

And what clothes did your true-love wear? A green silk jacket, this maid replied. And his yellow hair, to his belt was fastened. A groan from Cauth here drew Bryan's attention, and a glance at her face was sufficient to show him that something unusual was the matter with her. She sat with her distended eyes fixed on vacancy, her lips and cheeks as bloodless as those of a corpse, and her hand extended as if in the act of pointing at some object.

'Blessed Mother!' cried Bryan, 'what'll I do with her at all?—it's dying she is, as sure as anything!—Cauth, Cauth, what's coming over you, woman?' and he shook her gently, but for some time received no answer. Mabel, as if conscious that something was wrong, crept to her side, and began stroking down her hair, murmuring—'Poor thing! poor thing! did they hang somebody from you?—Cry now; why don't you cry? I used to cry long ago, but I can't cry now!—I can only laugh—and sing—Och ay! I sing my bonny bunch of locher, O.'

Cauth's features began, at length, to relax, and heaving a long, deep-drawn sigh, she shuddered, looked at Mabel, and covered her face with her hands as if to shut out the sight of her. 'Bryan!' said she in a choking voice, 'I can't stand it any longer. We must either get her to sleep, or I must leave the house—she'd have me as mad as herself before an hour.'

'Well, I declare,' said Bryan in a whisper, 'I feel mighty queer myself, listening to her—Jo, and God bless you; try and get her to bed—you can put her in mine, and I'll sit up all night, for it wouldn't be safe for us both to go to sleep; she might burn the house on us, so she might, for I'm afraid it's not much she'll sleep.'

With much persuasion Mabel was induced to go to bed, and, once down, she slept soundly, contrary to the expectations of her host. After a good-natured dispute about which of them should occupy the second bed, Bryan's firmness prevailed, and poor Cauth stretched her length on the straw pallet, not to sleep, but to rest her weary limbs.

STATE OF IRELAND. (From the Weekly Register.)

In almost all the Charges delivered during the present circuits in Ireland, the Judges have been able to congratulate the Grand Juries upon the peaceable state of the country, as indicated by the Calendars and the Statistical Reports of the County Inspectors of Police. In two or three counties the Judges felt called upon to animadvert upon that description of predial outrage which consists in sending threatening letters to land-agents, and persons who have presumed to take land in disregard of the monitions of the Secret Societies; and Mr. Justice Keogh, in his Charge at Roscommon very accurately stigmatised this species of agrarian offences as one of the most atrocious crimes, after murder, that can be committed against society. But with these few exceptions—founded not upon the Calendars, but upon the secret police Reports, which may or may not be worthy of credit—the state of Ireland, as described by the Judges of Assize, is as satisfactory as the most ardent friends of that country and the warmest admirers of her kindly people could wish; save in a few districts in the North, where the evil spirit of Orangeism engenders strife, and will, until it be thoroughly exorcised out of the land, never cease to inflame the passions of society and create discord; and in the South, where the lingering influence of Ribbonism still betrays its baneful existence by occasional outrages against law and social order. In Ulster there has been one capital conviction, the victim and the murderer having been on friendly terms before the commission of the crime, which was prompted, it would seem, by a desire to rob the deceased of his watch, and was, according to the evidence, undoubtedly premeditated. In the province of Munster there were only two capital offences charged in the Calendar, and these had been committed, if at all, prior to the last Summer Assizes, and are connected with the murder of Mr. Francis Fitzgerald in the presence of his young wife, for which the murderers Beckham and Walsh were executed eight months ago. With these exceptions the Irish Calendars for the Spring Assizes of 1863 exhibits a most gratifying picture of the state of the country. And yet there have been many incentives and great provocations to the commission of crime in Ireland, since the Queen's Judges concluded the Circuits in Aug., 1862. In that interval of distress, which has gone through a severe ordeal of distress, which has been the more trying, inasmuch as the whole empire has been pouring forth the abundance of its beneficence to relieve the distress of part of Lancashire, their own deeper destitution has been heartlessly ignored by the Government, and, consequently, been unaided and unrelieved by those who would otherwise have come forward munificently to aid them through their sufferings. This, it must be allowed, was a provoking test of popular endurance; but the Irish have borne it with exemplary fortitude and patience. There has been no uprising of the starving people against the law,—no onslaught against life or property, as the Charges on Circuit attest. We doubt if there are any other country in Christendom where law and order would have been so well observed under similar circumstances. We wish it were in our power to say that this patient submission of the people to the terrible privations to which they have been exposed for nearly two years without any fault of their own, has been appreciated as it deserved to be by the Ministers of the Crown,—but the country is unhappily too notorious. Wherever the fault lies, and whatever be the cause, it is undeniable that the sufferings of the Irish people have been grossly neglected, and still more culpably ignored by the Government. It may be that having been misled in the first instance as to the real state of the peasantry in the rural districts, and particularly along the coast, the Irish Secretary felt it a point of honor not to believe the reports of distress that were made to the Central Relief Committee in Dublin; especially as these reports were unquestionably contradicted by the agents of the Executive through the country, who made no scruple of asserting that there was no ground whatever for the allegations of Bishops, Priests, Journalists, Landed Proprietors, Justices of the Peace, &c. who declared that a succession of these bad harvests had produced deep and general destitution. But though this excuse may in some measure cover the conduct of the Government last year, it affords them no shelter whatever now. Is it impossible that they hate the Irish because the Irish love the Pope, and that they are taking their revenge upon Ireland for embarrassing their infamous Italian policy, by not only not taking any steps themselves to relieve the destitution now prevalent in Ireland, but, what is more malignant still, by wickedly, systematically, and designedly denying the existence of that destitution, so as to prevent the charitable from coming to the succor of the distressed people. We have the less difficulty in permitting this conviction to settle in our mind after reading the admirable Charge of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald to the Grand Jury of Limerick. We know not whether the Ministers of the Crown consider it part of their duty to read these important public documents, or whether they instruct their private secretaries not to bring promi-

nently under their notices such Charges or passages in Charges as attest to the existence of Irish distress, and the patience of the Irish people, in order that they may be able to say hereafter, with the color of truth, that they were not aware of these things. But Her Majesty's Ministers have not yet read Mr. Justice Fitzgerald's Charge at Limerick, on the 6th of this month; we would strongly impress upon them the duty of doing so immediately, and profiting by his wisdom, gravity and good-feeling; and if they have read it, then we call upon them at once to confess their grievous errors of the past, and to make atonement for the wrong they have done the Irish people for the last eighteen months, by proclaiming publicly that there is great and widespread destitution in Ireland, and proposing some adequate measures for the relief of the people.

'I have to remark (said the learned Judge) that my observations shall apply to that period of eight months which had elapsed since the last assizes. It is peculiarly gratifying to myself to find that during that time peace and order had prevailed throughout the country, that the rights of property have been respected, and that crime has gradually decreased, and that within that period there is not one case of serious magnitude to be sent before you. The cases on the calendar are few in number, and are of the ordinary character, and do not require (with the exception of two cases, to which I shall presently allude) any particular observations from me. It is most gratifying that this state of things should exist when we recollect that this was a period during which there was most serious distress, increasing ten-fold those temptations which usually follow and beset the footsteps of poverty.'

This, we apprehend, is a testimony to the existence of Irish distress which even the most hard-mouthed speaker connected with the Government will hardly dare to contradict. It is not the testimony of a Bishop or a Priest, or even of a Catholic layman, but of a Judge who nobly bears this testimony to the good order of the people amid the ten-fold temptations to crime which distress produces, and who, in the midst of Ministerial denials, proclaims from the judicial bench that during the period to which he alludes (the last eight months) most serious distress has prevailed in Ireland.

Nor is the passage we have extracted the only one in the Charge in which Judge Fitzgerald bears his solemn and irrefragable testimony against the Government, to the existence of great distress in Ireland. As he began, so he ends his address to the Grand Jury of the County of Limerick, by a panegyric upon the people for their exemplary patience under their severe trial:—

'We are (he said) now at the close of nearly three years of great agricultural distress and of great pressure on all parties of the community, but more particularly on the poor of the country, who have borne the pressure on them with fortitude and patience, and have preserved peace and order. Crime is diminishing and life is secure during the eight months which have elapsed since this fearful crime (the murder of Mr. Francis Fitzgerald) has been committed. The learned judge then adverted to the depressed state of the times, especially as regards the agricultural classes, to whom he gave credit for their endurance and perseverance, without aid from without, and prayed for the blessing of God to crown their efforts.'

What do Lords Palmerston and Carlisle and Sir Robert Peel say to this? Neither they nor their myrmidons will venture to impeach Judge Fitzgerald's testimony, nor to throw doubt upon his motives, and if they should they will only cover themselves with disgrace. The Judge did not speak in a closet, or address fools or ignoramuses. He spoke from the judicial bench, in the performance of his duty, to the first men in the country, who knew as well as he did that his statement was true to the letter; and he gave a warning to the Government, of which we trust they will speedily profit.

The same learned Judge on the same occasion bore testimony to the invaluable influence and exertions of the Archbishop of Cashel in the suppression of faction-fights, in terms which we have read with more pleasure than we can express.

'While (said the Judge) we congratulate ourselves on the paucity of crime attended by violence, I must add that it is most gratifying to me to be enabled to state from this chair that this is owing to the exertions of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of this province, to whose labors in this and neighboring counties, faction-fighting has been put an end to, I trust for ever.'

Next to the satisfaction of his conscience that he has done his duty and an enormous good to his country, we cannot conceive a reward more gratifying to the Archbishop's feelings, than this graceful recognition of his services to the cause of order and improvement, by a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, whose eulogium is the more valuable as emanating from a very temperate and reserved judicial functionary, who, in complimenting the Catholic Archbishop, felt, evidently, that he was only doing his duty to the State.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. P. O'CONNELL, LATE C. C. OF CORNA.—It is with much regret that we announce the death of this estimable clergyman, which took place on Monday, at the residence of his family in the parish of Ballycough, after a long and useful missionary career of over seventeen years, part of which was spent in the diocese of Ross (before the separation from Cloyne), where, as well as in his native diocese, the account of his death will be received with grief by the many friends who knew and appreciated the many amiable qualities of the rev. gentleman. The High Mass and obsequies were celebrated in the church of Ballycough, his native parish, on Wednesday.

THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS.—Saturday evening was the beginning of a season for Waterford of grace and good, of repentance and mercy, of joy to all good Catholics, and of consolation to our revered Bishop and the beloved Priests whose care is our spiritual welfare. While the tones of the 'Angelus' were floating on the darkening air from the bellies of the different churches and chapels, people were hastening in endless throngs through the leading thoroughfares to the church of the Holy Trinity, in Barronstrand-street, to assist at the solemn opening of the Mission of the Redeptorist Fathers, which was announced to take place at seven o'clock. Very soon the sacred building was crowded from the sanctuary-rails to the outer gates, the galleries were completely filled the landing-places and stairs were availed of by numbers who were unable to penetrate further. At seven o'clock, the Bishop, accompanied by the local Clergy and the Redeptorists, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Plunkett, and Fathers Bridgett, Schneider, Golmas, Furlong, and Cameron, entered by the central gate, and a passage being made through the congregation, walked in procession to the High Altar, bearing lighted torches in their hands and reciting psalms. His Lordship then addressed the people from the upper step of the altar, introducing the good Fathers, who had come with the mercy of God on their lips and in their hearts, to arouse them to a sense of the value of their souls, and help them to save them; after which the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Plunkett ascended the pulpit, and preached the opening sermon of the Mission. Every day since the holy work goes on unceasingly. The good fruit their labours have already produced is incalculable. Nothing is spoken of in Catholic families but what appertains to religion. Good books and rosaries are seen in the hands of many who, a week ago, were but indifferent Christians.—Waterford Citizen.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—The committee held its usual weekly meeting on Thursday, at the City Hall. The chair was occupied by the Right Honourable the Lord

Mayor. The Lord Mayor said it afforded him great pleasure to be able to announce that he had received himself since their last meeting the sum of £214 2s. to the funds of the committee. (Applause.) His Lordship then read the following letters:— Theatre Royal, Dublin. My dear Lord Mayor,—We beg to inclose you the sum of one hundred pound, the result of Saturday night's performance in aid of the Irish Distress Fund, on behalf of the officers and gentlemen who so kindly gave their services upon that occasion. We have the honour to be, my dear Lord Mayor, your obedient servants, WALLING EYEBARD. R. W. LITTON. Maynooth College, March 5, 1863.

My Lord Mayor,—I have the honour to transmit to your lordship, on the part of the students of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, the sum of £66 8s., being the amount contributed by them towards the Central Committee Relief Fund. Being a body composed of members from almost every parish in Ireland, the best means of knowing the state of the country, and of testifying to the extreme destitution which everywhere prevails. As the future Ministers of a religion, one of the principal offices of which is the relief of the poor, the widow, and the orphan, they felt they would be wanting in their duty if they were not to co-operate in a movement which has for its object the alleviation of the distress of their suffering fellow countrymen. They also feel happy in having this opportunity to express the high sense of admiration with which they regard Your Lordship's exertions in this noble cause. I have the honour to remain, your Lordship's obedient servant. T. F. O'KEEFE.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. Proposed by Captain Knox, seconded by William Gernon, Barrister, and unanimously resolved:— That the marked thanks of the committee are due and hereby given to the officers and gentlemen who so kindly gave their assistance at the performance which took place on Saturday night last, the 28th of February, when the liberal sum of £100 was realised and which had been forwarded to this committee through the Lord Mayor.

Dr. Gray handed in £93 9s., received by him, and read letters from Messrs Elliot, Cooke, and Co., Thomas-street; George J. Alexander, Esq., Mary's Abbey; and Patrick Kehoe, Esq., Francis-street, which accompanied the subscriptions. Alderman Mackey handed in £22 3s., received by which included £5 from William Pope, Biggleswade Bedfordshire; £5 5s. from Messrs. Hurst and Son, Leadenhall-street, London (their first subscription); £5 5s. from George Taber, Esq., Rivenhall, Essex; £2 from John Walden, Esq., Biggleswade, Bedfordshire; £3 3s. from John Shaw, Esq., West Mills, Newbury; £1 from Messrs. Alexander Nicol and Co., Arbroath; and 10s. from James Watts, Esq., J.P., Hythe Kent.

Several other subscriptions were handed in. The Secretary announced that the amount received at the meeting was £439 1s. 6d. (Applause.) CATHOLIC PARTY IN CORK.—Two missions have lately been given in the City of Cork, by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, at which the extraordinary number of 45,000 Communions were administered. Nearly 30 priests, secular and regular, headed by the venerable Bishop of the Diocese, were daily occupied during the 8 weeks these two Missions lasted, in aiding in the Confessional, the six Oblate Fathers engaged in conducting them.

RIOT AT CORK.—Illuminations.—March 11.—About ten last evening a stone was hurled at the windows of a chemist in Winthrop street, which was immediately followed by several others, breaking a quantity of glass. When the crash of the windows was heard the crowd set up a loud cheer, which drew the constabulary towards them. At their approach they were assailed with stones and sticks and groans given for them. Stone-throwing continuing, the police charged and cleared the street at the point of the bayonet, in doing which several persons were knocked down in the rush and injured. When driven out of Winthrop street, the mob ran on to Pembroke street, where they took up a position opposite the Commercial Hotel, and stretched from the Hibernia on the one hand to the Post-office on the other. Here stone-throwing again commenced, and the place had to be cleared by the mounted constabulary. After they had passed on, however, the mob again returned and battered in the windows of the Hibernia Hotel and the illuminated devices, outside the house. The Commercial Hotel was next turned to, and in less than ten minutes almost every pane of glass in the front facing Pembroke street was broken. At times the showers of stones thrown from hundreds of hands were really terrifying, breaking in as they frequently did at one volley the entire sashes of the window, while others of the stones rebounded off the walls of the house, fell among the people, inflicting in many instances severe cuts and bruises. A scene of the utmost disorder here prevailed. Numbers of the people fled terror-stricken, while the ruffians who remained only redoubled their efforts on beholding the consternation and destruction they were causing. Such was the determination of the mob that scarcely any force could quell them. Although they ran at the charges of the constabulary, they returned and did not stop until they had made almost a complete wreck of the windows of those who illuminated. The organisation of the rioters seemed complete. In one of the rows the Mayor received some rough usage. At midnight the military was sent for, and one company soon arrived, but their services were not required. After they had retired, however, a set of ruffians broke in the windows of the Crown Solicitor. Two arrests have been made. The Mayor, John Francis Maguire, M.P., was knocked down in the street and beaten, and it was by great exertions he escaped from an assault that might have cost him his life. There was a good deal of organisation and arrangement evident; in the acts of a portion of the crowd. Bands of young men, in something like military array, marched to and fro, apparently leading and directing the outbreak.—Constitution.

It appears that riots occurred in the towns of Tipperary, Ballin, Kiltrush, and Bantry, during the illuminations on Tuesday night. DUBLIN.—The national Bridal holiday, so far as Dublin and the chief Irish cities are concerned, passed off, if strictly speaking, it can be said to be yet over with the greatest success,—a success undimmed by one serious accident. All business was suspended in Dublin, and the day being fine, the morning trains from the provinces brought in thousands of people from the towns and districts within fifty miles of the metropolis. As early as eleven o'clock, the foot-paths of the leading streets were crowded with men taking an early view of the general appearance of city. As the morning advanced, the crowd dispersed, the chief portion going to the park to witness the Review, the remainder to Kingstown to see the sham-fight of the gun-boats of the Ajax, both parties returning about four o'clock, an hour or two after which, the floating population a-foot in the city amounted to upwards of one hundred thousand persons. The public buildings in the city, government, municipal, banking, commercial, social, literary, &c. were, without an exception, all illuminated, as were also a considerable portion of the private residences. No sectional feeling, political or religious, marred the occasion Catholic and Protestant, Whig, Tory, and Radical, alike bent their various hues, in forming one arch of peace, on this auspicious occasion. The Catholic University, and the Royal College of Maynooth, vied with Trinity College in exhibiting a becoming spirit of respect and homage to the Royal Prince, whose grand-father had been the steadfast friend and earnest advocate of Catholic emancipation. The symbols at the Ca-

tholic University were simple, but most appropriate. An Irish cross, seven feet in height, under which were the Papal keys, four feet in length, and a large Prince of Wales's plume, while from one of the windows floated a magnificent green silk flag with an Irish Harp, in gold, thereon. Devices were lighted on Saturday and Monday night, and rehearsals were made even on Tuesday, during the day, but near midnight, the occurrence of an untoward circumstance deranged the device so as to prevent its efficient working that night, but this was amply atoned for by the repetition of the illumination of the University last night. The Castle, the City Assembly Hall, the Mansion House, the College of Surgeons, the Post-Office, Trinity College, and the Bank of Ireland, were the chief points of attraction. Several Companies and 'commercial firms' excelled some of the Governmental and other public institutions in the elegance and artistic effect of their luminous devices. Of the streets, Sackville-street, Westmoreland-street, Grafton-street and Dame-street were as splendidly refulgent as artistic taste, generosity, and good feeling could make them. Two magnificent triumphal arches crossed Westmoreland-street, the devices, mottoes, and festooned pendants from them being of the most elaborate and æsthetic character in the matter of triumphal ornamentation. Transparencies, the electric light, fireworks on a gorgeous scale—no element, in fact, was wanting to complete the effect of the popular festivities.

There was the usual quantity of practical joking inseparable from an Irish holiday, and the usual blocking and bonneting, by rougls; some few dozen panes of glass were broken, some few score fellows had a tussle with the police, got lodged in prison, and were fined by the magistrates, on yesterday, and, unhappily, a policeman had his leg broken by the bursting of a shell, at the exhibition of fireworks, in the Park. These are the only casualties of a momentous day, which included a naval engagement, a military battle, the invasion of the metropolis by a steamforce manned by some ten thousand persons, a general illumination, which only closed at midnight; a discharge of more projectiles than were hurled at Sebastopol in any single day, and a city whose streets were, for many hours, at night, choked with more vehicles than ever were subsidised by Parisian rebels in the construction of barricades, and an after-dinner pedestrian population the largest that has ever been massed and jammed together in our thoroughfares for the last score years.

I am happy to have to report that a considerable number of generous persons have kindly remembered the poor, in the midst of the festivities, and that the inmates of the two workhouses, of the Mendicity, of the Night Asylum, and of Orphanages and other charitable institutions, were regaled with pleasant cheer on Tuesday.

The Assizes are hastening to completion. In nearly all the counties, the judges have been enabled to congratulate the grand juries on the paucity of serious crime. There is a verdict, guilty, against Ward, convicted of the wilful murder of Charles Wilgar, near Belfast. Delaney, tried in Kilkenny for administering seditious oaths, has been acquitted and the trial of the elder Dillane, charged with having hired Beckham and his accomplice, the murderer of Mr. Fitzgerald, in Limerick, going on in Limerick since Monday, has not concluded as I write.—Cor. of the Times.

LIMERICK ASSIZES.—The commission was opened here shortly after eleven o'clock this morning [Friday, March 6] by Chief Baron Pigott and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. The Court commission having been read by the Clerk of the Crown, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald proceeded to charge the grand jury. The following is a summarised report of his lordship's address:—

His Lordship said the state of the country during the period of eight months which elapsed since the last assizes was satisfactory, as showing a diminution of crime attended with violence, and alluded, in terms of laudation, to the happy results of the exertions of the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, in putting an end to the savage system of faction fighting which prevailed in the county of Tipperary and the contiguous portions of Limerick. He referred to the case of the Dillanes, who are charged with conspiracy to murder the late Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, of Kilmallock, and carefully explained the law bearing upon the case; as also the charge of harbouring Walsh, one of the murderers, which is preferred against Mr. Cooke. Having commented upon some of the cases in the calendar involving charges for writing threatening letters, and upon one or two recent cases of attempted assassination, he concluded by remarking that under the circumstances, and considering the widespread distress which undoubtedly prevailed, no matter what may be said elsewhere to the contrary, the condition of the country was a subject for congratulation. The grand jury then retired.—Munster News.

ORANGE DISPLAY IN LISNASKEE.—Lisnaskree, Wednesday the 4th inst.—The peace and tranquillity of this town was rather unexpectedly disturbed this evening by the entrance of a party or mob (calling themselves the Orangemen of Maguire's bridge), who commenced parading the streets about nine o'clock with music and drum, playing up the tune of 'Kick the Pope,' and a variety of other Orange party tunes which they kept up even while passing the constabulary barracks and the chief of police's dwelling. The streets at once became crowded with people who appeared rather excited. However, owing to the good sense, advice, and forbearance of the respectable portion of the townspeople, no collision took place. It is to be wondered at that the constabulary, from whom peaceable people expect protection against such offensive and forbidden displays, should remain idle spectators of such breaches of the law. From the animosity and ill-feeling created by this demonstration it is feared to more dangerous consequences. It is but fair, however, to state that the assemblage on this occasion was composed, not of anything like respectable people, but of the very lowest.—Cor. Freeman.

THE MURDER OF MR. FITZGERALD.—Dennis Dillane was on Wednesday convicted as accessory before the act, of the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald, in the county of Limerick. Sentence was deferred. It was by Dillane, who is a shopkeeper, that the assassins, Beckham and Walsh, were hired. The trial of Matthew Dillane, for the same crime, is postponed until next assizes. William Cooke pleaded guilty to the charge of harbouring Walsh. In this case also sentence was deferred.—Express.

RENEWED SEARCH FOR MICHAEL HAYES.—On information received, P. C. Howley, Esq., R.M., proceeded on Saturday, the 28th February, with the police of Donohill and Monard stations, to Carrickmore, and made a most diligent search in the houses of Hayes' family, Colley's, and Ryan (bawns). The constabulary overturned the flags of the floors in the houses, upset hay ricks, and didn't leave the slightest particle of any place where it could be expected the fugitive could have any possibility of being concealed, but again to no effect. After this fruitless search it is the opinion that Hayes must be either dead, or that he has escaped out of the country.

On Wednesday night, the 4th inst., an attempt was made by some of the male paupers to set fire to the Cork Workhouse, by cutting the gas pipes in the shoemaker's shop, immediately under the dormitory, where one hundred infirm men were sleeping. Fortunately the assistant-schoolmaster turned off the main cock, and saved the building. On Thursday morning a riot broke out, a pauper named Pat Finn attempted to stab a ward-master. Upon this arrival of the constabulary and military, nine men and six women were arrested, and order restored. Seven of the ringleaders of the riot have been committed for trial at the assizes.—Cork Herald.

About nine o'clock on Thursday morning an attempt was made to set fire to the Clonmel Union Workhouse, which fortunately proved unsuccessful. It appears that about a quarter before five, James Shea, master of the probationary ward, distributed breakfast to some persons who had entered only on the night previous, and went to another portion of the building. He was absent but a few minutes, when, on his return, he found a quantity of bedding on fire, and saw the inmates of the room seated at a table, apparently unconscious of the fact. The alarm was immediately given, and the flames were quickly extinguished. Mr. William Murphy, the efficient master, was shortly after on the spot, and gave orders to have the occupants of the room detained until the arrival of the police. This was accordingly done, and in half-an-hour afterwards they were marched down to the Mayor's Office, where information was sworn against them; and after a strict examination, they were returned for trial to the assizes, by Michael Going, Esq., Mayor. The names of the accused are—Michael Maguire, John Toomey, Patrick Regan, Richard Walsh, James Magrath, John Webster, and Thomas Hayes.

MELANCHOLY DEATHS BY DROWNING NEAR ATHLONE.—On Wednesday, a boat belonging to Mr. Seadech ran ashore, while the two boatmen were getting out the small boat and pitching the anchor to get her off, the fluke of the anchor caught the gunnel of the boat and upset it, drowning both the men.

EVICIONS ON LORD CLERMONT'S ESTATE.—On yesterday, amidst the rain and storm, two evictions took place near Lurganreen, on the estate of Lord Clermont. The scenes were most repulsive and sickening. One of the parties thus thrown out of his house and farm was Mr. William Bell. He owed a year and a half's rent, and we are told that an offer was made to the agent to have a year's rent paid, and a guarantee given for the payment of another, and to crop the land, but it would not be accepted, the reply being—'Go and settle with Mr. Brabazon, the sub-sheriff!' It was heart-rending to see the people thus treated, turned out, and standing under the rain and storm, the victims of a land lord which has brought so much woe to Ireland. The other tenant was Mr. Thomas Cooney. He, we are told, owed a year's rent, the half of which he paid, but still he should give up the holding. It is fortunate for him he has a second farm, or he too would be left homeless and homeless. How long will these evictions disgrace our country? How long will Lord Clermont permit his tenants to be thus treated? They will, we suppose, be asked next week to rejoice for the marriage of the Prince of Wales.—Dundalk Democrat.

LANDLORD GENEROSITY.—John Nolan Ferrall, Esq., of Logboy House, in this county, and Merrion-square Dublin, has kindly and benevolently remitted 12½ per cent. of his rents to the numerous tenantry on his extensive estates in Mayo and Roscommon. A noble example this to others of his class to go and do likewise.—Mayo Telegraph.

CHARGE OF INDECENT TO MURDER.—At the Exchange Court Police Office on Monday last.

A respectable-looking man was brought up on remand, in custody of Acting-Inspectors Duly and Smith, of the G Division, charged with having attempted to incite several persons to murder a gentleman of property in the county of Down.

Mr. Beggan, instructed by Mr. Anderson, solicitor, appeared for the crown.

Mr. Fitzgerald, solicitor, appeared for the prisoner. Mr. Beggan stated the case. He said the prisoner stood charged with a very grave offence. The imputation was that the prisoner came to Dublin on the 15th of last month, and that there he solicited two persons, the one named Smith and the other named Graham, to go down to the neighbourhood of Newry, and there to take away the life of a gentleman, whose name for the present he (counsel) did not wish to transpire. It appeared that on more than one occasion he made this proposal, and offered to Smith a sum of £50 if he would go down to Newry for this purpose, and to provide him with all the materials. The prisoner said he could not have this gentleman placed in such a position that he could be easily shot from a shrubbery in the neighborhood. Smith stated that his intention was merely to learn the intentions of this man, and that he never intended to act according to his wish, but that he was desirous of leading him on by degrees until he fully ascertained the nature of his proposal. Harcourt made a similar proposal to another man named Graham, but could not prevail upon him to carry out his purpose. Harcourt then went back to Newry, and in a few days afterwards Graham related the whole matter to a friend—a gentleman holding a commercial position in Dublin—who determined to bring it to the knowledge of the police. The advice was acted upon, and the two policemen who went down to Newry to arrest the prisoner discovered several remarkable confirmations of the statements of Smith and Graham. In the course of their investigations it transpired that the prisoner had previously made a proposal to a man named Donnelly to give him some prussic acid, which, he told Smith, he intended to use for the purpose of taking away the life of the gentleman mentioned. The police also found in the lodging of the prisoner a bottle containing prussic acid, bearing a label in the handwriting of Donnelly, and, moreover, a revolver pistol. These facts strongly corroborated the statements of Graham and Smith. Information to that effect had been made, and he submitted that, upon the whole evidence, he was entitled to ask the magistrate to send the case for trial at the Commission.

William Smith, of 4 Fownes's-street, a draper's assistant, deposed that he became acquainted with the prisoner about ten years ago, when he was living with Mr. John Graham, of 16 Upper Brue-street, when the prisoner used to go to see them both; since then he saw him only about twice a year, when they used to drink together; at about twelve o'clock at night, on the 14th of last month, in company with a man named English, the prisoner called to his lodgings, at 4 Fownes's street; they went and had some drink, and Harcourt invited him to go to breakfast next day; while they were at breakfast Harcourt addressed the witness by the name of 'Moses,' and said he came up for a certain purpose on the previous night, and that he thought he might as well put the job in his (witness's) way; he said he knew witness was hard up, and that a few pounds would be as well in his pocket as in any one else's—that there was a party living near Newry, who did not live very amicably with his wife, that he used to go down to the servant girl at night when the wife was asleep, and that it was the wonder of the country he was not popped long ago, and that it would all blow over if he was once popped; he said there was a fine estate there, and that no money would stop the job, and that they could then go to America; that when he was coming up to Dublin the lady took out her purse and desired him to take as much as he liked out of it, and that he took only two sovereigns out of it, and that he told her he would search Dublin for some one to do the job; the prisoner said the lady had £18,000 in her own right; he said he would come up on the following Saturday, when they could practice firing at Rigby's; and that he (witness) was to go down for a week to learn the geography of the place, and that the servant would be sent away; that the prisoner would arrange it so that the gentleman would be playing chess opposite the window, and that from the shrubbery anyone could put it in there (pointing his finger to his forehead); he said it should be done with a double-barrelled gun, that in case one barrel missed he should fire the other; the prisoner and witness went to Walsh's Hotel, in Fleet-street, and they left that and went to Graham's house, and while Graham and Harcourt were talking in the yard Mrs. Graham came down stairs to the kitchen and asked if Harcourt was gone; witness said he was not, and asked her did she know on what mission he had come to town; she said she did not, and witness then told her he came to hire a man-