wealthy England, and commerced imposing additional taxation on Ireland, which now amounts to 2,500,0000. He calculated from that time Ireland had been drained, with interest at 5 per cent., of 30,000,000% of additional taxation. He (Mr. Dennehy) considered that Ireland was sinking. He could speak from experience extending over twentyfive years, and he would say that towns which even in the famine years, enjoyed comparative prosperity were now in an prostrate a condition as they could be; and this was owing to the nismanagement of the affairs of Ireland. The affairs of England and the affairs of every country in Europe but Ireland had been well arranged. The esult was that they were now compalled to go to Lord Derby and tell him the time had arrived for an instalment of justice to Ireland. Let them take up this question of the rollway interest of Ireland, which was of the greatest profibe moment to the people and prees their claims on the consideration of the Government, which could scarcely deay them justice

(hear, hear, and applause). Mr. J. Bagot also spoke in support of theresolution ulated the meeting on the unanimity which prevailed. He, as one of the committee acting in this matter said, on his own behalf, and on behalf of the rest of the committee, that it was with sincere pleasure they saw gentlemen present on that occasion from all parts of Ireland. This was a question which ther might all, to a great extent, agree.

It was a question, not of purty or of politics,
but one which would bring a great amount
of information and strength to the movement for the reform of the railway system. The Lord Mayor had wisely given them advice that they should keep as much as possible from details, and it was also wise that they should, as much as possible, abstain from any matter that might create a difference of opinion. He agreed theroughly with Mr. Goodbody that they should approach this question not as beggars (hear), but as they were looking for their own rights. They went to Parliament, because it was impossible withnot get a bill to amalgamate the lines. It would be an Irish question but an imperial one (hear, hear). wrong in him to attempt to detain them by going. into the question, how it was possible the revenue could be increased on railways by the reduction of fares (hear). To comcentrate the management of the lines under one board would enable them to save many - thousands of pounds, When the management of the railways would be in the hands of the Government, they would derive all the ndvantages that could be derived from them, and when they saw that by reducing the faces, which they would be enabled to do through the saving upon the concentration of management, they would be induced and encouraged to go on and reduce them more and more. He was quite convinced they would go on reducing, not in a nibbling way, and the benehits would be so great that in a very short time they would make up what they had lost in that way; bezides bestowing a great public benefit upon the country. Let them go to the Government on these things not as persons who wanted money, for he believe the Government could enery this out without advancing one single farthing, and they could take possession of the railways of Ireland under an act of Parliament without doing violence to enesingle share-The Lord Mayor put the resolution, which was

Colonel Knox Gore, D.L., said that intimation was sent to him at his residence in the country of this meeting, but he lived in such a remote place in the for west, and there was so little facility of railway communication, that owing to the frost and snow the letter did not arrive until that morning (laughter). Therefore, to support a matter of this kind by statistles or by rending up was perfectly impossible on his part, and he almost hesitated to propose or second a resolution. But people coming to a meeting such as this could not but feel that there were subjects upon which all Irishmen not only should join, but, what is better still, on which they could join where politics and religion were buried out of sight and out of mind, and that they were all ready to some forward in the material interests of all parties.

That the co-operation of the various municipal and pulsare reprosted to petition Parliament in favour of the pur-

charg of railways by the state. He was glad that the details of the question were not to be some into, and he thought it quite sufficient to go into the principles. The first principle he would maintain was that it was quite clear that the nerson who could have money at three per cent. had advantage over a person who could only borrow it at five or six per cent. 'I hat was the case of the Government as compared with railway companies. Then, again, the Government did not expect or require as much as shareholders in the way of interest for their money. As to the effect of able management or cheap fares, and the extension of railways to such places as Crookhaven or Berehaven, it was not necessary to say one word. Sir John Gray mentioned a circumstance in which Government expended a sum of money for the improvement of roads in a certain district, and in which as a result 35or 40 per cent, returned to the country in the way increased taxes and customs. He (Colonel Knex Gore) happened to be examined before a committee of the House of Commons some years ago, and he arged strongly the adantage of Government lending money on easy terms for drainage. When asked why to Irehand especially, he showed that between 1822 and 827 Mr. Nimmo spent 13,000% in the south of Ireand in this way, and thus added to the revenue 4,000), or 5,000), a year. As to the special reasons why he Government should come forward in Ireland and take charge of the railways, many points might be Adveed. He thought it was an important point that they could do so without any injury to the i names of the country, and that if there was an in jury the people of Ireland were willing to make it good (hear, bear). He thought that when it was Searly proved to the world by the able letters of Lord Dufferin that the position of Ireland, which they all deplored so much, was principally owing to gislation in England—to legislation that crushed sanufactures when they acons—crushed them until it was too late to remedy the bad effects it necqueed-crushed them unti- the Times was obliged to reply, " Why was there not a rebellion in Ireland !" Gross injustice had been done, and they should have 10 hesitation now in going to the Government and saying, " Give us a chance of recovering. Now is the happenet moment, and show that you are anxious in our behalf when you can do it with a triffing loss, when political party is not in question, and you will then explore to the world our great national advantagre, induce capital to settle on our shorer, make us peaceful and happy, instead of being, what we all eplore, disentiated, because these precious noments when we might have arisen to eml nence equal to England have passed away," He believed there was a time when manufactures here, especially in we lien goods, were quite as promising as they were in England. Let the Government reize this happy moment and say, "We will pay you back a little instalment of the debt we owe you, and shake hands as sisters moving together in the path of prosperity, knowing that if we go with you we benefit you, and knowing that if we do not go with you, you become a heavy drag upon us" (applause). Mr. Galway, High Sheriff of Waterford, seconded the resolution. He belonged, he said, to a county where there was no railway accommodation whatever, except a small line to Tramore. During the leat senden of Parliament there were two railway ills presed, one of which—that to Lismors-was through the munificance of the Duke of Deventhire likely to be made. The other bill for a line from Dar parvan to Waterford, of which he was one of the serectors, had, he thought, but a poor prospect of liding made, unless they met with another Duke of Devenshire. He hoped that this meeting would Lave a great suggest thear, hear.)

Mr. Ping, M.P., said-I have been asked to make a few remarks in support of the resolution. I believe that in effect it calls upon the corpor tions and other municipal bodies to come ferward with their views in support of this object. I think the resolution must commend itself to the meeting as a very important one, because the best way to carry this object is to show that the people of Ireland are unapimous on this subject. That can only be skown by means of action in different ports of Ireland. happen to know that this meeting is attended by gentlemen from various parts of Ireland. I believe Dublin is not as well represented in this particular a suse as the rest of Ireland is, taking into consideration that it is much easier for the people of Dublin to come here. But the only chance of carrying this object, which in my opinion, is a most important one for Ireland-I scarcely know anything that would tend so much to the material the country-is to show that the whele country is in earnest, and if you show that it is; for my part I entertain no combt whatever it will be carried; I fear that there is a large amount of apathy

the subject and in carnest, would have a power. that, I think, would be irresistable (hear, hear). To make them theroughly united they must be pressed by their constituents, and in every district the proper course is to create a public interest on their representatives, and induce them to act (hear, hear). If that is done we have every reason to hope for success, and I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution, because I think it is one iliarly suitable to the present occasion (applause). The Chairman put the resolution, which was

The Mayor of Clenmel, Mr. Edward Woods, J.P.

reved the following resolution :--That the co-operation of the various directors of railway impanies in Ireland be requested to aid in carrying the bjects of this meeting into effect. Co-operation in Ireland, he regretted to say, was more the exception than the rule; but until they had hearty and unanimous co-operation by all parts of Ireland, for useful and advantageous objects, the country would not be in a position to advance, middle clars and small farmers constituted a large and meet important section of the country. A present, owing to the want of railways in some intances, and to the high rates in others, the farming classes were unable to travel by rail, or to use i for the transit of the agricultural produce. In many places they had to travel by night, and to endure many hardships rather than pay high fares, the ex-pense being too great for their resourcess and this state of things crippled their operations. Whips, Torica, Radicals—all sections, in short, should combine, and, with one voice, insist upon Railway Reform. The demand was a fair and just one, and he did not see how the ministry could refuse it if it was demanded by the people of Ireland (hear, hear).
The Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Dungarvan, Mr. Michael A. Anthony, seconded the resolution. He could add very little to the strongth of the arguments put forward by the various gen-tlemen who advocated Railway Reform in Ireland. It seemed to him, however, that this was not merely He held that everything which benefitted Ireland would ultimately benefit England, and he trusted the kingdom at large. In the district which he represented, and within twenty miles of the place represented by the gentleman who had just proposed the resolution, lay the Nymph Bank, one of the great fishing grounds, he might say, between the Old and New Worlds. Some short time ago it was in contemplation in the town of Dungarvan to form a fahery company. A deputation waited upon Lord Stuart De Decies, the Lord Locuttenaus of the county, and enlisted his warm support, and if they had what the meeting was calling on the Government to concede that company would now be in existence. But what was the fact? The company could not be formed, the difficulties from want of means of transitu being so great. If the company were fortunate enough to get large takes of fish there would be no means of quick transit for it, and the fish would become, as it often had, decompose rubbish, instead of healthy human food. Again, if the company was in operation numbers who were in mates of the workhouses would be excelling their own breed and bread for their families (hear, hear). Another advantage, and one that England should appreciate, would also follow from the development of the fishery, and that was the training of hardy seamen to man her navy and contribute to render that navy the bulwarks of the defence of Great Britain. The present imperfect railway system and the high fares helped to prevent the working of many such enter prises as that he alluded to, and where the less not only to localites but to the kingdom at large wa considered the question, because, as he had said, not less an imperial question than an Irish one (bear bear). When there were improved railway facilities and Nature intended her to be-First flower of the earth,

the resources of the country would become fully developed, every class would be benefitted, prosperity would abound, and they would see Ireland as Goo First gam of the sen. (Appliance. Mr. Fox, J.P., said—My Lord Mayor and gentle men, I rise to propose a resolution which has been entrusted to me. In that spirit of free trade which was a proud boast of British subjects, the recomsided over by the late Mr Drammond and General Bu goyne, in 1837 and 1838, was rejected by Parlisment. and to Irish enterprise and Irish capital were then left the prosecution of our chain of railways, and now, aften twenty years' experience, it is found that the milways so made by capital liberally supplied by the ish people to the extent of some 28,000,0001, had not been administered in a manner conductive to cablle interests (hear, henr). It was the mistaked solicy of railway administration not to open up loco motion to the masses of the people by such economy n tharges as had proved financially successful i Colgium, France, Prussio, and other countries. A different policy was pursued, and by the introduction of arbitrary charges locomotion, was circumberibed and so kept within the limits of a section of the pocollation the most opulent and well-to-do. The rish railway system as a whole was now admittedly financial fallure in Ireland, and it was on public rounds, and not in sympathy with railway share olders, how much their position was to be regretted (applause)-that the people of Ireland, acting in the eneral interests of the country, now called overnment to put the powers of the Act of 184 into force, and purchase up the whole link of Irish railways (hear, hear). The Railway Reform Comp.ltter, assisted by eminent public men in Ireland and at their own personal expense given evidence before the Royal Railway Commissioners in London and had proved by the treefutable logic of facts and figures that while the intervention of Governmen could infuse new life and new vigour into Ireland the purchase of the railways for a sum of 22,000,000 31 Government Stock-a sum which is deeme ample-would involve no loss, but on the contrary an a question of finance would yield profit to the public exchaquer, and be productive of yast public benefits (applause). As railways are now administered the value of time, which is the essence of human contracts, had been dis regarded, and those facilities for lacomotion son piled in other countries and so essential to enable our agricultural and commercial population with comonly suddespatch to visit the markets of the country on to hold more frequently those peaceful commercia conneils which were the true foundation of a contry's commercial growth, and her agricultural pros perity (hear, hear.) A feeling of public distrust had of late so taken possession of the public mind as regards railway property, that it was the opinion that financial aid would be withheld from a large section of our railways; and in this state of public feeling and distrast Government intervention became su imperative necessity so as to prevent florenso tion from coming to a stand still. We have accived at a crisis in the history of Ireland when men of all shades of politics, whether Whigs or Tories should ferret and cast saids the intrione of party and unite in one bond of natriotism and good faith, to promote the material welfare of Ireland (applause.) we take a retrespect of fifty years we have little practical legislation to point at. Disturbed by poliical and religious strife, there is little to obee or stimulate those engaged in industrial pursuits, whose interests are so interwoven with the general growth and prosperity of Ireland, and the discouragg fact looms out in large proportions—that this dected and east down country has during this long nace of time proved the most prolific in the world in ne growth of a class of men who now take rank nought the pensioned patriots of Ireland (hear, hear.) For twenty year-ineffectual efforts were made by some of our leading public men to secure Govern-

That the thanks of this mostler be given to the press of Ireland for the valuable sid they have rendered to this scovement, and chat they he requested to continue their efforts until the objects in view be secomplished. in seconding the resolution proposed by Mr Edward lieve it arises not from the | Yex. After the very able speech which they had want of importance of the subject, but from the no. | just heard he would not occupy their time in dis | the Irish people must never recover their church pro-I have demanded it for years; and I trust that a rest intertwining in the above the first the substitution of this obtained cause too tardily taken up may not be so affect all. In mosting that was held for the promotion of this obtained cause too tardily taken up may not be so according to the substitution of state pensions or of "the volunt state pensions or of "the substitution of state pensions or of "

action railways, for Scotch canals, and likewise for

When I look at the influence represented at this

meeting—when I look at the fusion of all sections of

whitieians which it has produced, I count help

hinking that, after a long and fruitless political

ogth combine as one party to promote the national

once here to-day that henceforward our political

erced is that which will promote the prosperity of

reland, and that the, Government if prepared to in

troduce and carry out hold and comprehensive mos-

mires and scenre for Ireland Rallway Reform by au

exercise of the provisions of the act of 1844, will

emmand our confidence and support (applement)

and during the whole of that time the members questions, and when what was done by the legislaindefatigable. He (Mr. Barrington) had been in the habit of reading all kinds of papers, Whir, Tory, and out and out Radical, and he found that every and to press the conclusions that the public arrive at | one of them spoke in favour of this Envement and not one of them against it (bear, hear). The free press of this country, representing all shades of bave disputed neither of these propositions. It seems politics, were unanimous on this subject; and, if they were unanimous, might be not say that the country was unanimous (applicate)! The people of this country should look to their representatives to of pensions; but Mr. O'Nell Daunt will allow me carry out the objects of this meeting. He was glad to assure him that he falls unwittingly into to find that the representative of Belfayt was there, another error. He mistakes my proposal for a plan riving encouragement to this movement, and he was also gind to see present the representatives of the midland counties, and of Mr. Blake, of Waterford, giving their support to this movement. He had no doubt that if it had been convenient for them to attend, many other members would have been present. He hoped the members would go hand in hand, and, like the Scotch members; pull all the one way in support of this great movement. He had not the alightest doubt that the present Government would do something for the country. He would beg to congratulate the Lord Mayor on his presiding over such an influential meeting, and, although be might say he initiated the movement to which his successors had also given their support, he hoped that if the present Lord Mayor worked vigorously during his presidency as Chief Magistrateof the city of Dublin this movement would end with success (heat hear). Ireland would be benefited by this railway reform. He was tor railway reform of some kinbut perhaps he would not like to go so far as Mr. Galt, who wished to reduce the fares on the principle of the postage system. H thought that if Mr. Pica gave his support to a measure having for its basis the not of 1844 a great deal of good would be done for the country. When he (Mr. Barrington) went before the railway committee in London one of the questions asked him was, whether he thought, if a deficlency enemed consequent on the Government taking up this movement, the people of this country would. be satisfied to be exact to pay that deficiency. He told them he believed they would, and that the cople of Ireland only wished to be enlightened on the subject to give their support to the Government Government would take up this matter (hear); but, as a commercial man, he (Mr. Barrington) be eved that, so far from a deficiency resulting to the Government by their management of the railways, the Government would profit by a reformed railway system under their own management. He had great leavare in supporting the resolution.

The Mayor of Slige said, in reference to what had fallen from the member for Bellast, who gave them o understand that Belfast was alone in adopting re clutions by which they agreed to soddle themselves nith the loss that might be sustained by Government taking up the railway system, he should tell them

> Mr. Galt said he attended twenty-five public meet ings in reference to this railway reform movement, and that in Sligo and at every other place resolutions were adopted to the effect that in the event of there being any deficiency the people of Ireland would willingly pay it. He was happy to find that the north of Ireland most coydially concurred in similar The resolution was then put and carried.

that in Sligo, where one of the first meetings on this

subject was held early in December, they adopted

resolutions expressing their willingness to bear their

proportion of the loss. He did not wish to lot Bel-

just take all the credit of adopting such a resolution

Lord Dunboyne having been moved to the second

Colonel Knox Gore moved the thanks of the

secting to the Lord Mayor for his dignified conduct is the chair, and for his advocacy of the important objects for which this meeting had been convened His lordship on all occasions filled the chair with dignity and with an anxiety to carry out the objects of the meeting over which he presided. He thought he might congrutulate his leadship on presiding over this important meeting, at which all classes and all interests were represented. Their meeting had been conducted with the utmost harmony. He had great faith in luck (laughter), and he would say They had all heard of the common saw. aid " that the third time was the charm." this was the third time that they had a Lord Mayor presiding over a meeting for this purpose, and advo esting the measure. It was admirably seconded under that of his friend, Alderman Mackey, but he hoped it was reserved for his lordship to bring it to soccessful termination, which would place him in a position he might be justly proud of all his life (hear, hear). He begged, therefore, to propose the thanks of the meeting to the Lord Mayor for his dismificil conduct in the chair, and for his exertions to advance the chiests for which the meeting had been called. Mr. Bloomfield, in seconding the resolution, said that he came from the county of Fermanagh, which was the centre of red-bot Orangeism, to unite in this question with the Lord Mayor, who was a Liberal of the city of Dublin. Roman Catholic and Protestent could have but one idea on this question, and that was to perfect the railway system in Ireland, and get the Government to take the lines into their own hands. He had no doubt, from the character of that meeting, they would undoubtedly succeed in what they asked. Mr. Bloomfield then gave several instances of the inconveniences arising from the want of railway iscommodation in the north of Ireland, and concluded by seconding the resolution. The resolution was then put and carried unant

The Noble Chairman conveyed the vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, and said that he was sure if the city of Dublin was half as well conducted cluring his mayorality, as the city of Limorick had been when se was Mayor of it, the Corporation and city and citizens of Dublin would say they never had a better Lord Mayor (applause).

The Lord Mayor begged to return his thanks, for

he compliment which had been paid him. In beinging the meeting together, he had the estisfaction of knowing that there were gentlemen assembled from all parts of Ireland who might be truly said to represent the people from whence they came. There was one great element represented there, which had been absent from previous meetings, but which was a necessary element in railway reform, and that consisted of the directors and proprietors, many of whom held large stakes in the Irish lines. His lordship then appounced that the gentlemen pro cceding to the Lord Lieutenant to-day would at the Castle at 25 minutes after one o'clock. The proceedings then terminated.

THE CHURCH QUESTION TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN. SIE-As the time for the solution of the Church question approaches, it becomes the more urgently important that all those who agree in seek ing the interests of Ireland, and of Ireland's Church When which are inseparable, should agree as to a mode of action likely to secure both. It differences exist among us which affect principle, we can only reach agreement by a careful and an impartial considers. tion of what has to be said at each side. It is, ti erefore, desirable that the question should be thoroughly discussed, and discussed in that friendly spirit which becomes those who have the same ends in view. Difficulties do not cesse to exist because we choose to look away from them, and they will one | ti at of the professors who shape the theological day confront by. I have contributed my share to an existing of Ireland at Maynooth, and of the fature most sid in the improvement of the drainage and inquiry for which no substitute can be found in the navigation of that noble river, the Shannon, having must eloquent doclamation. Others, I teast, will not inquiry for which no substitute can be found in the esident upon its verdant banks a million of popul : | shrink from doing their part, whether their opinions | and also to vast cities, English and American that our Government lavish in producing capital for | may be popular or the contrary. In the meantime, where Catholicism might by this time have beld wintever conclusion we may arrive at on that ques. moreoving the inner pavigation of Canada (applanes) { tive, at least it council but be the wish of all that misconceptions should be removed. The question in as to the "just distribution of church property" or its | there' things and asked what comment they " ecularisation." From the arguments used in trife-top often the pursuit of phantoms-we at | favour of the latter plan it seems as though many excellent persons, imaging that they have to choose between the destruction of Ireland's ancient church property or the corruption of her religion through the dependance of her clergy on the state. A letter published by W. J. O'N. Danut, Esq. - which ago: | Loor what was tors from both ; that it is the consti d at has prevented me from seeing till quite lately | intional course, and, as such, the only practicable

- mempprehends the main scape of my recent paraph-Mr. Fox concluded by moving the following resolu- let, "The Church Sattlement of Ireland." Mis. opinions as to the necessity of preserving inviolate the dependence of our clergy are worthy of a Cathotheir be and an Irishman. I have always malutained them, and them alone. What we differ about is his ! Mr. Barrington, D.L., said he had great pleasure | assumption that there is an identity, or even the movel civilization, remote from all her traditions -a slightest connection, between the compete independent disjentured reflex from the colonial type. Should nce of the clergy and those two alle Prowledged principle that everybody's business is ansing the objects of the meeting, but would connected by applications and that she best political allies into the bosons of reading my second pamphlet, they for England. Will find that if I deprecate the sequindistation of ... athous to work, and not to trouble the asselves about this movement. When he had the konear of occu- We have been so long in the habit of hearing it church property, it is not because I demand less for. by thinking that taken will, I am happy to know pying in 1865 the position which the Lord Mayor assumed that the present unjust church settlement. Ireland than they do, but because I demand in we. I have been, and are, above, to be overtily filled, he presided over the first (a chronic sharehy) can only be removed either by I have demanded it for years; and I trust that a

the protection of specious reforms. Most of what was then said meant one of two things-either that reland must not decept of presions, or that endowments were not, in any form, to be substituted for the present made in which the clergy are supported. I difficult for the plainest statements to clear this momentous subject from its accidental associations. No " to transfer to the Cutholic clergy a share of the ecclesiastical state revenues, at present monopolised by their Protestant brethren." He observes that there was no time when Ireland wished "that the Catholic clergy should be subsidized from the ecolesinstical state revenues." He remarks that " any port of state endowment for the Catholic Church is extremely mischiovous." Here are two complete servant. nisoppocheusions, lat-State endowments are shally different from the restoration to the Catholic onden : Longman, Dubita : Duffy. Church, with a legal sanction, of property taken from her by the violence of the law. 2ndly—Church pro-TRATOR OF ATHEA. party, supposing it restored, is not a mere clerical fund, and need not by necessity be used, even in (From the Munster News.) part, for the support of the clargy, still less so used at my particular time. In the very first sentence of my pamphlet what I propose is the just distribution of Ireland's church property, retained exclusively for religious uses, "between the Catholics and the at the inquiry held in Newcastle West. Protestants." . I propose to invest the managemen of the two separate shares, not in any State depart-

ment, but in two Boards above all suspicion of governmental influence, one wholly Catholic and the other wholly Protestant. The purposes which I suggest for the Catholic endowment are the follow-ing :-- "The support of Maynooth; assistance given, proportionately to local efforts, in the building of churches and presbyteries, reformatories, and peni-featingles; the creation and maintenance of codesiastical seminaries and of cathedrals; the endowment of the clergy, wherever and whenever the bishors accounted such endoument desirable; and the purchase of glabes, unites a suparate sum should be set apart by the State for that purpose. There are so many wants in Ireland that it is only by degrees that they can be met; and the order of precedence must be left to those most competent to decide on it" (The Church Settlement of Ireland, preface, p. xxii.). The support of the clergy is thus but included among the various purposes to which the church pro-perty should be applicable, and, respecting this purpose, I affirm nothing more than that the bishops should not be prevented by any new legal arrangement from exercising on it that judgment which they alone are " competent" or have the right to exercise. Does any Catholic accoun the bar ope or their successors unworthy of such trust? What would be the consequence if they were deprived of it? Suppose another famine to visit the land and once more to reduce the clergy and the people almost to starvation, and that for place of drawing your support from the starving support yourselves as gentlemen and clergymen ought to be supported, and support also as many among your famished flocks as you can." Would i not be well if the bishops were able to reply-" We have our church property; where it is necessary we can use it for the support of the clergy." In old times their support was but one of the ends to which church property was devoted. A very large part of cots is irrevocably last; but, in compensation, two of these original ends—the relief of the poor and education—are now provided for from other sources. Whether or not a part of what remains should be used for the support of the clergy is a question which the most thoughtful persons would, probably, answer differently, according as they spoke with reference to the present time only, or to a permanent state of things. Ours is a transition period : we may be said to be out of the Catacombs, but not yet advanced into the Temples; and relatively to the present I have expressed no opinion on this matter. As regards the future, though not a believer in the "voluntary system, pure and simple," except for yell ntary societies, neither do I exclude it. I have d at notly said that in the system " which supplement endowments by moderate free will offerings, I recogn'se the happiest combination of advantages, laity would be seemed against the lack of needfulmanistrations, while they retained the salutary pri vilege of showing their gratitude to their clergy; and

will appear in a day or two, under the title of " Ire-land's Church Property and the Right Use of it." In it I have honestly reviewed every argument I have ever heard of in defence of secularisation. I have remarked on the unreasonableness of "so legislating as regards church property, during a crisis full of anomalies, as to tie up the bands of the church for future ages." I have observed that among objects strictly religious, to which each of the two boards might apply its funds, would obviously be the religious part of education-i e, supposing that an educational system; though in all respects just, pro-viding at once for the higher, the middle, and the lower classes, and supported, as it should be, on funds uniconnected with church property, yet needed to be supplemented for the protection of any special ligious interest. The same remark applies t charities distinctively religious, and administered by persons devoted to religion. But I have shown, at if I think conclusively, that all " secular" objects, and all those of "general utility"-whether general education of the country, the relief of the page, or the encouragement of industrial enterprise would prove whody illusory. Such an application of Ireland's church property would deprive her for ever of what Protestant ascendency could but misapply for a time, giving to Ireland, at most, what she must otherwise have gained from other sources, and in some cases injuring the interests subsidised after this empiraced fashion, by an interference with either the moral or the economic laws by which they are raied, In that second pamphlet I have endeavours

to abow what church property, now so slightingly

spoken of, really lis to show that it is a sac

'that clergy would be secured egainst dependence without losing a natural stimulus to special exer-tion." At this subject I have hitherto been able

but to glance ; but I have discussed it at large, as

" just distribution," in a second pamphlet, which

well as the rival schemes of "secularisation"

bequest, resting on the immemorial usage of Christendem, and sanctioned by the precedent of the Auctent Law, and I have expressed my belief that it was not reserved either for the statesmen of the Reformation, or the sages of the French Revolution, to teach the Church the best mode of sustaining her ministrations. I have shown that mere "Voluntaryism" is the rightful boast, as it s the child, of Dissent, in which faith means but dividual opinion, and which does not aspire to make religion the confession of a nation. I have shown that even religious discords do not render in possible a nation's confession of religion; and that o make it as well as she can is to reserve to hereeld the power of one day making is perfectly, if truth, which advances most stendily where passions and rival interests least bar its way, should ever restore to unity those who now walk in erring ways. I have indicated the incoherency of at once inveighing or ainst endowments, in any form and for any purse, and yet receiving them in their most excep tionable form, that of pensions, and applying them as t only to the support of chaplains in the army and the navy, in workhouses and prisons, but even to clergy of Ireland whilst under their charge. I have pointed to vast tracts in Ireland where the means of gince are confessedly inadequate, owing to poverty. its head high, but where a population recent from lucked is not, as our clergy; with pathetic urgency remind us, in all respects all that the honour of Indand requires it to be; -I have pointed to make upon the hollow boast that the " Volum tary system" amongst us has not only escaped its reas defects, which I admit, but is also free from deficiencies. I have shown that to recover a just propertion of Ireland's church property for Ireland's intholic sons is common sense, because, in place of o taliating a wrong, it cancels one; that it is the religious course, because it restores to God and His course, because neither of the two great historical ai-d constitutional parties, which desire to preserve in England on Established Church and hereditary p-erage, can possibly (except the day before a revo-intion) destroy their foundations by creating in Ireland, which a wise legislation would runder the citadel and sanctuary of all that is worthy to last, a recent meeting in Dublin censured my opinions, do

the Catholic cause adverse centuries have done their vorst, and done it in vain : it has nothing more tolear, except from unwise friends. The plan of a just listribution of church property, an exposed to its secularization, is no compromise, whether expedient or inexpedient, for it does not abandon to the present coupants any part of what the alternative scheme would confer upon Catholics. It steers no intermediate course, but reconciles in its largeness two objects neither of which must be compremised. The dignity of Ireland, and her peace, requires Religious Equality: the dignity of her church, and its future destinies require the restoration to just and religious uses of its ancient property. The policy which would sacrifice the higher of these two things, in the vain hope of thus securing to the lower aspeedier triumph—this would be a compro-mise, indeed, and, in my judgment, a compromise worse than unwise.-I remain, Sir, your obedient AUGUST DE VERE.

\* The Church Settlement of Ireland, preface, p. xxi; ARCHDEACON GOOLD AND THE ADMINIS-

The following is the report made by the Very Rev. Denn O'Brien to the Lord Bishop, after he had fully considered the evidence which was laid before him Newcastle West, January 28, '67. My Lorn-On the 5th of December last I rereived your lordship's directions to investigate cortain grave charges brought by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Goold against the Rev. M. Ryan, administrator of the parish of Athea; and having brought the enquiry to a close, it is now my duty to report to you the proceedings and the issue of the same. Immediately on receipt of your levelship's letter I wrote to the very rev. gentleman who had made the charges, and Lapprised him that the lavestigation would commence in Newcostle West at the Christian Schools on the 10th of January, 1867. also informed the Rev. Martin Ryan that it would be necessary for him to disprove the charges in the most satisfactory manner, and, furthermore, that whother his very reverend accuser thought proper to appear or not he (the accused) would be alled upon to make a satisfactory defence. With your lardship's approval, I axed the date of the inquiry a whole mouth after the notice that it was to take place, in order that the very rov. accuser should have ample time to procure and produce his witnesses, and that, in case of failure to establish his case, he should be obliged to admit that want of sufficlent grounds, and not of sufficient time to establish them, was the cause of his case breaking down. Another and important reason also influenced the arrangement. The charges were of a kind so erious, and they were so repeatedly and so publicly made, that the faithful would expect all the care and digitude in discussing them which their importance emended. The character of the parish was conerned, and the ecclesinatical administration of the iooceans well. The clergy and the people sympathised with your lordship's view, that if by any inaccountable causes such abuses had existed but and excepted the knowledge of coolesiastical authority, they should be punished in a manner the most exemplay; while, if, as we believed, the charges were landers made from impulses that believed anything, and thought themselves above responsibility, the refutation should be so complete that rushness would taught the accessity of reflection before indulging defamatory and libellous assaults upon the clargy. will add, my lord, that this case was to Reverend Mr. Ryan one of life and death. Had he been convicted on any one of five of them his suspension would have followed. In this dicerse he could not minister ngain-nor do I think his services would be again scepted in any other; and thus, after five and twenty years ministry, he should have retired into a degraded old age. The charges were truly grave. lat - Viola-tion of ecclesiastical law; 2nd - Stimulating discrder and excess; 3rd-Extenuating, even at the alter, the most awful abuses, by calling them" excusable errora." 4th-Making the altar a platform for indulging in connected abusive language; 5th—Absolutely pro-ducing and procuring the intemperance he should have endeavoured to oppose and ext suredly the clergyman who could so far forget his callug and the respect due to his office as to give grounds for making such charges could not be nafely intrusted with the care of religion and morals, must any the conduct of the accuser; Very Rev. Mr. Goold, was very singular. The very rev. gentlemen made all the accusations just laid down. He made them publicly in the newspapers, and to your londship by private letter. He called very loadly for nquiry, and complained vehemently when inquiry was necessarily delayed. He pledged himself to prove "everyone of the charges" before an ecclesion tieni tribunid, and to "viadicate his poor tenantry," who, he said, "had been viotims of Mr. Ryan's abuse," He "thouked God" that he did not belong to a church where such things were permitted to disgrace the ministry, and he appealed to the public, ever and over again, for sympathy. And after all-this, when the inquiry, instituted at his instance, opposed the doors and invited him to prove the accuations he had made, Very Rev. Mr. Goold is no there—ner anyone to represent him, or to explain his absence! Very Rev. Mr. Goold had a whole menth to prepare himself to bring forward even one withder to prove one charge; and yet he did not present biliself. For months he had been demanding inquiry and imputing the silence of authority to the revelations which he was prepared to make, and yet,

when the inquiry is opened, he is not found there. Hundreds of the Very Rev. Mr. Goold's tenantry, said to be wisely obedient to him, must have been witnesses of their pastor's delinquencies had the liev. Mr. Ryan committed them, and Mr. Goold has had a whole month to get one of those tenantry to establish or bear tertimony to the teuth of one single charge, and yet he does not produce even that single one. I do not think there can be any impropriety in uncluding that, when a gentleman's honour and truth are concerned in doing anything, and when the opportunity of accomplishing it lies open to him also, will do it if he be able. It was an orgent neces sity with and upon Archdenoun Goold to keep his numises and justify the frightful accessations which he had made against a Roman Catholic dengyman, epastedly, publicly, and confidently; and if he has arted to establish them, or even to bring forward one witness in support of them, it is because the charges were without foundation-which means that the were false. Systems of religion are rarely answerable for individual vagary or crime; but certainly one must feel surprised that a gentleman in the 'orders" of any Christian form of religion, continues the enjoyment of any office or "orders" of any 'church," before he has made public reparation for a defamation so public, and a . injustice which his own silence has so thoroughly proved. I will say also that underlying the administration of law, social disunion, political disuffection, and national misery and weakness in Ireland, is the too frequent assumption by landlords and by clergymen of the English church, that they have a privilege to be aggressive with impunity, and unjust without responsi God or to man. Every day they act and speak the deeds and inngrage of conquest, and they sow the seeds of hate and repulsion in the minds of people who cannot resist. The end of it all is that the Goverament is identified with those person's tyrneny, and every wild scheme that is inaugurated to over throw existing order finds acceptance with the persecuted poor. Your leydship will pardon me for the introduction, of such reflections into this report. The conduct of Archdencon Goold is the fruit of a and ibranch we can hardly hope for pence.

tree which is the upos of this country; and until the cound public opinion of the nation take it away root I now come to the disproving of the unsustained charges, which, as your lordship will have seen, was quite complete. As I took the liberty of stating at copening of the investigation, it was not always that a clergymun would be put upon his defence merely because an accusation had been made; because such a course gave public slander a kind of onconferement to defame. The exception was made is in this case, because the power of Rev. Mr. Ryan referred to public facts and distinct occasions, which rendered redutation easy where refutation was possible; and, moreover, it was a fair apportunity of exposing the character of the accountions which men of Mr. Goold's cloth and class continually make against the priesthood. Very Rev. Archdenessa Goold, tob, extended his necosation to all the parishes " around Newcastle West," and his singularly gross statements had the advantage of very great publicity. It was well, therefore; to take, even at inconvenience to ourselves and Mr. Ryan, the parish of which Mr. Goold is nearly one third proprietor; and after giv-ing him all the facilities which local knowledge and local influence placed at his command for proving one slugle case against this diocese-to go even further, and to prove that the very reverend gentleman's parentions were only calumnies invented by unaccountable maline. Any one who considers the character of anon landlords as Mr. Goold will understand the difficulty of bringing into court witnesses from his "property" to bear testimony against his truth.

And even though their neighbours might not fearthe the "raising of the rent," there are so many lutezests intertwining in a locality like Athea that whatever affects any large class goes for to affect all. In had a serious illness, from which she never com-a word, Mr. Goold's tenantry were very much afraid | pletely recovered; and, after the death of her last | bours of the same tenantry, had many influences to to her rest.

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and giving a fresh impulse to those internal divisions address. When Mr. Goold himself sees the array of which have long rendered as contemptible. Against a names to the sworn depositions I hardly think he can refuse to admit that he acted mahly, and therefore not Christianly, in "bearing false witnesses against

his neighbour. let-Regarding all the charges-every one them-I send you Rev. Martin Ryan's own-deposttion declaring every one of them untrue. Such a deposition regarding facts, which a thousand persons must have seen, if the facts were true, ought to be conclusive. No clergyman could expose himself to his whole flock as a known perjurer; and this, if he depoted to what all of them would have known to false, Father Ryan should have done. More over, his deposition was a challenge to the whole congregation which, had Mr. Goold been justified, the Rev. Mr. Ryan never could have thought of making. I think, therefore, that not only Mr. Ryan's deposition is in itself conclusive against Mr. hoold, but that the deposition could not be other wise than conclusive. (See No. 1.) 2nd-To meet the charge of low and abusive lan-

uage from the altar, I send you two depositions. One deposition is made and signed by fourteen respectable men; and they declare, not only that the accusation is false, but that the whole tenour of the Rev. M. Ryan's conduct and ministration of the Divine Word is opposed to the blea of his saying or doing what has been imputed. The second deposi-tion, which was made by Mr. P. C. Hayes (the brother of Dr. Hayes and of the Rev. John Hayes, D.D.) assoverates that within "the last mouth" the party whom Father Ryan was accosed of having bused and called by an opprobrious name mor distinctly denied that he ever mentioned or believed such a thing. (See Nos. 2 and 3.)

3rd-To most the charge of having intoxicated a young man named Daniel Danaher, I send you Doalel Danaher's own deposition-by which it appears that Father Ryan never gave any intextesting drink to hins-or obtained it for him, or gave him money to purchase it -and that in no wise or sense is the nocuention of Archdencon Goold is a true accusation. (See No. 4).

4th-To meet the accusation of "compelling Mrs. Wolfe by threats, &c., to give whiskey to a mob," I send you Mr. Hayes' declaration (No. 3), embodying Mrs. Wolfe's own testimony, and establishing th falsehood of Archdeacon Goold's charge.

5th.—To meet the accusation of having extensated the badness of certain crimes by calling them exquasible errors, I send you the depositions, 1, 2, 3, and, furthermore, the declarations of all present

at the inquiry. There was no difficulty. The decision reterred tolly Archdencon Goold was a single occasion in each case, and well remembered as well as sharply defined. In every case Archdeacon Goold's assertions were mat by the most direct contradiction. (See 1, 2, 3, supra). ...

6th—The charge of not "going to visit," I thought too trivial; and headen Mr. Ryan has a great deal to do. The explanation war, however, given, which to me appeared satisfactory. Thus, my lord, the inquiry has eventuated in ea-

aldishing, not only that Archdeacon, Goold made assertions which were not proved true, but that Archdeacon Goold made assertions which were proved to be false; and, finally, not only was the accused elergyman proved never to have committed any one of the things charged upon him by Mr. Goold but it was clearly demonstrated that the contrary manner of acting was the habit of Mr. Ryan's life -in fact, that if it he possible for any falsehoods to he more false than other falsehoods, it would be such falsehoods as were moken of the Reverend Mr. Ryan. In all things his words and deeds were the very opposite to those imputed to him by the Very Rev. Archdeneon Goold. Such, my lord, is the issue, when we come face to face with a specific charge against a clergyman. If daring equalled malice we should often encounter cases like that of this Protestant clergyman and the Rev. Mr. Ryan; but the fees of the priesthood are too pradent to have the maze of generalities, unless when we meet an Archdencon Goold. I am not to say whether Mr. Goold will now, in a Christian and gentlementy spirit, withdraw the accuentions which he has made. I fear he will not, and in such case it is hard to see why Rev. Mr. Ryan' should not follow the advice of many friends. including counsel learned in the law, by seeking th jury of his countrymen. This he should not, of course do in the spirit of " evil for evil," but for sake of th public good. When persons give up the code of ho nour and conscience, punishment is the only safe guard of the future. - I have the honour, my lord, R. B. O'BRIEN, Vic. Gen., Dean, SOLEMN DECEMBATION -- NO. 1.

that I have been for fifteen years Administrator at Athen; I never denomneed Mr Stephen Moche, nor any other per son, by name from the alter; nevercelled him or any other mishioner pathellied, or by any other opprobisons or in ulting epithet; never dengunces Mr. John O'Neili from the altar; always strongly recommended and carnedly ex-heated young people to return to their parents' houses early-before dark; arranged confessions in the church, so as to enable them to do so; never said it was an excessible, array for young persons of both somes to remain out together at night; always incalcated pious habits on my people; that I never insulted, measured, or threatened Mrs. Patric Woulde, and on the 8th instant, when I called agon her t give evidence, she denied I ever said I did, in presence of My Patrick Hayee; I never gave, or authorized any one to give, nor paid for drink for the widow Danaber's son; as to charges Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, I solumnly declare thay are untrue in every porticular; as to charge No. 4 I did not visit the Galway family; they have not been long in the pailsh; I have always treated them with courtesy; I have consulted Father John Ryan, the Parish Priest, and have acted on his service respecting thou; on Sunday list Arch-descen Goold came into the church whilst I was addressing the people, and came up to the alter rails, and said to me Lave to signify to you that the charges made against yes respecting the Galway family I made on my own respons lity: I will not attend the investigation, but If your Bishop precided I would, and wishdraw all the charges I made against you; he made no aprings, and expressed no regret And I make this solemn declaration, consciontionally believ ing the same to be true, and by virtue of an act passed in the 6th year of the reign of his sate Majesty King William V., chapter striy-two, for the abolition of unnecessary cathe. [Signed] MARIIN RTAN, Adme.
Made and subscribed before me, this 16th day of January

Justice of the said county of Limerick. SULEEN DECLARATION-NO. 2. We, the undersigned, parishbones of the Rev. Martin Ryan, of Athen, do selemnly and stoterely declare that otar, or use opprobalous or insulting opithets; never beam Mr. John O'Nelli, or say that certain immeral practices were excomble errors. The Rev. Martin Ryan spares no pair in teaching his flock religious precepts and the detics of sentifical ploty. And we furthermore declare that the Rev. M. Ryan could not have used such spithets, or made such denunciations without our being cognizant ther musica this selection declaration, consciontionally believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an act passed in the eixib year of the reign of his late Majesty King William 2V., chap. 62, for the abelition of unususustry oaths.

in the year 1867.

Signed, Philip Danaber, James Denober, Richard Houlfhan, Joh Pelcy, Patrick C. Hayes, Daniel P. Dansher, Wm. Colbert I. H. Donaher, Wm. Dansher, Philip Dansher, Michae Cleary, E. Sheeky, John Thomey, John Danaher, Burthele Made and subscribed before me this 10th day of Jacoury,

H. MURRAY GUN. egenny decearation—se, 3. I, Patrick Hayes, do selemaly and sincerely declare that Stephen Rocks stated to me within the last mouth that the Rev. Martin Ryan meter denounced him by name from the altar—that I was present when the Roy Mostin Ryan called on Mrs. Patrick Woulfe and requested of her to supply seme liquor at the late election—that there was noth sulting, threatening, or menacing in his manuer on th next day. Ehe rematiced how spreads he was on the 8th instant. I went to her house with the Boy. Martin Ryan to sak her to nitered the investigation, and she then stated that she never said there was austhing threatening or is sulting in his manner on the occasion above referred to, and that he acted a friend towards her when she required it heard Argidencon Goold on Sunday last say that he would attend the investigation if the Dishop presided, and with draw the charges. And I make this solown declaration conscientionely believing the name to be tree, and by virtue of an act passed in the sixth year of the raign of his late Mejesty King William IV., chap. 62, for the abelition

f unnecessary catha. (Signed) Paracox G. Make.

Made and subscribed before me, this toth day of January, (Streed) H. Murray Gus, at Limerick (Signed) H. MURRAY GOS,
Justice of the county of Linerick, SCHUME DECLARATION -I Daniel Dougher do solemnity and slucerely declare that the liev Martin Ryan never, a any time, nor at the late election for the county of Lime-rick, gave me drink of any kind, nor makey to purchase it, nor directed any person to supply me with it, directly or inducetly, nor did he pay for any drink for me, I never beam denounce any person from the alter; and I make this colemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true; and by virtue of an act powed in the 6th year cap. 62, for the sholltion of unhecessary oaths.

(Signed) Danies. Danies.
Muloand subscribed before Me, this 19th day of January. in the year 1807. (Signed) Justles of said Count On the 24th inst, at the Parsonage, Henley in-Arden, Warwickshire, died Mary, the wife of Wm. Howard Russell, LL.D., the well-known special correspondent of the Times. The deceased was second daughter of Mr. Peter Burrowes, of Kilbarrack, bublin, and was married to Mr. Russell i 1848. During the height of the Crimean war she went out to the East to her husband, and was by accident present at the battle of Tchernaya, where she rendered assistance to the wounded Russians. During Mr. Russell's absence in India in 1858 she

son (born November 14, 1860), she sank gradually The Persian Government have dismissed all the is at afraid also. We had no lack of witnesses notwiths standing; between two and three hundred came to Newcastle—most respectable in manner, bearing and French influence in Persia, and the Minister of French influence in Persian service, in the Persian service servic

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had a serious illness, from which she never com-