sitting on the quay, when a shipwright named out any special object in their ministry, iney so of - 100 the was on half-on and whom Sheridan was vide their industry, among the many, as to render endurable the sufforings of each. A siture show of endurable the sufforings of each. A siture show of resistance soon banishes, the tormentor, who does inct feel any defeat or disappointment to being com. Hespital fin at precaricy state and Min was and Minerey and the sufforment of the second state of the source of the second state of the source of the second state of the second state of the source of the second state of the second Delled to transfer his dispensations from Jack to long of the city Jail under a warrant signed by Jonal and the city mediates ( ) a warrant signed by Jonal and the city mediates ( ) a straight of the city media