THE TRUE WIFNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY-27. 1860.

his grandmother in his arms and sprang forth

from the cavern. Fhat's the dog ov a priest in the next boat," shouted Shaun na Soggarth (by this name, as that by which he is best remembered, we shall for the future designate Mullowny) as he approached the cliff, " an' than ma keese bleeun echy," (my year's rent is paid)-his usual expression on getting sight of a priest-" if we can noted Father Kilger himsel', as I suspected yesturday, an' ye have liberty to shoot him as he's a returned priest."

Nothing loth, some half-dozen of the troopers, that first reached the cliff, fired at the boat; harmlessly, however, for her occupants, though two of the bullets struck her side ; and before the pieces were reloaded she was out of shot range.

It was at this moment that Michaul emerged from the cavern, bearing forth his grandmother. "Ha /" exclaimed Shawn, as he perceived them, " we have a brace o' the mass-goers, an' they shant escape us anyhow," and he bounded forward to grapple with Michaul. But before he could reach him the unfortunate peasant was struck in the knee by a shot, fired either at random or with intent to kill, and with a shattered leg, while the wretched old woman threw herself beside him, with the wildest expressions of grief, and the most learful imprecations on the ruthless hand that had done the deed. In vain did the sufferer, effectually mastering all expression of his agony, for her sake, assure her he was but slightly hurt, and that it would signify nothing.

" No, no. Michaul, don't be a desaver now, you that never desaved me. I know they have, my darling moch (son) kilt, that wouldn't hurt a mouse himsel', for hearin' the Word o' God, an' thevin' to save his poor old granny; an' may God an' the Virgin reject them at the last day that did id !"

" Granny, granny, it's a sin an' a shame to be cursin' and blasphemin' that way, jist afther hearin' Mass; an' it won't get God and the Virgin's help for me."

"It is a sin an' a shame, ye ould harridan," exclaimed Shawn, as he reached them ; "it's proud ye ought to be, that he was just getting a decent death, an' saving the hangman a job."

"Don't b'lieve him, granny. They can't hang us anyhow."

Four of the troopers now, touched by the unflinching fortitude with which the wounded man endured his agony, hore him forward on their shoulders, with somewhat of tenderness, till they cesanity-true that the honest tiller of the soil who obtained one of the low cars of the period, to convey him to the county jail, accompanied by his grandmother, still venting mingled lainentations and curses, despite her dread of Shawn and the troopers.

"You've brought us a wery nice journey, Mister Shane, for nothing at all as I can see," said Troop-sergeant-major Heaviside, as the last boat disappeared round a neighboring headland.

"Yes, damn the fellow and his priests !" exclaimed another of the party, " he cught to be shot himself as well as them."

"To be sure Sarjent Heaviside," rejoined Shawn, "your fat guts is betther fitted for the chesnut nor for leaping bogs and climbing hills. But haven't I more raison to grumble nor you ? You'li be paid exthra allowance for this day's abolish it-true that those efforts to exercise their work, tho' my boy's given me the slip fairly-I'll pin him yet tho' an' soon I'll be bound. But let us search the cavern, and thry if we can't find some one else to help us to more payment exists, and always existed amongst the people of for our day's labor."

that the grievance of the Lombards consistent in the case its just and sensible demands and the ing ruled by a foreign people : that the grievance of in case its just and sensible demands and the the Tuscans consisted in the fact that they were rul-the Tuscans consisted in the fact that they were rul-the Tuscans consisted in the fact that they were rul-passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John the Tuscans would dare to say that 'if the that the grievance of the Lombards consisted in befuture day be ruled directly by that foreign power; while the only grievance set up for the Romagnols was just that they did not like their own government and preferred another. In all cases those grievances, real or imaginary, and this discontent, well or ill-founded, were held by the British Government as sufficient justification for a revolution. Why then pin him; boys don't let him escape. It's the should the British Press, when the undeniable disabsurd statements relative to the material prosperity of that people, which would be irrelevant even if they were not untrue? Why use against the Irish people arguments which would have applied with greater force against the Romagnols or Tuscans, but which were never used against them? Why act on one principle in Ireland and another in Italy? Answer, you Government journals of England! We challenge you before the Press and Peoples of En-

rope! But, furthermore-The leading journal of England expressly and distinctly declared that the question whether or not a people were so ill-governed as to give them a perfect right to rebel, was for that pcople themselves to decide, and not for those who had an interest in the continuance of their oppression.-Here are the words of the Times :-

"The destiny of a nation ought to be determined, not by the opinions of other nations, but by the opinion of the nation itself."

So said the Times. If follows therefore that the destiny of Ireland should be determined, not by the opinion of England, but by the opinion of Ireland itself. Is not that clear? Again the Times said :--"To decide whether they are well governed or not, or rather whether the degree of extortion, corruption, and cruelty to which they are subject, is sufficient to justify armed resistance, is for those who live under that Government, not for those who being exempt from its oppression feel a sentimental or a theological (or a mercenary) interest in its continuance."

That was English law for the Italians; why should it not be English law for the Irish ? Answer other, but we are trying you before a jury with whom no paitry equivocation will pass for argument or reply.

But the strongest part of the case of our country against the domination of England yet remains to be told. It is that the grievances of Ireland are not merely matters of political sentiment, are not confined to the natural repugnance of our people to the rule of the stranger. Our complaint is not simply that the degradation of wearing a foreign yoke presses on the spirit of our people, wounds their manly sense, and outrages the honor of their race. But it is also that those gloomy pictures of Ireland's misery which have lately attracted so much attention abroad are not exaggerations, but are all terribly true. It is true that in a fertile country our people die of famine-true that the work of extermination, protected by English law, is going on inown benefit but for that of an anti-Irish landocracy --true that the Catholic people of Ireland, while they support their own Church without any aid from the State, are compelled to support, in a position of enormous wealth, the Church of the Protestant minority-true that a large surplus revenue is abstracted from our poor country to add the glut of wealth in England-true that the growth of manufacturers in Ireland is rendered impossible by the absence of home and the pressuce of foreign legislation-true that the British Government so much fears to face the record of its own misdeeds that it endeavours to hide all Irish history from the youth of Ireland, and bring them up in ignorance of the fortunes of their forefathers-true that the bauishment of our people from their native land, or their demoralisation in it is a cherished object of British policy-true that the Irish people many times made desperate resistance against the rule of England, and freely shed their blood in the endeavour to right to 'choose their own rulers' were suppressed by bayonet and cannon, plied without scruple or

Ireland-true that the British Press has frequently borne witness to the fact by stating the well-known been held in the Liberal news-room, Clonmel. With truth that Irish emigrants, to whatever part of the the exception of a dozen placards posted through the globe they may take their way, always carry with No one could be found ; and the searchers, in them an intense hatred of the British Government wantonness, and, perhaps, with some midefinite and that the Irish people at home and abroad give hope that a lurker might still be started from their sympathy to every foe of England-true that of the fact by making it illegal for Irishmen to train or drill or perform even the slightest semblance of a military revolution in their own country, and by re-

mercy-true that the British Government is well

of physical force which it can /command and direct/ Russell or the Times would dare to say that 'if the Union were gall and wormwood to Ireland, yet Ireland must endure it whether she likes or not;' or that ' whatever may be the opicion of the Irish with regard to the Union, it is necessary for England's welfare, and therefore it shall be maintained at any cost with all the force of the British Empire.'

Such words as those are now but empty air. We shall appeal to public opinion. We shall demand the vote. If it be granted and that Ireland is against repealing the Union-there is an end of the question. if it be refused, we shall compel England to plead her cause before all Europe and America. She has committed herself to certain definitions of 'patriotism' and 'loyalty.' She has very properly placed the grand virtue of 'patriotism' high over the sc-She has very properly placed condary 'loyalty,' which merely means 'subordina-tion.' We accept her own terms, her own definitions. We shall come to argue the question out by and bye. But, as Patrious, we intend with God's blessing, to ropeal the Union.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MAYNOOTE COLLEGE .-- On Wednesday was issued the copy of a report to Her Majesty of a visitation held at the College of Maynooth on the 20th ult., the visitors being the Most Rev. Archbishops Dixon and Cullen, the Earl of Fingall, and Chief Justice Pigott. Three hundred and ninety-two students auswered to their names : 129 were absent, of whom 9, having been ordnined priests at the late ordination, had been recently summoned to their respective diocesses ; 30 had, on account of ill health, been ordered to their homes, at various periods previous to the examinations; and the remaining 90, all the literary business of the session having concluded on the 16th ult., had been permitted to anticipate, by a few days, the time of the general vacation, on the recommendation of the medical authorities of the college, the general health of which had suffered considerably in consequence of the unusual severity of last winter and spring. The report proceeds to state that no one had any complaint to make which called for the interference of the visitors. The students had taken the oath of allegiance, and "are now allowed tea at breakfast every day, instead of twice in each week as at the time of the last visitation." The remainder of the report is chiefly taken up with a statement of the deficiencies of accommodation in the college, from which the health of the students is believed to have suffered.

THE TRIBUTE TO THE POPE .- On Sunday last the collection for His Holiness was commenced in the diocesses of Kildare and Leighlin. The subscriptions in Carlow realized nearly £360, the collections in the other parishes were equally successful -- Freeman.

The subscriptions for the Pope in the archdiocess of Armagh have already reached the large amount of £3,153 3s. 2d.

It was announced in the Catholic chapels in Belfast on Sunday that on Sunday next a collection would be taken up for the Pope in this town, and throughout all the parishes of the dioceses .- Belfast Morning News.

The collection for the Pope realized on Sunday last the munificent sum of £180 10s. in the parish of Newbride and Two-mile House, Co. Kildare, through the exertions of the Rev. Messrs. Flanagan and Maher. This must be deemed large when it is remembered that £105 was realized from a sermon preached here only fifteen days for the improvement of St. Conlath Church .- Freeman.

At Enniskillen Convent, on the 11th ult., Miss Power, of Cork, and Miss Harrison, of Enniskillen, were received into the religious community by the Most Rev. Dr. M'Nally, Bishop of Clogher.

TIPPERARY AS IT IS .- Among the properties sold lately in the Landed Estates Court was one situated in the North Riding of Tipperary, which forcibly illustrates the improvement that has taken place within a few years in that county. In 1851 this same property was purchased for £5,600, while no later than last Friday, after a lapse of nine years, it realized £13,040, considerably more than double the aware that profound discontent with English rule price when first offered for sale.

REFEAL OF THE UNION .- A meeting to further the Irish petition in favor of Repeal of the Union has town, no intimation was given to the public. At half-past eight o'clock the news-room was crowded to suffocation by persons chiefly belonging to the working classes ; so great was the pressure that the reporters in attendance had to stand during the proceedings, and accommodate themselves in that position to the best of their ability .- Tipperary Examiner. FIRST CHARGE OF THE POPE'S BRIGADE- GARI-EALDIANS ROUTED.—On Tuesday night last, between ten and eleven o'clock, a party of eighteen Sardinian sailors, belonging to two vessels now discharging corn here, were marching up and down the Quay, singing most vociferously. There being few people out at the time, no one noticed them, although at the end of every verse the name of Garibaldi was Instily rendered. When they were going on board their ship, one of which being moored in the middle of the river, they had to cross some Carrick lighters to get within bail. Here, whilst waiting for their boat, they commenced singing again. In a few minutes a dark, shaggy head emerged from the 'cuddy' batch of the lighter, and on hearing Garibaldi's name, instantly disappeared, but immediately returned bringing a lusty body and stout arms along with it, and carrying in his hand a short, stout black thorn. The Carrick man (for so he was) shouting the Pope for ever !' at once pitched into the Garibaldians, tumbled the biggest of them into the hold of the lighter, and laid the shillelagh about indiscriminately ou the rest. Another head appearing the Sardinians fied in terrible alarm, leaving their comrade behind, and continued running until entirely out of sight. So frightened were they, that they stopped up all night, not returning to their ship until six in the morning. After their departure a coun-cil of war was held on the captive man. Some pro-posed dacking him, but the poor fellow threw himself on his knees, crying out 'viva el Pape! viva el Pape' in a most piteous manner. His captors relented, and a boat from his vessel having arrived, they put him on board in the most friendly manner .--Waterford Citizen.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY, IN CONNEMARA -A. CON rent of Mercy was established in Olifden about five years, since through the zealous exertions of His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, who contributed the munificent sum of £100, the pions zeal of the worthy parish priest, the very Rev. Mr. M'Manus, assisted by a hundsome donation of £800 from Thomas Eyre, Esq., Bath, on whose estate the convent is erected, and aided by the kind liberality of other gentlemen who materially assisted in this good work. The ad-vantage that the Sisters of Mercy have been to the people of Clifden since the establishment of the order there could scarcely be conceived except by those who have seen the change that has taken place. But when it is understood that it is an isolated district, much impoverished by the famine of 1846-7 when many of the heads of families died of starvation, leaving their children a prey to the hired proselytiser, who has ever since been striving to make inroads on the Faith, with the aid of English gold, some idea may be conveyed of the illimitable good which has been rendered by those religious to the destitute and illiterate in the wilds of Connema-TA. There is no part of Ireland where nuns have so much to contend with or where those under their care are so much beset by the unprincipled machinations of the unscrupulous agents of Exeter Hall, have en-snared some guileless children with promises of sweatmeats and raiment. When the poor child is once within their grasp the whole study of the soupers is to fill the innocent mind with " nous" notions of "jumper" funaticism, disrepcet of the mother of God, and a hatred of everythind Catholic ; but the children in their hearts readily despise those teachings, remembering the faith of their parents, and longing for an opportunity of returning to that faith The Sisters of Mercy, knowing the spiritual destitution of these poor orphans, and the actual necessity of establishing some place of refuge for them, determined, with that untiring zeal which ever marks their devotedness to the salvation of souls, to erect an orphanage, but not having funds for the accomplishmen of so desirable an object they were obliged to rent a house, far too small for the purpose, and at an inconvenient distance from the Convent, to which numbers of children from the souper establishment immediately flocked, delighted at having a refuge to fly to from the fangs of the proselvtiser, and joyed at being able to embrace religion as children of Mary On account of the distance between the orphanage and the Convent the nuns are subjected to very many annoyances, viz .-- This orphanage is in the immediate vicinity of the jumper schools and the residences of paid agents, who frequently issue forth and in a manuer peculiar to their depraved dispositions, insult the religious and children. In the case of three children who very lately fled from the jumper institute to St. Joseph's Orphanage (which is the name the nuns have chosen for their house of refuge. the Sisters of Mercy have received very serious and grievous annoyance from the heads of the souper movement; parties who call themselves gentlemen and rev. and "pious" ladies who consider themselves perfection in polite life and saints "in the Lord" those persons went to the nuns' orphauage and commenced outside an open air preaching. The " pious" ladies preached exclusive salvation, one in particular pledging her honour that " no Roman Catholic would ever be saved." In order to " save" themselves they called on the police, but the Catholic clergy interfered, requesting them to have the good sense to retire as they came, and leave the children where they wished to remain. Previous to this, two men in the pay of the jumpers, were sent to the puns to announce that, if the children were not given up, they would break the windows and use other acts of violence. Since these occurrences the sisters have been continually annoyed by persons prowling about

their orphanage, watching the children to endeavor to carry them off by force, and even the religious themselves have been insulted by persons attached to the jumper staff. Will not these things excite the sympathy of every Catholic, or will those degraded agents of souperism be allowed the opportunity of destroying the souls of poor orphans, and of giving such grievous insult to those amiable and canctified ladies, who have left home and friends to devote their lives and property to the service of the poor, giving up all to follow Christ? As was mentioned before, most of the difficulties of the nuns arise from not having their orphanage close to the convent. Their object now is to erect an orphanage on the convent grounds, where they could continually watch over and protect those poor orphau children, and obviate the necessity of their being obliged to visit those localities where they meet with such

is oulck time the representative of the State igionifound himself on the "broad of his back" outside the door, and had it not been for the interposition of the priest the missionary of the State Ohurch would have been somewhat roughly handled. It is to be hoped that this saintly Souper minister will take warning by the issue of this attempt to interfere with a Catholic clergyman engaged in the discharge of his sacred duties, and not force himself nor his religion on persons who have no taste for either. Neither let him place much confidence in the sincarity of his converts, no matter how well they may be paid. The lesson may be a salutary one for the evangelical fanatics of England who are befooled by their biblical mania for the Connemara Church Missions, giving their money to be squandered on such hopeless converts. All honour to the Rev. Father Ronayne-he is making short work of the sour brigado, and ere long there will not be a trace of them here. - Cor. of the Telegraph.

THE RIBBON TRIALS. - As we suspected, the 'great capture' of the parties charged with Ribbonism has ended in smoke. Hend Constable Reilly's money is gone, never to return to his purse, and the value he has got for it, is not a promise of promotion to a Sub-Inspectorship, a County-Inspectorship, or a large retiring pension after a service of 28 years ;but abuse from counsel learned in the law, and a lecture from Mr. Justice Fitzgerlad, who said that his conduct cast suspicion over the entire case for the crown, and wus calculated to lead to injustice rather than promote the ends of justico and integrity."-Dundall: Democrat.

ORANGE DISPLAY IN ARMAGU.- A correspondent writes :- This morning being the 1st July, from an early hour there was nothing but confusion pervaded this city, from twelve o'clock night; the whole city was actuated by a continual firing from guns and pistols. At an early hour last night there were no less than four flags bearing Orange emblems, hoisted on St. Mark's Church. The very trees and bushes in the city were hung down and decorated with Orange flags. 'Tis little wonder the rabble of the ancient city would use their energy in disturbing the peaceful, industrious, Catholic mhabitants, when the minister, who is to preach peace and good will to all men, is the first to hoist his incendinry flag believing that there is not one flutter it gives in the wind, but it will make the blood boil in the Catholic heart. The perpetrators of this sickening display are endeavoring by every foul act to disturb and break the tranquillity that now exists in this city. It is a miraculous thing to see how every snare is laid to entrap the poor unprotocted Catholic. Go to one place, you will see openair preaching ; another corner revivalism ; another place, an orange flag waving over your very house-All those combined to upbraid, scandalise, and blaspheme the holy Roman Catholic religion. What are we paying an extra body of police for? They see those party emblems displayed for the sole purpose of annoying and disturbing the peaceable Catholic : for he sees nothing but justice staring him in the face. The magistrates, clergy and gentry, are all observers, but not one to condemn the mischief which must be put down by the strong arm of the Irish Catholics .- Dundalk Democrat.

MORE OUTRAGES IN THE NORTH .- In the town of Stewartstown, the Orangemen have nightly marching in vast numbers, to the great terror of the inha-bitants of that town-music, and fire-arms, and the usual accompaniments. In Moneymore also, in county Derry, the same system prevails, and the mugistrates, in the county Derry, seem not to ace .- Ibid.

ORANGE OUTRAGES IN COORSTOWN .- we give from correspondent of the Northern Whig the subjoined account of the recent outrages in Cookstown, coun-ty Tyrone :--" The first intimation we had of this Orange revival was on the evening of the 15th ult. when a large number of ruffinnly-looking fellows marched into town, beating drums and playing on fifes. The whole, however, owing to the forbearance of the Roman Catholics, passed off quietly ; but on last Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, some dastardly ruffians attacked the new Roman Catholic church, and beat in with stones the great chancel window that had been filled with stained glass as a tribute of affection and veneration of the whole people of Cookstown to the late parish priest, the Rev. William M'Conville. The church, too, is threatened with wrecking, and the Roman Catholic inhabitants are naturally much exasperated. The magistrates, however, are doing their duty well; and it is hoped that nothing of any serious import will be added to the above indignities; but great caution will be required to prevent a collision, and it is hoped that the Executive will lend all the assistance in their power to their local magistracy. THE GALWAY POSTAL CONTRACT .- The following curious statement in reference to the final fate of the celebrated Galway Lever subsidy appears in the Dublin Evening Post. For months past friend and foe of the contract have been tucitly preparing for a catastrophe of some kind or other; whether its true nature is correctly indicated by the Post a few weeks if not days, will tell :-" A rumor of strange import is abroad in reference to this company—a rumor most startling in its nature-and one well calculated to rouse the energies of those interested in the success of this great national undertaking. It is confidently stated that at the very moment when, by superheman exertion, this line has been fairly started-at the very moment when, notwithstanding strenuous opposition, the Government find themselves almost coerced to sanction ' the subsidy,' an arrangement has been concluded for a transfer of 'the subsidy' to a rival company, and that this sacrifice is not only countenanced by a British Parliament, but urged by them upon the directors. If we judge the Irish proprietors aright, they would prefer a total loss of their capital, in endeavoring to carry out the project in its integrity, to becoming the recipients of the paltry return which they would be entitled to us consenting parties to this act of injustice. It may not be too late to counteract the evil, and probably mar its accomplishment; but a moment should not be lost in organizing a powerful opposition." THE LATE CORR ELECTION .- The Cork Herald costains the following announcement :- "A case celculated to create a good deal of general and local interest is set down for trial in the present after-sittings of the Courts at Westminster. It is an action at the suit of Mr. John George M'Carthy, of the city, against Mr. John Pope Hennessy, M.P. It will be recollected that Mr. M'Carthy acted as conducting igent for Lord Campden at the recent contest for the county, on the retainer of Mr. Hennessy. Hi lordship has, it appears, repudiated the agency of the honorable member, and Mr. M'Carthy is now compelled to proceed against Mr. Hennessy for the recovery of the large sums he must necessarily have spent in his onerous capacity as conducting agent. The damages are stated to be laid at £2,000, one half at least of which sum was advanced by Mr. J G. M'Carthy, who now brings the action; the res are liabilities incurred by that gentleman in the va rious arrangements, &c., made for the election Lord Campden. Several cases of interest are expected to brought on for trial at the approaching Cork assize Amongst others, that of Calcutt v. White, a cir action, for alleged conspiracy on the part of the defendant, in endeavoring to prevent the return of th plaintiff at the recout election for the county i Clare. The case is a novel one in its features ; at as the details of several elections for Clare will b entered into, the attendance of a great number witnesses from that county will be of course necessary. It is said that Mr. Whiteside, Q.O., will detend as special counsel for the plaintiff, and Ms

He was followed into the cavern by some of the troopers. But the search was truitless .--rock or crevice, fired several shots, the loud and repeated echoes of which, as they were swept forth from the cavern, startled the scattered fugitives and accelerated their speed.

Nothing could indeed be more startling than the contrast between the late solemnity of the scene, with its low-breathed prayers to God, and the wild and terrific uproar produced by the shors, with the mingled laughter-shouts and imprecations of the persecuting men, according as the individuals of the party were affected by their disappointment.

(To be continued.)

TAKING ENGLAND AT HER WORD. (From the Dublin Nation.)

Since we proposed to "take England at her word" in the matter of popular rights, and since the press of France has begun to support the claim of our country to a cestoration of her nationality, several English journals have undertaken to lecture the The Irish in Great Britain alone, it is confidently French Press and ourselves on what they please to consider the true state of Ireland. With a hardihold which is positively amazing, those journals centure to suc that there is no misery in. Irelandthat the country is actually prosperous, and that all assertions to the contrary made in French pamphlets and Irish newspapers, if not entirely untrue, are enormous exaggerations.

But the Government Press shall not get out of its defineulty so easily. The hole through which it easily enumerated and are so fearfully few, that we thinks to make its escape has had a firm grating do not wonder at the little influenced possessed by pincel outside it, and secured there by that press it-seif, and with its aid we shall detain the would-be prefer to wait rather than to find the people too ranaway, and make it prove our case before the world. The words of the Press are published; the speaches of those English statesmen are on record : the policy of the Government has been displayed of mouthing, frothy orators. The world is sick, in action—the mostion deliberately and openly tak- Ireland above all, is surficited with talk. The turn en up by England with reference to the rights of peoples is well known. There is no retreating from these things England has spoken, and we shall hold her to her word. We shall not allow her to of Repeal of the Union, are not to suppose that they raise any new issue to quibble, or to equivocate. We call Europe to witness that we shall hold her to her own words, in this case to no words but her own.

We assert then, that the question of the physical misery of the people may, when arguing on the basis | off a practical joke. We mean to do that which we supplied by England, be set altogether aside. It was not raised in the case of the Romagna, it was not raised in the case of Tuscany, it was not raised at the comity of Nations comes now to be discussed by all in favor of the Italian revolution. No one has attempted to say the Romagnols were being starved pauperised, or evicted, or that the Tuscans or Lombards were being so treated. No, it was simply said, it was clearly and distinctly laid down-that any people, the majority of whom were discontented with their rulers, had a right to relieve themselves of those rulers and take to themselves others of their own choosing

It was again and again stated in English papers

fusing to extend to Ireland the liberty to form such volunteer corps as are armed and encouraged in England.

How, then, we ask, can the right to choose their own rulers, which is admitted in the case of the Italians, be denied to the people of Ireland? Answer if you can, you journals of the British Government; for the nations of Europe, and above all France, whom you so much fear, will note the question, and judge of your reply if you give one. If you give none your silence will condemn you.

THE NATIONAL PETITION. (From the Tipperary Examiner.)

The progress which the National petition is making abundantly proves that the spirit of Nationality and independence is as generally diffused and as deeply and devotedly cherished in Ireland at the present moment as it ever was at any period of history calculated will append no fewer than two hundred thousand signatures of adult males. What will Ireland herself do ? What is Tipperary doing ? When will Limerick wake up ? Is the lead of all Ireland conceded at once to Cork ? It may be, and if it be, Cork well deserves it.

The people have been so often and so basely deceived that they hardly trust any one now. The honest exceptions amongst the Irish Press are so do not wonder at the little influenced possessed by ready to be deceived again. Let the people consider this matter calmly and dispassionately. There is no pressing hurry. The present is not an agitation of action has come again. Those who put their names to the petition demanding the taking of vote by ballot and manhood suffrage upon the question are merely passing a bitter jest upon England by pretending to take her at her word as she has laid

down terms of government for foreign nations. No, no. An entire Nation does not condescend to play propose-that is to say, we mean to repeal the Union. As we have already explained to our readers, a Conference of all the Peoples sitting ' on permanence.' The Press of Europe and America bas arrived at the condition of a new Power which represents | of both.

the force of universal public opinion backed by certain millions of rifles, a good many of which are ou wheels, and a great many more of which have bayonets screwed upon their muzzles. In other words,

gress when 'moral force' is really like to be pro- schools, thus compelling the people to hear Mass, remove this champion of the State religion from the tiff, and the father of the "ladye faire" the defent eminent, in consequence of the very serious amount and the priest to officiate, in the open air. eminent, in consequence of the very serious amount and the priest to officiate, in the open air.

Four ex-sub-constables, hitherto stationed in Limerick, with five from Clare, have left for Dublin, en route for Italy.

The Kilkenny Journal says :-- " We have been informed that a young man from Ballingarry, county Tipperary, who was entitled to receive £1,000 from his iriends, urgently demanded his portion, and took out sixty volunteers with him to Rome, paying all their expenses."

FRANCE AND IRELAND .- The French press is standing nobly to the cause of Ireland, and at last, thank heaven, the rights and wrongs of our country are being clearly placed before the people of Europe.-"The Irish Question" has reached a second edition in France. The pamphlet and the writer have, as a matter of course, been roundly abused in the English press, but this circumstance only tells in favor

Mr. M'Mahon, M.P. for Wexford, gave notice in the House of Commons, on Friday, 20th June, that he would call the attention of Government to the refusal of Mr. St. George, of Hendford, to give his Cawe have arrived at that stage in the world's pro- tholic tenantry n site for a place of worship or

continual insult The plan of 1 building is al ready drawn, but the funds for its erection are wanting. There will be a baazar at the convent on the 23rd of August, to raise funds for the support of the orphans, and to enable the sisters to crect a new house of refuge for them. £500 or £600 would accomplish the latter desirable object. Is it possible that such a good work must be relinquished for want of means? Will no: Catholics sympathise, and respond by a contribution according to their means In the town and neighborhood of Clifden £600 are lavished monthly amongst the few who make up the staff of jumper preachers, readers, parsons, meal dedepot-keepers, &c. Notwithstanding all this expenditure their numbers are fast decreasing ; and if the Sisters of Mercy could get the assistance required to build the orphanage the good cause would flourish. and the orphan child be saved from the grim designs of the ruthless souper .- Cor, of Irishman.

Soupen FRENZY IN CONNEMARA .-- A scene of impudent audacity and fanatical folly, scarcely paral-leled in the annals of Souper effontery, took place in the country district of the Clifden parish, called Sillerna-a place notorious for the pretended apread of the Bible amongst the natives, and their ready obedience and great desire to listen to the Word and profit by it. The following are the facts of the case : On the evening of Friday, the 16th ult., with the fall consent and express desire of the dying man, the Rev. Father Ronayne, the zealous and indefatigable Curate of Clifden, was called upon to fortify with the last solema rites of the Catholic Church one who, as the Souper cant hath it, had been for years a " sincere convert to Protestantism," and a firm believer in the tenets of Souperism, having even been entrusted with the high and responsible office of Irish Teacher. The good and faithful Priest, over punctual in the discharge of the duties of the sacred ministry, responded to the call, and before much time had elapsed was at the bedside of the sick man, to administer to him those comforts and consolations which the true religion alone, and not meal or money nor all the earthly dross of "Souper extravagance," can bring to the sorrowing heart of the dying sumer. On entering the house where the dying man lay the rev. gentleman was much surprised at finding the Souper minister in attendance before him. He naturally suspected that the sick man, with the wonted inconsistency of the Souper, had again shifted back to his errors, and bartered his immortal soul for a larger bribe. However, after a few preliminary questions, relative to the nature of his sickness, he asked the dying man if he had sent for him, and if he wished for the rites of the Catholic Church .--The sick man answered in the affirmative, and said that he was most anxious to have the Priest; he also told the rejected missionary that he wished him to retire. But notwithstanding this unequirocal answer the Souper missionary cautioned the priest solemnly not to lay a hand upon nor attempt to administer the rites of his church to the dying man, reminding him at the same time that he, the missioner, was the minister of the State religion by law established, and that neither the priest nor his church were recognised by the law of Englandthat the sick man had been a convert to his religion for twelve long years. But the good priest was not to be thus daunted. Having called a few boys sault and battery, arising out of a "love affair," whom he had seen at a distance, he ordered them to which a young solicitor in Dublin will be the plat