

self and for the dead, and then, the one watching some little time whilst the other slept, we passed the night, until the bright rays of a May morning sun streamed through the windows of the chamber. When Eulalie awoke she was much better, though labouring under a slight fever. With the greatest caution I broke to her, aided by the physician who had arrived, the double calamity which had ensued, and requested her to direct us where to address letters to her father's relatives. She knew of but one married sister of her father, who, disgusted with the marriage she had so speedily contracted after the death of his first wife, had broken off all intercourse with the family. To this lady I wrote, begging her to hasten to the chateau as quickly as possible, and accompanying her with the lady that had taken place. In the course of the morning the body of the ill-fated child was discovered and placed by the side of the mother. Eulalie shed many tears over his untimely fate, and rejoiced to think that a momentary consciousness had been given to her stepmother before her death. Early the next morning Madame Saint Aubert reached the chateau. I found her a worldly fashionable woman, with no small portion of family pride, and an utter stranger to her niece.

Preparations were now made for a double interment: and a few days later the remains of both mother and child were laid side by side in the family vault of the de Villecourts. Our departure to England was to take place in a few days, when, early one morning, I received a note from Madame St. Aubert; it ran as follows:— 'Will you, my dear Mademoiselle Herbert, consent to take upon yourself the charge of my niece, for some little time. She appears to me to be tenderly attached to you—to shrink from accompanying me to Paris. I am aware that I ask you to take a heavy responsibility upon yourself, for Eulalie is now the heiress to her father's large property. Her mind appears to me to have been wholly neglected since the unhappy marriage which my brother contracted. I should like her to reside, therefore, for two or three years at least, with a lady whose mind is cultivated and well informed. She appears to me to have been very cruelly used, even from the very little I have been able to extort from her own avowal, unwilling as she is to speak against one who is now numbered with the dead. 'If you will consent to take upon yourself this charge, you will be pleased to furnish me with references to some one of the English clergy, to whom you may be known. You can pass part of your time with Eulalie, in a small house belonging to her in Toulouse, and the rest at our residence in Paris. I would wish to see you immediately, when we may talk over this matter.

Yours faithfully, 'CLAIRE ST. AUBERT.' (To be Continued.)

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH INSTITUTION.

Sir,—The Church Institution has recently issued a pamphlet of eighty-nine pages, consisting of 'Remarks on the Recent Statements of Mr. Froude and Dr. Brady,' and written by the Rev. Alfred Lee, with a letter from Archbishop Wordsworth appended. As it is not one of the avowed 'objects of the Church Institution' to indulge in literary controversy, this pamphlet is, perhaps, intended to be an attempt to disseminate 'a large amount of correct information on the United Church.'

Correct information on the subject of the Irish branch of the United Church is especially desirable, and, with a view to make the 'information' supplied by the Church Institution as 'correct' as possible, some remarks upon the 'Facts' published from time to time by the Institution were sent by me, at first privately, and afterwards publicly, to the Rev. Alfred Lee, the compiler of these 'Facts.' These remarks may be found in several letters, printed in English and Irish newspapers in March and May, 1866. The changes and discrepancies and inaccuracies of the several editions of the 'Facts' are plainly pointed out in those letters, which Mr. Lee will, no doubt, be willing to submit to you.

tion through John Landall, who was originally consecrated to the See of Down in 1224. Stubbs correctly records that John Landall was an assisting prelate at the consecration of Robert Sarum in 1259, which statement is altered by Mr. Lee, so as to make John of Connor consecrate by Robert Sarum in 1237. It is clear that this John had no Irish orders to transmit, and was not possessed of even the title of an Irish see when he assisted at the consecration in question.

Line the fourth pretends to trace an Irish succession through John Bangor, who was an assisting prelate in 1232 at the consecration of Robert, Bishop of London. But this John was not possessed of the title of any Irish see at that time, and it cannot be proved, nor has it ever been asserted, that he was consecrated in Ireland or by Irish bishops. He was English by birth, and was a friar of Norfolk.

Line the fifth pretends to trace a succession 'from the old Irish Episcopate' through John called by Mr. Lee, Bishop of Down, who, in 1222, is said to have consecrated John Bishop of Rochester. But no such name as John Down appears in Stubbs. John Dromore was an assisting prelate at that consecration, although at the time he was not Bishop of Dromore, for he resigned that see in 1219. As the consecrators of this John are unknown, he cannot be said to have had Irish orders to transmit.

Line the sixth affects to trace an Irish succession through Richard Bishop of Ross, who, in 1444, is said to have consecrated Reginald S. Asaph. But the lawful Bishop of Ross in Ireland at that time, and the only one recorded by Ware and Cotton, was Cornelius, who was consecrated in 1424, and died in 1443. The Richard Bishop of Ross, mentioned by Stubbs as the last of four assisting prelates at the consecration of Reginald in 1444, never was asserted to have possessed Irish orders.

Line the seventh pretends to trace an episcopal descent from the old Irish Episcopate through Thomas Halsey, Bishop of Leighlin, who, in 1519, assisted at the consecration of John Bishop of Exeter. This Thomas Halsey was an Englishman by birth, who lived much at Rome, where he was penitentiary of the English residents. He had no Irish orders; was not consecrated by Irish bishops, and never saw his diocese of Leighlin.

An eighth line of descent is, at page 81, pretended to be traced through John Bishop of Dromore, but this line is identical in its origin with the fifth line already noticed. This John was not Bishop, but ex-Bishop of Dromore. His orders cannot be proved to have been Irish. Besides, the descent fails in 1425, for John Rochester, who then appears as one of five assisting bishops, is only a supposed link, in name, as well as those of the other four assistants, being in italics.

The ninth line of descent, through Thomas Lancaester, if we suppose him to have been Bishop of Kildare, and afterwards promoted to Armagh, will not give a descent from the old Irish Episcopate.—Lancaester was consecrated to Kildare by George Browne, and Browne was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Salisbury and Rochester. Lancaester was consecrated to Armagh in 1568 by Loftus Dublin, Hugh Meath, and Robert Daly, whose line of consecration merges in that of Curwin.

It is clear that all these pretended 'lines of descent' of Mr. Lee are useless to prove the asserted consecration of the Marian bishops in 1568. It is also clear that those 'descents' do not reach higher than the year 1234, at which time the old Irish hierarchy, according to Dr. Todd, had disappeared. Mr. Lee, therefore, draws his proofs of a descent 'from the old Irish Episcopate,' out of a church which, he has asserted, 'certainly ignored the old Irish church, and the succession of St. Patrick.'

I forbear to mention many other inaccuracies to which the Church Institution has given currency in this pamphlet by Mr. Lee. Among these inaccuracies are to be reckoned the statements that Clonmacnoise, in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, was within the pale—that M'Gibbon tried to murder the lawful Archbishop of Cashel—that Loftus must have been in priest's orders in 1566, because he then held a rectory, and that Richard O'Creagh was the only Catholic primate appointed by the Pope from the death of Wanchop, in 1557, till Edward Magauran, in 1594.

The Church Institution will, it is to be expected, withdraw from circulation the pamphlet in which these errors and inaccuracies are to be found. It can hardly be the province of such an institution to disseminate wilfully erroneous statements under the guise of 'Facts,' or 'Correct' information.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, W. MAZIERZ BRADY, D.D. Navan, 11th January, 1867.

THE IRISH CHURCH. (From the Dublin Freeman.)

The National Association, at its meeting yesterday definitely pronounced the opinion of the country with reference to the Irish Church Establishment. Some of the organs of Church Ascendancy chuckled with ill-concealed satisfaction at what they amusingly called the dissensions in the Liberal ranks with respect to the Church question, the only indication of division that they could point to being an earnest expression of opinion that some specific policy ought to be definitively settled. On the Reform question, on the land question, on the railway question, on all questions, whether of foreign or of domestic policy, it is not only requisite, but it is a matter of routine with all parties, that a principle of action be agreed upon, and some course of policy settled. Yet, because Mr. De Vere and some other persons who wrote letters on the Church question did not concur in their views as to the appropriation of the revenues, the Church party assumed that there was a split in the Liberal camp, and that the Church, unable to defend itself on the plea of justice or of equity, would be protected from all danger by the want of unity in the popular party. This day-dream of 'security' is at an end. Individual opinions are set aside. The voice of the country has authoritatively pronounced, through its legitimate organization, on the policy to be pursued, and this policy will, we doubt not, be rigidly adhered to, whatever individuals may think and however eloquently they may write in an opposite sense. In the letter of his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, which was read at the Association yesterday, that body is recognised as the body that can speak with authority for the Catholic and Liberal public. The letters of the Archbishop of Cashel and of his Grace the Primate enunciate the same views with respect to the status of the Association and the weight attached to its opinions. The letters of the other Prelates are equally distinct and emphatic. Let us, then, see what is the policy professed by the Association on the Church question. Does the Association fall in its opinion—does it halt between one principle and another—does it draw back from the views of last year? No such thing. The Association was last year in favor of complete disendowment. It is so this year also.

The opinions so clearly expressed last year by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel are this year expressed by the Bishop of Ross with equal clearness. 'Theories,' say the Bishop of Ross, 'may be invented by distinguished writers that would reconcile the Catholic clergy of Ireland to share in those revenues in parte vel in toto (wholly or partially) alienated from the Established Church. I admit of no such theories, and in this I am not singular. Those of my clergy whom I have consulted repudiated the idea of sharing in these endowments. Catholic Ireland has fared well on the voluntary principle. She has preserved her faith, that principle has linked closely and devotedly the pastor and the flock.—Away, then, with these endowments. Let them be secularised. In perfect accord with these noble, generous, and unselfish sentiments was the resolution of the National Association. The Association re-

jects the idea that the Irish people demand the disendowment of the Church Establishment for the purpose of procuring part of the revenues of the Catholic clergy for the Catholic Church. No such selfish or mercenary motives stimulate them to ask equality before the law. They have, as the Bishop of Ross observes, generously supported their clergy heretofore in worse times than these, and they will not now abandon that priesthood to the cold and unsympathising care of official paymasters. Let us, then, hear no more of these suggestions to divide the Church revenues between the several Churches. The repudiation of the idea by the Bishop of Ross, and by the National Association, the recognised organs of the Episcopacy, of the clergy, and of the country, puts an end to the controversy, and, with it to the hopes of those who vainly imagined that the Irish people were not united on this important question. It remains now for the Irish representatives vigorously to carry out this policy. The Irish Parliamentary party can henceforth make no error as to the course to be pursued. They will seek to perpetrate no injustice on individuals by depriving any man from the most humble to the most exalted of his vested interests. But when the men in possession may cease to enjoy their benefices, then, and not till then, will they require that the national funds be devoted to national and not to sectarian purposes. While the authoritative voice of the country had not yet spoken, we abstained from all discussion. Now, however, all occasion for reserve is at an end, and we confidently hope that the suggestion will not again be made of feeding the clergy of the National Church on the surplus crumbs that fall from the table at which the clergy of the ascendant minority feast. The Episcopacy repudiate it, the clergy reject it, and the Pope will not tolerate it.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Cork Examiner announces the death of the Rev. James Butler Daly, P. P. Kilmurry, after an illness of not more than a few hours. For nearly thirty years the reverend gentleman had led the retired and uneventful life of a country clergyman, occupied with the simple duties of his parish, and removed from the sphere in which his talents and rare scholarship would have been best appreciated; but there are some persons still amongst us who will remember him as one of the few survivors of the brilliant circles from which Cork has derived the greater part of its literary reputation. During his long life he preserved unabated his love of literary pursuits, and was a student to the last. Books and flowers occupied his leisure hours, and both his library and garden—especially the former—were not excelled in the establishments of many private gentlemen.

Archdeacon O'Rourke, P. P. Patrick's well, diocese of Limerick, died on Saturday on an acute attack of Bronchitis. In the last moments the kind and charitable Archdeacon, whose death has cast a gloom over the district in which he lived, the idol of his flock and generous benefactor of the poor, was surrounded by a number of the clergy of the diocese, with the good bishop at their head, and he departed in peace with God, under all the solemn rites of the church of which he was so bright an ornament.

On Sunday, the 3rd February, the Very Rev. Dean Kieran, will be consecrated Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen will officiate on the solemn and interesting occasion, and the sermon will be preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Bishop of Dromore. The ceremonies will be grand and interesting, and such as were never before witnessed in Dundalk. We believe it is the intention of his grace the new Primate, to make Dundalk the seat of the Primate's residence, a circumstance which will confer great dignity on the town, and be welcomed as an honor by the inhabitants. St. Patrick's Church, the grandest ecclesiastical building in Ireland, will then be known as St. Patrick's Cathedral. We have only to add that, in common with the Catholics of this town and county, we are delighted by the elevation of Dean Kieran to the high dignity which will soon be conferred upon him, and long may he wear the mitre, and wield the crozier of St. Patrick.

Nothing can equal the good work of the Redeemerist Fathers in this town (Dundalk). At all hours from early morn to dewy eve, the chapel is crowded with hundreds of all classes and ranks of the people, and a perfect religious revival appears to have set in. So early as four o'clock, a. m., the Fathers are in the confessional seat for the working classes, who have to go to labor at six o'clock; numbers remain up all night in order that they may be in attendance in time. Lectures of a special kind are daily given to the public adapted for the married men and the young members of society, and in the evening sermons are preached, rosary and other prayers are recited, and the entire scene is of a solemn and imposing character, and cannot fail to be productive of immense spiritual benefit to the people.—Freeman.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.—A meeting of the council of this association, whose object is the restoration of the Irish Parliament, was held in the European Hotel on Tuesday night. Mr. O'Hanlon in the chair. The chairman remarked that until such time as all the various sects and grades of the population could give rise to general prosperity in the country, secure the rights of property, and consolidate the empire, poverty and disaffection would continue. He argued that it was the duty of all residents of Ireland to labor for the repeal of the Act of Union. A letter was read from Mr. John Martin, arguing that the people of Ireland should not trouble themselves about elections, unless they could find eminent Repeal candidates, but turn all their attention to the attainment of self government, under the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, by every means available within that constitution. A resolution was adopted requesting that Irish Nationalists would at once take up the cause of Repeal.

SENTIMENTAL GRIEVANCES.—The philosophical portion of the English Press express a belief that the grievances of which Ireland complain are so much sentimental as real. They do not think that the granting of large liberal measures, and even the placing of Ireland in the position of England, so far as equal rule is concerned, would completely eradicate discontent. We are bound to say that there is much truth in this view of the case. We go further, and affirm that the abolition of the Church Establishment, in name and nature—the abolition of landlordism in every shape and form—would not satisfy the National demand while another Legislature makes laws for Ireland. What, leaving apart religious differences, would it signify to the people of Ireland were the Protestant Establishment abolished to-morrow? It would be a most important benefit conferred on the country. Again, were Tenant-Right conceded, and even O'Connor Cess swept away, how much would the Nation at large gain? A great deal, we admit. Much discontent would be removed. But would all national demands be satisfied? Certainly not. Supposing that all these and innumerable other financial reforms were made, what would they signify to the country whose wealth is drained abroad? While a foreign Parliament can abstract every shilling from the country, it matters not, in a National point of view, what reforms are made. To abolish the Church nuisance, establish Tenant Right, grant free and untrammelled Education to all, would be boons of vast magnitude to be most thankfully received; but we candidly believe they neither would nor should satisfy the Irish Nation or reconcile it to British rule. The remedy to secure satisfaction and implant deeply the seeds of loyalty in the Celtic heart will be found in giving a bonus for residence to the landed proprietors, an object for industry and loyalty to the millions; and by no other means, short of a Local Parliament, can that remedy be applied.—Mayo Telegraph.

THE FENIAN RISING. No one has the slightest apprehension now as to a rising of the Fenians, though many regrets are expressed that they did not rise as their utter suppression in a few hours was a matter of certainty. Now that the risk has passed away, we are criticizing the inventive and credulous tone of the correspondents of the London papers. Slight circumstances have been unduly paraded, and occasional seizures and arrests made the very most of. Boxes of ordinary shot and powder consigned to innocent dealers, for sporting purposes, and materials for harmless and festive fireworks, have given rise to very alarming paragraphs which have frightened many timid persons from their homes, and have, beyond doubt, given in England an exaggerated notion of the danger through which we have passed. The London Times, for example, made the most of a large case of rifles, which was seized by the police in Finsbury, having been specially ordered by Lord Fermoy, and his loyal friend, Mr. O'Connell, for the Fenian cause. A false alarm might be given. The fact is, that the Yankee invaders, who were numerous in the month of Nov., found the populace only half inclined to help them, and found overwhelming forces ready to crush a rising; that they once abandoned their plan, and those who had funds took the steamers back to America, while the poorer are begging in our streets, or enlisting in the line. Still an army must be maintained here, for danger will arise with the first breach between the Governments, and to the day that this arises the Fenian outbreak now stand adjourned.—Lancet Times.

Tuesday morning, 22 ult., at 7 o'clock, the Fenian convict Denis Dowling Mulcahy left Kingstown by the mail steamer, in charge of two gaol warders, on his return to an English prison. He was handcuffed with another convict, said to be a soldier convicted of Fenianism by court-martial.—Times Cor.

IRISH CONVICTS ON LICENCE.—Mr. Organ, the inspector of released convicts in the Dublin district states, in his report on the past year, that after all possible inquiry and investigation, and seeing every man who was arrested for being involved in the Fenian conspiracy, he is able to say that no person who ever passed through the intermediate prisons has been charged with Fenianism. The Directors of the Convict Prisons are inclined to attribute this result to Mr. Organ's having offered to these persons honest modes of livelihood, and having exercised an unlagging supervision over them. Those who set willing to lead an honest life know that Mr. Organ will be a sure friend; if they can procure employment through any other agency than that of prison officials or patronage societies, 'so much the better,' he says, 'but if not, they are assisted to do so prudently and without any excessive philanthropy.'—

With those who evince symptoms of a return to their old criminal ways he allows no sympathy for the prisoner or his condition to interfare with duty to the community, and the men discharged on licence know well that they cannot resume a course of crime in his district with impunity. He says also, with the English convicts placed under my supervision I act just as I do with my own men; I help them along in the same manner, and they are very grateful to me, and conduct themselves very satisfactorily.' The year's return shows 210 men discharged on licence registered in the Dublin district in the course of the year; 77 emigrated or went to sea; there was one relapse into crime, and three licences were revoked for intemperance; 22 remained at large in the district at the end of the year; the rest removed into other districts, all but one giving the required notice. The demand on the part of employers sometimes exceeded the supply of men.—The Directors consider the results of the year 'certainly very encouraging.' The work of reforming these men goes on in Smithfield intermediate prison, and on the prison farm at Lusk. The great object with Mr. Organ, who is connected with both these prisons, is to develop the better feelings of the men and make the most of the materials for amendment, train them to habits of industry, divert their minds from evil, and create and maintain a sound 'public opinion' among them. Of Lusk he reports:—'The moral tone is most satisfactory. There is an entire absence of the slightest tendency to immorality, and should hypo risy show itself in a new comer, it is promptly detected, and as promptly censured by the public opinion of the inmates of the huts.' A like statement is made respecting Smithfield, and Mr. Organ says:—'The moral character of the vast majority of those who have left Smithfield and the residue in the Dublin district is such as would do credit to any training institution of the country.— This statement may appear strange, but it is true.— Night and day I move among them, and I speak from experience. Many of the men are now employers themselves. One of the worst convicts Dublin ever saw has just applied to a Smithfield man for employment, and as a guarantee for his future good conduct deposited with him £2 of his gratuity; and what is still, perhaps, more interesting, the wife of this employer has been twice a convict. I took man and wife under my care, and succeeded in establishing a home and a position for both. She washes and he makes clothes.' The Directors are able to state that Smithfield and Lusk intermediate prisons continue to produce their usual satisfactory results; the prisoners have been, with scarcely any exception, industrious, amenable, and orderly, and their progress at their trades and their anxiety to improve were highly satisfactory. 309 convicts were released on licence in Ireland in the year, and 101 were discharged unconditionally on the completion of their sentence.

ARRESTS AT BARRF.—Limerick, Saturday.—At our sessions, which were held yesterday, before Messrs. Weldon, Webb, and Saundes, Michael O'Donnell, clerk at Sullivan's hotel in Kilmallock, who was arrested and committed to Bruff Bridewell upon a charge of complicity in Fenianism, preferred by Sub-Inspector Milling, was brought up for examination before a very crowded court. Mr. O'Grady appeared for the defence, and, owing to the good repute of the young man (once a postman), some anxiety was felt as to the result. The accused was put forward, when it appeared that a letter, alleged to be in his handwriting, had been sent to a female named Mary Brazil, Limerick, to be delivered to her by a man of the same name, and supposed to be her brother. It purported to have been written in Kilmallock, but bore no signature. The document in question was a Fenian tendency, setting forth that there was plenty of money and revolvers in Charleville and Kilmallock, and now was the time to rise and make bad people and the Government know what Irish men could do. Mr. Milling did not of course state how this letter, which had been intercepted though not through the Post-office, came into his possession, and the only evidence he could give against the prisoner was a similarity of writing, to sustain which he produced books, bills, &c., that corresponded with respect to manuscript. The bench were divided, and after a long investigation it was decided to take the opinion of the law adviser of the Castle as to whether a prosecution could be sustained, and the prisoner was remanded until Thursday next.—Freeman.

Four of the nine men arrested in Hamill street and English street, Belfast, on a charge of complicity in the Fenian conspiracy, were, on the 17th ult., committed by Mr. Orme, R. M., and Mr. O'Donnell, R. M. for trial at the ensuing assizes. The investigation into the cases of the other prisoners was adjourned till the following Monday.—The three men arrested on the 16th, by Head Constable Jacques, were discharged, no evidence being offered against them.

Three arrests for Fenianism were made in Belfast a few days ago, and two in Dublin.—Another soldier, Private Murray, has been tried by court-martial, the finding and sentence have not yet been announced.—These unpleasant reminders of the Fenian organization are the only things that now keep its name before the public. Disappointment, disgust, horror, the treachery of James Stephens are being freely expressed among the old and semi-Fenians of the city; and as for the country folk,—the peasantry,—he is a gone man with them. Failure they can understand and excuse; but they don't like being tricked; and they are peculiarly sensitive and suspicious where money matters are in question. They have had enough of the 'C. O.' and he will act wisely if he recognize the facts of the case and vex the public conscience no more with any of his promises or protestations, plans or projects.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—Seventy supposed Fenians were arrested yesterday on the arrival of the mail boat from Holyhead. At the Belfast Police Court, on the 26th ult., Hugh Corr appeared on remand on a charge of having uttered seditious language in a public-house in Durham street, on the 14th. He was held to bail to keep the peace for three years. On the previous day, John Luson, who was arrested on the night of the 31st of December, at his residence in English street, where a large quantity of ammunition was found, was committed by Mr. O'Donnell, R. M., for trial at the next assizes. In the case of John Livingston and Charles O'Leary, arrested some weeks ago in Hamill street, on the charge of complicity with Fenianism, the authorities decided on letting them out on bail—themselves in £50, and two sureties in £25 each, to appear when called on.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.—There are still a few arrests in Ireland, but there is no sign of any outbreak whatever in any part of the country. Simple and silly people, who do not know this country, imagine that the snake of Fenianism has been 'squeezed,' because its hissing is not heard at present. But this is a great blunder. We have always stated that there is in Ireland a war party, who despite moral force, and treat resolutions, political speeches, and petitions to parliament with sovereign contempt.—This war party has been known by several names. They were at one time called Whiteboys, at another Terry Alts, Billy Smiths, and several other curious names. At present the Irish war party are called Fenians. The names have changed, but the object they have in view has been always the same—they wish to expel the English power of Ireland. We have frequently stated that a spirit has taken possession of the working classes which we have never before witnessed. They seem to be different men from what they have been a few years since; and they are evidently bent on 'standing no nonsense.' This is the rank and file of Fenianism in Ireland; and their opinion appears to be, that Ireland's wrongs can only be redressed by the sword. We have frequently combated this opinion, but every word in support of O'Connell's doctrine of moral force has been despised by the Fenians. They have every hope of success, and we have no doubt that they are waiting for their opportunity. To say that they are crushed or subdued is a fallacy. They have suffered no defeat; and the government is under a delusion, if it imagines that Fenianism is at an end in Ireland.—Dumfries Democrat.

The Northern Whig of a late date says:—The bodies of two females have been washed ashore at Ballycastle and identified as those of Mrs. McClean and Mrs. Montgomery, sisters, who were in the capacity of stewardesses on board the ill-fated steamer Falcou. That both bodies should have been cast on the beach in close proximity on the same day is accounted for by the fact that both women wore life-belts, which would probably have the effect of causing a simultaneous drifting under the given conditions.

THE IRISH REFORM LEAGUE.—A meeting of the council was held on Tuesday evening at 19, North East Street.—Alderman M'Swiny in the chair. Correspondence was read from various branches of the League in England, requesting that deputations should be sent over to that country on the forthcoming demonstrations to be held in Manchester, Birmingham, and London. Deputations having been appointed, the proceedings terminated.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—On Thursday night week, between eleven and twelve o'clock, Sub-Inspector Channer, and a party of constabulary from George's quay station, seized an illicit distillery in full working order and active operation, near St. John's square, in Limerick. Having arrested the proprietor, James Lee, and the distiller, James Jordan, while at work, and finding in the still near seventy gallons of whisky in the last stage of manufacture for sale or consumption all the apparatus, worm, cap, singles, and over £200 worth of barley in process for use, were also captured, and the wife of Lee, with his mother and another female found upon the premises made prisoners of, but not removed therefrom. This has been the most extensive seizure for illicit distillation that has been made in Limerick for many years, and when intimated to the presiding magistrates at Petty Sessions to-day, caused much astonishment. Sub Inspector Channer had the prisoners brought up before the justices, and said that in consequence of private information received by him he proceeded to Lee's concern, and made the discovery in question. Together with finding the still at work, he also discovered several barrels of illicit whisky. He applied to the court to postpone the hearing of the case until Monday, and said that Mr. Eiland, Lee's solicitor, also wished to have it postponed. Mr. Eiland, being in attendance, intimated his desire for a postponement until Monday, to which the bench assented, and the prisoners were remanded.

CONOM'S INQUEST.—On Tuesday evening an inquest was held by Dr. Moore, of Ardee, coroner for county Louth (since the removal of the late borough coroner, so appointment having taken place here), touching the death of an old woman named Rose Rogers, of Wallace's Row, who died on last Thursday, and was interred the same evening. The coroner who then happened to be in this town holding two other inquests, having heard of the circumstance of her dying rather suddenly, instructed the Constabulary to take charge of the body, but on their arriving at the miserable hotel where the old woman died, they found she had been already removed for interment to the Chord burial ground, and on reaching that place they were informed she had been buried. On yesterday a considerable force, under Constable Collum, had the body exhumed. Dr. Ellis made a post mortem examination, and principally on his evidence the jury found the deceased died from natural causes, accelerated by cold and want.

A correspondent writes from Callan:—An extraordinary character, a poor man named Jacob, who frequents Callan and its vicinity, has slept every night for the last four years in the open air, without bed clothes or covering of any kind save a handful of straw, which serves for a pillow. He has been often offered lodging, nay, forced to take shelter inside doors, but on the first opportunity would make his escape to the ditch side. On being remonstrated with he always remarks that St. Columbkille punished his body more severely. He is about fifty years of age, and notwithstanding his 'airy life,' enjoys good health, and has never been heard to complain of cough, rheumatism, or any other disease of the kind.

The Irish Times says:—Many of the poor of Wicklow have been thrown out of employment by the inclemency of the weather.—A subscription has been opened to afford them assistance, and we are happy to perceive that upwards of £60 has been collected. The house of the gamekeeper of General Dunne, M. P., at Eritas, was attacked by an armed party on Sunday night, Jan. 20. After some shots had been fired upon both sides, the marauders succeeded in carrying off two guns.—Evening Mail