

mult—I can call it by no other name—was too gross.

In two weeks, as Mary had said, she was married to Mr. Bradford, and in a few days afterwards the newspapers contained the announcement that her husband had been associated in business with the old and highly respectable firm of — and Co.

Instead of seeking to make any show, the newly married pair retired to a pleasant and newly furnished dwelling, where Mary found, in domestic quiet and retirement, that true happiness for which Mrs. Erskine sought in vain and ostentatious pride.

It was about three years after Erskine's marriage, that he found his business upon a thorough investigation, inextricably involved. Campbell had failed, and left him to pay some twelve thousand dollars of accommodation paper, which had been kept running for his (Campbell's) benefit. And, worse than all, in this crisis, the name of Mr. Allison was on Erskine's paper to, at least, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. For more than a year, the younger man had toiled night and day to keep his head above water. But his legitimate business was almost entirely neglected, and nearly the whole of his time spent 'financiering.' But it availed nothing that he borrowed thousands of dollars every week, to return thousands of dollars borrowed in the week previous. It availed nothing that he kept two or three bank accounts to prevent the large amount of his 'askings' from being known to the directors of any one institution. The crisis would and did come.

Mr. Allison was standing behind the counter one day about this time, with his apron on, and his sleeves rolled up, musing in no very quiet mind, over the heavy responsibility under which he was placed for his son-in-law, when that individual entered.

'Good morning, Charles!' he said, endeavoring to smile. 'You look troubled about some thing,' he added, marking the expression of the young man's countenance more closely.

'And I feel troubled,' was the gloomy response.

'Why, what is the matter, Charles?' Mr. Allison asked, his heart bounding with a sudden pulsation, and then continuing to beat strangely, and to him audibly.

'I am afraid that my business is involved beyond hope,' and the young man leaned against the counter in much agitation.

'Why do you think so?' asked Mr. Allison, in a voice as calm as he could assume.

'Because I have met with several heavy losses lately. Campbell's failure has involved a loss of at least twelve thousand dollars, and I have sunk more than that sum by my country custom.'

'What are you going to do?'

'I cannot tell. One thing is certain—I shall not be able to meet my payments to-morrow.—They are five thousand dollars, and I have not one hundred. Every resource is exhausted.—Failure, meritable and totally ruinous, stares me in the face.'

'And I shall be involved in that ruin,' said Mr. Allison, pacing the narrow space behind his counter backwards and forwards, in manifest agitation of mind.

'I trust not, sir,' Erskine ventured to say.

'Young man,' said the father-in-law, pausing and looking Erskine steadily and sternly in the face, 'when you fail I will be stripped of everything. The hard earning of forty industrious years will be scattered to the winds, and I turned upon the world in my old age, without a dollar. Fool, fool, that I was, to suffer my better convictions to be overruled.'

'You are only on my paper to the amount of twenty thousand dollars,' Erskine said, after the old man had ceased speaking.

'Only twenty thousand! And pray, sir, how much do you suppose I am worth?'

'At least three times that sum,' was the confident reply.

'You were never more mistaken in your life, sir! I am, or rather was, worth about twenty thousand dollars and no more. Of course I am now a beggar!'

He said this with a bitterness of tone that touched the heart of the impudent and reckless young man, and made him feel a keen compunction for what he had done.

But no affliction of mind could stay the onward course of events. The morrow came, and Erskine's store was closed. He had failed. There came meetings of creditors, assignments, &c. Everything was given up, splendid furniture and all; and Mrs. Erskine was compelled to seek refuge in her father's house, for her husband, now a broken 'merchant,' had no place in which to give her shelter. But worse than all, the hard earnings of her father were drained out to lift notes upon which he had placed his name. His houses were sold, and his stock reduced, so that when all was over, he had the fixtures of his shop left, his household furniture, and a very small stock of furs and trimmings, with which to go on with his business, and take out a support for a still larger and expensive family. As for Erskine, he was glad to obtain a situation as clerk upon a moderate salary, and as for Josephine, much as she despised a clerk, she found herself in the end the wife of a clerk.

On the same day that Mrs. Erskine left her beautiful home, to fall back into obscurity, Mrs. Bradford changed her neat little dwelling for one of more imposing appearance, yet possessing no higher attractions for her eye than the pleasant place where the first two years of her happy wedded life had been spent. Her husband's interest in the business had proved much more productive than he had anticipated, and although in no way desirous of making a more showy appearance than that which he had already made, his partners insisted that he should take that external position in society which his means and standing clearly warranted: and it was in yielding to their wishes that he had taken a beautiful house and furnished it in handsome style.

A Chicago woman says she has tried both, and being well-dressed gives her more peace of mind than religion.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON FREEMASONS AND FENIANS.

On Sunday a pastoral from his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, was read in all the churches of the metropolis. Having set forth the devotions appropriate for May—the month specially dedicated to the honor of the Blessed Virgin, his Eminence continues:—

'In times of difficulty and distress our great hope should be placed in the protection of the Almighty. This we are to obtain by fervent and humble prayer, and by putting our supplications under the patronage of the most holy Mother of God, whose intercession with her divine Son is all-powerful. Alas! at present our wants and our difficulties are innumerable. Like the pious king Josaphat, when he was assailed by hosts of powerful enemies, we may say, "We have not strength enough to be able to resist this multitude which cometh violently upon us. But as we know not what to do, we can only turn our eyes to thee, O Lord" (2 Par. xx. 12). Let us briefly refer to some of those evils, leaving it to you, my reverend brethren to explain them more fully to your flocks in your instructions during the coming month. The first evil which I shall mention is the existence of the Masonic, Fenian, Ribbon, and other secret societies in this country. In these institutions the members swear that they will obey leaders whom they do not know, and who may be very dangerous men, and command wicked things, and they call God to witness that they will keep certain secrets, without knowing what they are, and which may turn out to be opposed to the teaching of the gospel and the maxims of religion. The habit of continually taking oaths without necessity is undoubtedly a profanation of the holy name of God, whilst to call him in witness that you will do things of a doubtful morality is nothing less than blasphemy. Our divine Lord, in the gospel, severely condemns those who veil their deeds in darkness, and hate the light. "Men," says he, "loved darkness rather than the light; for their works were evil. For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, and cometh not to the light that his works may not be reproved. But he that doth truth, cometh to the light, that his works may be made manifest, because they are done in God" (John iii. 19). These maxims should be repeated everywhere, but especially in this empire, where associations for everything lawful are recognized, and where there is no necessity of burying anything in darkness unless its wickedness and deformity be such that they cannot bear the light of day. It is easy to understand why bands of robbers and assassins bind themselves by oath to conceal their deeds of wickedness; but why men professing to act according to the laws of honor, justice, and religion, should swear to secrecy and to the concealment of their principles and actions, is a mystery quite unintelligible. Certainly, it is not in conformity with the precept of Christ: "So let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father, who is in heaven." (Mat. v. 16). In regard to Freemasons, we learn from the history of modern times that many of them have been the greatest enemies of religion, and the principal leaders of the revolutions which brought so many evils upon society. The greatest infidel of the last century, Voltaire, who laboured incessantly to destroy Christianity, and who never hesitated to use sarcasms, lies, and calumnies for that purpose, was a Freemason, and obtained a sort of apotheosis from his brethren in one of the lodges of Paris a few days before his unhappy death; Marat, Danton, Robespierre, and other similar monsters of iniquity, who were the great actors in the French revolution, and in our days Mazzini and Garibaldi, the principal authors of all the convulsions of Italy, belonged to the same craft. Moreover, there is a sort of Freemasonry in Belgium and France, calling themselves solidaires, who will not allow their children to be baptised, who refuse to contract marriage in a religious way, who reject all the last sacraments of religion, preferring to die like beasts of the field, without any thought of judgment or eternity, and who wish after death their remains should be consigned to the grave without any of the rites of Christian burial. "From their works you will know them," says the Lord; and hence, though we do not pretend to penetrate the mysteries of Freemasonry, we may conclude that the plant is bad, radically bad, which produces such poisonous fruit. As to Fenianism, I have spoken so often of it that I have nothing new to say. All I shall now add is, that the experience of the last few years shows that the leaders of this organisation, or many of them, have been men without principle or religion, and that, to carry out their own reckless projects they have driven their unsuspecting followers into the most foolish undertakings, and exposed them to the greatest dangers. By their mad enterprises at Tallaght and elsewhere they have brought disgrace upon this country, and made us a laughing stock to the nations of the earth. Indeed, all their undertakings, conceived in a spirit of folly, have failed. They have displayed neither wisdom nor courage; so far from rendering services to their country, and promoting its prosperity and its liberties, they have obstructed every useful improvement; they have turned the minds of their followers to foolish pursuits; and they have brought on the country, and on its peaceful inhabitants, the evils of coercive and exceptional legislation. Of course there was not a shadow of hope for the success of this party; but, had it prevailed, or had the masses of the people joined in its undertakings, we should have had not only confusion, anarchy, and depopulation, and our poor country would have been overwhelmed with unheard-of calamities. It is on account of so many evils of this kind, produced by Freemasonry, Fenianism, and other such secret societies, that the Church subjects to the severest penalties all her children who join such organisations, and that she cuts them off as rotten branches from the mystic vine. Explain, very reverend brethren, during the month of May, the evils referred to, and censure inflicted on secret societies by the Church, and exhort your pious flocks to pray that this country may be freed or preserved from all such dangerous institutions, and from all participation in the deeds of darkness and violence to which they give rise. It is not necessary to refer to the murders and outrages lately unhappily too frequent in this country, in which for many years such crimes were scarcely heard of.—Denounce all such iniquities, endeavor to inspire your flocks with a horror for them, and with the greatest detestation of deeds of blood and of all conspiracies. And as a portion of the press has largely contributed to the promotion of such evils, instruct the faithful to be on their guard against its influence, and caution them especially to avoid those newspapers, which appear to have been established for the purpose of propagating corrupt maxims and revolutionary and anti-Christian doctrines. Unhappy newspapers of this description have been published both in this and in other countries, and have been productive of the greatest evils. Their editors do not hesitate to spread poison on every side, and to undermine the good faith and the religion of the people. Even in this city, so religious and so peaceful, I have seen caricatures of the sacraments in newspapers, and I have met with articles and letters filled with the worst species of infidelity, as well as with exhortations to violence and contempt for every authority, however just. Such abuses have been the occasion of the exceptional enactments against the press lately introduced, which, though greatly to be deplored, were rendered necessary by the licentiousness of some public writers, and by so many attempts to propagate pernicious maxims through the country. For the moment, those who have occasioned the suspension of our liberties will probably abandon their past course, but only to re-assume it again as soon as the fear of extraordinary punishment will have ceased. But, very reverend brethren, the faithful have a remedy against the evils of the press in their hands; let them not buy those wicked papers with which this city is infested—let

them not read them nor tolerate them in their houses. If they act in this way, the wickedness of the press will soon be corrected. Good books and good newspapers are now abundant and easily acquired. Let the faithful read them and learn anything good they contain; but let them not contaminate their minds with the perusal of scurrilous attacks upon religion, or with pretended patriotic or nationalistic effusions, which tend to undermine all respect for authority, and to destroy the foundation of society. Writers, inspired with true patriotism, respect justice and truth, they inculcate the performance of good works and habits of industry, they love the true religion; and they glory in the pious deeds of their forefathers; but they never indulge in revolutionary dreams, and they would lay down their lives rather than abandon their faith to become maligners of the priests of God, and preachers of error and infidelity. Whilst deploring the perpetration of outrages and disturbances, we are far from pretending that the people have no grievances to be complained of, or that they ought to declare themselves satisfied with the existing state of things. All I insist on is that all unlawful and sinful means of obtaining redress, all conspiracies, all violence, all resistance to authority, all deeds of darkness, so well calculated to bring the wrath of heaven upon us, should be avoided, and that the maxim of Ireland's greatest friend, namely that any one who commits a crime is a traitor to his country, should not be forgotten. Undoubtedly we have much to complain of, nor could it be otherwise. We have just passed through centuries and centuries of misrule and persecution; the country has been confiscated over and over several times; an interdict was carried on for the total destruction of its inhabitants; the religion of the people was cruelly persecuted; the Catholic priesthood was sent into exile, or dragged to the scaffold; and a code of penal laws was enacted, which in its cruel ingenuity surpassed everything of the kind ever heard of in the world. All these misfortunes have left deep wounds behind them, which cannot be healed, all at once by any efforts of legislation. Time and patience are necessary to remedy the effects of so many persecutions and so much misrule. The statesmen now in power, encouraged by the good dispositions and growing liberality of the English people, have determined to obliterate the memory of past wrongs, to bind up the wounds of the country, and to put us on a footing of equality with all other classes of her Majesty's subjects. By a great measure, carried last year they commenced the good work of conciliation, and this year they are determined to go on in the same direction, settling the relation between landlord and tenant, and providing protection for the existence and welfare of the great masses of our people. This is a great undertaking, but it is surrounded by innumerable difficulties in itself, and it is opposed by the interests and passions of many. Let us pray during this month that God may direct our legislators to adopt everything good in the proposed measures, to correct what is wrong in it, and to adapt it to the wants and claims of a long-afflicted country. The distinguished statesmen who have displayed so much love for the public good and the welfare of Ireland, by undertaking a work of such magnitude and difficulty, may be defeated by their opponents, but in any case they deserve our warmest thanks, and the lasting gratitude of the country. In the meantime it appears to be our duty only to avoid all uncalculated opposition to a measure admittedly containing the seeds of much good, and rather to assist, as far as possible, in passing it with any necessary amendments. In my humble opinion it would be a foolish and fatal policy to do anything to weaken the hands of those who are anxious for our welfare, or to assist in driving them from power, in order to hand over the reins of Government to patrons, perhaps, and abettors of the Orange lodges, always the curse and the bane of Ireland; to men who, if in power, would think of nothing but the interest of a faction, and the most efficacious means of upholding old abuses.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Court for Crown Cases Reserved has dismissed the appeal brought on behalf of Lawrence and Margaret Shields, convicted at the King's County Assizes of murdering Patrick Dunne at Philipstown. The appeal was against the reception by the Judge of Dunne's dying declaration, the appellants alleging that Dunne did not believe he was dying at the time he made the statement.

A terrible accident occurred on Thursday at a place called Davigee, situated in the extreme west of the county Kerry. A cask of paraffin oil was washed ashore, and removed by some country people. While examining it during the night, a spark of fire fell on the oil. A terrific explosion ensued, blowing the house to atoms. There were twelve persons in the room at the time, and when assistance arrived four were dead, and the remainder, though alive, were suffering from fearful injuries, and are not expected to live.

The late George Henry Moore's seat is sought by three, Messrs. Blake, Browne—Mr Moore's brother-in-law—and Sir George O'Donnell, all going in for extensive tenant-right and fixity of tenure, for denominational education, and repeal of the Union.—For Longford, Mr King Harman's prospects are decidedly looking up. For Mallow, a third candidate, Colonel Hicks, known to fame as the father of 'the lost child' a staunch Liberal and Roman Catholic, has issued his address. Mr. Waters, Q. C., has been taken up by the clergy, and Major Knox's hopes are decidedly on the decline, unless Liberal disunion enable him to step in and succeed in wresting the seat from the people's choice.

The Rev George Hunt, rector of Tallaght, near Moneymore, County Londonderry, was found dead in his bed-room in the Rectory House, at twenty minutes before eight o'clock a.m., on Saturday morning, with a rope round his neck, and attached by the other end to the top rail at the back of his bed.

A man named Killeen, of humble position in life, and living near Enniskillen, has brought an action against a lady named Hamilton for breach of promise of marriage. Damages are laid at £500. The defence will be a traverse of the contract, and a plea that the promise was made under duress and threats. The trial will take place at Omagh.

Mr. Patrick Burke, of Lisduff, near Tynagh, Co. Galway, received a threatening letter some two or three days ago, warning him on pain of certain death against taking a grass farm from Mr. Fugent, of Pallas, whose tenant he already is. The demonic writer signed himself 'One who wishes you in Hell's Fire.'

The Protestant clergymen are alienating themselves from English influence. In Limerick, a few weeks ago, the Rev Mr M'Donnan, and several of his brethren of the cloth, unhesitatingly declared for self-government, and this week we chronicle another remarkable adhesion to the same doctrine. The Rev. Mr. Carmichael, according to the 'Express,' took occasion in a lecture to a congregation of young men on the subject of 'Ireland in the Tudor Times,' to avow his aspiration that the cause of Irish nationality will and should triumph, and that self-government is the destiny of the people. There is nothing very remarkable in any single individual avowing such an opinion, but the fact that those who formerly opposed it should now use their influence in propagating it, is a hopeful sign that all English party must soon disappear from the land.

A stronger proof of the political tranquillity, if not actual torpor, which prevails could hardly be given than is afforded in connexion with the coming elections. There is not the slightest symptom of popular excitement about any of them. The quietness of

May may be attributed to the fact that the National cause is fast becoming a party question. There is no division in the camp, and no opposition is thought of against Mr. Browne, the choice of the priests and people. In Longford the case is different, and yet who would suppose that the electors were on the eve of a contest? All parties appear to have profited by the wholesome lesson administered by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and the canvass of the rival candidates is pursued with a quietness which contrasts very strikingly with the turbulence of the last election. There is a truce between the hostile mobs, and the leaders on both sides have abstained from any irritating appeal to the passions of the multitude. The 'National' journals write in favor of Captain Harman, but not with the heartiness and vigour which characterized their support of Mr. Martin.—Their tone betrays misgivings as to his chances.

In consequence of an application made some time ago, the Admiralty have decided on having a war ship stationed in Belfast Lough. She will arrive in August next.

At Crusheen, Clare, notices have been posted commanding the local landlords to reduce their rents twenty per cent, under penalty of being shot. Notice is also given to tenants not to pay the present rents under a similar penalty. Three landlords are specially named.

The Cork papers report the arrest of a 'Rory of the Hills' at Killeagh, in the county of Cork. He is stated to have accused a gentleman named Hall, and threatened him if he did not reinstate in his farm the father of O'Brien, the 'Manchester martyr.' He had his face blackened, and three stones at Mr. Hall and his family, who were driving in a car along the public road.

The man Dwyer (a tenant of Mr Baker, of Banaha, who was murdered last year), whose threatened eviction excited strong local feeling some time ago, but who since agreed to give up peaceable possession, has refused to do so, and it will now be necessary to remove him by the Sheriff. The murdered gentleman desired to give the farm to Dwyer's brother, with whom Dwyer had quarrelled.

On Monday evening in Parliament Lord Talbot De Malahide presented a petition from the guardians of the North Dublin Union for the repeal of the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland and for other purposes. The Marquis of Clanricarde asked whether the Government were prepared to introduce into the House of Lords bills to repeal or modify the provisions of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act as far as related to Ireland, and to amend the Marriage Law of Ireland. Earl Granville admitted the importance of both subjects, and said that the Lord Privy Seal would shortly bring in a bill to amend the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. The other subject was one upon which legislation was required, but he could not promise that a bill would be introduced this session.

DUNLUK May 6.—At the Malloy nomination to-day an uproarious scene occurred. Mr Longfield proposed and Mr Fitzgerald seconded Major Knox; and Canon M'Carthy proposed and Mr. Nunn seconded Mr. Waters. Major Knox could not be heard, and paired off with Mr. Waters to procure silence. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Waters. At the close of the poll at Malloy the numbers were:—for Mr. Waters (Liberal), 83; for Major Knox (Conservative), 85. Great excitement prevailed. Some of Major Knox's voters were said to have been assaulted by the Liberal mob. Six of Mr. Waters's voters were objected to, four of them as disqualified by Judge Morris's decision. Mr. Waters addressed the people, and promised to make revelations on a future day.

In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, Mr. Butt obtained a conditional order for a criminal information against Lord Greville for a breach of the Copyright Act in paying money to the Rev. Mr. Reynolds at the last election for Longford.

The Tipperary petition will be tried at Nenagh. The petitioners have withdrawn the prayer for a scrutiny.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—Immediately upon his arrival in England from India last Thursday afternoon, Sir William Mansfield had an interview with the Duke of Cambridge, the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for War. I understand that, as you were apprized some days since would be the case, he was offered the command of the army in Ireland as Lord Strathnairn's successor, and according to well authenticated rumor he yesterday intimated to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief his acceptance of the appointment.—Correspondent of the Irish Times.

An Englishman's testimony as to the condition of one of the specially proclaimed districts of the county is, just now, especially valuable. This is how the special correspondent of the Illustrated London News speaks of the state of the County of Mayo:—'Entirely of the complete absence of agrarian crime the entire County of Mayo has been included in the special proclamation under the Peace Preservation Act. The state which the county presented until recently, is to be entirely attributed to the attempts which have been made to revive that system of wholesale eviction from which the tenant-farmers and peasantry of Mayo suffered so severely in years past. All through the centre of Ireland, in every town, every village, and every roadside, ruined cabins are continually met with; but in Mayo you encounter whole districts that have been depopulated within the last ten years and even more recently. You may drive through entire villages of ruined cabins with hardly as much as a habitable dwelling remaining, and in the neighbourhood of Westport will have a hillside after hillside pointed out to you on the estate of the Marquis of Sligo, where not so much as a single head of cattle or a single sheep is to be seen, but where ten years since cottages might be counted by the hundred. And even amongst the mountains you ever and anon come across the ruined walls of some solitary, substantial farmhouse, overhung by spreading trees just bursting into leaf, the land surrounding which shows traces of having being under recent cultivation, and the tenant of which has been capriciously evicted, possibly for no other reason than because married son had been allowed to bring his wife home to live under the common roof.'

EDUCATION BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—We learn from a correspondent at Waterford the presence of the Duke of Devonshire at Lismore was taken advantage of by the townspeople, on the 14th ult., of laying before his Grace the only need requisites for establishing in that great of ancient learning the blessings of that education which the Christian Brothers impart in every place where they find a home. The basis of such an establishment in Lismore was laid by the will of the late lamented and justly esteemed parish priest, the Very Rev. Dr. Fogarty, who, thoroughly appreciating the advantages which such a community would confer on the people amongst whom he labored and loved for so many years, left all his worldly possessions towards its foundation. But a site and a school-house are necessary for the fulfilment of the project, and the people, knowing well where they would find a generous sympathy and support, appealed to his Grace to grant them these last requisites. The people of Lismore know well the benefits to be obtained by them from such a course of education as the Christian Brothers teach, successful as it has been in producing a clever class of boys, many of whom have made their marks in the world through the means of the intellect developed at these institutions, and which might have been dormant but for the advantages afforded them there. The Duke listened to the deputation with earnest attention, as is shown by the careful inquiries he made respecting the probable effects of the establishment of such a school having regard to existing means of education, and though the answer has been delayed, it is not too much to conjecture that, from his Grace's well

known desire to advance the interests of the people of Lismore and neighborhood, he will give the application such careful and impartial consideration, that no apprehension need be entertained about the result.—Weekly Register.

The following letter has been addressed by the Honorary Secretary of the Amnesty Association to the Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce:—

'Amnesty Association Rooms, Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, May 7, 1870.

'Sir—I have been requested by the committee of the Amnesty Association both on their behalf and on behalf of the friends of the Irish political prisoners to address you in relation to the proposed inquiry into their treatment. The public papers have informed us that the Government, instead of assenting to Mr O'Callan's motion for a select committee, have resolved on holding an inquiry by commission. The inquiry would certainly be more satisfactory if the friends of the prisoners alleged to have been ill-treated were permitted to take part in it. With this view the committee of the Amnesty Association may be attended by some person permitted to offer evidence and put questions to the witnesses who may be examined. We have no difficulty in assuring you that if this suggestion be adopted, the friends of the prisoners will select a person who will be unobjectionable, and whose intervention will have no other object than that of eliciting the whole truth. Requesting the honour of a reply at your earliest convenience, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. NOLAN, Honorary Secretary.

EMIGRATION AND EXTERMINATION IN IRELAND.—Who ARE COMING.—Mr Henry Mervyn D'Arcy Irvine, of Castle Irvine, Irlingstown, county Fermanagh, writes to the London 'Times' as follows:—'In your number of Thursday, the 21st, your Irish correspondent states: "A great increase in emigration has recently arisen, and this is attributed to the discontent which now exists. It is reported that during the past week nearly a thousand emigrants left the port of Derry alone, and they are also leaving by each steamer from Cork and other ports." With respect to the thousand emigrants alluded to as emigrating from Derry, I am in a position most positively to assert that this emigration was carried out for convenience, and under views consistent with the most stringent rules of political economy. I happen to know many of these emigrants personally, and I also am in a position to know the motives which led most of them to emigrate. Irish emigration is not now, in any shape or manner, what it was formerly. Formerly, in emigrating, they left home, family and friends; they now leave home to meet more of their family and friends to welcome them than they had 'good-bye' to at home, and in many instances a home prepared for them also. There is no part of the world where I would land that I would not meet hundreds to welcome me, either of the families of my tenants, or of those who know me, and I am very sorry to say that numerous individuals of my tenants' families are still emigrating and about to emigrate, the principal reason being that as sons and daughters, of tenants, and no subdivision of farms being allowed, or no new farms to be had, they have no other resource to uphold their present position in society but to join their friends, who, as I am aware, are doing well and prosperously in every quarter, as I am glad to say those who are left behind in Ulster are doing also. There are already beginning to tell—namely, the proposed Irish Land Bill and the through railway to California and San Francisco. If the Irish Land Bill passes, those tenants who are in possession will remain so forbidden to subdivide their lands, and the landlord being assured of rent will scarcely for the sake of an improvement eject any tenant, no matter how he may farm; and among the 1,000 emigrants alluded to there is one who came from California to get a farm from myself, and I had none to give nor could he get one elsewhere; and many others emigrated for the same reason, having no hope of getting any farm at present. As California and San Francisco are so easily got to, the influx of Irish to it, always very large, will now be enormous. The correspondence between the Irish there and here is enormous, and as the emigrants report that the climate is very favorable nothing will stop them going. I now ask a short space to state how this affects us here. Laborers are not to be had at any money and the only recourse left to landlords and farmers is to lay down a larger portion of their land in grazing than usual. I formerly employed 200 laborers a day; I have now only ten, and my farm offices all closed; and were it not for English emigration, and that I can now procure servants and tradesmen from England, I should be obliged to close my establishments altogether.'

The progress of the Land Bill through the House of Commons is watched with fixed attention by the Irish people. It would be a serious mistake to suppose that because they are no longer democratic they have become indifferent spectators. A party is agreed that it is necessary to have the question settled, and that it would be a great misfortune to prolong the agitation which has prevailed. There are extreme views on the one side and the other as to the character of the Bill, but there is reason to believe that the great majority of those who are directly concerned in the question are disposed to waive their objections, and accept the Bill with whatever modifications may be made in it by the wisdom of Parliament. The conviction is becoming stronger that the Government is resolved to redeem its pledges to the nation, and that great and multiplied as are the difficulties to be overcome, a Land Bill which ought to satisfy the popular demand will certainly pass this Session. This expectation tends to allay anxiety, and hence the country locks on in silence while the struggle in which it is so deeply concerned is going forward in Committee. If there were any doubt as to its issue the feelings which are now suppressed would soon break forth with formidable force. While the question is unsettled and the plea of a substantial grievance may be urged, an opportunity is given to the turbulent and disaffected to inflame the worst passions of the people and to spread disorder under the guise of popular sympathy. The Ribbon Society finds in this unsettled state of things its chief source of strength, and perpetrates atrocious crimes while it assumes to act as the avenger of the oppressed. To this cause may be attributed the demoralization which has prevailed in some districts. The recent action of the Government in applying the coercive powers which Parliament has given to it has had at least a temporary effect in checking agrarian crime in places where it seemed irrepressible. Proclamations in the 'Gazette' of last night, following up those which appeared last week by calling in the licences for bearing arms in the proclaimed districts, will further assist the authorities in restoring order. There are still, however, indications, though happily less frequent and serious, that the elements of mischief are only smouldering. A telegram reached town on Monday night announcing that Mr. D'Arcy Irvine, of Irlingstown, county Fermanagh, had been fired at. The report was discredited, as the gentleman, although eccentric, is a popular landlord, and his tenants resembled a few days ago to repudiate all connection with the sending of a threatening letter, which he received since the issue of notices to quit, the object of which he explained to be that they might enter into contract with him irrespective of any Land Bill. A correspondent of the 'Daily Express' confirms the report, and states that the information has been communicated to Captain Butler, the resident magistrate. Mr. Irvine was sitting in his room, when a shot was discharged through the window, and a ball passed close to his head. His butler was present at the time. The police have made diligent inquiry, but have not as yet made any arrest. It is probable that the attempt upon his life was made by order of the Ribbon Society, without reference to the wishes of