THE REV. BERNARD O'REILLY DESCRIBES THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(New York Sun).

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DUBLIN, April 14.—What has bappened within the last twenty-four hours at Mallow and Cork, in connection with the journey southward of the Prince of Wales, is of such gravity that I feel impelled to devote this letter to a description of the welcome given in Dublin to the royal vicitors, accounting at the same time for the sudden change in the temper of the Irish people toward them.

I was very anxious to see and judge for myself whether or not the Irish element in the Dublin population, as distinguished from the English Colony in Ireland, would be induced to join in the magnificent demonstration which the latter were preparing to make on Wednesday, the 8th inst., and all through the week. I consequently obtained a place at a window on College Green, overlooking the obtained a place at a window on College Green, overlooking the former Parliament House and the famous statue of William of Orange. This was the place, on the route from the railway station to former Parliament House and the famous statue of William of Orange. This was the place, on the route from the railway station to the Castle, at which there was to be the largest concourse, and the near proximity of Trinity College made it sure that here the loyalists would muster in greatest force. I took upmy post of observation at 11.45—fully an hour before the arrival of the expected cortége. The streets leading to and adjoining the college and Parliament buildings were gay with flags, in which the English and Danish colours largely predominated, with here and there, from some timid or politic shopkeeper's window, the green flag of Ireland waving Before my window, in the broad 'avenues, the sidewalks were filled with a quiet, well-dressed crowd. In the middle space stretched a double line of redocats and policemen. A military band was double line of redcoats and policemen. A military band was stationed near one wing of the parliament buildings, and beyond the musicians, at the opening of one of the by-streets, was massed a large musicians, at the opening of one of the by-streets, was massed a large military force. Indeed, this was a precaution repeated near all the avenues which opened on Dame street, especially around the approaches to Cork Hill and the Castle. Well, to a New Yorker the spectacle of these numbers of soldiery and police would not have been suggestive, at first sight, of precautions against violence or been suggestive, at first sight, of precautions against violence or riotousness. Our citizen soldiery turned out a far greater number in 1860 to welcome this same Prince of Wales. But here the national dissentiments and the tension of political passions gave to this display of force the air of a menace.

As the crowds increased rapidly beneath me I was careful to examine of what elements they were made up. I was struck by the frequency on every side of the Orange emblems. Men and women wore them conspicuously displayed. There was no mistaking the irequency on every side of the Orange emblems. Men and women wore them conspicuously displayed. There was no mistaking the fact that the "loyal" and anti-Irish forces had mustered in Dublin on that day. Rare indeed were the wearers of the green, so rare that an English gentleman by my side attracted my attention to a lady who bore a waving plume of green feathers in her hat. If William III. from yonder pedestal could have looked up and down Dame street half an hour before the passage of the Prince and Princess, he must have been gratified by the sight of his colours among the moving crowds below and around, or sidewalk window and belown.

below and around, on sidewalk, window and balcony.

But at 12.45 there is a motion in the crowd, the lines of soldiers shoulder arms, every eye is turned in the direction of Trinity College, mounted police and hussars gallop by, and then come between lines of cavalry the carriages centaining Earl Spencer, his Countess, and their suite. There is a waving of handkerchiefs and a noise of cheering, especially from the steps leading to the Parliament House, where lovely is accombiled in great force. There is considerable where loyalty is assembled in great force. There is considerable hissing, too, as the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess pass, bowing continually to the right and left. It was done in a moment. Evidently the Viceroy has far more friends than enemies in yonder multitude.

The excitement now becomes intense, as we know that the Prince is only a few minutes behind. Nearly twenty minutes elapse, however, before the agitation in the expectant throng shows us that the prince and Princess are approaching. The noise of cheering from the packed and select crowd at Trinity College reaches us. People rise up; a squadron of Lancers gallop ahead, their horses bounding, their pennons dancing gayly in the breeze. And then come the scarler coated outriders and the carriage bearing the future King and Queen of Great Britain. From the great majority of the multitude, evidently Protestants and loyalists, the greeting is hearty, and the Prince and Princess warruly schrowledge it. Then the property a capital Princessants and toyansts, the greeting is nearty, and the Frince and Princess warmly acknowledge it. From the people, properly so called —and I was careful then to observe their attitude—there was nothing but passiveness; they looked on quietly, the men not even raising their hats, and the women waving no sign of welcome.

As I wrote to you and expected, all Ireland had sent to Dublin for the occasion numerous contingents of the landlord, aristocratic, and Orange classes. They call themselves the Irish people the true

for the occasion numerous contingents of the landlord, aristocratic, and Orange classes. They call themselves the Irish people, the true Irish nation; they are the landowners, the lords of the soil, the law-makers, and the administrators of the law. They own the country and govern it; why should they not welcome enthusiastically their future King? And they did—it cannot be gainssid.

But on that memorable Wednesday, as on every day of the ensuing week, there was one noticeable feature of every gathering in honour of the royal visitors—the absence of the members of the Catholic hierarchy. One rishop alone, the coadiutor of Sligo. who

Catholic hierarchy. One Fishop alone, the coadjutor of Sligo, who sought and obtained a place on the Senate of the Royal University, was present at the conferring of degrees on the Prince and Princess of Wales.

By this abstention of their elergy, more than by their passive attitude, have the Irish people emphasied with unmistakeable significance their sense of Lord Spencer's political mancauvre in bringing the Prince over here at this critical juncture in British and Irish

One other incident will tell your readers to what straits Lord Spencer was reduced in order to make his guests believe that the Catholics of Ireland were not all averse to his own administration. The Christian Brothers have at Artane, in the suburbs of Dubliu, an industrial school, in which some 800 poor boys are admirably educated and fitted to pursue any trade. Lord Spencer has more than

once pronounced this school to be the very best of the kind in existence. He arranged with the Superior to have the Prince and Princess visit the establishment, and was at pains to make known the day and hour of the visit. Long in advance there were so many applications for admittance, that not one-third of them could be granted. It was a most favourable and natural occasion to have a least attendance of the Cathelia algorithm. But heread the one large attendance of the Catholic clergy. But beyond the one or two priests immediately connected with the school not one was

The Viceroy and the Countess Spencer visited the Christian Brothers' school at St. Mary's Mount, in Cork, and were quite enthusiastic in praise of it, as they might, indeed, well be. They intend to have the Prince and Princess visit this and the splendid establishment of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, in Cork, on next Wedness

ment of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, in Cork, on next Wednesday, and it is said the venerable Bishop, Dr. Delaney intends to be there to greet them. Perhaps what occurred last evening at Mallow, and in Cork itself, will force all concerned to change their purpose.

There has been bloodshed at Mallow and rioting in Cork. The London Times, by boasting that the Irish people had disregarded the advice of Parnell and Archbishop Croke, and given the Prince of Wales such a welcome as he had never got before, has driven the people of the County Cork to demonstrate the contrary. It was masterly strategy on the part of the archenemy of Ireland to rouse the national indignation, and induce some of the leaders to fire it still more. Remember that England has 25,000 regular troops in Ireland, with an equal force of well-disciplined police and detectives. These and the entire body of magistrates are in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, to give the heir to the throne a grand military welcome at every point of his route, and to crush any popular counter demonstration. The Times asks no better than to cause a collision between the unarmed and helpless multitudes and the hostile military and constabulary. the hostile military and constabulary.

I am sorry to say, and say it with a sad foreboding, that this atrocious strategy now threatens to be successful. Should the Cork Nationalists carry out to-morrow the purpose foreshadowed in the reactionalists carry out to-morrow the purpose foreshadowed in the riotous proceedings of last night, there will be a catastrophe. "And should this be so, nothing but a war with Russis, complicated by the recent French difficulty in Egypt, can save this unhappy country from a renewal of the Crimes Act. God save Ireland.

BERNARD O'REILLY.

INSURRECTION SMOULDERING IN INDIA.

A DESPATCH from London says:—"It is now reported that the military activity which has prevailed in India and especially in the military activity which has prevailed in India and especially in the northwest provinces the part several weeks, was due, not so much to the probability of a war with Russia, as was generally supposed. It is now stated that the primary cause of the concentration of 20,000 men at Quetta and other large contingents at various points in the northwest provinces of India is the threatening attitude of the lay population of India, with whom the greater part of the native Indian troops are in full sympathy. The urgent demand of Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, that his requisition for 25,000 men from England be honoured immediately was owing more to the slarming state of affairs in India than to the scare of a war with Russia. Lord state of affairs in India than to the scare of a war with Russia. Lord Dufferin long since became fully satisfied that the native population Dufferin long since became fully satisfied that the native population of India, and especially of the northwest provinces, was full of sedition, and that a number of well-known chiefs were planning an insurrection, in comparison with which the troubles of 1857 were child's play. The massing of 25,000 troops at the Rawal Pindi and the grand military display there, got up for the ostensible purpose of doing honour to the Ameer of Afghanistan, were in a great measure a scheme of the Viceroy to overawe the natives. All the native chiefs were invited to the demonstrations and suspicious ones were saked to renew their oath of feelity. They apposited gracefully but asked to renew their oath of fealty. They submitted gracefully, but it is well known that they do not consider the oath binding, and will break it at the first opportunity. The greater part of the native Indian army have been concerting with the plotting chiefs, and only await a chance for revolting against the British officers. It is said that the offers of native chiefs to supply military contingents in the event of war with Russia, were made for the purpose of egging England on to declare war against Russia so that an opportunity could be offered for a successful rebellion. Old army officers who have just returned from India say that Earl Dufferin, who is known to be very distrustful of native loyalty, is fully justified in taking all possible precautions against an outbreak, as his responsibility is asked to renew their oath of fealty. They submitted gracefully, but all possible precautions against an outbreak, as his responsibility is immense. These officers assert that the native troops are dangerously discontented, and go so far as to urge the Government to begin in hot haste to build places of refuge for European women and children and the Table The Court of th resident in India. The large number of applications of natives to be allowed to enter the Volunteer force and the petition of a number of influential natives for the Government to form a native volunteer corps, are, these officers state, only schemes of the plotters to obtain arms. It is this alarming state of affairs in India which more than any other consideration caused the British Cabinet to recede from their several bellicose demands and await Russia's pleasure in coming to a final statement of the Russo-Afghan boundary question.

In 1841 there were only twenty souls in the city of Peoria, Ill., who professed the Catholic Faith, and were attended to by Rev-Father B. Balio. In 1846 the number had increased and built a souls, with five grand and imposing edifices, ministered to by nine priests directed by the Zatholic Missions of the Rocky Mountains.

Six Indian boys of the Catholic Missions of the Rocky Mountains.

will be taken to Ireland during the coming summer, says an exchange, to be educated for the priesthood in the missionary college lately established near Limerick. Should the young men persevere and receive Holy Orders, they will return to their native West to labour

among those of their own race.