ber happy, I should be making her miserable.

She, no doubt, was displeased and troubled at any new yiews but I would have convinced her the bey/would not prove an obstacle to our All nonsense, Sir, said Mr. Lynn vehemehtly, happases, liner lather had said nothing. How Come down from Apostles, indeed! A very fine story, gotten up to make saily women and present circumstances. I know Mr. Craft's soluence over Anna, and I presume she, by this bime believes I am a biggted byoocrite.

No pou can see by her letter that she does not and that she is suffering intensely Edward arose and walked up and down the piazza. fer some time, when hissister joined bim with : Beally, Ed, how can you think of going into the army again? I am sure you will never come back alive.

·I think of offering my services in the capacity of surgeon this time, said ber brother. Medical aid is scarcer than military; that is, the skill that is really requisite in the army .-There are plenty of so called surgeons-quacks -and many a brave fellow in my own company lost his life for want of what I could have given him, if I had not been engaged otherwise. But Tam afraid my health will not admit of me making myself useful in any capacity. If I find my strength insufficient for a summer campaign, l shall resign; but I must go to the regiment next week. I have been absent too long. I shall probably start on Monday - Tuesday, at farthest.' His sister laid her hand on his shoulder and sobbed out:

If you enter the service again, brother, I may as well give you up forever."

"Well, Carrie," said he tenderly smoothing her glossy brown hair, 'It I fall I shall die conactous that my peace will have been made with God.' He paused, and then continued; 'You must go with me to Church next Sunday, Carrie; I would like to have father and mother go, too. Dr. White and his wife will be with as. His sister looked inquiringly into his face. "I expect to renounce Protestantism, be baptized and receive holy communion at the hands of a divinely commissioned prelate of the One True she knew that to remonstrate would be perfectly useless, and she bad been preparing herself for this announcement; yet it came sooner than she zhe desired. For, having confidence in the wis- | ple?' dom and judgment of the best of brothers, she did not wish to array herself against him; more aspecially as she had learned one fact at least during Captain Lynn's stay, that she knew noabing of the doctrines of the faith in question .-At last, feeling it necessary to say something, and perhaps prompted a little by curiosity, she Baptism you received in infancy as able to save in our own language; as well as all sermons,? &c. as that administered by a Catholic priest? Be-

says ' one baptism.' 'You are right, Carrie; one faith, and one baptism," answered Captain Lynn. 'Yes, tor that very reason I want to be certain that I have been once haptized, for I am not at all certain that that received in infancy was the true .-Movever, if it was, this one will avail nothingbut do no harm-if it was not, I shall now receive this essential sacrament. A conditional baptism it is called.'

sides, you profess to still believe in the Bible, it

They conversed until a servant came to say that Mr. Lynn was waiting for them to join in the family devotions—a custom never omitted, and in which all the family, as well as any residing under the roof, were expected to be present to erect a Catholic Cathedral in that town. at least, if they could not join in the exercises. ferseatly as if he had been surrounded by the elegant and suggestive adornments of the Church, instead of the parlor of a dissenting parent.

Carrie bad promised to go to church with him the next Sunday. She had never been in a Catholic church except once, when in the city, shop of Eiphio, and the Bishop of Galway. she had gone to the Cathedral with several young friends, to hear the exquisite music, and see the strange performances, which one of the party memoarked, on reaching the street, was ' considerably better than a circus, and free, too.'

Young Lynn's period of instruction had been abort-only a few months-and he scarcely felt prepared for the great step he was about to take. But he was a soldier, and wished to be certain of his acceptance with his Maker before he should again peril his life upon the field. He bad gained most of the necessary information from various Catholic works which he had attentively read, and had had an occasional conversation with the priest of their town. He had made the required preparations, had once entered the dreaded confessional, where had found that about 'confessing to a priest.' On the next day he informed his parents of his determina-Mon.

*Oh! my son,' exclaimed his mother, can you really humble yourself so as to go to confession, they demand for the Roman Catholic children greater as you will have to do, I suppose? To tell your very thoughts to a man, a Popish priest?' 'I have already so humbled myself,' was his

reply, 'I wish I had never done anything more bemiliating than this."

Well, Edward,' said his father, ' tell me if the intriguing priest himself goes to confession.

*Certainly, he does, and the Pope, too.' And to whom does he confess? to God, suppose, and demes his poor, misguided flock the same privilege, again said Mr. Lynn, the cloud

upon his brow growing darker. The Pope confesses to a priest as laymen do; but he denies to none the right to go to God with their sins. Indeed, confession would avail me nothing, if we looked to man, instead of

Cou. Who was the first confessor, now, Edward? asked Mr. Lynn, or do you pretend to say you have authority from the apostles for that, too.' Leannot answer you better, father, than by cies :-

tendom sincluding the Pope himsell, to confess the relactent schools of this part of the kingdom.
The most confess the relacion the first risce, there is a rule of the Comtheir most secret offences to a man like themselves.

half demented young men, the tools of the verest devils that clock themselves with the garments of the Children of God Wolves in sheep's clothing, that's what they are.

What is the reason, Edward, that the priests do not allow the people to read the Bible, asked Mrs. Lynn; for he had made co reply to his father's uncalled for tirade. ' Not,'she continued, that I ever expect to believe one single article of the Catholic taith, but I like to know what sort of a doctrine you have taken up with.-Or do the priests themselves believe in the

Believe in the Bible!' exclaimed her son, almost forgetting that he had, until lately been as ignorant upon the subject as they, 'They not only teach from it every Sunday in their churches. And here, too, let me quote an answer whi his better than I would give; as it is the testimony of a priest in our own country, you may consider it better authority:- To say that the Catholic Church puts any obstacle to the reading of the Bible with authorized explanatory notes, and by those who can desire profit by it, is a most injurious calumny.' Long before Luther was born the Bible was translated into German, French, Italian, Spanish, Bohemian and other languages. The German translation of Augsberg had gone through eight editions, and the Italian by Malernic through twenty-three .-These translations were made for the people, and bought and read by the people.'

'Ah, you see,' said his mother smiling, 'they allow you to read none but the Catholic Bible, and that is changed to suit themselves.'

'That is a common error,' said Edward, 'absurd as it is. Protestantism has changed the Bible from what it originally was, not Catholicism.' He wished to get into no discussion Church upon next Sunday.' Carrie was silent; which might lead to ill-feeling, though anxious to answer all questions relative to his faith. He arose to leave the room, when his sister asked, 'What good can their teaching do, Ed, when it had expected, and found her unable to meet it as is in a language not at all understood by the peo-

'Yes!' said Mrs. Lyon, 'I would like to know that.'

'The instructions and sermons are never in Latin; only the Mass, which I explained last night to you, Carrie. You thought I gave very satisfactory reasons for the use of the ancient tongue in the most Loly sacrifice; but we hear asked, 'Why must you be haptized; is not the the Word of God, as in all Protestant churches,

To be Continued.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

THE LATE PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND. - We are pleased to be in a position to state that it is the intention of the leading gentlemen of Drogheda to set a movement on foot for the erection of a suitable teslimonial to the memory of our beloved Primate. To render such a work as this a success requires no aid from us; the reverence in which the departed prelate was held by all classes in Drogheda is a sufficient guarantee that the proposed memorial will be eminently worthy of its object, and be a lasting credit to it originators .- Argus.

The Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Bishop of Down and Connor, has given £2,500 for premises in Belfast to

They then entered the parlor where the rest of the prelates of this province was lately held at were already assembled, and Edward prayed as St. Jariath's having been specially summoned by formantly as if he had been surrounded by the sidering the appointment of a coadjutor Bishop for the diocese of Kilmacduagh. The following distinguished members of the hierarchy composed the assembly, namely:-His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Clonfert, the Bishop of Achonry the Bishop of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora, the Bi-

NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND. (To the Editor of the London Times.)

Sir. - Allow me to claim space in your columns to correct some misapprehensions in your leading ar ticle of the 17th with regard to the views put forward by myself and The O'Conor Don in the debate on primary education in Ireland - misapprehensions, I am bound to say, due in good part to the report given, which was by no means as accurate as your reports generally are.

The writer of the article says :-The present demands made for the Roman Catho. lics are most natural - for schools in localities where the people are generally Roman Catholic, they ask for money without any control, interference, condition, or stipulation whatever.

The demand really made was (I give the exact words I used) that in districts where either the population is wholly Roman Catholic, or the Protestants have a separate school of their own, which may the sweet consciousness of having thus far done equally receive assistance, the present restrictions as to religious teaching should be relaxed, retaining in their fullest extent all the conditions as to superintendence, inspection, examination, and control exercised by the State. The writer continues:—
For schools where the population is divided, and

there is a respectable minority one way or the other. protection than they admit to exist from the prose lytizing of the Protestant clergy and laity.

The demand really made is, that in all schools where the population is divided, whether the mino-rity be what you call a respectable one or not, there should be complete protection for all children, Protestant or Roman Catholic alike, from all interference with their religious belief. It is acknowledged that this is now afforded, and the Chief Secretary has stated that the rule will be changed so as to do so

for the future. Our critic adds:ger that in at least half the Irish schools the Protestant children may find themselves very much out

there were Protestant children, they would find the school exactly as at present, unless they had a Provocated the change proposed as favourable to Pro-

testants The following statement contains two inaccura-

quoting a few lines from a book I have - If The pupils of the model and training schools are

without his full consent, for in trying to make who hast attempted to oblige the whole of Chris and psyment by results which has lowe forced on summit, two of least and offen six or more castles missioners in force for many years/forbidding achools tailght by monks from being taken into connexion with the Board; so the monks do not compete. The number of schools taught by nuns is, I believe, under 140; the total number of female national schools is about 3,000; the nuns, then, hardly exclude trained

leachera. Teachers do not go to the model schools, because we believe them, as at present constituted, to be daugerous from the absence alike of religious and moral training; and what we complain of is, that residence in them not examination of first-class salary. Our best teachers leave us for England, because, although they are ready to stand any examination, and although their schools are reported as first class in efficiency and results, the Board wil not give them first class salaries unless they will reside six months in a training school to whose religious influences we object All we ask, alike for them and for the schools taught by monks and nuns, is fair play, examination, and payment by results. -In your critic's concluding words we fully concur-The religious teachers must, at least, submit to be tested, and the only test we know of is that of actual results ascertained by examination.' Let our religious schools and all others be equally paid by results; and we shall have more than we ask. As to the assertion that 'indeed one of them (the mover and second:r) thinks the natural supply of persons with a taste for teaching is quite sufficient, and that it ought not to suffer the competition of a public establishment.' I will only remark that no words which could be made to bear such a meaning fell from either myself or the O'Conor Don. 'They also wish something to be done with the model and training schools; what they don't say.' Allow me to repeat very briefly what I did say. We want the training schools to be, as in England, places where religion and morals shall be taught as well as reading, writing, and arithmetic; institutions whose scope shall be, in the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not oly to inform the intellect, but to mould the character and train the heart; where men and women shall be taught not only the natural sciences, but to love God and honor the King.

Your obedient servant, MYLES O'REILL Y. Knock Abbey, May 19. The Agricultural Statistics for the year 1865 have

been printed :--

The acreage under crops in 1865, as compared with 1864, shows that wheat decreased by 9,494 acres; oats, 69,658 acres; turnips, 3,143 acres; and flax, 50,260 acres. Barley increased by 4,402 acres; bere and rye, 1,197 acres; potatoes, 26,536 acres; mangold wurzel, 316 acres; cabbage, 1,801 acres; and hay, 68,924 acres,—the total net decrease in the area of these crops being 29,379 acres.

The crops which show a diminution in the estimated acreable produce in 1865, compared with 1864, were-wheat, which decreased 0.3 cwt; barley, 1.0 cwt; bere, 1.6 cwt; potatoes, 0.5 ton per acre; turnips, 0.4 ton; and flax, 9.0 stones per acre.— The crops which show an increase are -oais, 0.2 cwt; rye, 1.9 cwt; mangold wurzel, 28 tons; cabbage, I 1 ton; and hay, 0.2 of a ton per acre.

in cereals there was a total decrease of 246.667 quarters, of which 48,999 were wheat; 166,605 oats, 59,892 barley, and 1,171 bere; rye increased by 2,684 quarters; potatoes, notwithstanding an increased acreage in 1865, gave a total produce less by 446,398 tons, caused by a decrease in the average yield per acre; turnips decreased by 165,976 tons, owing to a smaller acreage and also to a reduction in the acreable vield; flax also shows a decrease of 24 945 tons, from the same causes; mangold wurzel tives an increase of 44,653 tons, cabbage of 52,877, tons, and hay 461,554 tons, owing to a larger area and produce per aure in 1865 compared with 1864.

The acreage under the principal crops in 1864 and 1865, and the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in Table I ; the estimated average produce per acre and the total yield are shown in Tables II. and III.; and a comparison of the average produce of the crops per acre in each county and province in 1864 and 1865 is given in Table iV.; and in Table V. the acreage under the principal crops, the estimated yield per acre, and the total produce, are exhibited for the series of years from 1851 to 1865, inclusive.

The number of emigrants leaving the ports of Ireland in 1865 was 103,096, of whom 56,206 were males, and 46,890 females. The total number who MERTING OF THE BISHOPS IN TUAM. - The meeting | emigrated in 1864 was 114,909, - there was thus a decrease in 1865 of 11,807.

As regards the ages of the emigrants, 64 7 in every 100 were between 15 and 35 years old;-9.1 per cent. were between five and 15 years old; add 6.4 per cent. were under five, and the remaining 11.4 per cent. were above 35 years. The ages of 8,702 emigrants (8.4 per cent.) were not ascertained.
In consequence of the great importance attached

to the extended cultivation of flax in Ireland, Mr Donnelly tas published a detailed table, showing by provinces and counties, the barony, parish, and townland in which each scutching mill is situated, the number of stocks and handles in each mill, and the number of weeks during which the mill was at work, from the 1st of June, 1864, to the 31st of May, 1865. These mills, it is satisfactory to observe, have ncreased in number with the larger area under flax in all the provinces.

A Model County .- It has been justly remarked that the county of Wexford, which the diocese of Ferns embraces, is classic ground to the readers of Irish history. On every hand are to be seen those strongholds of other days built by the first English adventurers to defend themselves against the sudden and impetuous attacks of the Irish chieftains. It is surprising how strong and sound some of them appear after the elemental battles of seven centuries The numerous remains of ecclesiastical and military structures, however, are now fast disappearing .-The baronies of Forth and Barging lying along the coast south of the town of Wexford are particularly interesting. They were in old times called empha-tically 'The English baronies.' They were granted in 1169, by King Dermod, McMurrough, to Constable Harvey de Montmorency, who cleared the district of Montmorency, who cleared the district of the old natives and planted it thoroughly with settlers from England, drawn partly from the Pembrokeshire dialect of the Anglo-Saxon, modified by a perceptible admixture of Welsh. Down to the present generation they had preserved themselves in a second community quite a peculiar people in language, manners and social habits, and especially in their industry, thrift, order and comtort. The people of these baronies,' wrote General Valency, 'live well, are industrious, cleanly and of good morals. The poorest farmer eats meat twice a week, and the table of the wealthy farmer is daily covered with beef, mutton or fowl. The beverage is home-brewed ale and beer of an excellent flavor and color. The houses of the What we have now to observe is, the evident dan- poorest are well built and thatched; all have outhouses for cattle, fowls, carts or cars. The population are well clothed, strong and laborious.' This is | since the arrival of that ship at New York. The description of the people us they appeared more In reply to this, I need only observe that wherever than one hundred years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, who knew them well, remark that the various wars, under the reign of Elizabeth, Cromwell and James testant school which they preferred; and that Dr. II., appear to have affected only the chief or head Trench, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin-no men of these baronies, and to have left the humbler mean authority for the interests of Protestants—in classes undisturbed. Yet had it not been for the his episcopal charge, which I quoted, expressly ad numerous castles, the ruins of which form so remarkable a feature in the landscapes, they would probably have been exterminated by the native Irish. 'Over' a surface of about forty thousand acres, there are still standing the remains of fifty-nine such buildings, fand the sites of so many more can still be mest have been raised against the bold innovator to us the very case for that principle of examination erected; and from the warders' watch tower on the to tell him what course to pursue. So a thousand ject .- Times Cor.

on one, spread the alarm in a short time over the country? Of the county in general, they remark it is in one respect highly privileged, few of its lended proprietors being absentees. There are no huge estates over which several agents must necessarily be; and, as very few of its gentry leave involved rack-rented nor pressed for sudden payments. A list of the good landlords of the county of Wexford would fill several pages. Many of them have sucwith proper relations between landlord and tenant. encouraging industrious habits, an agricultural po pulation may be comfortable and prospe ous. The farmer class of Wexford seem to be in a more natural and healthy condition than anywhere else in Ireland .- They have passed through the crisis brought on by famine and free trade manfully, preserving their stock, paying their rents, and keeping up s system of cultivation, mixing tiliage with grazing, in such a way as to excite the admiration of travellers More cattle and sheep of good breed and in good condition-more meadows and corn fields, and green crops will be seen in a day's journey in the county of Wexford than in ten counties in other parts of the island. Here, then, is a population that must natu rally be fitted in a pre-emment degree for the recep tion of Protestantism - intelligent, self-reliant, independent in circumstances, and with a much larger dmixture of English blood than the population of any other district in the country. Yet, strenge to say, there is no county in Ireland whose population more firmly withstood the advance of the Reformation, or when roused by oppression fought so desperately against English connection. Nowhere at the present day is the antipathy greater between Protestants and Catholics, or the devotion of the latter to the Church of Rome more intense. The baronies of Forth and Bargie produce a greater number of priests than whole counties in other parts of the island, and Wexford men are amongst the ablest and most energetic members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The total number of Protestants in the county, according to the census of 1861, is 12,759, and the total number of Roman Catholics 130, 103, showing that the latter are more than ten to one .-This a result different from what might have been expected in a county having so little Celtic blood, and with a numerous body of Protestant landlords. There is only one way of accounting for it: the Katablished clergy in past times must have grossly neglected their duties .- London Review.

Load Woodehouse is to be raised to the dignity of an earl by the title of Earl of Kimberley, the name of his lordship's seat in Norfolk .- Sunday Gazette.

The Trales Chronicle of a late date says :- During the last three weeks the vicinity of our railway terminus each morning was crowded by emigrants taking their departure. Those leaving are principally small farmers, and what may be called the pick and choice of farm servants, with -within the last fortnight-s good sprinkling of young tradesmen from the town. Many more, of course, leave from the Farrantore, Killarney and Headfort stations of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and by the Liverpool and Limerick steamers calling at the Samphires, in our roadstead, for goods and passengers. Such is the rush within the past and part of the present week, that one agent alone, Mr. Patrick O'Shea, Bridge street, forwarded one hundred and twenty, which number included a family of twelve.

EMIGRATION: - Five first-class steamers left Queens town since Sunday for New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, each having a full complement of cabin and steerage passengers. The usual weekly Ounard steamer sailed on Sunday, and the City of Dublin, of the Cunard line, on Monday, carrying about four hundred passengers, and leaving two hundred be-hind; the Cunard emigrant ship Tripoli sailed on Wednesday, carrying two hundred and fifty; the National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Denmark left yesterday, carrying about seven hundred and leaving two hundred behind; and the City of New York, of the Inman line, also started yesterday with about four hundred passengers, leaving one hundred behind. These figures make a total of seventeen hundred and fifty persons carried out of abiy augumer steamers, of the National and Inman lines, will start. One agreeable fact connected with this large number is that there is not a single German emigrant amongst them, the different companies having de-

cided not to take any foreign passengers, particularly Germans, as there now seems to be no noubt that it was from them the cholera broke out on board the England and Virginia. The Denmark is a new ship this being her first voyage. She is admirably adspted to the passengers traffic; her sleeping accommodation, which is the principal comfort in an emigrant ship, is excellent, being roomy and well ventilated. The agents at this port, Messrs. Oummins Brothers, were, as usual, most attentive to the wants of the emigrants.-Corlc Ezaminer.

THE FATE OF IRISH EMIGRANTS .- During the last eight or nine days no less than five steamers left Queenstown for New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Eacn had its full complement of cabin, and more tnan its complement of steerage passangers. The usual weekly Cunard steamer and the City of Dubliu took away about four hundred passengers each, and left over two hundred behind! The Cunard emigrant ship Tripoli took out two hundred and fifty, and the National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Denmark took away seven hundred and left two hundred behind! The City of New York followed with about four hundred passengers, and left one hundred persons behind! According to the Corle Examiner we have here a total of seventeen hundred and fifty who have left their country, and five hundred waiting anxiously for the means to transport them over the Atlantic.

This is at least one proof of the manner in which Ireland is progressing. The young and healthy of our Irish population are madly hurrying from their homes, where they have no security of living, and are leaving nothing behind them but the wreck of the old and the young. They are flying to the homely shores of America; but alas! they know not under Secretary. Mr. Edward Purdon, proprietor the fate that awaits them. Disease in its worst of the Furmer's Gazette, who is honorary secretary. forme, moral and physical, follow them from the

moment they leave their homesteads. Two ships have lately taken out emigrants—the England and Virginia - and have been infected with cholers to ac extent that is truly heartrending. As the majority of these poor people who sailed in the Virginia were from the south of Ireland, we here append below an official list of the sick and dead manner in which the emigrants were treated in being removed from the Virginia to the hospital ship Falcon is thus described by the New York Times :to the manner in which the sick were removed from the Virginia to the hospital ship Falcon. The for the Board of Health will, if we are not mistaken, cause public indignation to turn hercely against whoever is to blame for this stupid and cruel proceeding. Nothing in heartlessness, laziness incifference, and want of contrivance in the history of

man beings are imprisoned many hours longer nittey need be in the midst of death in its most torms. For thirty-six hours this floating pesthouse lay without succor or message from the shore : the steerage crowded with the sick and tdying and the dead towed in boats at the stern. These, hundreds of poor men and women, thus forced to cling to what they consider a charnel house, without proproperties, it follows as a matter of course that the per medical aid, are constantly on the verge of riot tenants are in easy circumstances, and are neither, and mutiny, in order to force their way out from the and mutiny, in order to force their way out from the poisonous ship. The first supplies that came from the shore, we are assured by a pessenger, wate three barrels of sawdust. When at length the sick are to cessfully labored to introduce improvements among be removed, there is no means of transference what the people. In 1831 the population of the county ever. The poor dying emigrants are tied into a was 182,713, in 1851 it was something less, and in gude seat made of a hogshead and lowered from the 1861 it was reduced to about 144,000 ... Wexford is yardarm, under the hot sun, into one row boat, and certainly a model county. It is chiefly agricultural, then again hoisted upon the Falcon. Three persons like all out of Ulater; but its condition shows that on an average are thus transferred in three quarters of an hour. One poor woman died during the process, and no doubt the majority of the others died siterwards It forcibly occurs to the quarantine officials that this is a very slow and cruel process, and on the urgent representation of the sanitary superintendent of the city, they condescended to request the captain to assist them with the shin's boats We cannot wonder that after this performance the cholera raged fearfully in the hospital ship.

There ought to be some place where, after a weary voyage, the quarantine patient can step on shore, and where the poor steerage passengers can escape the effluvia and poison generated in those close holds after a leng crowding of human beings tegether.

This is the fate that awaits many of our Irish emigrants, and this is the manner in which they are treated after their 3,000 miles of a voyage.

Let those who read the following official list and note the names contained therein, together with the average ages they might have sailed from some Irish port for about two guineas less than they paid, independent of all their other annoyances.

In the present state of Ireland we cannot wonder at such a renewal of the '47 and '48 exodus, and if our people are determined, on emigration, they should at least see to their safety in doing so, a thing easily attainable by taking a little ordinary precaution .-Glasgow Free Press.

The breaking out of the rinderpest in the County Down has spread intense alarm throughout the country, and at a Privy Council held in Dublin Castle on Tuesday an order was issued prohibiting, until the 1st June, all fairs, markets, auctions, exhibitions, or sales of cattle in three northern baronies of Down and two of Antrim. The disease 5rst made its appearance at a place called Drennan, in the parish of Drumbo, near Lisburn, when it was at once identified as the true rinderpest by a Mr. Morrow, who had seen it in Scotland, and on Professor Fergusson's arrival from Dublin he confirmed that opinion, and had several head of cattle slaughtered. Down is not a pastoral county, but the extreme density of the population and the small size of the farms may tend to spread the disease with fearful rapidity. The estimated value of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine in Ireland last year was £44,000, 000, or excluding the value of horses, which do not appear to full under the disease, £38,000,000. Should the disease unhappily spread through the more pastoral districts, it would entail the deepest disasters in this country. Mr. Jennings, a Cork merchant, author of one or two pamphiets on the state of Ireland writing in June, 1865, said : -

'If gain be the chief object of the landed proprietors, that, many of them think, can be best attained by converting the country into pasture, and dismissing the tenants; still, it is dangerous for a country, as well as an individual, to have all the eggs in one basket. There have been great murrains in Ireland among cattle, and doubtless there will be again. Ireland, trusting to cattle as ber chief source of wealth is as dangerous as trusting to the potato, or

Lancashire relying on cotton.'.

The Land Bill brought in by the Government, when examined clearly by competent judges, is pronounced defective in vital particulars, and vague and indifinite in many of its clauses. At the meeting of the Committee of National Association on Tuesday the Chairman, Alderman M. Swiney, in a passing way, and Most Rev. Mr. Gillivry, Lord Bishop of Elphin, in a detailed and circumstantial analysis of text of the bill, pointed out its defects in a most lucid exposition of its provisions, concluding with a resolution, unanimously adopted to call a public meeting of the Association for Toesday next. for the special purpose of fully discussing the meathe country from Queenstown in four days, and five | sure. The Bishop of Elphin also referred in a markhundred left behind. The numbers will be consider ed and emphatic manner, to the bitter disappointment justly felt at the failure of the Government for educational equality, and urged the association to bring forward this important question at its next meeting .- Cor. of Weekly Register .-

DUBLIN. May 18 .- The fact that the cattle plague though it may creep into a district, is manageable and may be stamped out effectually, has greatly reassured the country, and all parties concerned have done their Juty so promptly and so well hitherto that there is now little room for apprenension. The means have been found by which the plague can be stayed. Mr. Kilby, county inspector for the county of Down, sent a special report yesterday, stating that he had received on the previous evening 100 prociamations by a special messenger. The object of this expedition was to prevent the fair for black cattle being held at Hillsborough on Wednesday. He had those place ds, and 400 more received the next morning, posted up immediately, and had policemen placed at each end of the town, who explained to the people the cause of the suspension of fairs and markets. The result was that there was no cattle fair at Hillsborough that day. I mentioned on a former occasion that a veterinary department had been established at the Castle, under the direction of the Privy Council, with Mr. Ferguson at its head. In a memorandum dated May 16, 'Midnight,' it is stated that no fresh case had occurred at Drennan, county Down; that the cattle in the infected district Lad been numbered and valued - 125 head, at £913; and that an official cattle plague report will be published each day from the proclaimed district, that information may be obtained without trouble or personal inquiry. It is to be hoped that we shall soon have the announcement that the plague has died out, and that 'no more bulletins will be issued.'

The Royal Agricultural Society and the Royal Dublin Society are naturally anxious and on the alert about this matter, and they have held meetings and sent deputations to Sir Thomas Larcom, the of the Cattle Plague Committee, has gone down to the spot where the enemy has appeared, with the view of obtaining detailed information.

An evening paper has been informed that a number of English cattle dealers have arrived in Ireland expecting a panic, and consequent bargains; but as yet the stockholders have snown no disposition to make sacrifices in this way. Fortunately the Cattle Disease Act renders this unnecessary. Already, as I have informed you, the Government has levied on the unions the rate of one farthing in the pound on the Poor-Law valuation, which will amount to the We have already called attention with some warmth | sum of £13,474 for carrying the Act into effect, and compensating at a fair price, the farmers whose cattle may be slaughtered. The sum assessed on mal report on this matter rendered by Dr. Datton to each union is to be paid by its treasurer into the Cattle Plague account' at the Bank of Ireland. The guardians are to debit each electoral division with its

proportion of the amount. 'A meeting was held at Dungannon on: Wednesday, to protest against what they regard as the virtual Turkish and Oriental quarantines ever surpassed defranchisement of their ancient borough, by uniting tonfession had not come down from the Apostles, not in demand, because their place is taken by a pointed out. The walls of solid masonry were this. Here, as Dr. Stone remarks, comes into port it with the more numerous constituency of Enricking involved in the constituency of Enricking involved in the constituency of Enricking in the command, and the dare not move here or their and is almost invariably represented by a member of pure water was never wanting where a castle was lest be should violate some law, and nobody is there