"Speak,' I exclaimed, 'what can I do? I shall be too happy to prove to you that Hidalla of Salisbury has never shared in unjust resentments, and that his heart was not made for hate.'

"He took my hand with much affection. 'I have a young and inexperienced relative whom I tenderly love. He had the misfortune to form an attachment for Dona Maria of Medina. Exasperated by her marriage, which, they said, was about to be solemnized with you, my lord, he sent you a challenge. Receiving no reply, he formed the project of forcing you to run the chance of arms. I have been informed that the duke of Medina's carriage has been attacked; that one of his servants has been wounded; and that the author of this attack has been arrested and condemned to death. They have not named the culprit, but I am too well convinced that be is no other than my unhappy Henry Walsingham. I was hastening to succor him when the assassins reduced me to my present state. To whom could I address myself? to whom confide my suspicions? for the name of the guilty one would but add to the vengeance of Count Castro, if he should recognize in his rival a personal enemy. Your presence, Lord Hidalla, the religion you have embraced, lead me to hope everything from your generosity. Henry is a Protestant; I had a strong presumption that I should soon guide him to the knowledge of the truth; but his captivity, his sentence, the violence of his character, make me hehold, tremblingly, the despair which his situation may induce, and the excesses which may follow from it. Fly to strive to bribe the jailor; see Henry, and if you cannot save him, your words, at least, may calm him, and prepare his soul for the terrible judgment it must undergo.'

"Tears bedewed the count's face; his hand trembled in mine; I fell upon my knees near his bed. 'I promise you,' I exclaimed, ' that Henry shall be saved at whatever cost. I promise you that you shall soon see him here. Their ignorance of his name will obtain his flight. I shall succeed. Be careful, only, not to reveal my name to any body, in order that they may never

discover that I have had any part in this affair.'
"The count, transported with joy, gave me a purse full of gold, in case I should require it for the jailor. The count had not been robbed in the forest, having been able, notwithstanding his wounds, to escape whilst the robbers were engaged with me.

"It was nearly half past eleven o'clock at night, when I left Count Tancredi. I told his servants that his nephew would soon be there to attend to him, and I took the road to from which I was distant only half a league. arrived alone, on horseback, wrapped in a mantle. I repaired to the prison, and asking for the jailor, inquired after the prisoner, who had been arrested for the attack on the duke of Medina's

"Do you know his name?' the jailor asked. "'No matter-can I save him? What would you take to set him at liberty?'

" Nothing-I should pay for his flight with

my life. Moreover, I cannot be bribed.'
"My efforts being useless, I obtained permission to see him. 'I will fasten you in,' said the jailor; 'when you wish to come out, just knock at the door.' I followed him without replying. On the way he apprised me that the sentence of death had been commuted; that the prisoner would be deprived of sight, and that he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or to the gal-

leys. "Does he yet know it? I asked, filled with

" 'Yes: I announced it to him.'

"I groaned at the bare idea of the despair which must have possessed his fiery soul, destitute of the support and consolations of religion. I was introduced into a narrow and gloomy cell; the door roughly closed upon me; the noise of its bolts pierced my heart. Trembling, I approached the interesting victim whom this place of horror contained. Henry could not recognize me; he was excessively agitated, and his accent, his words, his convulsive pressure of my hand, all showed me his anguish and despair .-He has himself described our interview to you, and his promise to embrace my religion.

"The desire to make some great sacrifice for Him who had called me with so much love to the knowledge of the true faith, was as a ray of light within my heart. I wished to save Henry's soul at the expense of my happiness in this world; and after having for a moment weighed the extent of the sacrifice with the greatness of the recompense, I no longer hesitated; and we parted after I had made him solemnly promise never to reveal what had passed between us. He has related to you in what manner he escaped from prison. After he had gone, I dwelt some time on the delightful idea of Count Tancredi's happiness in again seeing Henry, and the salvation of his soul, which God had permitted me to snatch from the mazes of error. Meanwhile, little by little, nature reclaimed her rights, and exercised them with a violence which I had not foreseen. The fate which awaited me, presented itself with all its horrors; life seemed hateful to me, I was ready to deplore the impossibility of an end being nut to it. At eighteen years to renounce light and liberty! I arose, and much agitated, paced my narrow solitude. I approached the wall, where, through a little aperture, appeared the last rays of the moon. I regarded it, shuddering to think that perhaps it was for the last time. At length recovering myself, I fell upon my knees, and then I felt the presence of a God who tries his servants, but never abandons them.

"I shed some tears which calmed me, and by degrees resigned myself to my fate; I can even say that I contemplated it with a kind of joy .-You cannot comprehend this, Sidney," said Lorenzo, with a celestial smile; "this supernatural joy belongs but to Catholicity; only the children of the true Church can be in a state to conceive and feel it."

I cast down my eyes, deeply affected. Lorenzo preserved for some time a silence which I had not the courage to interrupt.

(To be continued.)

The reason why some people put on airs is because they have nothing else to put on.

REV. DR. CAHILL ENGLAND AND AMERICA. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

When the future historian will mark the epoch when England began to assume an official domination in Europe, he will with truth select the year 1815. The overthrow of France, on the one hand, enabled to plant her flag on the Tuileries, while the military prestige gained at the battle of Waterloo spread the respect and the terror of her arms through all the surrounding countries. Naples, Spain, Portugal and Holland, having been compelled to place their crowns at the feet of old Napoleon, were, of course, all indebted to England for the restoration of their independence after the downfall of the Buonaparte dynasty; and hence Great Britain, indirectly but powerfully, ruled the courts of the kingdoms already referred to, guided their policy, and, in fact, received their tributary sub-mission. This sudden, undisputed domination, through a large part of Europe, was the historical fact which, from that year to the present hour, had inspired England with that overbearing national haughtmess, or (as some call it) insolence, which all Europe has for many years so justly censured. With this elevation to almost universal power, her commerce became proportionally enlarged. And while her Ambassadors governed foreign palaces, her commercial navy rode triumphant in the foreign harbors, her merchants ruled the foreign markets, and carried back to England the overgrown wealth by which she has been enabled to model their national constitutions, to crush their customs and laws, and to wound or weaken their religion.

There are no facts of European history better attested and authenticated than the statements here made; and the revolutions that have broken out in several neighboring states, and the infidelities that have been preached, are the clear resultant proof of the English premises referred to, as promulgated by their hired agents through Europe. During this long domination, therefore, of some forty-three years past, if any nation, any assembly, or individual, dared to impeach this British encroachment, their correspondents abroad, their press at home, their novelists, their tourists, their reviewers, their bishops, their statesmen, their legislators, their merchants, all joined in the universal cry of shame against "this atrocious attack" on England !- England, which is pre-eminent for human liberty! for the most rational government! for the most extended toleration! for the most pure, social, and religious impartialities of any country known in either ancient or modern times!-Moreover, the man who dared to raise his voice in this impeachment was pointed out as an ignorant Radical, a discontented agitator, a mediæval monk, a rapacious ultramontanist. This national cry has insulted all Christendom for its palpable lie, its ill-concealed swindle; and it has corrupted the entire English population by the talse doctrine which it inculcated, the insane practices which it maintained, and the national insolence which it fostered. If a weak power or petty state during these past years presumed to remonstrate, it was instantly called to an account like an urchin at school, put on its knees, stripred, and flogged, till it promised to be good and never to offend against England for the remainder of its national life. Foreign Ambassadors were ordered out of London; British Ministers were recalled for the smallest slight, real or imin the Bay of Biscay, in order to terrify Otho, the Pope, Ferdinand, and the Spanish Ministry. English Biblicals stood at the gates of Vienna, Paris, Florence, Rome, and Naples, calling the assent to praise which they inwardly would fain est representative alike of the American revolution kings, queens, legislatures, bishops, priests, peo- to deny. ple, men, women, and children, by the names of

was to come when this mad national career was and the interests of Great Britain, if this happy consummation had taken place many years ago. The hour on which Napoleon III. ascended the Imperial throne, a sun rose in the French imperial skies which has outshone, and, indeed, has almost without his feeling the bloweclipsed the old British luminary; while the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny have so managed the English military prestige, and have so exhausted our resources in blood and money, that the countries we once despised now rejoice at our weakness, feel emancipated from our tyranny, and set our anger at defiance. If Engand had not outraged foreign nations by her insurrectionary and infidel crusade, the French army would not now be in Rome, nor would Cherbourg be completed in such hurried anxiety. By her own conduct she has compelled nations to make and sharpen the swords for their own protection, which are now lifted to strike at the throat of England: by her usurpation and encroachment she has put the foreign armies in motion; built the foreign fortresses which now encompass her round about, threaten her own citadel, and are ready to take revenge for her past transgressions. If even ten years ago she had refrained from her crusade of rebellion in Catholic Europe; and if her legislature had done towards the Catholics of her own empire what a more wise ministry is now doing to the Catholics of India and elsewhere, England need ignominy, contradict all her former policy and be in the metropolis. dragged on this day, August 4, 1858, as a trophy of victory after the triumphal car of France. If any one, five years ago, wrote the statements here made, he would be denounced as a libeller of the state; whereas at the present moment these re-

the gates of London, at the Horse Guards, the

Who does not recollect the various diplomatic contentions which have occurred within the last few years between the American Government and Great Britain? Who can forget the abuse heaped on America, on the question of the Oregon Territory, or the question of fishing in the British Waters, and on the late Enlistment question? In all these cases of dispute, the Americans were represented in the language (as it would seem) of Mrs. Trollope, as an ignorant young country, rather uncivilized, quite rude from their want of old English society, wrong headed. They were described, too, as a boasting race; their promises without value, their threats without meaning, their Legislators an untractable mass, and their Congress a cabal .-But above all, their seaboard was pointed out by the entire press as exposed and unprotected; and, consequently, that as the English Navy could make a desert of the whole American priety of our meeting to celebrate the origin of those coast, these Americans have no real intention to give England any serious opposition in any case of diplomatic controversy between the two nations. In fact, England in all these questions treated America as a noisy, harmless nation; boisterous from the normal state of her education; precipitate from the immatured character of her mental trading; but still by bearing her vulgar logic with a little patience, that America can be made docile and submissive, like the wild horses in Ohio in the hands of Mr. Rarey .-Every one who has read the papers during the discussions referred to, must be familiar with the rigid reality of these statements.

What a sudden change has come over all England in this picture of American braggadocio will appear from the settlement of the late question of the Right of Search on the High Seas. Before the Crimean War, and the Indian Mutiny, and the Cherbourg Naval prodigy, England claimed the right of visiting shipping; examining and delaying at their pleasure all American vessels suspected of being pirates. Strange change in the mind of England! Now, it turns out (that is, since the war, the mutiny, and the completion of the fortress,) that England has no such right! The most eminent Lay Lords in Parliament assert that their past conduct was all a mistake! They even assert that their former practice of searching vessels was intended as a compliment to America! to save the United States the trouble of defending the honor of her own flag! And the right once claimed for fifty long years, is now declared wrong; and is given up in grief, too, for having annoyed so long their accomplished cousins, the great American Republic! Moreover, the Americans are described as the most chivalrous, enterprising, generous people in the world! and that in the space of twenty-five years, when their population will be more than doubled, the United States will present a Repulican Empire, such as mankind had never seen, for learning, civilization, wealth, and power!! What does the reader say to all this change which has come over America during the last year? Indeed all this change has taken place on the American Continent since Lucknow was captured a sc-

The English press now asserts that the French Ambassador, the Duke of Malakoff, now in London, is the greatest hero in the world; and they say that Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, is the most finished statesman that has ever represented the Congress of Washington on British aginary, against English etiquette. Three deck- soil! I must say, that seldom as I can agree with be accompanied by the assurance that the terminaers were despatched into Grecian waters; fri- the London Press, I am perfectly agreed with tion of that for which we have struggled for nearly gates were anchored off the mouth of the Tiber, them in reference to the Duke of Malakoff and half a century has been brought about with a degree steamed though the Bay of Naples, or coasted Mr. Dallas: there is a slight difference, however, between us-namely, I am perfectly serious, while they are compelled by the voice of Europe, against their grain, to give a deceptious

But let us hear Mr. Dallas himself in his tellrobbers, murderers, idolators: and during those ing speech on the late anniversary of American days of English insanity, pranks were played by Independence. If he delivered this speech ten prime ministers, which in future ages will appear | years ago, he would receive his passports the rather as the exaggerated fictions of national following morning. Now he talks in London, romance than as the actual realities of rigid in sight of the English throne, in the same style practical policy.

as Franklin and Washington spoke in the revo-This state of things continued for upwards of lution of 1776, when they stormed Boston, beat forty years, maddening foreign nations, and the English General Howe, and entering in tridamaging the character of England. But a day | umph, proclaimed the charter of American Independence. It is said that Mr. Dallas is an to receive its final and fatal stroke; and well astute statesman, a solid, telling speaker, and would it have been for the name, and the fame, what is called a cabinet orator, with a perfect command of the English language. A strain of polished irony runs, too, through his speeches; and he seems quite easy in his manner, smiling often while his sharp satire wounds his adversary

-quid vetat

Ridentem dicere verum. That part of the speech of the American Minister is amusing, indeed, where he speaks of England being changed from the mother to the sister of America; saying, at the same, time that America is now the fond sister of England! But it could be said in reply to this cutting joke of the Transatlantic diplomatist, that if America kicked out, beat and banished her mother in 1776, there is little reason to hope that America will not treat the sister to a similar flogging and defeat whenever she presumes to follow in the insolent footsteps of the late National mother .-Every house in America should have the following speech framed and hung up in the room where they kneel at their prayers, in order to remind them night, and morning, of the union and the courage of their fathers, the independence of their country and the value of their dearly purchased liberties :--

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The 82nd anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States was celebrated by a banquet held last night at the London Tavern, and not now be compelled to retrace her steps in attended by about 150 American gentlemen resident

The Chairman, in a complimentary speech, then gave "The health of Mr. Dallas, and the diplomatic representatives of the United States," which was greeted with loud applause.

His Excellency, Mr. Dallas, rose to acknowledge the toast, and was received with loud cheers. He marks are the common topic of conversation at said-Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, I had promised myself, in consequence of ill-health for some Parliament House, and at the door of the Palace. public speaking; but it is, unfortunately, the 4th of

July (laughter and cheers), and I find it impossible to remain silent on such a day, after you have re-ceived the mention of my humble name so kindly and so cordially. A few years ago it would have been thought discourteous and intrusive had one or more American citizens ventured upon the celebration of the 4th of July, 1776, in the great city of London. The old wounds were still fresh, old feelings still survived, and the citizens of the United States who were here had the good taste, as well as the forbearance, not to do that which might have been misconstrued so as to be disagreeable to those among whom they were residing. (Hear.) But now gentlemen, we feel much more at ease. The principles of the American Revolution are accepted here as they are at home. (Cheers.) The men of our heroic days—our Washingtons, our Jeffersons, and our heroes in the battlefield, are known now in England almost as well as they are in the United States, and are honored as much here as there. (Cheers.) The progress, then, of the principles of the Revolution of the United States has been striking, and has produc-ed that to which I have already adverted—the proprinciples in London as well as elsewhere. (Hear.) Do not for a moment suppose that I am availing myself of a detached part of the toast just given in order to draw the conclusion that the recognition of those principles has been brought about in any de-gree by the diplomacy of the United States. (Hear, and a laugh.) The truth is—and you are, perhaps, not aware of the fact—that we have no American diplomacy. In England and on the Continent diplomacy is a lifelong career. With us it is nothing of the sort. American diplomacy, compared to European diplomacy, may be likened to the militia as contrasted with the regular army. (Laughter.)-To be sure, in the United States, from the outset, we have always had a partiality for the militia. (Hear, hear.) Our first military achievements were gained by men among whom were some of the rawest possible militia. [Hear, and a laugh.] And it has so happened, probably by accident, that our militia has over and over again proved equal to the best regulars of Europe. [Cheers.] It is in that way, perhaps, that the diplomacy of the United States has been able to do something towards giving expansion and popularity to the principles of the American Re-volution. Although our ministers abroad have been drawn from the ranks of private and professional life, on very many occasions, at the most distinguished Courts of Europe and throughout the world, in conflict, or rather in argument, with the most refined diplomatists of any country, those militiamen of diplomacy have achieved remarkable success. [Hear, hear.] I might refer, if I were disposed to empty upon you the archives of the American Legation here or elsewhere, [a laugh], to many striking instances of this kind; and, as I propose to conclude my remarks by suggesting a particular name to your approvation, it may be proper to say that the list of our American diplomatists, beginning with Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Munrose and William Whitney, includes a long array of illustrious "militiamen diplomatists" who have left behind them a record of the most glowing and gratifying character. [Cheers.] At this very court some of my predecessors may be compared to the very best drilled cohorts of European diplomacy. There is one little comment, which is to a certain extent connected with American diplomacy, on which I will say a word. You know that we have recently had some little difficulties on the coast of the United States and in the West Indian Sea [hear]-a matter with which, as one of the militiamen in the diplomacy of the United States, I was lately charged. Now, without referring to that question more closely, it is a point which is essentially connected with one of the fundamental principles of the American revolution -that principle being the necessity of maintaining, on behalf of the great American people, as a great community, the independence of their flag. [Cheers.] Well, I am not going to argue the question as to visit and search. It has been over and over again, for years back, argued and reargued. But I should like on the 4th of July to announce to my fellow-countrymen that visit and search in regard to American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, is frankly and finally ended. [Tremendous cheering, the whole company rising and manifesting the liveliest enthusiasm.] While, gentlemen, I am able to announce this gratifying fact, I think it ought also to the British Government which is worthy of every acknowledgment on our part. [Loud cheers.] With a view to draw these remarks to a close, I beg leave to offer you as a toast the name of one of the earli-

tion of Independence. [Loud cheers.]
The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

Mr. R. W. Kennard then proposed "Young America and England, divided 1776, united in 1858.

and of the constitution of the United States-I

mean Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declara-

Mr. G. F. Train responded to the sentiment. He complained that America and American had been caricatured and misrepresented by the English press -a course which inevitably led to mutual irritation and estrangement. America and England must either be friends or foes; a medium attitude was impossible between them. India, Australia, Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Perim, were some of the stolen gems that ornamented the Crown. If, then, Columbia cast an admiring eye, towards Cuba, Central America, Mexico, and the Sandwich Islands, she was only walking in the footprints of her illustrious predecessor. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] England was the king of Filibusters—Hengist and Horsa, the Saxon robbers, were her models. America thus far was but a petty prince; but when they filibustered between themselves, the devil would be the standard bearer. [Laughter.] For many years it had been the popular belief that America had been using England's money. He thought they could turn the ta-bles, and prove that England had been using America's money. Take one interest, their iron roads .-While England had been building her Houses of Parliament, America had completed 21,500 miles of railway, costing in round numbers £300,000,000. England during the same time had made but 9,00 miles, costing the same amount of money. Now, during the crisis, the entire debt of America to England, Government, State, city, corporation, railroad and individual obligations, much of which was not due for ten years, was £800,000,000. Therefore, the amount for roads paid by the Americans themselves was £220,000,000. Three per cent. on £80,000,000 was but £2,500,000 per annum. Let them reflect, and they would admit that America had been the golden egg. [Hear.] After dwelling upon the intimate commercial and moral ties which bound the two nations together, Mr. Train concluded an eloquent address amid loud applause.

The reader must see in the fearless, able speech of Mr. Dallas, the lofty tone and high position which he takes in reference to England and no one can mistake the hint thrown out by Mr. Train, that Cuba will soon be seized by the Union; and that England dare not now raise her protesting, protecting voice in favor of her old protege Spain. There was a time when Mr. Dallas would be expelled from London for being present at the speech of Mr. Train; and a time there was, too, but now gone by, when an English fleet would invest Cuba, and lay waste the American seaboard if even Cuba were threatened by the United States. Alas! England's prestige is hourly vanishing before the growing power of the surrounding nations. D. W. C.

August 4, 1858.

ARTSH INTELLIGENCE

The Bulls have arrived from Rome for the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Flannery, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe.

COAST DEFENCES .- We understand that four officers connected with the Admirality have been during the past week on a tour of inspection of our north west and western coast, in order to fix on the most suitable positions for the establishment of coast defences. On Tuesday last these officials, accompanied by Lieutenant Wilcox, R.N., made a minute examination of the islands and inlets of Clew Bay, and we are informed have fixed on four points, where, according to their judgment, proper batteries commanding the entrance to the harbours of Newport and Westport ought to be erected. We are not informed as to the probability of the sea-coast defences being erected, but it is more than probable that such necessary and judicious precautions are about to be taken as will in any eventuality afford protection to the mercantile shipping interest, without any immediate reference to the canards of French invasion. We have heard it asserted that Innislyre has been selected as the site for two of these batteries, but the whereabouts of the remainder is not yet known to the public. The gentlemen employed on this service have also inspected Blacksod Bay, on the coast, and the Islands of Arran, &c., on the Galway coast .- Mayo Constitution.

The Freeman's Journal, alluding to an event which will make the 5th of August the date of an epoch in the progress of civilization, says :- "It is now just twelve months since the Earl of Carlisle, as Viceroy of Ireland, hauled the Irish end of the cable on shore at Valentia, aided by Lieutenant Whiting, of the Niagara, and a number of the crews of the British and American men-of-war. Since that period disaster after disaster threatened and fell ; but, nothing daunted, the directors, with the indomitable pluck of their countrymen, persevered, and on the anniver-sary of the day on which the first effort was made— the 5th of August—their twelve months' labor was crowned with a success which, opening up a new era of progress to both hemispheres, is already hailed. though not yet a day old, by the New and by the Old World as the greatest scientific and practical triumph of our age. Simultaneously with this event we have to record another fact of special interest to our own country. On the same day on which the first spark passed across the expanse of the Atlantic from the Irish to the American coast the pioncer of the Irish American line of steamers arrived in Galway-bay from America, and we are enabled to-day to place before our readers, for the first time, in anticipation of all the English journals, the latest news from America extracted from the files of American papers brought by the Indian Empire. The coincidence is remarkable-let us hope that it will prove the harbinger of a glorious progress for our country."

The daily papers have published a letter from Mr. Vincent Scally relating to his claim upon the London Life Association for payment of a policy for £5,000 on the life of John Sadleir, which was technically vitiated by the suicide of that person. Mr. Scully had held the policy for several years as security for a debt, and it appears to be the custom of most assurance offices not to avail themselves of the suicide clause in bona fide cases of this description; but at a ballot of the members of the London Life on Wednesday week, it was resolved to reject his application. A minority of 82 members, however, expressed their opinion that the claim should in equity be recognized, and Mr. Scully appeals to the Company to reverse their decision.

It is much more than probable that the title of Lord Caher-supposed to be extinct-will shortly be eevived in the person of a gentleman who resides not one hundred miles from Clonmel, he being lineally descended from Earl Desmond of Dromana, to whose grand-daughter—daughter to Lord Decies—his great grandfather was united, as was also his great grand aunt to the Lord Caher of those days .- Waterford

At the present time, a greater number of houses, merchants' premises, and public buildings, are being crected in Belfast than at any time for some years past.

THE EXTINCTION OF PROSELYTISM.—The Munster News publishes the following: - The infamy is withering and dying out of the soil. This was the poison plan of peace and morality, and the very root f it rots. Our renders hold, we are sure, in their memory the Petty Sessions trial at Ballingarry, and the exposure of the incentives to apostacy shown then and there to prevail. Then the respected and judicious Parish Priest, the Rev. James Enraght, had the gratification of receiving back the strayed creatures whom want and wiles drew away; and now, as you will read in the subjoined documents, the rev. gentleman has reduced the number of the outstanding and erring unfortunates to a single-perhaps case-hardened, family. He has crushed the poison plant. It can never 'flourish,' in colonial or 'church' form, again in Knockflerna:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MUNSTER NEWS. Echo Lodge, Ballingarry,

Aug. 10, 1858. My Dear Sir-The enclosed documents were signed by the parties whose signatures are thereto affixed, on Sunday last at the Parish Chapel of Granagh, in presence of a crowded congregation. They speak so fully for themselves that comment on my part is useless. I feel it merely necessary to say that the notable system of proselytism has miserably failed at Knockfierna .-One family alone now remains to constitute the church,' in that locality, so that the labours of the rev. curate appointed to the flourishing curacy of the 'Hill of the Fairies' will not henceforward be over

exacting. May I quote for the benefit of all concerned a stanza

from a ballad loved by Daniel O'Connell :-'I leaned my back against an oak; I thought it was a trusty tree; But first it bent and then it broke,

'Twas thus my love deserted me.'
Alas! and alas! the 'Church of the Hill' is of the

Very faithfully yours,

JAMES ENRAGHT, P.P. I, Honora M'Eniry, and family, of the Commons of Knockslerna, and parish of Granagh, in the county of Limerick, do now declare that we return of our own free will to the communion of the Holy Catholic Church, from which we were tempted to separate in times of great distress. I also declare that during the time of my unhappy apostacy from the Catholic Church, I never for a moment doubted the truthfulness of its teachings; and that the hope of support from the Rev. Mr. Gubbins solely induced me to abandon the creed in which I was born. Both myself and my children now ask pardon of the Almighty for the scandal we have given, and earnestly hope

that this congregation will pray for us.

Honor M'Eniry—(here mark), Thomas M'Eniry,
David M'Eniry, Denis M'Eniry, Patrick M'Eniry.

The above document was this day signed in our presence by the parties whose signatures are thereto affixed, after having been first read to them by the Rev. Mr. Euraght, P.P.—Patrick Hedderman, farmer Kilmore; James Sheehy, farmer, Ballinlina; Michael Holohan, farmer, Kilmore.

Granagh Chapel, Sunday, August 8th, 1858. I, Margaret Regan, of Knockflerna, in the parish of Granagh and county of Limerick, do now publicly regret having separated myself from the communion

of the Catholic Church. I pray the Almighty to pardon me the scandal I have given, and also hope that this congregation will pray for me. Margaret Regan (her mark). Witnesses -Patt Hedderman, farmer, Kilmore; Thomas Sheehy farmer, Ballinlina; Michael Holohan, farmer Kil-

Granagh Chapel, Sunday, August 8th, 1858.