the Lord; and the place where his glory dwelleth Ps. 25, v. 8; And this was the case with the good Bishop, w The sanotuary, the side taltars, and the other decorations of this Cathedral, are striking proofs of his knowledge of the beautiful in art, as well as his love for the beauty and decorations of God's lower house.

He loved to procure all that could contribute to the splendor and solemnity of Divine worship, for in this he was carrying out the intentions of the Church which endeavors to render the service of God pleasing and beautiful, thereby to captivate god paragraphs and imagination and thus lead him to consecrate his whole being to God.

In 1860 he was summoned to Rome to attend the Vatican Council, he was present at all the sessions, he voted for the dogma of Infallibility. On his arrival from Rome, as a member of that great and ever to be memorable Council he received a most hearty and enthusiastic welcome. The event is too fresh in your memory to need description. His clergy welcomed him by the presentation of an address and a purse of more than two thousand dollars.

When he came to the diocese he found in existence an institution for the education of young girls under the management of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. He found the Hotel Dieu, an hospital for the care of the sick under the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph. He soon perseived that there was a want to be supplied, viz., an institution where the aged and infirm of both sexes might find a refuge in their old age. No doubt while he contemplated the foundation of this institution, he had in view the words of Holy Writ: When thou makest a feast call the poor, the maimed, the lame, and the blind, and thou shalt be blessed, because they have not wherewith to make thee recompense, for recompense shall be made thee at the resurrection of the just."—(Luke xiv., v.

Such an institution he established and confided it to the management of the Sisters of Providence .-The institution is known as the House of Providence. There the aged and infirm receive from the devoted Sisters that nursing, that attention and care so necessary for their comfort which could not or would not be extended to them by their own immediate friends

To form a just appreciation of the merit due to the late Bishop we should consider for a moment, the unhappy state of many of the aged and infirm among their friends.

They are very often, although living with and among their friends, in a manner like strangers ; they receive not that attention and consideration due to them, and often if friends are willing, they have not the means wherewith to produce the necessary comforts. If you consider all this, you will readily understand how great is the boop conferred on them when they enter the institution, where they find a peaceful home where they obtain all the necessary comforts, and where they are attended by those who, for the sake and love of Our Blessed Lord, have dedicated them. selves to their service.

Had the late good Bishop, done no other work he would merit the gratitude and love of the city of Kingston and of the diocese at large. Such an institution speaks to the unprejudiced mind in favor of religion more forcibly than the arguments of the most eloquent orator. Though dead he lives in this work, and the influence he exercised when he lived will continue for time to come. Hundreds blessed him in the past, hundreds bless his memory to-day and hundred will bless his memory for gen erations.

In establishing this institution he had, as is often the case in commencing a good work, many difficulties to contend with but with perseverance and the assistance of God's grace overcame them all.— Before his death he had the happiness of seeing it in a prosperous condition.

He might with reasonable satisfaction exclaim in the words of Job-"The ear that heard me hath blessed me, and the eye that saw me, hath given witness to me, because I delivered the peor man that cried out, and the fatherless that had no helper. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came on me, and I comforted the heart of the widow. I was an eye to the blind, and a foot to the lame. was the father of the poor, and the cause which I knew not, I scarched out most diligently."-Job

Yes, my friends, the House of Providence will be for many years a standing monument of his great

xxix.. V. 11. 16.

Man's life is a chequered one. It is made up of pleasures and sorrows, of expectations and disap-pointments. Like the atmosphere at times, it is bright calm, and serene; at times it is dark, cloudy, and stormy.

The most successful in life occasionally meet with failures. The good and virtuous are not to be less admired in the hour of prosperity than in the hour of adversity. If they merit praise in the hour of success, they deserve sympathy in the hour of difficulty. As in the former hour so in the latter we may discover lessons to learn and virtues to imitate and admire.

Like other men our good Bishop had his vicissi tudes of life. He had his hours of joy, and his hours of sorrow, his hours of high expectations, and his hours of bitter disappointments; and if the morning of his episcopal career was bright, calm, and serone, the eye was dark, cloudy and stormy.

For several years before his death, his health was declining. I'wo causes-viz.: disappointment and overwork, if not solely, at any rate in great measure, contributed to this result. The closing of the college brought about by the withdrawal of pecuniary aid by the Legislature, and by a combination of circumstances beyond his control was a very sovere blow to him. As an educationist by inclination and training he was ambitious of its success as a Bishop he felt that it was his duty to do his utmost to maintain it. If his desire and expectations were most sanguine, his disappointment was proportionately very great and bitter. He born his disappointment uncomplainingly, but not less

In his desire to establish new Missions, and to. fill vacancies that occurred, he deprived himself of the assistance necessary for the benefit of his health. He endeavored to do the work of two. The strain was too much, it was more than the strongest constitution could endure. The result was soon seen. That beaming countenance became dull, the lustre of that eye that shone so brilliantly in health became dim, and the dull countenance and the dimmed eye foretold that the end was coming slowly but

aurely. When he felt that he could no longer attend efficiently to the affairs of the diocese he consulted with those in whom he had confidence, and having heard from them the course that was best to be pursued, under the circumstances, with the most edifying and exemplary humility, he resigned the

administration of the diocese

A few works after the resignation, he entertained a hope that a voyage across the Atlantic might im-prove his health. He had moreover a desire of seeing the Holy Father once more. As he arrived in Rome his health was no better; his countenance

ent trait in the late Bishop's character, I should unhesitatingly say it was benevolence."

Who that conferred with him on business, public or private, was ever refused an attentive hearing? The stranger who was recommended to his kindness, or even sought his acquaintance, ever met with a warmth of reception and flattering assiduity which made him seem to himself peculiarly favored.

The associate of former days found so diminution of ancient affection, and soon recognized in the dignified Prelate all the cheerful amiable cordiality of his early friend.

The needy who sought relief retired from his presence better pleased with his expression of sympathy than with the amount received. I may briefly say that his kindness was universal

he was ever ready to contribute to any laudable pur-His desire to do good was limited by the small-

ness of the means at his command. He never turned a deaf car to the tale of suffering and woe. He never sought money for the purpose of hoarding it, nor did he ever hold it with a cramped hand.

He often sighed when he could not follow the promptings of a large heart.

In his government of the diocese he was mild, yet firm. In his social intercourse with his Priests he was affable; in his hospitality, he was generous, in his demeanor free from all signs of supercilious-

ness. In his social intercourse with his fellow-citizens he was ever a favorite. He possessed large conversational powers, and sparkling wit. These qualifications, together with amiability of manner, genial disposition and courteous demeanor, secured to him a wide circle of admiring friends; as is well known he always promoted kindly and friendly feeling among all classes without compromising either his dignity or his principles. He knew too well kow much the cultivation of this kindly feeling contributed to the harmony and well-being of a mixed community. This friendly conduct gained him the esteem and regard of all his fellowcitizens—both Catholic and Protestant.

These annals which I have simply unfolded present perhaps no brilliant actions, such as a funeral culogist may wish to handle; deeds which a nation inscribes on brazen tablets for the admiration of posterity, feats of valor, or flashes of genius which win them to an earthly mortality, but therefore they should methinks be dearer to humanity.

We may admire indeed or stand in awe, at those qualities which leave our imitation far behind, but re must ever love that character, which made up of virtues practical and attainable by all, arrives without effort, at universal respect, and wins unsought honors usually reserved for far more excellence.— They were the charities of life over which in his elevation, was cast the purple robes of dignity, they were the domestic and the social as well as the ecclesiastical virtues that gained him such great estimation with every class of men.

The ambitious may be glad to secure an everlastng fame at the expense of misery inflicted, and all its consequent curse. But his name whom we have met to commemorate with solemn expiation, will not be extinguished

It will leave its impress and pass on to the later times connected with the history of religion in this, our country, and never will the annalist record it without some epithet that may attest his benevolence, his charity, his zeal.

Let ye take comfort whoever held him dear in the "cords of love." "Let your voice rest from weeping, and your eyes from tears, for there is a reward for his work saith the Lord."—Jeremiah, 31, 16. In the words of my text, I conclude by saying: Remember the Prelate who spoke the Word of God whose faith follow-remember his virtuous deeds; remember his pious counsels, and remember him in your prayers.

## LESSONS FROM THE IRISH CENSUS. 1871.

Ireland is the only one of the three kingdoms in which a religious enumeration has been included in the census returns. This was first done in 1834 under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, next at the census of 1861, and, lastly, at the census of 1871. As the Irish county and depleted, a review of it in two aspects, the religious end the social, may prove instructive.

The creed element underlies nearly every Irish question, as Catholic are, practically, synonymous; while, with trifling exception, in the case of forced conformity to save property in the penal times, Protestant and alien are identical. The Irish nation is, therefore, eminently Catholic, so that there Catholic ity and Nationality are convertible terms. The politician or the statesman, as well as the Churchman has an interest, therefore, in examining the creed statistics of Ireland. The creed census was taken exceptionally in 1834, by direction of the Government of Lord Melbourne, to supply arguments for appropriating the surplus revenues of the Irish Protestant Church to the general education of the whole community, particularly of Catholics. The population of Ireland in 1834 was 7,954,180, of whom 6 436,060 or 80.9 per cent. were Catholics, 10.7 per cent. Anglicans, 8.1 per cent. Presbyterians, and 0.3 per cent. of all other creeds. The census of 1841 showed that the population had grown to 8,175,124 but no creed analysis was given. In 1846 the famine appeared, when the estimated population was 8,287 848, and assuming that Catholics were then only the same percentage of the population that they had been in 1834, there must have been 6,704,869 Catholics in Ireland in 1846. In the census of 1851, when the population fell to 6,552,385, there was no creed enumeration. In 1861, when the population fell to 5,798,564, we had a creed return. Catholics declined to 4,505,265, or 77.7 per cent., Established Church Protestants had increased to 11.9 per cent, Presbyterians to 9 per cent., and all others to 1.4 per cent. That is, while between 1846 and 1861 there must have been the enormous decrease of 2.199.604 Catholics, their relative status in the general population was lessened by only about 3 per cent, between both periods. Anglicans had improved somewhat over one per cent., Preabyterians less than one per cent., and other Protestant Dissenters, few in number

considerably. We now come to consider the census for 1871 The general population had fallen to 5,412,377. Catholics were reduced to 4,141,933, or 76.6 per cent. being 2,562,936 less than in 1846, and more than 4 per cent, lower in the general population. These losses are so enormous that it is most difficult to realize any adequate conception of them. Yet, in the ten years the relative status of Catholics was lowered only about I per cent. In these twenty-five years, 1846-71 the Irish emigrants have supplied the bone and sinews of Catholicity in England and Scot-land, in the United States, in Canada, and in Australia. They have laid the foundation of churches and of an episcopate the widest in Christendom, and of a missionary expansion that has no parallel in the

bistory of the world.

Yet the old frunk out, backed, and gnarled, spronts and thrives at home. The poorest of the population but too plainly showed the necessity and wisdom of his resignation. He had an interview with the ations, the chief, offices of the State, and the leading hours of the strong hands of consolation and deep sympathy.

After his return home his health, slowly, seexme, hands of Protestants—Catholics, nevertheless, they health which occurred on the 16th ult, was at the moulent unexpected. Before his death, their success yes such that adhesion to the small amount of ordinary crime in this country. Reverybedy counce the moulent unexpected before his death, their success yes such that adhesion to the worship country. Ireland, I am happedo easy his signed to the will of God, and he performed his devotions with a fervor that gave proof of the strong faith and firm hope of a fruly thristian Bialog. the landed property, the great educational found-

All was to the transfer of the second

having lost, have advanced their status in 1861 as compared with 1871, while in each of the other provinces they have declined, but by only an infinitesimal shade. Catholics have advanced by more than one in 1,000 in the general population in Connaught in 1871, while they have declined two in Munster, four in Leinster, and 16 in Ulster, in every 1,000 of the general population, or one per cent in all Ireland. In the counties of Galway, Leitrim, Donegal, Kerry, Limerick, and Wexford, the Catholic percentage has increased, while in Roscommon, Monaghan, King's and other counties, the status is the same in 1871 as in 1861.

Of the 32 counties in Ireland Catholics were in 1871 a minority in four only-in Antrim 27.3 per cent., in Down 31.1 per cent., in Londonderry 44.4 per cent., and in Armagh 47.5 per cent. In the other five Ulster counties Catholics were a considerable, in some a vast majority. In Tyrone 55.6 in Fermanagh 55.9, in Monaghan, 73:4, in Donegal 75. 7, and in Cavan 80.4 per cent. But in the whole province the Catholic status has fallen in the decade from a slight majority of 50.42 in 1861 to a minority of 49.06 per cent. in 1871, The Munster Catholics have declined over two in 1,000, including Cork, five in 1,000, Tipperary, six in 1,000, and Clare, one in 1,000, while they have increased more than two in 1,000 in Limerick, and one in 1,000 in Kerry. The percentage of Catholics in Munster is 93.7, ranging from more than 90 in Cork to 96.8 in Kerry. In Leinster the percentage of Catholics is 85.5, ranging from 76 in Dublin to 94 in Kilkenny, the most Catholic county in the province. In Connaught the percentage of Catholics is about 95 per cent., ranging from 90 in Leitrim to 96.6 in Galway, the most Catholic county in Ireland, save Kerry, where they are 96.8, and Clare, where they are 97.7 per cent.

## THE CALLAN LIBEL CASE.

The judgment of the full Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, delivered last week, setting aside the verdict previously obtained in that Court, in the case of O'Keeffe against his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, affords deep gratification, not alone because of the nature of the action, but also of the still more important legal issues that were involved. A verdict of libel, with a farthing damages, was obtained by Mr. O'Keeffe against the Cardinal. Counsel for the latter took exception to the charge of Lord Chief Justice Whiteside, who tried the case, and appealed to the full Court. The case was fully heard, and on Saturday and Monday the Judges pronounced their judicial utterances. The substantial ground of the appeal was the alleged misdirection of the Chief Justice to the jury, he having withdrawn from them the question "Libel or no Libel," and dictated to them as to matters of fact as well as of law to find a verdict for the plaintiff. The full cours that tried the appeal consisted of Justices Barry, Fitzgerald, and O'Brien, three Catholics, and Lord Chief Justice Whiteside.

Justice Barry, as the junior member of the Court, delivered his judgment first on Saturday, and was followed by Justices Fitzgerald and O'Brien; but the Lord Chief Justice not having completed his judgment on Saturday, concluded it on Monday, as the three Puisne Judges were unanimous in their condemnation of the verdict and the quashing of the proceedings as illegal. Chief Justice Whiteside standing alone in his own defence, the Court ordered a new trial, each party to pay his own costs. Such result affords to Englishmen and to foreigners a striking and highly instructive illustration of the past administration of justice in Ireland, when jurors were fined or imprisoned for not obeying the dictation of the Judges, where the Catholic Faith or Irish Nationality were on their trial. The judgment of Mr. Jus-tice Barry was a masterpiece of legal ability and sound argument. Justice Fitagerald was condensed but incisive, lucid, and unanswerable in his exposition of the illegality of the Chief Justice's misdirection of the jury. Judge O'Brien cited authority after authority vindicating the supremacy of the jury as to matters of fact and their sole functions, indepen-dant of the Bench, to decide the vital question "Libel or no Libel." The Lord Chief Justice stood alone. He adhered to the penal Statute, unrepealed in one portion, against the reception and legality of all Papal Bulls and decrees, a statute which he insisted tainted all the exclesiastical procedure with illegality. Upon this, mainly, he based his justification of all the judicial action taken by him. His lordship concluded his judgment by declaring that should the part in the trial. Thus closes this new phase in the Callan case. It is open to the plaintiff to bring it to the House of Lords, or to the new Court of Ap-peal. But there is reason to hope that in Irish Courts we have seen, probably, the last appearance of Mr. O'Keeffe as plaintiff in the Callan parochial cases. This trial has vindicated the rights of jurors in libel cases, and supplies a warning to the Bench against the consequences of any encroachment upon

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE VACANT ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CASHEL. - The election of an Archbishop of Cashel in success on to the late Dr. Leshy took place on Thursday in Thurles Cathedral. The following names were chosen by ballot to be returned to the Pope-Rev. J. Rvan. D.D., dignissimus; Rev. Canon Cahill, dignior; Very Rev. Dean Cantwell, digmus .- Dublin Irishman, 6th inst.

If there was any argument necessary to show the exnediency of complying with the demands of the leaders of the Home Rule movement it has been given by no less persons than Viscount Monck and Judge Lawson. In consequence of some strictures passed by Sir William Dunbar, the Comptroller and the Auditor-general of Ireland upon the lax manner in which the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners have kept the accounts entrusted to them, the commissioners have published a reply in the shape of a report. In that reply Judge Lawson and Viscount Monck state that the cost of the audit of the accounts up to the end of March, 1874, was £6,250, and that if the expenses caused in Dublin by the system of preparing and transmitting all sorts of accounts to London were added the total would be enormous. But let this eminent excolonial governor and this learned judge speak for themselves:—"Although, they say, the commis-sioners keep their books of account with perfect regularity, and all transactions appear by double entry, the examiners never andit those books; they require all the items to be transcribed again on schedules and sent to the office in London, with the youchers to establish each item. Then voluminous questions are transmitted to which written replies given, and the time of a great number of the officers is taken up in conducting this system of transcribing and corresponding. An inspection of the books in the office with a production of the proper vouchers on the spot, where any question could be at once newered, would appear to be a more reasonable mode of conducting the audit." Why, nothing more forcible in favor of Home Rule has ever been said even by Isaso Butt himself,-Cath. Universe. Came In Instand .- It is quite unnecessary for us

County Clare. Mr. Justice Keegh, in opening branch of the Russells of Kingston-Russell has not the Clare Assizes at Ennis, on Monday, stated that had to blush for so much as one lapse from its there were only nine bills to go before the Grand devotedness to king and faith.—Limerick Reporter. Jury, and but one of the offences charged of an aggravated character.

COUNTY WEST WEATH .- The Commission was opened on Monday in the Crown Court by the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and the names of the Grand Jury baving been called over and members re-sworn. his Lordship addressed them. It was usual to call their attention to the calendar. Looking at the document alone and the Solicitor's list he was happy to be able to say that their duties would be light. There were three or four serious cases, to two of which he would call their attention. The calendar, save as to one case, was light, as representing the offences committed for the seven months that had elapsed since the last assizes. From the report of the county inspector it appeared that the number of threatening letter cases was represented by eight. There had been in other departments a steady diminution of crime. RECLAMATION OF IRISH WASTE LAND .- The follow-

ing letter has been addressed to the editor of the Times :- Sis,-I have read the statement of Mr. Clive, M.P., in reply to Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., tor Mayo, as reported in your columns, "that he was the owner of 40,000 acres in that county, and that his endeavors to reclaim had cost him from £15 to £20 per acro; that it was more fine declamation to say that waste lands could be reclaimed by the people; it required capital, time, and labour .-Having been for 15 years county surveyor for Mayo and for several years subsequently in Waterford and filling at present the same office in Wicklow, in all of which counties vast tracts of reclaimable land exist: having devoted many years of my life to the study of this question and the observation of the practical results of "people's reclamations. I can, I think, with some authority, place some facts before your readers which do not accord with Mr. Clives experience. In the year 1838 I furnished to the Board of Public Works in Ireland a report on the condition of Erris (in which district Mr. Clive's estate is situated) as a supplement to the report of Mr. Alexander Nimmo, C.E., on Connemara and Erris laid before Mr. Secretary Goulburn in 1822 .-My report, published in the Sixth Annual Beport of the Board of Public Works, gave accurate information as to what had been done, and could be done, to develop the resources of that important locality. Since that period I have had abundant opportunities of testing the correctness of the views then put forward, and having taken a large share in the efforts to the desolating effects of the famine of 1846-7, and witnessing the gradual improvement of the country since that period, I can have no hesitation in stating that, under careful arrangement and judicious management reclamation "by the people," is not only practicable, but is the only safe and economic mode by which it can be made remanerative and a source of wealth to the community at large. Reclamations by the State, by companies, or by proprietors on a large scale I sesert to be inapplicable, but reclamations by the occupiers, under proper control, and with reasonable assistance, can be made a source of undoubted profit to the proprietors or occupiers of the soil. What capitalists, may I sak, effected the vast extent of reclamations and improvement of barren lands all over Ireland within the past century? Undoubtedly it was the capital composed of the labor and energy of the pessantry. I can point out hundreds of thousands of scres in various parts of Ireland which had been sterile, unprofitable land, now converted into profitable arable and pasture lands; in numberless cases tracts which, in my own recollection, were not worth 6d per acre, now worth 20s to 30s per acre, and all effected without the outlay of one shilling by the proprietor. Any impartial observer who will take the trouble to read Arthur Young and Wakefield's "Tour in Ireland" about a century ago, next MiParlan's County Surveys, made for the Royal Dublin Society about 70 to 89 years since, and the and were, moreover, of such weak constitution that other engineers, and contrast the condition of the could not walk. In another, a clergymac's, out of have ample ground for believing that " reclamations appears to think. That reclamations by the proprie. In a fourth, two out of four cannot hear. In a fifth, tors have been usefully and profitably made I can bear testimony, but they are a mere drop in the is needless to multiply instances; there is no doubt ocean compared with what has been effected with whatever on the subject. The only requirement is ocean compared with what has been effected with case come before him again he would never take the occupiers of the soil. Mr. Clive has, say, 40,000 acres in Ballycroy (a portion of the barony of Erris), of which about two-thirds are composed of high mountain land. His reclamations consist of about 500 bog or moorland heretofore of mere nominal value, but now converted into good pasture and mesdow. He also thoroughly improved about 1,000 acres of what had been previously reclaimed and cultivated, and is now in excellent condition Mr. Clive's outlay per acre is considerably over the ordinary rate for reclamation, which averages from £10 to £12 per acre, and at these rates Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., has reclaimed largely. Mr. Clive's tenant, Mr. Birch, his neighbors-Mr. Pike, Colonel Vaughan, Mr. Billington - and tenant farmers, O'Neill and Gibbons, the latter on Lord Lucan's estate near the Pontoon, have all effected satisfactory remunerative reclamations at the rates stated parcelling out the lands suitable and properly cirand reasonable aid in the shape of advances (properly secured), an extent of improvement could be effected and a degree of prosperity to the country secured beyond what persons who are not thorough-Sir. your very obedient servant. Hanny BRETT. Co.

> Surveyor. County Surveyor's Office, Wicklow, February 15. IMPORTANT WILL CASE.—An application was made in the Propate Court on Thursday re-opening litigation in regard to the property of the late Mr. Charles Egan, of High-street, which was supposed to have been brought to a close some time since by an arrangement establishing a will in favour of Cardinal Cullen as trustee for bequests to the amount of £200,000. It is now asserted by one of the testator's relatives that a will disposing of the property which Charles Egan had inherited from his brother James Egan, had been made by James and "spoliated."

> THE CORRCION ACT. - In the House of Commons on Thursday, Sir M. H. Beach, in answer to Lord K. Montague, said there was no truth in the report that certain Ribbonmen, imprisoned under the Peace Preservation Act, or their friends, had memorialed the Government, offering, if released, to give secret information, and protect landlords in their

> Sligo Assizms—Capital Conviction.—M'Daid venterday morning pleaded guilty to the charge of ber last. Judge Barry, who was deeply affected during the passing of the sentence, ordered the prisoner to be executed on the 24th of the next month.

Russell Killough (Thomas John Russell) head of dals" which they condemn. World to one among the few Anglo-Norman families in Ire Caraation.—The Coupeil of the Cremation Society to enter upon a lengthy discussion of this topic.—

land who fought the good aght and kept the faith have we learn, made a langible progress lowards.

No Irishman needs arguments upon this question; against the terrorism and seductions of well-nigh accomplishing their object. A piece of ground has no Englishman cares for them. The Irish Chief three hundred years. That subonse, whose child been secured for the erection of a building in which secured for the erection of a building in which secured for the railty of ordinary rentought to the end cupon that losing side, in 1841 the religious rites can be performed prior to the Becretary nore testimony to the rarity of ordinary ren lought in the end upon the losing side in 1641; the religious rites can be performed prior to the crime in this country. Received, connected with and 1830, should have retained broposed building is 13,000 towards which 21,000 police the small amount of ordinary crime in these are of those isods, and above all, in the Country country. Ireland, I am happy to say, he could of Down expours almost of a mitselection apprior. Received the proposed building is 13,000 towards which 21,000 country. Ireland, I am happy to say, he could of Down expours almost of a mitselection apprior. Received with the Country inped. Is comparatively free from cases of these increases of the estates conferred upon the formation will be given by the from immorally, and from those cases of brutal family by King John his descended to its present. But the country relative to the control of the control of the present. The control of the control of the present and the control of the control of the control of the present. The control of the control of the control of the present. The control of the control of the present and the control of the control of the first and the control of the control of the first and the control o family by King John has descended to use product of the light of the l

devotedness to king and faith, - Limerick Reporter.

TIPPERARY ELECTION.-CORE, March 13.-There was considerable disorder in Tipperary last night, because of the residente to illuminate their dwellings in honor of the second election of John Mitchel to Parliament, Several houses which were not illuminated were attacked by the mob and sacked. The town is quiet DOW.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING MOVEMENT IN IRELAND .- Replying to an influential deputation that waited on the lord liest want, on Saturday in favour of closing public houses on Sunday, the Duke of Abercorn said the question was one of great importance to the country. He could not give a distinct answer, but the matter would receive due consideration from the government.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO CATHOLICS .- We ought to be deeply grateful to our Protestant friends for the efforts they make to convert us. The process may be arduous, and the funds sufficient, but the persistency of the endeavor is without limit. At a meeting held in York, about a fortnight ago, several reverend gentlemen tried to collect large subscriptions for the conversion of Catholics to the faith. It appears that subscriptions have been recently falling off; and as money is the sinew of conversion, at least to our Protestant friends, the decadence is exceedingly important. The Rev. Dr. McCarthy congratulated Mr. Gladstone on having done for Ireland, politically, what the Protestant Missionaries were doing for it spiritually. The Expostulation had opened people's eyes; while the " letters of Lord Acton, Lord Camoys, and Mr. l'etre, had oxcited great interest in Ircland, and had been reprinted and extensively circulated amongst the Roman Catholics of Ireland." Wo hope that these three gentlemen feel flattered .-The Lord had been working for Ireland," said the speaker, and " had blessed the labors of the agents of the Society." We nover yet knew any detestable enterpise, undertaken in the name of religion, which was not said to have been "blessed by the Lord," or which did not take God's Name in vain. There was a second address by the same reverend gentleman; in which he dwelt on the "difficulty of dealing with the many errors of Rome," though he had previously stated that there was "a shaking in the minds of Roman Catholics, and a consequent opening for Protestants to see the power of the Church of Rome for evil, both spiritually and temporally."— This disgraceful "Society" for corrupting the Irish has been taking in this style for forty years; but has never accomplished anything beyond buying a few converts, who have for the most part made a jest of their bargain. The utter impossibility of any Catholic being "converted" to nothing by nobody from nowhere must be manifest to every intelligent Protestant; but so long as Englishmen are so foolish as to give their money to these gen-tleman we shall have recurrences of "addresses at York."—Tablet.

MARRIAGE OF COUSINS -To the Editor of London Times.—Sir,—I beg permission to give the testimony of my experience as regards the sad results attending the marriage of first cousins, referred to by Sir Thomas Chambers in his speech on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which consequences ought to be well known, so that they may be avoided; and you will confer a benefit on humanity by giving a warning in the Mail.

The marriage of first cousins is undoubtedly the most prolific cause of congenital denf-mutism known and it frequently affects the sight, the general constitution, and the mental capacity as well. I am personally acquainted with numerous instances of this affliction in families. In one, that of a working man, out of alae children eight were deaf and dumb, bog reports made in 1801-10 by Sir R. Griffith and at one time the three youngest (all born singly) land now with what it was at those periods, will eight children four were afflicted, one being deaf and dumb, with imperiect sight; another deaf, dumb, by the people" are no so problematical as Mr. Clive and idiotic. In a third there are four deaf-mutes. three children deaf mutes, with imperfect sight. It that those consequences may be universally known that such calamities may not be entailed upon offspring.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL SMITH, Chaplain, &c. The Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb St. Saviour's. 272, Oxford-street, W.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS .- The jeunesse doree of England find their amusement in society which brings them into contact with the concentrated villalny and blackguardism of Great Britain. They are elbowed by blacklegs, and they are confronted by swindlers. Is it surprising if in company such as this they lose sight of the maxim, nobless oblige? Is it strenge that under such influences they should gradually grow unable to discorn the line of demarcation which soparates knowingness from knavery, or callously indifferent as to what its proportions are? Is it in -say, £10 to £12 per acre. With facilities for the nature of things that they should avoid contracting the moral taint of such associations? Can they help cumstanced for reclamation, with sufficient tenures altogether being insensibly contaminated by the ignoble touch? Of course it is only in rare and exceptional cases that the disastrous possibilities of such a system are fully seen. But it is enough that they are possibilities; it is enough that ly acquainted with the county could imagine. I am, they are organic and integral parts of what is a system. It is breause society does all it can to sanction and encourage the degradation of the standard of honour that we are always at the mercy of the miserable exposure, and that sooner or later the exposure comes. Some strong temptation supervenes, and in an ill-starred moment the hazy boundary between honour and dishonour, between shrewdness and fraud, is dismissed, and the full-blown results of these educational influences are wisible. For thus much society is clearly responsible, nor is it entitled to consure too severely the catastrophe, which is but the pushing to the furthest logical terms of the principles on which itself acts. "There is one more observation which we may venture to make. A very serious duty devolves upon the committees of London clubs. We do not merely mean, though that is true enough, that a club committee, is the sole existing approach to a court of honour, and that in this capacity it is charged with functions that it should regard as a solemn trust. In Almost every well-conducted club there are rules prohibiting the playing of games of chance and the playing of any games at all at stakes above a certain specified sum. These rules are not broken in every club, but they are broken far too often; and the spirit which tuled. murdering Edward Ferguson on the 23rd of Octo- Crockford's thus survives in the decorous establishments which have succeeded it. Committees have the power to discover and to punish these violations of their rules; and if they fall to do either one or onth. the other, they will, in common with society at On Thursday, Jan. 21, there died in Pau, Count large be doing their best to perpetuate the