were the suspected inhabitants kept perpetually upon the rack of frightful anticipation and suspense during the whole of the anxious interval between the departure of James and the entrance of the victorious William.

Reeping, stealthily from their windows, these obnoxious inmates, beheld with anxious and fearful curiosity, the tumultuous confusion which filled the streets; mobs of listless and depressed idlers of all ranks, dusty stragglers from every corps, and in the varied uniforms of King James' army; carts and wagons laden with stores and carriages of the Jacobite aristocracy, lumbering westward from the town, with their affrighted loads of beauty and refinement; dust and clatter and half drunken soldiers, liveried servants, carters, coaches and horsemen, mingled and doubled and crushed and hustled in the mazes of a distempered and distracted dream.

All this hurry-scurry had, however, pretty well subsided by two or three o'clock, and the affrighted Protestants began now, in good earnest to hope that their terrors had been, after all, but causeless. The arrival of King William's vanguard was momentarily expected; and the poor Roman Catholic citizens, in this untoward reverse of fortune, began, in turn, to think of securing themselves from the wrath of the invaders whose whole power was now thought to be approaching within a few hours' march of the town; and many of them sought shelter, and found it too, by scores, in the shops and houses of the Protestants. Again, however, the tables were destined to be turned, for, at four o'clock, the entire Jacobite army, which was supposed to have been by this time far on its march westward re-entered the town-the cavalry foremost, and these followed by the French and Irish foot with bands playing, and banners displayed, and thundering huzzas. And now, indeed, the panic of the defenceless Protestants was piteous; women screamed - children cried - men barred their doors, and windows, and stood in distracted silence, awaiting the overwhelming assault and destruction which all expected-unarmed, unaided, and, as they believed, devoted to immediate and frightful ruin and death. Once more, however, their lears were relieved, for the whole army marched through the town without once balting, until they had reached the open country at the other side, where they were formed for the march, and so proceeded westward, astounding many a gaping villager and rustic maiden with the splendor of their long drawn pageant of martial point and ringing music.

James in the city of Dublin. Lutterell, however, a few hours after, followed the army, and withdrew his guards; the prisoners were now at liberty—the militia had all gone, and thus the last vestige of James's supremacy had vanished from the city of Dublin as completely as though the sights and terrors of the last strange year had been but the creations of a dream."

. It was not, however, until eight o'clock on the following night that the fearful interregnum which held the city in all the anxiety and agitation of suspense, was finally terminated by the entrance of a single troop of William's dragoons who came with their officer, to take charge of the stores. A contemporary writer, an eye-witness of the scene, describes their reception:
- It was impossible, says the author of the Irish Journal, the King himself coming after this, could be welcomed with equal joy as this one troop; the Protestants hung about the horses, and were ready to pull the men of them, as they marched up the Castle gard our consult region of

the island, and the new one established in possession of the Irish capital, leaving William's army encamped velose to. Dublin, why the quiet village ot . Finglas, and that of: his ill-fated rival in active preparation for the defence of Limerick we shall close this phapter, designing in our next It was not the was not seem or observed, but to take up the personal adventures of othose whose fortunes we have hitherto followed, mader ton did not see why, they should pick up anything for her any more than she for them. This is no exception it is the full of French society. To a containing them disastrously reversed a real and acoustic term degree it may be accounted for by the extreme dypords or investigo be Continued.) in the well. and termino while and animal world have more than BROME BULLENGLAND AND FRANCE. ST. SWISHED of has bent From the Weekdy Register & Course to As I have been called for a greek or more from my

cemmon duties to Paris allow, me to say, as word upon a subject on which I cannot but feel desply, the miserable ill-will and a nimbatty kept up between twest and the which have very monve to be good friends three gold guidrelds spice on the granteling is sincerely, bone and believe that nothing has starts. In the free frame or woman seems to think it ever appeared in the Weekly Register to aid in this possible that they, or any one else, should think it fruly disbolical work. Thave often felt that no crime! any annoyance to wait any conceivable time. As the baset more cowardly, of miscolieves, it is seen to the rule is, it first come; thist perved. than that of allierary many who, witting at thome in perfect safety, egatters; the needs toft ill-will out bich man, of whatever social position, coffer his sear to may spring up after he is dead and his name, forgot-ten, and may aid in causing drat least, in embitter-ing wars attaited the nappliess and lives of thou-sands of himogent persons in both countries. Surely even, compared with this, an individual murder is slightiguilt. Wery often, the individuals who make a war are by no means to be blamed. We may find ourselves any day in a life and death, struggle with Napoleon III. without having it in our power to avoid it so liber depends upon the uncertaint whether his inmediate in terest seems to him to require some annexation in which it is impossible for estime at next without resistance. But the only thing, which makes this at all probable is the feeling of hatred against unique 501 daily more beam sides out 1988 501 daily more beam sides o

suppose we all know everywhere some who are reckoned proud at home, of whom we are convinced on good grounds that they are really only shy The friends of the great Pitty used to say this of him .-Now, for real pride there may perhaps be no remedy except degrading reverses, or the grace of humility: I do not attempt this serious undertaking; but it ought to be easier to cure the minor defects which are mistaken for it. The chief of these is a neglect to adopt the conventional manners of the country in which we chance to be... In France, the peculiarity which lies at the root of the national manners is "equality." I believe no man feels more keenly than I the absurdity of the French notion of egalite, its real impossibility, and the evils, political, social, and ammunition, mounted lackeys, and the stately moral, which Erance has incurred in the pursuit of it. Still it is obvious that we may properly adopt every custom, good or even harmless in itself, to which it has given rise. And in France they meet us on every side. Every man and woman in France jostling and gossiping, gloomy citizens, furious almost every child, is prompt in asserting his equality, and every Frenchman, woman, and child is perfectly ready to admit it. I need not say how different is the feeling in England. I have often ridden through the park of a most aminble nobleman, at every entrance of which a notice was stuck up in these words:-" Gentlemen are requested, and servants and others are directed, to keep on the road in passing through the park." In France it is assumed that all travellers are "Messieurs les voyageurs." Now it is obvious that whatever want of Christian humility there may be in a person in an inferior position struggling for a recognition of his equality, there is just the same want of humility in the superior struggling for a recognition of his superiority; and I believe that the unpopularity of the English here springs very much from their doing this. They are reckoned on the Continent rude, bearish, overbearing. Well, they now and then are. But it is not in the drawing-room of Queen Victoria or of one of her great ladies that they would be thought so. It is on railroads and in stations, and shops, and public walks and galleries. Now, it is not too much to say, that a Frenchman, in any class of life, thinks himself bound to behave to every one whom he meets in any of these places, and expects to be treated himself, exactly the same as if he and the people he meets there (including the shop-keepers, &c.,) were Dukes and Duchesses. To mention some slight examples. No Frenchman enters a shop without taking off his hat to the "lady" or "gentleman" whom he sees behind the counter. He never addresses them but as "madam" or "sir;" he never leaves the shop withont again uncovering. In the same way, if he enters a case or a refreshment-room, he takes off his hat to the "lady" who sits behind the bar. In the same manner, the young persons who give out the tickets on a railway are always "mademoiselle," and a ticket is asked with all the forms of politeness which are used in a drawing-room. (Whether any Frenchman ever did ask for a ticket in a hurry, have no means of judging, and therefore cannot tell what he would do under the circumstances.) On the railroad itself, no man gets into a carriage without removing his hat (or cap, if he is of the workingclasses). I might mention innumerable petty instances of the same sort, I will content myself with saying that I sincerely believe the neglect of these things, which naturally arises from the difference of our English customs, is one main cause of the un-Still, Lutterell, with some three hundred of popularity of our countrymen in France. But, the militia, continued to keep garrison for King surely, in all these things the French custom is far superior to ours. Christian courtesy is due to all, and it is hard to see how these things are anything more. For myself, as far as they go, I had rather see the French customs introduced into England

than the English customs into France. Having said thus much about the good effects of the French notion of equality, let me add, it has its bad effects on the outward manners as well as on more important things. I was much surprised to observe, when I first came into France, thirty years ago, that a woman, as such, is far from meeting the same deference which she meets in England. We have all heard so much of French gallantry that this is at first surprising. The sunshine wears off when you have been longer in France, but your conviction of the fact increases and deepens. A lady, of whatever rank and whatever habits, is always treated with civility in France; because everyone is; but she is treated exactly as a labouring man in a bine frock and cap is treated, and she is likely enough to meet with positive rudeness, if she says or does any thing which implies that she expects any-thing more of deference or attention. All the traditions of the deference to ladies in France, are echoes of the state of society existing before the Revolution of 1789 "broke up the foundations of the great deep," and before the notion of equality was introduced.—In society this prevails. violating the sacredness of private hespitality, my astonishment, when I was little more than a boy, at seeing a young lady of wery high, rank kneel, down to pick up her thimble in the midst of a party of men in her father's drawing room, unnoticed in any way, by anyone in the room, except an English gentleman that these French gentlemen of high rank, and posiseparation in which unmarried ladies are kept in France: But the same rale; prevails in instances to which that does not apply. In French rallroads, travellers are not allowed to go on the platform as in England. They are locked up in a waiting room, till adoor is opened, and they grun, to scramble offer places. In these waiting rooms there are a few rery comfortable sofas round the walls, enough to accommodate, perhaps, a tenth of the travellers. The rest have to stand out this is not slight tack, as the rule is that your must come half an hour before the train But I have watched, and I have never seen a Frenchany lady, howevermear the may have been standing. I have seen the thing done, of course, but it was al-ways by foreigners, websily English. The Frenchman's feeling would be that she might as well give up a seat to him as he to her! When the door of the waiting coom, is opened, the same thing is seen.— There is a general rush and scramble for the best places, but in this I have never seen any Frenchman make way for a lady, nor when he has got first and taken the best place have I seen him offer to give it is, that whenever you hear an English person complain of the want of courtesy and politeness in

for her. No doubt she asked it as a matter of course like one who had hever contemplated the schance offa refusal. The "gentleman" replied in French, "Why should I? I am not your servant." I do not believe this could have been said by any Englishman of any class, certainly not by one who had the dress and air of a gentleman. (Yet I dare say there) the legality of the contemplated consecration, wrote was something in her tone and makiner which sound to Mr. Staley on Friday that he must at all events ed to the Frenchman like a command. The fact is, postpone the ceremony, and that the Rev. gentlethat in an Englishman it is no mere form to call himself the "servant" of any lady who needs his help, and she, naturally enough; fell into the ways of "her country, and assumed a tone of command. I have seen English ladies at French railroads ask for help in moving their luggage, and meet with a refusal in the same tone, and doubtless for the same reason, " I am not a porter - why should I?" Nay, I have heard (what, of course, I never saw) that when no Englishman has been within reach, they have been compelled to carry it themselves because no one would do it for

In all the cases I have mentioned, the Franch have been offended at us and we at them because all parties have failed to make due allowance for the national manners of the other. I really believe one great cause of ill-will would be removed by the adoption on one side only (that is ours) of the single rule of conforming to the conventional customs of the country we are in when they are not in themselves wrong or disgraceful. Englishmen I am sure will always be treated with the utmost possible politeness if they only adopt on their side the customs of France, and my country-women will at least avoid all rudeness if they can bring themselves to speak to every labouring man exactly as if he were an English Duchess. Perhaps he may as little think of putting himself out of the way for them as her Grace herself would do; I can only hope some English gentleman may be near to act on the occasion as their humble servant. But I must hasten to subscribe myself, yours,

HENRY WILLIAM WILBERFORGE. Nov. 9, 1861.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO LAW. (From the Weekly Register.)

One of the grandest results attributed by Protestants to the so-called Reformation, and for which they claim the greatest merit, is the alleged freedom of the Church. Now, without at all assenting to the proposition that freedom is at all times and in all matters the first thing to be desired, or stopping to discuss whether the price paid by England for the religious freedom of which she boasts, even if it really existed, is not far beyond the value of the boon conferred upon her by the licentiousness, pride, and tyranny of the Eighth Henry, and by the policy and vengeful spirit of Elizabeth.-let us ask, does that freedom really exist, or is it, after all, but a sham? If it be a reality, we should be able to find it at once where reason would prompt us first to seek for it; namely, in the appointment of those officers who hold the highest position in the Church, and whose duty it is-if they have any Divine mission at all-to maintain doctrine, order, and discipline in the Church, by the aid and force of those powers conferred by the Church itself and How, then, are the chief pastoral officers of the Church of England appointed? Is there on earth a more arbitrary proceeding, or one more inconsistent with the faintest notion of freedom and, we will add of spiritual influence, than the modus operandi in filling up a vacant Anglican See? The Prime Minister of the day, who may be an Atheist, though he must not be a Catholic, is acquainted with a college tutor, or a country Rector who sides with the Government in politics, or some person-not unfrequently an intriguing woman—who is on friendly terms with the Premier, recommends some Parson, for whom she or he is interested, to the absolute disposer of Mitres, and the affair is settled with as little trouble and delay as if, it were merely, the appointment of a Custom House Officer. The Minister advises (in constitutional parlance), orders (in fact) the Sovereign to give the see to the fortunate protege-the Sovereign does as she is "advised," issues what is called a Conge d'elire, whereby the Dean and Chapter of the Diocese are authorised and directed to elect a Bishop, but are at the same time recommended to elect the nomines of the Prime Ministers, and the Dean and Chapter proceed to the election with the full knowledge that if they dare to electrany other person to be their Bishop: than the man, whom the Prime Minister has, cominated, they will incur and, if contumacious, suffer, the tremend-ous punishment, including forfeiture of goods, chat-tels, liberty, and all civil rights and privileges, imposed under Premuniregon such malcontents. To dothe Protestant Deans and Chapters bare justice, they seldom champ upon the bit which binds fast their jaws, or show irritation at their thraldom. They generally play their part in the farce of Epis copal election with wonderful ease, decorum, and gravity, even when they are convinced in their consciences, if they are troubled, with such monitors, that, the person upon whom their election must fall; is in every respect unit for the position in which they are about to place him: And this is the freedom of the Church of England! But itstakes a still wider grange as The Bishops minat. not, it seems, presume to consecrate (we meet the word conventionally, though of course repudiating altogether the notion that the State Bishops have any right or power to consecrate) a Bishop, even for the King of the Sandwich-Islands; without sthe leave and license of their own Sovereign ... His Sable

Majesty may order a service of plate from Hunt and Roskell's, or a state carriage from Laurie's, or china ware from Copeland's, or bales of musling of calleds from Manchester, or muskets from Birmingham of cutlery from Sheffield; and the order will be execute ed, speedily, and well, without the intervention of any person in authority—indeed, without, their presum-ing to interfere. But when he gives an order for a bran-new Anglican Bishop, to Messrs. Sumner and Oc, they must not execute it without the Fles we of the Queen. 1: The facts of this case are an amusing illustration of land commentary upon, the boasted freedom of the Church by law established in this country. About a year ago, the King of Hawaii wrote to Queen Victoria to say that he desired an English Mission, headeduby an Anglican Frelate;

in jorder: to sessables "Church of Englandism, sas Bentham analy termed it, in his dominions," As the matter appeared to be out of the range of Lord Palmersion and Premunire, it was referred to that toothup to her on her arriving. One must be best off, and less old Anglican affair called Convocation, where! why not he as much as she? The effect of all this as usual, there was a split-Orford and his party. being hotly for the project, while London and his followers, herew apon it the cold shade of epposition. ties to herself.

the interval and licent Bishop of Honolulu. Sunday last was fixed for the Consecration" of the Bishop elect, by Drushimer, at Lambeth Palace. But lo lat the ping up to bold fering, no wheeling in easy chairs, last moment there is a hitch The lawyers, whose law Dr. Tait questioned because he disapproved their opinion, reconsidered the case, and the Lord-Chanopinion, reconsidered the case, and the Lord-Chanopinion case, a cellor and the Attorney General reversed the opin-ions which they had given when they respectfully filled the subordinate offices of Attorney and Solicitor-General .- Dr. Sumner, having been informed by Lord Westbury that there were grave doubts as to

of a Bishop in foreign parts.

The matter now rests with Earl Russell, to whom it has been referred by Dr. Sumner and the Hawaiian Consul General, as Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign: Affairs, and diplomacy: must rendeavour to solve the difficulty which ! the uncertainty of the law " has created. We don't apprehend any serious political embarrassments from this affair. Honolulu has gone on pretty well for ages without an Anglican Bishop, and its laxity of morals can be matched in any Cathedral city or University town in England, where Law-Church Prelutes are plentiful and well paid. 'Tis' true, the sable monarch and the Bishop-elect have been treated rather scurvily in the matter, and have much reason to complain of Convocation and the Law Officers; but Earl Russell can hardly fail, with the aid of Puffendorf, to soothe the irritation of the former, while Dr. Sumner has many good things in his gift to indemnify Mr. Staley for the loss of his comparatively poor and rather doubtful dignity, as the late Dr. Blomfield did in Mr. Jackson's case, when Dr. Selwyn refused to give him a slice of his pastoral charge in New Zealand.

But where is the boasted freedom of the Church of England? Its members are to be sure, free to adopt any religious opinions they may think proper, and its Bishops and Parsons may be Socinians, Arians, Deists—anything they please, provided they do not indiscreetly commit themselves in writing to some tenet which the Committee of Privy Council (mostly laymen, and many of them avowed dissenters from the Established Church), may decide to be in flagrant contradiction to the "Thirty-nine Articles. But it is not free to propagate itself without the license of the Prime Minister of the day, even in those foreign countries where it is invited to found a Mission. At home it must, nolens volens, elect as its Bishops any clerical persons whom the Prime Minister may think proper to appoint to vacant sees; and abroad it must not appoint a Bishop without the leave and licence of that civil functionary of the State.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

We (Weekly Register) observe with great satisfaction that the Kerry Star, an excellent local paper, has opened fire upon the real grievance of Irelandthe iniquitous Church Establishment. Nothing is to us more lamentable than the passive endurance of this pest on the part of the Irish people of late years. We are well aware of the circumstances by which it is explained. We know that when the Establishment had been practically abolished by the people themselves, it received a new lease of its hateful and without the interference of the secular authority. criminal existence by the Tithe Commutation Act.— Humanum est errare. Man is made subject to the commission of error as he is subject to the superior of death, and the acceding to this statute was the one fatal mistake which proved the great O'Connell to be a mere mortal. But we have suffered under its effects long enough, and the time has now come when we ought to rise as one man against them. We know also that the apparent apathy of the Irish people arises from their despairing of justice from an irish Parliament. But here also they are mistaken in the facts. We can assure them that Englishmen English Members of Parliament, nay, even the most anti-Catholic of English Members of Parliament, are ready to admit that the Irish Establishment is utterly indefensible. They have one thing, and one thing only, to urge in its behalf, and that is, that the Irish people do not demand its abolition. In our conscience we believe that not even Mr. Spooner, Mr. Newdegate, or Mr. Whalley would venture to say anything in its behalf, at least in private, whatever they might feel bound to allege in the House of Commons. For our own part, we never lose an op-portunity of urging the abolition of the Church Establishment as the one acrof justice to Ireland which Parliament has evidently and unquestionably in its own power, and which it is bound; to do first, of all before it can plead any real difficulty in the way of other improvements. The Church Batablishment is the one answer to every political economist, who argues that it is difficult to devise a satisfactory law of tenant right, or to relieve those who are suffering from the failure of the potato crop of The political economist, and we may, differ upon first, principles and no doubt, we do differ widely enough. He thinks it better that a whole population should perish than that one of the principles of his science should be violated : Wesconsider the laws of Christian charity manifold more certain and more sacred, than all the laws of supply and demand or free trade. But on the question of the Church Establishmen he and we are agreed this sadecidedly and peremptorily condemned by all the principles of all schools of the litical economy subsythose of Christianity juseli.

It is a strong thing to say but it, is really not more wicked than it is foolish irrational, and politically injurious. It is as mock condemned by Mailines, Bentham-Fand Mackethoch, 38 by Archbishop. Cullen orea choishop Machale 3 And this monstrous, abuse water to ireceive, its death-blow trom the hands, of the Irish people. When they maile to demand this abolition it will be abolitized, and not till then. As long as it is not talked about, written about, or heard of it is not talked about, written about, or heard of it is not talked about, written about, or gusselwhichigrowsuptonlytinadarkness, and wither awayin the light of day thenglishmen would turn against it out of mere shame if only, the monstrons facts of its existence were made generally known to other nations. We rejoice, therefore, to be able to announce that a work on liteland parefully prepared iftenrac curate personal nobservation and inquiry, is about to appear in a few weeks from the pen, of the Abbe Perraud, one of those able and devoted, men who have gathered round Father Petitof and Father Grain in the Octory at Paris. The Combardly fall to make this vile institution in some degree, known okpeled a cered to be seen of the group of the tripist case. to herk nown is to be executed and despised. We hope to see the time when every boastful Englishman in every quarter of the civilised world will have the mouth stopped by the simple statement of the facts with pregard not the : Irish Ohurch Matablishment to But before this can be effected, Iroland must do jus-

had been is lately wring.

A minute or two more, and will compare the property of the companied by but two or three all ground property of the and excesses of its hot and adulterous youth. Begun in England, according to Lord Macaulay, by Henry, the murderer of his wives, continued by Somerset, the murderer of his brother, it was completed by Elizabeth, the murderer of her guest. We may add that the first link in the rusty chain of Bishops, whom Elizabeth boasted she could make and unmake, in this country was Brown, a lewd Augustinian Friar, a worthy brother of Luther. It has al. man must for the present at least forego the dignity ways been true to its origin. The late Census has shown that the wisdom of King Harry, which, according to Dryden, he derived from love and Boleyn's eyes, is taught far less extensively than formerly .-Every one can see that it has not extended its operations, or achieved any new distinction, since Cob. bett said it was famous only for Bibles, ballets, and bastards. We have yet to learn that it has increased in population or popularity since Tom Moore, with inimitable fecility, compared it to the establishment of butchers' shops in Hindostan for the convenience of Europeans, but for which the Hindoos, who eat little or no meat, were to pay. Has it changed its character since Sydney Smith, in a paper written immediately before and not published, till after his death, says there was no abuse like it in all Europe, in all Asia, in all the discovered parts of Africa, nor in all the known parts of Timbuctoo. If he had lived in those days he might have added, on the testimony of Du Chaillu, to this comprehensive catalogue, the country of the Gorilla. As a religious institution it has undoubtedly failed. Its children have had religion enough not to love but to hate the Catholics and friends of Ireland. Except in its instinctive hostility to Catholic and Irish interests, it always reminds us of the man in Sheridan's play, who was likened to the blank leaf between the Old and the New Testament-belonging to Leither. It has been, like the breeding boxes for salmon at the mouth of the Tay, a huge Establishment, and not for the propagation of Protestantism, but for the generation of Protestant children. Its highest places have been filled by younger sons, who were also boobies, by Majors drummed out of the army, by the accommodating husbands of cast-off mistresses. Its smaller births have been filled by pious footmen, by Bluecoat boys, and by sharp butlers who attracted the attention of opulent and elderly females. Hence we never felt much surprised at the story O'Connell used to tell. A brother of Lord Barrymore, when asked in his examination for Holy Orders, "who was the Great Mediator between God and man," replied "that it was the Archbishop of Canterbury," and was passed. The cumbrous and clumsy machine costs the farmers of Ireland a million a-year. This sum supplied to the prevention of the coming tamine would, no doubt, be effectual. Of course the Government must be prepared to bear some abuse.— Rooks wheel rapid and caw loud when their nests are attacked. But all discerning persons must see the propriety of allowing Protestants to pay out of their own pocket those whom they may teach heresy. Along with the praises of all honest men, the testimony of their own conscience to one good act, a famine will be prevented and a nuisance removed .- Kerry Star.

The proprietors and holders of land in the neighborhood of Bannagher had a meeting in that town yesterday, reported by a correspondent of Saunders's Newsletter. They complain strongly of the conduct of the Board of Works in not protecting the country from the inundations of the Shannon, which this year have caused immense losses. One gentleman stated that his own loss was 880%. They expressed a hope that the New Chief Secretary would take the matter in hand, and see justice done to the sufferers through the alleged default of the Board of Works.

The Times' Dublin correspondent says that the Rishops of Ireland have unanimously appropriated Sunday 24th ult., for the simultaneous collections in aid of the Catholic University in the chapels of their respective dioceses the Very Rev. Dr. Wood-; lock, the Rector, has appealed to the clergy to exert themselves on the occasion to make the effort as successful as possible. "The enemies of the faith et: Ireland: seem determined to complete that plan which the Holy Father condemned as dangerous to faith, and morals; they wish to found, even in this metropolis of our Catholic country, a College or University, in which the very name of the Catholic Church shall not be mentioned; they wish to hand over to the Government of this country, which must necessarily be Protestant, the education of the faithful people of Ireland. Foreseeing this, our Boly Father, who guards Ireland even as the apple of his eye, directed the establishment of the Catholic University; and cour prelates; on receiving his commands; laid the foundation of this institution. The edifice thus founded they, wish now to push forward to completion, that it may be a tower of strength for all time to come for the faith and religious liber-ties of our people was not to a man and selections.

ALARMING DEGREASE IN THE FARM PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK OF THE ISLAND. - Mr. Donnelly, the Registran General of Ireland, lately issued one of his bstracts, auticipatory of his complete report. From under potatoes, a decrease of 9,175 acres in mangel and beet root, a decrease of nearly the same amount in vetches and rapel There are 15,285 more acres of turning and 7,135 acres of cabbage this year than last, so that the net diminution in the extent of green crops is 36,974 acres. The whole amount planted was 1,1570,668 acres. There is also a decrease of 47,969 acres rof meadow, and clover .-Hence we get the following general summary :--

Lecrease in green crops 36,974

Decrease in green crops 36,974

Decrease in meadow and Flover 47,966 in busier, addresses we gringing com-*** Totaltis 9. ca. 16g al . alenes . siss . c.100,644

culty Total decrease of land under crops in sense and selection with the court of t There, is a large, decrease in the number of live stockrine Ireland, this 'year, assicompared with; 1860, and that again, was marked by a very large diminution compared, with 159. This year we (Irish paper remarks) have lewer horses by 5,993, fewer calle by 138,316 and fewer pigs by 173,096. There is the Inc. 310, and newer pigs by "175,096," There is the slight increase of 1,839 in the numbers of hepen. Thus, upon the average of the rate assumed by the census commissioners of 1841, we have less, value in the stock by £1,181,345 than we had in 1860. This lame rable alling of if it's tock is attributed to two stocks was been to the stock of t the loss in production may be estimated by a single items of potatoes by 1,688,143, or nearly one half of the entire quantity 'lip with him now, pull away, pull away, boys; ment,