and he thanked Heaven, in a silent aspiration, that his good child, Neddy Fennell, had been the means, under God, of directing his attention to the salvation, here and hereafter, of a creature so interesting in every way.

But this purely grave state of feeling, anon and quickly passed into a characteristic mode of expressing his delight, in the change for the better, wrought upon her outward appearance. As he has been seen to do, while the little ma-a-clad boys, were passing him in the bosheen, he bent himself, resting his hands upon his knees, admiring her finery, and then, standing straight, and laughing to himself, clapped the palms of his hands together softly, and declared to Peggy, that nothing on the face of the earth could be better; and, as will also be ealled to mind, in the same way that he had turned Mick Dempsey round and round, and walked round and round him, in approbation of Mick's first new suit of respectable clothes, he now turned Mary Cooney round and round, and walked round her. At length, the inspec-tion over, he dismissed Mary and her new protectress to their breakfasts in the kitchen, and then sat down to his own, very happy.

But though Mary was happy too, even to tears, which constantly streamed on, she made but little impression on the dainties before her at least not one-half, nor one-third enough, to satisfy the ostentations hospitality of Mrs. Molloy. The poor girl's mind had been suddenly stopped, and turned back in the circle in which it was wont to revolve, and though all was very blissful, all was, from its novelty, still very confusing. She did not yet understand, nor glanced shyly from one point to another of her gate. now attire. She studiously regarded, above all things, her new shoes and stockings, and particularly admired the smallness of her feet, now Mrs. Mollov. shut up, for the first time, within the limits which controlled their usual flatness and expanon a nail in the wall, of about six inches in and sat down in it alone. height and three in breadth, at which Mrs. Molloy, upon a sudden call from the parlor, used to adjust her cap and her strong wiry hair: and into this Mary could look at her own face, with its recent decorations; and all these little things at first deeply occupied her, almost to the exclusion of any other sentiment or feel-

Father Connell went out on business, and she was left alone with the housekeeper, at the long distinguished for his sympathy with the to give her assurance on the subject. The Cooney? But wasn't she safe at present; and wasn't she with friends, who would keep hurt and harm far away from her? And wouldn't the priest answer everything to her, when he usual fashion, as O'Connell was treated one hundred came back to the house? and Mrs. Molloy ad- years afterwards; certain obnoxious passages, monished her not to go on thinking any more garbled from his publications, were made the the "nate" house she was in, and the garden it and privileges he had vindicated and upheld in a had to it; and after that, the elegant chapel, and the beautiful churchyard, only half a stone's day. But Lucas, to escape the danger, fled the throw from her.

have felt embarrassed with an overpowering constitutional independence, which afterwards, alsense of its importance. Now she dwelt, unsense of its importance. Now she dwelt. unsense of its importance. Now she dwelt, un-for the country. A "patriot party," however, soon der Mrs. Molloy's special instructions, on each began to be formed in the Irish House of Commons. article of furniture it concained. A small glass bookease, filled with books, sparingly and at the opening of the Session informed the Commons tracted her attention and her wonder; she did them that he "would graciously consent and renot think that there were so many books in the ing in the Treasury should be applied to the disworld, she said. Leaving the parlor, and old charge of national debt. The Commons in their eight-day clock, almost eight feet high, placed address omitted the word "consent," and the comin the little hall, with an old brass dial-plate, struck her with great awe, as well it might indeed. She stopped before it, and listening to its clogged and wheezing tick, tick; she shrank back, asking in a whisper, if there was not displayed on both sides, and the bill was rejected in something alive within it? Mrs. Molloy then pointed out to her the cellarage, under the open stairs, and Mary conceived great notions of the missed from office. At these violent proceedings the abundance of the house.'

They passed into the yard. The stable, containing Father Council's fat, strong mare; the step-ladder going up to its hay-loft. From the yard they entered the narrow strip of garden-and Mary clapped her hands, and almost screamed out with pleasure. Small as was the little lot of ground, it was neatly kept, at all seasons of the year, and even now, on a Nov- that in 1759 the populace of Dublin assembled in ember day, looked trim and pretty; and though great multitudes, broke into the House of Lords, in-the little garden's blow of humble flowers was suited the peers, seated an old woman on the of course over, there still remained the white and pink flower of the laurestinus, and here and there bunches of monthly roses and rose- streets, to take an oath that they would never conbuds. Mary was in a paradise. Never before sent to such a Union, or give any vote contrary to had she seen a garden great or small, and now the true interests of Ireland. Most unconstitutional the order, the neatness, the beauty of this little one, no matter on how reduced a scale, struck upon chords prepared by Almighty nature to vibrate to them, in her soul. She glowed with a new pleasure. It was as if a garden had suddenly and freshly sprung up, amid the hitherto moral wilderness of her own mind. her pluck one rose-no, one rosebud-only placed it under her young bosom, it sparkled with her tears.

The left the enchanted spot, and proceeded up the silent little approach to the chapel, walled in at either side. They arrived at the lime, having a stone bench under it. Mary negatived; and it was resolved that such bill was

sat down on the bench, looking earnestly around

"And was that a chapel—a chapel of God?" -she asked of Mrs. Molloy, in a whispering voice, pointing to the low-built and rude little edifice, now straight before her.

Her cicerone answering affirmatively, unlocked the chapel door, and invited her to enter it. She did so.

Since leaving the priest's house, all had been as silent as the tomb around her; and the silence still continued, as they stepped into the humble place of worship. What the wonders of St. Peter's have been, and are to others, the wonders of this little chapel were to poor Mary. Its little galleries, propped by wooden uprights -they scarce merited a better name; its little chandelier, also of wood, and covered with dingy gilding; its little altar—gained by a few steps; the picture of the crucifixion-not by a Rubens, or an Angelo, or a Rembrandt-everything filled her with sentiments of awe, admiration, and delight.

"Who was that?" she whispered, looking ap to the picture over the altar.

"Our blessed Lord, who died on the cross to redeem and save us," replied Mrs. Molloy, making the holy sign upon her forehead.

"To save us from what?" continued Mary. "Yes! I see He is dying—there is blood coming from His side!" She turned pale.

Mrs. Molloy was at first sorely tempted to burst out, and thunder upon Mary's scandalous state of religious ignorance; but luckily recollecting Father Connell's parting injunctions, contented herself with causing Mary to retire to the priest's house, and while prssing its litdistinctly feel her changed position. She the yard, Mary glanced wistfully to the garden

"Would you like to go sit in the summerhouse till the priest comes home?" inquired

It was the very liking most at Mary's heart that moment; and she according walked to the that period, that it needed the most enlightened sion. Opposite to her was a mirror hanging little osier bower, at the garden's further end,

(To be Continued.)

HOME RULE.

IV. MELAND BEFORE THE UNION.

A few years before the death of Swift, which took place in 1745, another patriot, Dr. Charles Lucas, rose to the surface of Irish politics. Having been pointed out the privileges of Irishmen; and stated

the various injuries they had sustained by the interference of the British Legislature.

The Government determined to crush him in the foundation of a charge which was brought against Mary had other questions to ask, but she suppressed them. She arose, stumbling for the first time in her life, from the cramping efcountry. He did not, however, remain long in patriotic principles; but it is a stain on his reputa feets of the first pair of shoes she had ever tion as a Christian, and a slur on his judgment as a worn, her feet swollen by the influence of the politician, that he was unfavourable to any privilfire, as well as by their novel state of captivity; eges being extended to the Catholics. In this he and followed Mrs. Molloy on the proposed tour that period. In other respects, he was far in advance of his age; and helped to plant in the She had been in the parlor for a moment be- minds of his countrymen the germs of an ardent fore, but under such circumstances, as only to longing for civil freedom and a fearless spirit of In 1753, the Duke of Dorset, the Lord-Lieutenant, that he was commanded by his Majesty to inform mittee who drew up the bill, instead of inserting the usual fulsome compliments, in the preamble mentioned nothing but a plan recital of the facts. This was highly resented by Stone, the primate. A contest ensued, in which great heat and spirit were of which several of the prominent patriots, who were servants of the Crown, were immediately diswhole nation took fire. According to Plowden, the degraded members, exalted by their disgrace, became the idels of the people, and were honoured as

> headed by the Earl of Kildare, who presented with his own hand a spirited memorial to the King. Towards the close of George II's reign, the idea of a Union began again to be mosted; but was so entirely opposed to the general wishes of the nation. throne, and searched for the journals with a view of burning them publicly. They even compelled the members of both Houses, whom they met in the proceedings it is true; but it would have been well for Ireland, and better for the empire at large, if some such wholesome violence were applied to the

martyrs for the liberties of their country. In this

contest for constitutional rights, the patriots were

Parliamentary hucksters of forty years later. Early in the reign of George III., who succeeded to the throne in 1761, several important constitutional questions began to be discussed; and amongst others, motions were introduced in the Irish House hitherto moral wilderness of her own mind.—

for shortening the duration of parliaments, which she prayed, she begged of Mrs. Molloy to let had hitherto been elected for the life of the King; for rendering the judges independent of the Crown; one; the old lady consented, and as Mary and for reducing the pension list, which latter had grown so excessive as to be felt an oppressive burden on the finances of the country. But the English minister was still powerful enough to defeat or retard these measures. In 1769 an insidious attack was made on the legislative powers of the Irish Parliament by the origination of a money bill in the Privy Council, contrary to former procevery limited space before the chapel, almost dent and usage. A spirited opposition, however, entirely covered with the branches of a large was organised. The motion of the Government was

rejected because it did not take its rise in the House. Such a proceeding incensed the castle magnates; the lord-lieutenant (Townshend), came down to the House to close the Session, which he did in an audacious speech or protest against the vote and resolution, adding :- " And I do require the clerk of this House now to read my said protest, and to enter it in the journals of this House, that it may there remain to future ages as a vindication of the undoubted rights and authority of his Majesty and of the rights of the Crown of Great Britain in this particular."

The Commons, however, gave orders to the clerk that this speech should not be entered on their journals; and there the matter ended for the time. But, at the opening of the next Session, an address to the King having been agreed to by the Commons, in which his Majesty was thanked for continuing his Excellency Lord Townshend in the Government of the kingdom, a memorable circumstance occurred. The Right Hon. John Ponsonby, the speaker, in consequence of this, addressed a letter of resignation to the House, in which he stated, that "as such thanks seem to me to convey a censure of the proceedings, and a relinquishment of the privileges of the Commons, my respect to them must prevent my being the instrument of delivering such address, and therefore I request you may elect another speaker, who may not think such conduct inconsistent with his honour." Such an act of high spirited patriotism ought to be registered in letters of gold, and imprinted for ever in the hearts of the people of Ireland. The obsequious Commons, however, like miserable flunkies that they were, accepted the resignation, and proceeded to elect a more pliant tool of Government, in the person of Edward Sexton Pery, who was afterwards created Lord Pery. Not until it was too late did they learn, and rue, the full conscquences of such false-hearted subserviency.

The accumulating load of the public debt, caused

by the augmentation of the army, and the increased expenditure of the pension list, together with the illiberal restrictions on commerce, created, soon afterwards, a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction, which threatened the worst consequences to the Government. About this time the American troubles were fast

ripening, and England, despite, the warnings of her wisest and best friends, was helplessly drifting into that inglorious civil war, by which she ultimately lost her great colony for ever; and such was the generally disturbed state of the British empire at statesmanship, and a courageous disregard of the ancient system of high-handed domination to preserve her power and station in the world. England has passed through other trying phases of her history since then; but her wealth and her powerful, although expensive allies, helped her to maintain her high position; and Iteland proved to be a fertile nursery-ground for supplying the wants of the battle-field. In the face of the new weapons of warfare, however, and the enormous legions now ready to start up at the call of Continental despots, England's military prestige is no longer what it was; and, if ever another great crisis comes, in which all her energies will be required to be put kitchen fire. After a while, recellection began people, and his outspoken adherence to the national forth, and all her resources strained to the utmost, it cause, such as it was in those days, he was elected | will behave her statesmen to leave no dangerous to engage her. Darby Cooney, was she indeed cause, such as it was in those days, he was elected will behave her statesmen to have no dangerous member for Dablin. His letters and public adposition in her rear unprotected. Ireland is no dresses exhibiting great powers of mind and a lofty longer what she was in the days of England's last dresses exhibiting great powers of mind and a lofty longer what she was in the days of England's last spirit of independence, attracted the notice of the great struggle. The present state of the Continent, housekeeper, still obeying her master's instruc- Government, and soon drew down on him their and of the political world generally, is not such as to tions, asked, in return, how could she know vengeance. Amongst other topics, he boldly, discussed the several branches of the constitution; anything about it? And who was Darby cussed the several branches of Trichman, and stated anything like lasting confidence in the maintenance of the present ominous quietude, which seems only like the calm that follows the past, and precedes the coming storm. May English statesmen be wise enough in their generation to prepare in time for the evil day! And may Ireland, through kind and conciliatory legislation, and by a disposition on the part of her rulers to judge of her wants rather through Itish sympathies than English prejudices, of what was past and gone, but to stir herself him before Parliament; and, to their everlasting be found a safe bulwark, with her back to the West; and come with her, Mrs. Molloy, and inspect disgrace, the majority of the Commons, whose rights and not a source of weakness, waiting with open arms to receive any foe that promises liberation, in the supreme hour of trial! We love Ireland too well, and value England's protection far too dearly not to long for the day, when both countries shall become cordially united in one interest, under one

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN os Education.—Speaking at a meeting held in Dublin, on Sunday, for the purpose of subscribing funds towards the repairing of the Chapel of St, Francis, Cardinal Cullen said-whilst they were anxious for keeping up the churches, putting them in proper order and increasing their number, they should also look to the schools, for unless they maintained the schools they could have no churches The school was the preparation for the Church. If their schools passed into the hands of infidels, or atheists, or pantheists, or any of those numerous sects who are now prowling through the world, Catholicity would soon be lost—religion would soon pass away, and they should be looked upon as unworthy children of St. Patrick—unworthy successors of those who shed their blood for the faith. These evils would never come upon them, because they all had determined to have Catholic education-they were all determined not to allow their children to be educated by Presbyterians, or by Protestants, or by secturies of any kind. They pronounced for Catholic schools, Catholic teachers, Catholic books everything Catholic in the education of their children. The great tight of the present day was about non-sectarian schools. They called them mixed schools here, in England they have adopted the words "sectarian" and "non-sectarian." They wishmeaning of those non-sectarian schools? Schools in which the children of every religion were congregated together-Protestants, Catholics, Presbyterians, Jews, infidels, were all but together, and there was nothing to be taught in the school which would be calculated to offend the opinions of those classes So all religious, all Catholic teaching, should be there of the Catholic Church-of the Pope-of the sign of the Cross-of the religious orders-of the not instituted in the north against loyal men for Blessed Eucharist-of confession, &c. And that was the education which their supposed Liberal friends and those Nonconformists were endeavouring to force upon this country! But as long as the priests and the people were united in their determination to have Catholic education for this Catholic country, those through the land would never be introduced into Education was made infidel there, and they knew the Communists and those who had been educated such vicious results in the very centre of civilisation Unfortunately, it was too true that in England there was a great spread of infidelity, a great tendency to this non-secturian education, a great tendency to make education infidel. They must learn from what is happening in other countries-knowing the evils of that system of education- to shun it. If their children were once brought up infidels it would be useless to think of repairing this or any other Catholic Church; for they might be sure an infidel generation would not frequent the church, but that if an occasion offered, they would pull down the church.

ment that has been made within the past few days | inability to understand how it could be reconciled —that a community of the Sons of St. Dominic, of the Order of Preachers, are about to be installed in the town. It is the wish of his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Leaby, and we are happy to say that his wish will be accomplished. The site of the Priory and Church will be in Ballybot; and already preparations are being made to hold a great bazaar and prize-drawing, to provide funds for commencing the erection of the buildings. If we are not mistaken, Newry was blessed a long time ago with religious houses of this description, but the torch of war carried through the land by the monsters sent over here by "pious" England to civilise us, was applied, and they were reduced to ashes. The vitality of the Catholic faith, however, survives the wrath of wicked men. It was established on earth by the Son of God, and no human being can extinguish its living power. So when the storm has done its worst, and spent its fury, the religious again prepare to take up their abode in Newry, and assist in ministering to the spiritual wants of the people. Their advent will prove a great blessing to the town. The Sons of St. Dominic have been always zealous laborers in the vineyard, and their influence in the glorious work of saving souls is most powerful. We have only to add that we wish the promoters of the bazaar and prize-drawing the very best success, and we hope they will be warmly assisted in their laudable exertions in so good and glorious a cause.

The Education Question.—The inhabitants of Mary-borough have been the first to respond to the call of their pastors, by helding a public meeting to give expression to lay-Catholic opinion on the subject of education. The assembly took place on Sunday, immediately after the last Mass. On the motion of Edmund Dease, Esq., M.P., seconded by Joseph J. Lyons, Esq., the chair was taken by the Very Rev. Dr. Taylor, P.P., V.G. The Very Rev. Chairman explained the object of the meeting, which was to declare their determination never to be content with anything less than Catholic education for Ireland, and to prove that the taunt that the Catholic laity were indifferent on the matter was grossly untrue.-He protested against the injustice of providing about £100,000 per annum for the education of the Protestant upper classes, who least of all required such assistance, whilst the Catholic majority were left unaided. He said no doubt the doors of Trinity idea that our Bishops were seeking for authoritythey but claimed the right to take measures for securing that popular education should not be The following resolution was then adopted-"That education to be fruitful of good must be founded on religion, and that no educational system can be suitable for Catholic youth, which is not in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of the Catholic Church, or which excludes Catholic teaching from the school." The meeting further resolved that a ton to lay before the House of Lords.

FATAL ACCIDENTS AT MULLINGAR -MULLINGAR, Tuesday.—Two very sad and fatal accidents occurred on the Midland Great Western Railway in this neighqourhood after the fair of yesterday. A man named the city jury panel, which comprised a great num-James Shannon, from Granard, lost his life by at- ber of jurors resident in the county, rendered this tempting to enter a carriage while the train was in motion. He fell between the platform and rails, and was so injured that he only survived a few minutes. The guard of the up passenger Longford train, named Ewart, by some mishap fell from his train near Killnean, and received such injuries to both legs that he expired shortly after. The bodies await a coroner's inquest.

A Cleven Rescue from Drownish.-On Sunday night last as Mrs Anne Campbell of Anne street was on her way home, and whilst passing the Quays, she unfortunately fell into the river, the tide being on the ebb, and the water in the place being more than ten feet in depth. She cried out lustily that she was drowning, but fortunately her dress became inflated, and buoyed her up until Mr. Patrick Cartis. who heard her cries, succeeded in getting Captain Byrne of the "Zoe" to launch a boat, in which both proceeded after Mrs Campbell, who was carried down her on the north shore, from whence she was removed as quickly as possible to Messrs S. Brown and Co's salt works, where her clothes were taken off and dry ones put on. She was then taken home, where she was attended by Dr Callan, and she soon reshe was attended by Dr. Caman, and She soon re-covered from the effects of the wetting. Mr. Curtis deserves great praise for his exertions; this is the third person he has been the means of saving from the maintained remains unswhich, however disagreeable alike must look in the face." frowng. Captain Byrne also merits the warmest praise for launching the boat as he did.

"Rory or the Hulls" Again.-Some days since William Fletcher, steward to Colonel White, of Newtown Manor, county Leitrim, received through the post a very peremptory communication from no less a personage than "Rory of the Hills," commanding him at once to leave his master's employment, under certain pains and penalties, which, happily, are oftener threatened than put into exeaution. No cause can be assigned for Fletcher being the affray. thus threatened, as he is rather popular in the neighourhood.

FREE Enteration.-The Queensland Government Emigration Officer has offered to forward thirty young girls from the county Wexford free to Queensland. The girls were selected by the Sisters of Mercy at Wexford and Enniscorthy, and will leave in the course of a fortnight. On their arrival in the colony they will be looked after by the Sisters of Mercy, Brisbane.—Correspondent.

ONE OF THE OLD ASCENDANCY PARTY.-Mr. Vance. M.P., one of the few members of the old ascendancy ed to force those schools on Catholics. What was the party who yet remain in public life in Ireland, described the mission of Protestantism in Parliament to his constituents in Armagh on a recent occasion. It is amongst other things to "oppose the ballot, to oppose the utopian project of Home Rule, to oppose the squandering of public money for a system of legislative changes which the society has been indenominational education, which would surrender the training of the youth of Ireland into the hands banished from those schools. They could not speak of the Catholic priesthood, to take care that the law

is fairly administered, and that prosecutions are imaginary offences, while immunity is granted in the south to men of a different stamp for seditious

und disloyal acts." and that their yerdict was in accordance with the Ireland. They had been introduced into France. evidence, and such as the journalist himself would have given in the case. We copy from a leading from the history of last year what were its effects. It article in our contempory of Saturday the following was useless to repeat them. They all knew about important vindication of Irish Junies :- When it was announced that Kelly was acquitted of the murder of in that infidel system of education, forstered with Talbot we frankly expressed our opinion that there had been a miscarriage of justice. In arriving at this conclusion we were guided in part by the reports of the evidence which had reached us, but chiefly by the line of defence adopted by the prisoner's counsel. The defence was twofold-namely, that the identification of the accused was not conclusive, and that even if the shot was fired by Kelly, the wounded man died not from its effects, but from the malpractice of his surgical attendants. The verdict of a jury is entitled to respect, but it is not beyond the pale of criticism; and we, in the exercise of our un-

with the ruling of the judge and the reported evidence. We were further induced to think that the jury had not been free from bias, inasmuch as widespread popular sympathy had been manifested for the accused, whilst the victim was regarded as one whose assassination admitted of a moral though not of a legal justification. Within the past few days an article has appeared in the Freeman's Journal which bears intrinsic evidence of having been written either by or at the dictation of one of the jury. It professes to state what passed when the jury were in deliberation, and sets forth with particularity the grounds on which the verdict of acquittal was based. Whether the reasons assigned will recommend themselves to others as equally cogent may be open to question, but undoubtedly they place the verdict in a new light. The jury, it is said, accepted unreservedly the ruling of the Lord Chief Baron, and dismissed compleately from their minds the medical evidence. Having done so they proceeded to consider the question of Kelly's identification as the man who fired the shot. They rejected the dead mans testimony on this point, on the grounds that they considered It almost physically impossible, under the attendant circumstances, for Talbot to have recognised the man who fired at him; that Talbot, although perfectly familiar with Kelly's appearance, and probably with his name, did not, though able to walk to the hospital after receiving his wound, either on the way or after his arrival, state that he knew who fired at him; and lastly, that when Kelly was brought to Talbot's bedside for the purpose of identification he was placed between two policemen; that there was no one else present to whom Talbot's attention was directed, and that some discrepancy existed in the evidence as to the gesture by which Talbot identified him .-The jury, some of whom were well acquainted with firearms and the nature of different kinds of projectiles, examined the different particles of lead extracted from the wound with a magnifying glass, no bullet having been ever found, and from their appearance concluded that they were portions of a slug, and could not have formed part of such a bullet as could alone have been fired from Kelly's revolver. For these reasons they came to the manimons verdict that the Crown had failed to establish the charge against the prisoner, and they felt that, however strong College were open to Catholies, and so were the might be the suspicion of Kelly's guilt, and however doors of the Protestant Church. He disclaimed the great the presumption that he was at least accessory to the crime, they had no alternative but to give him the benefit of the serious doubt which existed in his favour. Whether a different jury would have subversive of the faith and morals of their flocks. adopted the same line of reasoning is of no moment. The only material point with which the public is concerned is whether this particular jury discharged their duty fearlessly and conscientiously without favourand without bias; and for our part we are bound to declare our opinion that they did so.

COMING THIAL OF ROBERT KELLY .- MOTION TO Change the Venue.-In the Court of Queen's Bench. petition, embodying the feelings and wishes of the on Thursday, Mr. Johnston, on the part of the parish, should be forwarded to the county members Crown, moved for a writ of Habran Corpus to transfor presentation to the House of Commons, and fer the prisoner, Robert Kelly from the city to the that a similar one should be sent to Lord Portarling- County of Dublin Prison, with a view of enabling a motion to be made hereafter to change the venue from the city to the county for the next trial of the prisoner, on a charge of firing at Constable Mullen. There was an affidavit stating that the condition of proceeding necessary. Motion granted.

> Dublin, Dec. 6.—The solicitor of Kelly, who was equitted of murdering High Constable Talbot, intends to commence criminal proceedings against six London journals for the publication of libel at ticles against his client. Dunian, Dec. 7 .- The Grand Jury have found a

> rue bill against Kelly for discharging a pistol at Officers Grimes and Mullins at the time of his ar-LONDON, Dec. 8 .- The Attorney General here re-

fuses the application of Kelly's solicitor to commence actions for libel against the London papers. THE POLICEMEN IN THE KELLY CASE .- A rumor is

urrent in Dublin that the police constables whom Kelly is accused of firing at have left the country.

It is stated that Sir George Bowyer will be a candidate for Dundalk on the next opportunity on the rinciple of Home Rule and Denominational Education.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.—The Daily Express, the hief organ of the Church, says: "After 12 months have been spent in making various financial experiments, the great problem of how the Church is to be maintained remains unsolved. This is a fact which, however disagreeable, the clergy and laity

THE PHOESIX PARK OUTRAGES -On Saturday two of the police-constables implicated in the Phoenix Park affray, were committed for trial at the next Commission of Over and Terminer, in Dublin by Mr. O'Donel, one of the divisional magistrates, for assaults upon Patrick Wall and John M'Gann, who were in the park on the occasion, but were not at the meeting. The charges against Constable Grogan were postponed, as he is still in hospital under treatment for injuries he received on the occasion of

Good Signs of the Times.—At a luncheon on a large scale given on the 20th ult., by the Town Commissioners of Enniskillen to a number of gentlemen assembled to promote the drainage of the Lough Erne district, a Catholic Priest, the Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Belturbet, was voted to occupy the vice-chair; and subsequently his health was proposed by the chairman of the Town Commissioners and drank with enthusiasm. Such a scene in the town-hall of Enniskillen shows that party animosity in Ireland is fast subsiding.

The Statistical Society, to which the country is indebted for much valuable information, and the suggestion of many useful measures, entered upon its twenty-fifth session last evening, under encouraging circumstances. A report was read, in which the Council expressed satisfaction at some of the strumental in effecting, referring especially to Lord O'Hagan's Acts for the improvement of the jury system and the better protection of lunatics, to the local government and other Bills introduced by Lord Hartington. It suggested some reforms which are still needed—such as a codification of the Irish statute law and the assimilation of the bankruptcy law in England and Ireland. Mr Justice Lawson, The London Morning Post, in a well-reasoned the president this year, delivered the inaugural adarticle, admits with a frankness that reflects credit dress, which was an able and interesting review of Catholic education for this Catholic country, those on its conductor that it unjustly condemned the systems which were calculated to spread infidelity Dublin jurors who pronounced Kelly "Not Guilty," gration was first noticed. The decrease in the population from 1851 to 1861 amounted to 10:30 per cent., and in the next ten years to 6.83 per cent. Belfast and Londonderry were the only places in which there was any increase worth noticing. In Waterford city and in Carrickfergus there was a small increase. In Belfast the increase was 42-41 per cent., and in Londonderry 20:90 per cent.-In Galway town the decrease was 22:30 per cent. The diminution was chiefly observable in west coast and central towns, which have been affected by railways; and in all these the rate of decrease is diminishing. In some towns the number of inhabited houses has increased, notwithstanding a decreasing or stationary population. The decrease is caused by omigration. The entire number of emigrants from Ireland from May, 1851, to July 31, 1871, was 2,062,409. In 1869 the number of emigrants was 79,950, and in 1870 it was 75,544. doubted right, demurred to the verdict given by the In the first seven months of 1870 it was 53,854, and Dominican Convent in Neway.—We congratulate Dublin jury, as we have frequently demurred to the in the corresponding period of the present year the Catholics of Newry on the gratifying announce-