one person for a few moments only.

Pitying her from his very heart, the good Priest bade her adieu, and on his way home made all the necessary arrangements for the 13.42.4

CHAPTER EVIL. A VOICE PROM THE GRAVE-

On the following afternoon Eather Cleveland returned to St. Croix; and having sphered the little sitting-room belonging to the mistress of the house, was answering the questions she put to him relative to the death of Aileen, when a knock at the door was heard. She opened it, and gave admittance to Mr. Vernon: he was accompanied by a person who was a stranger to Father Cleveland, but whom the former introduced as Mr. Burnett, adding that his friend was truly anxious to see Miss Desmond himself.

Father Cleveland would have told him that she whom he desired to see was no longer of this world: but big with bis own consequence, and ostentatious in his charity, as he had been prompt and credulous in receiving slander as if it had been Gospel truth, Mr. Burnett exclaimed:

'Young ladies are very foolish, Sir; do such silly things sometimes; of course we were not to blame; we were right to watch carefully over our own households; we could not be at the trouble of sifting the matter. I shall be very glad to see Miss Desmond-for I hear that is her real name-and hope to find my friend Mr. Vernon is mistaken as to his idea of the result of this foolish conversation being what he apprehends; however, if he is right, I shall be very heppy to lay down a handsome sum for the obect you have in view.'

Come up stairs with me,' said the Jesuit gravely; 'you shall see the young lady at once; with your own eyes you shall witness the result of that foolish conversation, or rather that most sad and grievous slander.'

Messrs. Burnett and Vernon followed the Priest as he requested. The staircase led to a small landing with a door on either side, one of which he opened, and Mr. Burnett stood in the epresence of the dead.'

In the centre of the room was a bier, surmounted by a coffin, on which was placed a silver crucifix and two lighted wax candles; the feeble rays of the January sun shedding a sickly light in the chamber of death.

At the head of the coffin stood, or rather leaned-for her face was buried in her handsthe unhappy Augusta Seton, clad in robes of deepest mourning, she started when the voice of Father Cleveland fell upon ber ear, and drew aside as she found herself in the presence of others.

'There is the result of foolish conversation, or rather of slander!' behold it in the presence of the remains of the unfortunate Aileen Desmond, business altogether, merely making Mr. Vernon exclaimed Father Cleveland.

Augusta at these words advanced, and signed to Mr. Burnett to approach, and before he was aware of her intention, drew aside the lid of the coffin, partially disclosing the still levely face of the dead girl.

Behold, Mr. Burnett, the result of slander,' as Father Cleveland truly says, 'nay, turn not notes for two hundred dollars in the hand of had veiled the features of the dead, 'she sleeps spoke thus he burried from the room. quietly; now the poor wearied heart will throb no more at man's injustice—she is at rest at last.

Mr. Burnett stole one look at the pale wan face: he did not at all like his present position, but drawing aside, he exclaimed:

· Really, Father Cleveland, I-I-had rather not have come here: I am sure I am so sorry that I was at all unkind: I think I'll be more careful for the future, and not listen so readily to evil reports; I had no conception the poor young lady was dead.'

'I wished you to see the result with your own eyes, sir,' said the Priest, ' if only one person had calmly and dispassionately investigated the case. the end would have been very different.'

Augusta's hand still rested on the lid of the coffin, and extending the other to Mr. Burnett,

she exclaimed: 'My old friend, do not sorrow that you are witness of this scene. You now behold with your own eyes the hideous result of slander .--Alas! alas!' she added gazing on the rigid countenance before her, a slanderous tongue and credulous ears have truly crushed out a young and innocent life.' Then laying her band on the marble brow of the corose, she continued : Little recked I that the words so lightly uttered would break that gentle heart. I spoke them with somewhat of envy and thoughtlessness combined; of envy at the notice excited by her beauty and her talents, and, heedless of their fatal consequences, poured them into the ears of willing listeners. She has been hunted to death; nor will my life long remoree undo the evil .-But yet I would ask one thing of you Mr. Burnett, for, as I shall leave this place immediately after the funeral of Aileen, it is not probable we shall ever meet again. I beg you to repeat this sad story to all whom you may meet hereafter; let it be to them a warning; tell them that the haughty and fashionable Augusta Seton, whom consciousness of her great guilt, has fled from the home of her father, in solitude, and life-long penitence and sorrow, ever to bewail her sin.

'Do nothing hastily, pray do nothing hastily, Miss Seton,' replied Mr. Burcett. 'It is a most unfortunate affair. I grieve much that my name has been mixed up with it; but I have several daughters, Sir,' he added, addressing himself to the Priest, and it was my duty to guard them carefully, by being very particular as to the conduct of all who are concerned with their education.

Exactly so, replied Father Cleveland; I

tenfold; however, his fears were set at rest, for love your bear your children, watch not over them suddenly raing from her knees, Augusta ad alone; let not charity begin only at home, lest, Tanced to the table, and taking a pair of scussors, as in this case, it should end there also; but for veced from the head of the corpse a long tress the future, Mr. Burnett, I would counsel you to of hair, and then prepared mechanically, and with inquire a little into matters, ere you too readily perfect composures to perform the last dread believe them, in case, my good Sir, you should duties, promising, however, to seek for the aid of ever again commit as fatal an error as in this instance.

I will not be unmindful of your words, Sir, replied Mr. Burnett. II wish to speak to you about the subscription, and will wait for you in the room below. But really, you must excuse me for not remaining longer here; 1-I do not like the the presence of death, Sir,

'Very likely not, Sir; though whether we will or no, we shall have to endure it in our own person, sooner or later, said Father Cleveland, slightly bowing, as Mr. Burnett, with a visible shudder, vanished from the room.

For a moment the Jesuit stood at the window, apparently looking out on the dreary landscape beyond, but really buried in his own sad thoughts. the slight noise occasioned by the replacing of the coffin lid by the wretched Augusta.

He turned to leave the room, but the sound of her voice arrested his steps.

'I should like to know on what day-' here the unhappy lady paused, overcome by emotion. Ah! you want to know on what day the funeral will take place,' replied the Priest: 'am I

correct? Augusta howed assent.

On Thursday-the day after to morrow. I have made arrangements for the remains of my poor young friend to be interred in the adjacent cemetery of St. Croix.'

You return shortly to Europe, I am told, replied Augusta, her face still averted from the Priest; but the tears would not be repressed. for he heard them as they fell on the coffin against which she still leaned.

'Yes, in a fortnight from the present time at latest. After spending a few months in London. I may possibly be appointed to a mission in New York; but I am by no means certain as to my movements-they depend on others.'

'I shall see you again, Father Cleveland,' she replied, after a short pause. 'I have occupied part of my time during this sad day in packing up her papers and music; here is an album.' she added, 'its contents will interest vou. Here. too, is the key of her writing desk,' and she placed it in his hand as she spoke: 'it contains a letter directed to her parents. I have not posted it to them, agreeably to your request.'

Exactly; they had best not hear that they have lost their child till I am myself in England." The Priest then left the room wishful to reion

Mr. Burnett, who, he knew, was awaiting him in the room below. During the few words that had passed Augusta had carefully kept her face averted from his.

Probably in the whole course of his prosperous and easy life, Mr. Burnett had never felt so discomfited as at the present moment. Most devoutly did he wish that he had never come to St. Croix, but had kept himself aloof from the the temporary recipient of the sum of money which was to be deposited later in the hands of Father Cleveland, for the benefit of the parents of Aileen.

'It will be a-a-very poor compensation now, Sir, whatever may be done for the parents of that misjudged young lady,' be said, as he placed away, for you did but act in a belief in my vera- Father Cleveland. 'I wish you good morning,' city; see,' she added, extending her hand, and he added; '1-I-really feel so much depressed withdrawing the tolds of rich lace with which she I shall be glad to leave the house,' and as he

(To BE CONTINUED.)

LAND TENURE IN TRELAND.

LECTURE BY MR. BUTT, Q.C., IN LIMERICE. (From the Dublin Irishman.)

After allading to the great importance of the subject as 'one that touched the very existence of the Irish nation. Mr. Butt briefly adverted to the circumstances which had brought him to Limerick, on the invitation of the Farmers' Club of three great gricultural counties, be proceeded to say .-I believe, I may say there is a general and universal

feeling, to use the mild phrase - the words of a late Lord Lieutenant, when addressing the House of Lords, 'that the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland are not in a satisfactory condition? (hear, hear). And I believe the conviction is growing in the minds of every one that some remedy must oe devised for that state of things (hear). Let us then, calmly consider what is the evil we have to meet, and then endeavour to see what remedy should be applied. I believe there is no one who thinks calmly on the question but will admit the insecurity of tenure lies at the origin and foundation of all the evils connected with the land question in Ireland Of course, this must be considered with reference to the circumstances of the country, its circumstances social, its circumstances political, and its circumstances economical. But these are really very much questions of fact, and, therefore, it is a great advantage to me, in the views ! advocate, to have an onportunity now of being able to appeal to your testi-mony; addressing, as I believe I am, representatives of different localities of three great agricultural counties (cheers). First, then, I say that, as a general rule, the occupiers of land in Ireland do not hold their farms by any longer tenure than that of tenants from year to year. Leases are the exception. Is that so? (Cheering and cries of 'it is') I believe that fact is beginning now to be understood by the public. And now let me say this, that this is a new state of things which has grown up within the present century. Probably, in the memory of many here - I was going to say of most men-leases were the rule in Ireland (hear, hear); and it was considered as a matter of course, that when a farm fell out of lease new lesses should be given. It would take us too they have courted and caressed, stung by the long to inquire into the causes of the change. They are social political and concomical.

No matter what has been the cause, the fact is incontestible that for the first time in the history of Ireland-observe this, now, for we are dealing with an entirely new state of things-leases are the exception (hear, hear). I would almost say the landed proprietors of Ireland had entered into a combination but at all events they act in concert in compelling their tenantry to hold from year to year without the year to year. It is a very singular thing that this is security of a lease (hear, hear). What is the effect of this? I say it is to place the tenant—unless it is the names, and on the back of it the statement ap controlled by public opinion, and I regret to be peared that it was sold at a law statement's in Dawobliged to say, controlled often by fear of the wild justice of revenge (cheering) - it is to place the tenant | raised the question whether it was specially preparin the absolute power of his landlord. It would be ed for Mr Sully, or whether there was a demand believe you were one of the first to give cre- idle to quote authorities to prove this. The man in for it for other landlords (hear, hear). If someared dence to that most atrocious slander. Oh! by the 'Ireland who is evicted from his farm has nothing to have been prepared by some very wicked lawyer,

(hear, hear). It is a fact, that every year most of the landlords of Ireland have the absolute power of turning their tenantry belpless on the world, and at only depends upon themselves whether they will exercise that power or not : whether they will thus reduce men, women and children, who were one day comfortable and happy, to beggary, ruin, and exile the next (cheers). And if the landlord chooses to exercise that power, remember this that all the powers of the State are at his command to enforce his decree. No matter how cruel the eviction no matter by what circumstances of injustice it may be accompanied, the worst landlord can command the services of the military and of the police to enforce bis command and drive the tenentry from their boxies [Ories | Scully, followed by greats and And more than that, it may startle some persons to learn that by the law of the land, every one of us - except some of my rev. friends whom see around me here, who from their sacred profession would be exempt from such a service-would be bound to assist the sheriff if he were called upon in evicting William Scully's tenants [cries of 'oh ob,' and grosning]. We must then ask who are the Suddenly he started, aroused to recollection by people that have this power and who are those that are subject to it? The owners of the soil in Ireland are generally calculated at 10,000. We know accurately that the tenant farmers are about 500,000. There are about 690,000 tenements in Ireland. and taking one-sixth of them as representing the holders of town tenements and large holdings, we have half a million representing the tillers of the soil [hear, hear]. Now 10 000 is too large a calculation for the persons actually landlords; though that would give about 300 to each county. When we speak of landlords, we mean those in actual exercise of a landlord's power and rights and with some considerable estate; and making the necessary deductions from the number I have given I think I may say that the great majority of the tenant farmers of Ireland are subject to an absolute dominion, and I believe that to be a domining mere tecrible than ever existed for the sarf in fendal times, when the landlord chooses to exercise his utmost rights -they are in a state of serfdom to about 5 000 landed proprietors [bear and cheers]. And as regards these tenements if you take the families of holders and farm labourers -I am not exaggarating in putting down five to each familyyou thus have two and a-half millions of the popu lation of Ireland absolutely dependent for their existence upon the will and pleasure of very little more than 5,000 people. Believe me that constitutes the land question of Ireland [cheers]; and no constry hat exists or has ever existed, has been at peace, and, I will say boldly, no country in which such a state of things exists ought to be at peace continued and tremendous cheering.

Mr. Butt then proceeded to point out the relations which exist between these 5 000 landlords and the people. He quoted a speech of Lord Clare's, describ ing the feeling between the landlords and the neople seventy years ago, in which Lord Clare said in the Irish House of Lords: -

What then was the situation of Ireland at the revoution and what is it at this day? The whole property and power of the country have been con ferred by successive monarchs of England upon an English colony, comprised of three sets of English adventurers, who poured into this country at the loast in any political action in Ireland, because I was termination of three successive rebellions. Confis- afraid of being a party to exciting hopes in the peocation is their common title, and from the first set- | ple which may be doomed to disappointment [hear, tlement they have been bemmed in on every side by the old inhabitanes of the island, brooding over their liscontents in sullen indignation.

This state of things continued to this day. Lord Clare's description was applicable now. In a pamphiet, recently published, the late Lord Rosse describes the feelings of his class, and openly and boldly announced why leases were not given. The landlords were determined to keep in their hands the power of driving out the people when ever they pleased. Lord Rosse said-

"There is no doubt a strong objection to make leases; every one well recollects the ruin brought upon estates by the subdivision of land, which took place under them.

'There is also another objection. In the counties there is an occupation-franchise; in many the occapiers have swamped the owners and members have been returned to Parliament unconnected by property with the county.

'It cannot, however, be said that such apprehensions are unreasonable; and so long as they exist many will be reluctant to make leases. They think if they have to contend for their rights, it will be better to do so with their hands untied.

That is not my language. It is not the language of any one exciting the tenants. It is the calm and deliberate language of one of the ablest of the Irish achility, and he tells us distinctly that the landlords refuse leases, in order that they may be the better able to do so with their hands untied [bear, hear]. There is the feeling exactly which Lord Clare describes, and which exists to the present day. Lord Rosse said that the landlords should keep their hands untied For what? To strike the tenant farmers to the earth (loud cheering) - I again read 'Some people ask the question, is it not better for us to farm the land ourselves as it has been done in many instances with favourable results.' Then what is to become of the people ! [bear, and cheers] I have given you the testimony of Lord Clare as to the land question before the Union, and I have given that, of

f Lord Rosse as to the present day. Mr. Butt then referred to regulations enforced by landlords, probibiting their tenants from giving a night's lodging to a homeless traveller, from marrying without the consent of the agent, from having their relatives as inmates of their homes. He mer. tioned several justances of these rules which had either become matters of public notoriety or had come within his actual knowledge in his own professional experience. He continued - Those evils must follow of necessity from the tenants being kept as tenants from year to year, and I defy the ingenuity of man to prevent them as long as the tenants are dependent on the will of the landlord [hear, We must take the arbitrary power out of the landlord's hands or we will have no means of preventing the recurrence of the things Imention [hear]. Many landlords—and the number are on the increase too, I am sorry to say - are not content with having their tenants, tenants from year to year. Such a tenancy could be terminated by the landlord at the and of the year, but he must give six months notice to quit. There are a great number of estates in Ireand on which that rule of law is evaded by serving a notice to quit every year, so that the tenant can be evicted at any time the landlord pleases [oh, oh]. And further, there are estates in Ireland on which tenants bave been forced to sign agreements - and these agreements were perfectly legal-binding them that the tenancies should terminate on 21 day's notice [oh] There was a petition presented to the House of Commons in 1866, and it stated that the tenants were threatened with eviction unless they signed an agreement which bound them to give up possession when demanded, or pay a heavy fine for every day they remained in possession afterwards.

He then referred to the case of Mr. Scully, and gaid. I have in my bands the identical lease present ed by Scully to his tenantry for their signature. Tos document is an acknowledgement of tenure from a printed lease on a general form, with blanks for son-street, Dublin. That is a significant fact. It

else to turn to; and therefore the power of arbitrary who wished to have the form ready for the malignity, eviction resting on the landlord gives bim absolute; of any landlord that wanted it (laughter). It power over the very life and existence of his tonant proved to ba a lease from year to year determinable in any year, on any of the four quarterly gale days on service, of notice for that purpose wenty-one days previous-Sundays included (cries of ob oh'). Then it goes on, and points out to the unfortunate tenant that when he is put out, on any quarter day he cannot, make any claim for any crops in the ground. It also provides that the rent is to be paid in advance. I will read the terms of the lesse for you. Having read the lease, Mr. Butt said-Now, Mr. Scully said he would evint his terants if they did not sign that, and he had the power to do so. That was a kind of fantastic freak of tyranny, and nothing else; it is the only difference between that and a number of other cases, for there are agreements tendered by landlords to their tenants not very far removed from that in its terrible oppressive character. And I will say myself—I will make myself unpopular by defending Mr. Scully so far - that I believe that in what he did, he was only carrying out the principle of the advocates of the extreme right of landed proprietors (groaning). They tell us that the landlords bands must be untied - well Mr. Scully went a little further, for he tried to tie the tenants' hands also (laughter and hear). It is often held up to us that it is a beautiful thing to trust to the honour of landlords, and that the tenant farmers should confide implicity in their landlords - but if that be the principle, that the tenant must be in the power of the landlord, then that is a right document for the tenant to sign (hear and obsers). If it is an advantage to place the tenant thus in the landlord's power, then there is an unjust outcry against Mr. Scully because the same principle which recognised a teuancy from year to year, applies as well to s

three months' tenancy (hear, hear). This is the land question of Ireland. The tenants are at the mercy of the landlords, and, except so far as public opinion and other circumstances control them, more than two millions of people are in a state of slavery to 5,000 Is not that the question of Ireland? [Cries of 'Yes,' and cheers] What is the effect of all this? It is fatal to the peace of the country. It ought to be so [cheers]. It should not be, and the people who would submit to it would be slaves [:remendous cheering] I will not refer to the state of feeling in the country; the discontent and insurrectionary spirit which have come down from generation to generation:--

> " Freedom's battle once begun Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son."

(Prolonged cheering.) It will last as long as you have two and a-half millions in a state of slavery to 5,000 [hear, bear] Mr. Butt quoted several extracts from the evidence give by Bishop Keans before a Parliamentary Committee, first to prove how insecurity of tenure crushed and destroyed the industry of the prople, rext to prove that it was this which was driving them from their native land.

Mr. Butt then referred to the speech of the Duke of Abercorn in which he had referred to a slight diminution in the number of emigrants as a hopeful sign for the country. Mr. Butt said-I believe there is a check to the emigration, caused this year by s reviving hope that Parliament may do something to secure the tenant; and I may mention that this was just one of the reasons why I felt besitation in coming here this evening, and I felt besitation in taking hear. A Voice -as they will-cheers.] Well hope not. I say nothing, however, on that point If the wrongs of Ireland are not to be redresesd, the responsibility and evil consequences will not fall upon me [hear.] I would not be telling the whole truth if I did not say that I believe that the emigration has been stayed by a more dangerous reliance on the part of the people, upon a hope of some coming de iverance - not by constitutional means [great cheering] -and very many are only waiting to see whether it will come or not [prolonged cheering] If these bopes are disappointed-if the legislature put no check on the arbitary power of the landlord, and another attempted insurrection has to be crushed and if it is crushed - it will be crushed in blood [tremendons cheering] -a few years more will see an exodus of the Irish race, compared with which all we have witnessed is but trifling. With one consent, a Gollike people will say to each other. 'Let us arise and go bence, and Europe will be startled by the mighty wait of the Irish nation—as they go out from the homes of their fathers, and leave their country and their curse to their oppressors'- [great reveation. I know there are people who will say - Let them go, Do they think and let Englishmen take their place the Irish people would submit to that? No no; or that when they went they would not carry with them the deepest feelings of vengeance? (A Voice-They will come back with a vengeance). They will come back [great cheering]. Mr Butt then explained the provisions of the measure he had himself proposed. which consisted in giving every occupier of the soil a lease of sixty-three years. He contended that this was only an enforcement of the conditions upon which every Irlsh proprietor held his estates. He read the conditions of the grants of Klog James in Ulster and of Queen Elizabeth in Munster, which bound the grantees not to let the lands to tenants at will, or even on short leases He adverted to the historical accounts of the efforts made by the Ulster landlords to evade their conditions and to the visitations of commissioners sent by King James to enforce them. It was to these conditions that the existence of Ulster tenant-right was to be traced. The attempt to violate the tenant right of Ulster had led, 100 years ago, to a great rebellion; and at this day. Mr. Haucock, an extensive agent, gave evidence how, at this day, it was maintained -

'The landlords are compelled to recognise tenant right; as, in several instances in this neighborhood, where they have refused to allow tenant-right, the in-coming tenant's house has been burned, his cattle boughed, or his crops trodden down by night. The disallowance of tenant-right, as far as I know, is attended always with outrage. A landlord cannot even resume possession to himself without paying In fact, tenant right is one of the sacred rights of the country, which cannot be touched with impunity, and if systematic attempts were made amongst the proprietors of Uister to invade tenantright, I do not believe there is force at the disposal of the Horse Guards sufficent to keep the peace of

Now Gentlemen, I wish to speak out my whole mind on the matter. I will tell you why this was and why there was a contrast between the North of Ireland and the South of Ireland. The Ulster tenants were Protestants-the law protected themthere was no penal laws to crush them down But the Roman Catholics were the tenants for the most part of the other provinces - they were oppressed by urjust laws, and they would not be allowed tenantright. I would keep you here until midnight if I were to give you all the instances and illustrations which I know to prove this. There has been Ulster Fenianism before you must remember that In 17-70 Lord Donegal attempted to interfere with tenant right, and 300,000 men rose, they broke out into open warfare, they broke into gacie, and assailed other places, they asulted the military; Special Commissions were sent down, the insurgents were put on their trial, but the juries to whom they were given in charge were Northern men like themselves, of the same creed and class, and they refused to convict The venue was changed by a special statute to Dublin - there the Government got convictions some of the rebels were banged-a large number were driven out of the country; but the result was, that it was compromised by giving tenant right. That was the end of Ulater Fenianism at that day. The Protestant rehels driven out of his country then

of the colonies was effected. When the Protes. cancerno vindicate their rights. What has made Ulster 3. prosperous? Tenant-right [cheering]. What has made Belfast so prosperpus? The Tenant right around it. e de la constante de la const

Why should the Protestant North enjoy the boon of tenant right, and the Catholic South be refused it. It has come to this - can it be that 5.000 persons are to hold the entire population of the tenant farm. ers of Ireland in serfdom? The Irish people are lodgers in their native land. The live in it by the permission of the few landed proprietors [hear, hear]. That is a state of things in which no pation can progpar, and no nation can be at peace. I have shown a way, a mild, temperate way, in which this can be remedied; but it is not for me, to point out how it can be enforced. But at all events a remedy ought to be devised at once - whether it will be provided or not it is not for me to state. Of this, however, I am sure that one day or other, by some means, the serfdom of the Irish nation will come to an end. The voice of mankind proclaims it. All over Europe slavery is passing away; it is broken down in America; even in the wild steppes of Russia serfdom had been ab lished by the decree of the despot, and the course of events will sooner or later come-it might not come in their lives -but sooner or later, by peaceful means or by violence, freedom will come to the serfa of Ireland. I hope it will come peacefully; and if anything I have said to night, or any labour I have taken on myself in trying to point public attention to this great question, contributes to remove the evil, I will feel that I have not laboured in vain, (Tremendous cheering during which Mr. Butt returned to his seat.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5 .- The Catholic clergy of the diocese of Meath bave put forward a 'declaration' on the subject of disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church. This declaration has been made as a reply to the oft-repeated statement that the Catholic clergy of Iteland generally, and of Meath in particular, are apathetic on the subject of dises ablishment. The 'declaration,' indeed, states that they have been represented as opposed to disestablishment and disendowment, but this is an exaggeration. The defenders of the Irish Church Establishment have rarely, if ever represented any portion of the Irish Catholic clargy as opposed to disestablishment or disendowment, but they have described them as apa. thetic, and the charge has been specially directed against the clergy of the diocese of Meath. The reason of this was that a few years ago an address issued from a portion of the Catholic clergy of that diocese in which the following passage cocurred:-Other agitations - such as that against the Estab. lished Church—are got up for party purposes, would infuse an element of bigotry into the already sufficiently disturbed relations between landlord and tenant, would effect the ruin of thousands of tenants, and precipitate that social catastrophe which we are anxious to avert.' The declaration now published is accompanied by a le ter from the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, Catholic Bishop of Meath, to Sir John Gray, M.P. in which the writer says . - The reason why the clergy of this diocese should put forward just now the following resolutions seems scarcely to require a word of explanation. For some years past they have been represented to the public as supporting Conservative principles, even to the extent of rejecting the policy of the disestablishment and disendowment of the State Church in Ireland. In the last great debate on the Established Church their opinions on that most important question were misrepresented in both Houses of the Legislature, The misrepresentation was frequently repeated and confidently persisted in during the debate, and some hon, members who erjoy the confidence of the Gov. ernment seem to attach the greatest importance to the support accorded by them to the falling fortunes of the Establishment. The Bishop of Shrewsbury's letter, &c., and the printed address which I enclose for your perusal, prove that they continue to be misrepresented still. The calumny which was allowed to circulate unquestioned and uncontradicted during the debate is now extensively reproduced in the acdresses of English Conferentive candidates; and constituencies like those of the borough of Cardiff, &c., are assured that the Irish people regard the shishment not as a criseconce and the paragraph quoted in the following resolutions is triumphantly appraied to as unanswerable evidence of the truth of this mis-tatement. The clergy, therefore, of this diocese, seeing that the scandal had become as mischievous as it had been disparaging, felt themselves bound to grapple with it at once, and they hope they have extinguished it for ever by publishing the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted on Saturday last at a Conference at Navan, at which no less than 115 clargymen of the diocese were present, including the two Vicars General, Indeed, every clergyman in the diocese was present except those who were absent from old age or sickness, and those who were specially directed by the vicars to discharge the necessary duties of the different parishes. I feel confident that all those absent clergyman fully agree in the resolutions adopted by their brethren at this meeting.' The requisition of the members of the Dublin Corporation coliciting the Lord Mayor to convene a meeting of that body for the purpose of pronouncing on the question of the Irish Church has been signed by thirty members of the Council. The meeting is to be held on Monday, the 7th inst , and its object as stated in the requisition is, - ' To adopt an address to be presented to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to take such measures as may be requisite to hasten the advent of peace, universal loyalty, unity, and prosperity in this kingdom, by facilitating the disendow-ment and disestablishment of the Church of the minority, so correctly described by her present Prime Minister as the alien Church planted in this country, and to take such other measures as may seem conducive to the advancement by the Municipal Council of the sacred cause of religious equality involved in the adoption of the principles so repeatedly enunciated by large majorities in the House of Commons during the Session of 1868.' The 'Freeman's Journal' pro-nounces the requisition to be 'one of the most remarkable documents issued in Dublin since the memorable manifesto of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin against emancipating the Irish Catholics,' and focationally suggests that 'if the gentlemen who asks to have their favorite placed at the head of the city be really desirous to fuse the whole corporate body to arrange, that Mr. Mackey shall second the resolution to address the Queen in favor of religious equality.' It also expresses a hope - That the Conservative party will on this occasion not skulk away from the test of opinion which this meeting will present, as they did before, and that they will show that they have at least as much manliness left as will enable them to say 'yes' or no' to the question when put for an address to the Queen to facilitate the cause of justice.'

The Dean of Cork has addressed the following letter to the Archdeacon of Cork. in reply to the circular recently issued on the subject of Convoca-

Deanery, Cork. Sept. 3

My dear Mr. Archdeacon, -I have received your ofrcular requesting my signature to an address from the clergy of this diorese in favor of the revival of

Convocation. Belleving, as I do that Convocation should never have, been suppressed, and should long since have been restored. I cannot refuse my signature to so address which prays for its revival. I wish, however, to guard myself in so doing against being suppose went to & merica, and Washington said that it was to admit the validity of the recent opinion of the law by the Protestant rebels from Ulster that the sepera- officers of the Orown, that the clergy cannot assem-