up under a mother's eye, but not spoiled, so that restore to us our child? Sophy's task was easy. They gave very little trouble. 'The girl was quite proud of learning to read ; and even little Henry prattled his letters. Then they took agreeable walks in the park and in the lanes sometimes a long ride in a carriage. Mrs. Desmond generally accompanied them when she could leave her parents, but oftentimes they went out alone. Thus it to Henry to reward you.' several months passed on during which Sophy received two letters from William. He was already impatient to return, called her his dear little wife, and said a hundred things to prove his earnest and true affection. Mrs Lester, too, warmly clad, with good and wholesome food, and the object of unremitting care and attention, was a little better in her health, so that this was traly a golden period in Sophy's life.

About six months after their arrival at Leascombe Park, little Harry fell ill-very ill. The malady was a fever; and he was instantly removed to a retired part of the house. Sophy at once constituted herself his nurse and guardian : but Mrs. Desmond would not give up her mother's right. They both therefore, remained with him night and day, taking now and then a little sleep in an arm chair. It was on the third night, about midnight, and the danger was said to be passed. The little sufferer was in a sound and encouraging sleep; and Mrs. Desmond, wearied and exhausted, had gone to sleep likewise. Sophy remained awake, and to pass the tume had taken out her packet of William's letters from her pocket, and was reading them. She had nearly got through them once more when she was startled by the voice of Mrs. Desmond. Oa looking up she saw the young widow, who was now awake, gazing at her carnestly.

What are you reading so intently?' said she.

William Harvey's letters,' replied Sophy, blushing and yet smiling faintly.

'You remind me of bappy days, Miss Lester. continued Mrs. Desmond, 'when I as gladly pored over my poor Arthur's letters. What sort of hand does your betrothed write?' Sophy quietly handed her an open letter.

Mercufu! God! what do I see?' cried Mrs. Desmond with a half shriek. 'O Sophy, it is no common curiosity that urges me; may I read these letters? It is matter of life and deathto you-to us -to all.

There is nothing I wish to hide in them? said the amazed girl. 'Read them if you will.'

Mrs. Desmond drew the lamp near to her and read them through. This done, she rose. 'Miss Lester, I will explain all to you presently; but I must go wake my father and mother. Will you watch the boy for half and hour? You must trust me with your letters. Fear not: they are as precious to me as to you: but they shall be returned;' and Mrs. Desmond hurried away, leaving Sophy alone.

The girl was so thunderstruck, that she could not even endeavor to explain to herself the mystery. What could William Harvey be to them? It was useless racking her brain, so she turned to watch the child.

An hour passed, and Mrs. Desmond had not returned. Sophy felt quite ill from anxiety .-Suddenly, Mrs. Desmond came softly into the room, accompanied by Sir Edward and Lady Templeton. The first act of the young widow was to run up to Sophy and fold her in her

· My sister, my dear sister!' said she.

Dear girl! that you have brought hope and

trappiness to this house. William Harvey is Heary Templeton, my brother, lost to us, we thought, for ever : but now restored by you.'

6 William Harvey is your brother ? · Listen!' said the father, taking ber hand, and motioning for all to be seated. 'I was in my youth, and fear am still now upon occasion. a headstrong and violent man. My boy, doubtless, has inherited a portion of my character .--Sad events in years gone by induced me to attempt the cure of so r dical a defect. I succeeded to see that my Henry had inherited my as well as in England, the last relics of feudalism in fault. I tried by every art to cure him, but in vain. He was a good, generous, noble boy, but the sea as a profession, against my desire and would lead to a greater and speed or subdivision of command. I was sure that, with his character, estates than is commonly supposed. It would, pro he would never suit the service. But he would go, and for four years matters went on well dinner, when I heard a violent ring at the door, and in a few minutes my son entered in the dress of a common sailor.

"My Harry ! exclaimed I; but in what a

costume! I have left the service. Captain Elton put me in irons for twenty-four hours for mutiny, as he called it, because I told him that he wasn't speaking to a dog. He then reprimended me landlord and tenant, nor any mere legal facilities for before the whole crew, and released me. That might 1 got my chest ashore, with the connivance of the crew, ran away, and here I am, father.'

Good God!' cried I, 'you a deserter ! Return, sir, at once to your ship-1 command you. I will use my influence, to have your punishment made as slight as possible. But return, sir, on

the instant to your ship. "I will never return," he said firmly.

My old temper got the mastery of me. 'Do you dare to disobey me ?' I exclaimed, advancing towards him with my hand raised.
Do you wish to kill me, as you did your bro-

ther! he replied with flashing eyes. My passion was now ungovernable; but it sufficiated me, and I sank on a chair. Yes, in a Se of passion, I did strike a brother, who died a year later-I always thought from the effect of that act; and yet it calmed me, and a minute affection, unless I am mistaken as to the nature of fater, I opened my eyes to speak gently to my bad boy; he was gone; and from that hour I bave never seen him, and probably never should morrow of confiscation, find yourself in face of more had it not been for you. I know him. He has extensive and more desperate rebellion. The French made up his mind never more to see a father who threatened to strike him. Severely, then, have I been punished for an instant of passion ; the void created in the national heart by the want of chandles? Of what a different caste are, the Pope's their intention in spite of the proclamation. A troop

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I will do anything in my power to serve you,

sir,' said the wondering Sophy timidly. Understand me, child. You are our daughter henceforth. I would not thwart my boy again. He is a man, and has chosen for himself. We heartily approve his choice. Besides, we owe you a debt of eternal gratitude: we leave

But I am not worthy'-began Sophy. 'Hush! my child,' said Lady Templeton; You are in every way worthy. You are gentle, kind, and sensible just the wife for a man like Henry. Besides, he has chosen you ; in you

we put our trust to restore him to us.? 'Shall I write to him?' naked Sophy.

'Yes, my dear,' continued Sir Edward; but as William Harvey the sailor. Give him no suspicion of where you are, or of your knowing who he is. We must have him safe here by some means before he makes any discovery; we might else lose him again. And now recollect, you are no longer a governess; you are the companion and friend of Helen.

But may I teach the children? 'Certainly; but we will get them a nursery governess all the same, dear child. There must he no mistake as to your position in the house. Besides, if you do not object, you might spend the time previous to his return in learning many things that may be useful to you. Harry is pas sionately fond of music.'

And so they went on talking for an hour, until Mrs. Desmond feared they would disturb the child, and sent her parents gently to bed. She however, and Sophy remained awake all night. the young garl telling the whole story of her acquaintance with William Harvey, whose chest had, on its arrival with their luggage, excited surprise by its weight, though, despite its resemblance to that of the young sailor, no one for a moment imagined it to be bis.

(To be Continued.)

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH. (To the Editor of the London Daily News)

Sis,-A letter which I addressed to you a short time ago on the subject of Ireland, seems to have been open to some misconstructions. I should be sorry to be thought to underrate the importance either of the Church or of the Land Question. All that say is, that the chief seat of the malady does not lie

The Irish Church Establishment must go. It is half conscious that its hour is come; in fact when the last struggle arrives, the Presbyterian recipients of the Regium Donum will, perhaps, make as atabborn a resistance as the beneficed clergy of the Established

Church. The existence of the Establishment is against reason and equity, it is against the fundamental princi-ples on which the English polity now rests, it stamps government as a power of injustice, it keeps up the pride of a conquering race, and insults the feelings of the conquered, it turns religion from a bond of social union (which it is in free church communities) to a standing source of social war, it enlists against us in the struggle with Irish disaffection, the sympathies of all foreign nations, which cannot believe that a system so palpably iniquitous in one respect, can be righteons in others. It must go. But when it is gone, Irish dissiffection will not cease, while the supporters of the English interest whom these revenues keep in psy will lose their retaining fee and probably become Irish patriots, all the more troublesome because they feel themselves discarded. As to Tenant right, I do not mean to say that very

useful measures may not be hoped under that name for the rectification of the relations between landlord and tenant, and for the removal of the irrational system which centuries of landlord legislation have What mean you, madam? cried Sophy in | built up in the landlord's interest. These reforms are neaded as much for Eas to be remembered, first, that in neither country ought such legislation to be carried to such an extent as perpetually to saddle property in land, which is now to all intents and purposes an article of commerce, with undesirable conditions, suggested not by economical utility, but by political fear; and, secondly, that the effects of any such measures by themselves will be very limited; because while land is in few hands, and the demand for it is very great, the lessor will always be able to command his own terms and to secu e them by special arrangements make what general provisions you will, just as he can now, by special covenants, defeat the general actions of the courts of equity for the protection of the tenant. It will be more to the purpose to sweep away in Ireland, relation to landed property by prohibiting for the future the entail of land, or, to speak more properly, the practice of tying up land in settlement; a reform at times passionate and headstrong. He chose which, I am assured on excellent practical authority, hably, not create peasant proprietorships (as to the expediency of which, in an age of scientific agriculture, I frankly confess myself sceptical); but it would enough. But it is about a year ago, or a little tend to create a resident gentry, the want of which caore, that I was sitting taking my wine after is not supplied politically, socially, or even, as I think, economically, by the resident managers of absentee estates, liberal and good though that management may often be.

The plans of land reforms which are to be deprecated, as I venture to think, are those for advancing public money to the small farmers of Ireland, and constituting the State, in effect, the creditor of that class. I think it scarcely too much to say that this would be the surest road to rebellion. But, as I said before, it is not a mere improvement of the law of the purchase of freehold land that Fenianism, as a socialistic movement demands. What it demands is. in fact, a measure of agrarian confiscation. Such things may come in the wake of a great revolution like that which transferred the estates of the emigrant noblesse to the peasantry in France. But can a nation not in a state of revoluti n coolly embraca confiscation as an expedient of statesmanship? Supposing a great measure of confiscation in Ireland passed simultaneously with a great extension of the suffrage in the three kingdoms, and both coming possibly at a period of general suffering from depression of trade, who would undertake to ride the storm that would ensue? Add to which that you would at once estrange from you, and turn into bitter enemies of your Government the whole of the land-owning class, the victims of the confiscation. This course, then, is not open to any Government, but a committee of public safety, who would deal with the consequences of their own measures in a consistent spirit, and with the same immunity from ordinary rules. But, even if it were open, it would not effect the cure of Irish disthe disease. Confiscation, we are told by these who trust in tenant right, is a bad thing, but rebellion is worse; be it so, but take care that you do not, on the landed proprietary made the matter easy by emigra-

tion. The chief malady of Ireland, as I am convinced, is

malady, I repeat, is such a measure of decentralisa tion as will satisfy the national aspirations. The difficulty, of course is to frame such a measure without an actual dissolution of the union.

I am told that I have not put my view into an intelligible form. I hope however, that the view itself, whether correct or incorrect, is intelligible. I did not give a practical scheme for carrying the view late effect; but to frame such a scheme is rather the work of a statesman than of a polit cal student. A political student has done his part when he has directed attention to the true character of a political situation, and to the general line of action which it mggests.

The plan, however, formed in my own mind in

cluded the following points :-1. The residence of the Court at Dublin, not merely to gratify the popular love of Royalty and its pageautries - which no man of sense desires to stimulatobut to assure the Irish people in the only way possible as regards the mass of them that the Sovereign of the United Kingdom is really their Sovereign, and that they are equally cared for and honored with other subjects of the realm. This would also tend to make Dublin a real capital, and to gather and retain there a portion of the Irish talent which now seeks its fortune elsewhere.

2. An occasional session (say once in every three years) of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, partly for the same purposes as the last proposal, but also because the circumstances of Ireland are likely to be, for some time at least really peculiar, and the personal acquaintance of our legislators with them is the only sufficient security for good Irish legislation. There could be no serious difficulty in holding a short session in the Irish capital, where there is plenty of

accompdation for both Houses.

3. A liberal measure of local self-government for Ireland. I would not vest the power in any single assembly for all Ireland, because Ulster is really a different country from the other three provinces. I would give each province a council of its own, and empower that council to legislate (subject, of course to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.) on all matters not essential to the political and legal usity f the empire, in which I would include local educa. tion. The provincial councils should, of course, be elective, and the register of electors might be the same as that of electors to the Imperial Parliament. In England itself the extension of local institutions as political training schools for the masses, as checks upon the sweeping action of a great central assembly, and as the best organ of legislation in all matters requiring (as popular education among others does) adaptation to the circumstances of particular districts, would, I think, have formed a part of any statesmanlike revision of our political system. Here, also, much g od might be done, and much, and much evil averted by committed the present business of quar or sessions, other than the judicial business, to gether with such other matters as the Central Legissture might think fit to vest in local hands to an assembly elected by the country. A dezen different schemes have been proposed for the employment of the property of the Irish Church Establishment. We may infer from this diversity of opinions in the first place that it would be very difficult for the Imperial Parliament to make the selection, and in the second place, that whatever plan was selected there would be a great deal of discontent An horize the counci's of Ulster, Muns er, Leinster, and Connaught to deal each with its own portion of the endowments, and the money will be employed in that which, after all, is at present the paramount object—the creation of a better state of feeling in Ireland. That three out of the four assemblies would for the present dispose of their shares in a way of which Liberals would not approve is very probable, though it is not to be assumed that the Irish people would obey quite the same influences under a happier state of things which they obey in face of a hated domination, or that their ultramontanism the offspring of political accidents, one any ineradicable hold on the Irish nature. But the main object would be gained, and the divergent courses of local legislatures would not be

adverse to the union of the kingdom. The policy here indicated has, I see, at least the recommendation of being distasteful to the violent evernies of the Union. To all but the violent enemies of the Union, I think it ought to be satisfactory. especially when they consider that the general tendenor of Europe (a tendency in which I am very far from exulting), is towards the absorption rather than

the restoration of the smaller nations. No doubt what I have proposed would be a great change: but the peril of Febianism (or rather per anent disaffection of which Fenianism is the present phase) in Ireland, in England, as d above all, in America, is also great We seem to be on the brink of sanguinary struggle with the Irish of the two hemispheres, and this at a moment when English society itself presents some very sinis er appearances, and when organic change, involving a great transfer of power, is being carried on by such bands as never before, I believe, held the destinies of this nation. With the frightful acts of the Fenians the law must deal in its ordinary course for the protection of human life. But the state of Irish feeling from which these atrocities and horrors spring, demands not only the prompt attention, but the vigorous and untrammelled action of our stateamen.

GOLDWIN FAITH. I am, &c.,

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

On Tuesday, December 17, the Catholic clergy met at Dublin under the presidency of Oardinal Oullen, and passed a series of resolutions protesting against the right of the State to force any system of education on Catholics restrictive of the authority of the Church; protecting against the existing monopoly of the higher education by the universities, Royal and Endowed Schools, maintained to perpetuate Protestant ascendancy; condemning the present mixed system of education in the Queen's Colleges and model and training schools; and claiming a right to State aid in behalf of Catholic educational institutions-at least " so long as host In educa "o sal and religious institutions are maintained in the possession of endowments conferred on them by the State, and derived for the most part from Catholic property.'

The Dublin Freeman of Dec. 19, says :- In compliance with a most universally and influentially signed requisition, the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly has convened a public meeting to be held on the 30th instant in the parish church of Roscommon, 'to pro-claim sympathy with his Holiness Pope Pius IX.'

THE NEW CATHOLIC BIBHOP OF ARDAGH .- We are happy to learn that the Very Rev. Dr. M. Cabe President of the Irish College, Paris, has been appointed by his Holiness to the vacant see of Ardagh .- Frecman's Journal.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON ROME AND ITALY -At the celebration on Tuesday of a Requiem Mass for the slain defenders of the Pops, in the Roman Catholic Oathedral of Dublia, Cardinal Cullen, after reviewing the history of the temporal power, said that Cavour, Faring, and the statesmen who planned the first work of spoliation have long since been called, under dreadful circumstances, to render an account of their sacrilegious deeds. It was marvellous, he added. that the Pope, who being opposed to the practice of conscription, could not raise any army out of his small populations, had found defenders from every country in Europe. These modern crusaders were not mercenaries, as the English papers had repeatedly stated, but men of property and of the purest blood of Europe. The charge of being mercenaries recoiled on those writers Do they not pander to public prejudices; do they not prostitu's their ta'ents for

was removed from its splendid case by four doctors of the church in which it is preserved, and the precious relic entrusted to the care of the Papal Zonaver. He the Zouaves approached the chair and touched it most devoutly with their swords. Undoubtedly they petitioned the Apostle to sharpen those weapons against the enemies of religion. Nerola, Monte Rotondo, and Mentana proved that he was not deaf to their pions demands for their swords in those hardfought battles drank deeply of the blood of sacrilegious and infidel adverturers. The leaders of the Mezzinian movement obtained large supplies of money from the European nations especially from England. And,' continued the Cardinal, 'is it not strange to find that members of the evangelical societies, ladies' committees, sanctimonions Bible readers, methodistical persons, and noble dakes, were large contributors to the projected work of robbery?" It was widely reported that the Italian leaders gave a guarantee to their English friends that their money would be paid back in objects of antiquity of fine aris to be taken from the spoils of the churches and museums of Rome, as soon as that city had fallen into their banda.' This showed the character of the men ad mired by the Koglish press. The great animating genius of all, Garibaldi, who has been stripped of all his p'umage,' had addressed one of his English auxiliaries, Colonel Chambers, and said; 'Some hundred ye reago your brave and energetic nation overturned that subernacle of idolatry and lying' ('It is thus,' said Oardinal Cullen, 'he designates the Catholic Church', 'which still devours the energies of our beautiful country. Bravely we will follow your example and in the place of impurity, mis ry and tyrancy, we will substitute the true religion of God, the Saviour of all, and the true fraternity of free nations! Garibaldi meant the religion of Reason, not of Christ, the Cardinal stated and won'd have set up and adured the Goldess of Reason under the most impure and disgusting emblem : as in Paris at the close of the last century. Cardinal Cullen specially mentioned as worthy of honour for the sture they took in the Roman fights, Bernard de Quatrebarbes, Urban de Quelen, Emmanuel and Adeodatus Fournel, Arthur Guillemin. Joung (a Dutchman), and two Englishmen, Alfred Collingridge and Julian Watts Russell. These were dead they died in the Lord, and their works would be a crown of praise and glory to them for eternity. They had prevented the triumph of Mazzini's society of the Holy Phalanx which would have reddened the streets of Rome with the blood of the priests of It had been said that the battle of Mentana God ? was only a trivial affair, few being engaged, but Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans earned

immortal fame at Thermopylee .- Pail Mall Gazette. THE DUBLIN FENIAN PROSECUTIONS .-- On Monday Messrs. John Martin, J C. Waters, and J.J Lalor, who headed the Dublin procession of Sunday work were brought before the magistrates there, charged with being part of a crowd that had assembled for illegal and tressonable purposes. Mr. Martin declined to be assisted by counsel. Evidence was given of the procession having throughout its progress exhibited symptoms of disloyalty, and especial reference was made to the fact that, as it passed St. Oatherines Church, in Thomas street, cries were raised of 'Remember Emmett,' at which every man in the procession took off his hat. On arrival at Glasnevin Cemetry, the speech of Mr. Martin was delivered, and at its conclusion the crowd gathered about the grave of T. B. M'Manus, and there uttered several cries of a seditious character. The police constables examined estimated the numbers in the procession at 26,000. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, editor of the Nation, was subremaed to give evidence with regard to the character and objects of the procession, but was not called by the Crown. At the termina tion of the day's proceedings, however, he addressed the magistrate, and said that he had been insulted by receiving a summons to give testimony, as he held that he had no right to be called upon, in the interest of the prosecution, to tender evidence which would convict the men who were now arraigned for doing honor to the memory of those unlawfully slain at Manchester. It was he added, a side wind way of injuring a national journal by an attempt to got him committed for refusing to give evidence.

The case for the Crown against Messrs Martin, Waters and Lalor concluded on Tuesday. The nazistrates postponed their decision. Mr. Martin admitted that he attended the procession, and used grave words on the occasion, which he believed a vast majority of his countrymen approved. He was aware that those representing the Crown had the means of obtaining a conviction in form of law, and be acknowledged their moderation in indicting him for sedition, when, if they liked, they could have convicted him for murder or big amy

The defendants were committed for trial at the commission, but admitted to bail in their own recognisances of £500 each.

The Norehern Whig, referring to the report of an intention to have a procession in Belfast, follows up the observations which it has recently made upon this subject with some timely and judicious remarks: - Whether the Party Procession does or does not meet the case of these funeral processions, no person who reads any account of what passed in Dublin last Sunday can doubt for one mement that the procession was flagrantly illegal. The object was illegal, for it was directly treasonable. No lawver who will peruse the reports of that procession in the Dublin ournals which avowedly sympathize with Fenianism, and the speech which was delivered at the cemetery, can besitute to declare that the persons who formed that assembly and acted as they did in passing the house where Emmet was executed, and the place where Lord Edward Fitzgerald was mortally wounded, had any o her object than to display their hatred to the British Government and to excite disaffection to the British Crown. They did not want - they did not even pretend to want-any redress of particular grievance, or any concession of political privile es. Not one word was said about the anomaly of the Established Church nor about the absence of security to the tenants who make the improve ments on the land. The key-note was struck by Mr. John Martin when he openly stated that the men who were hanged for the murder of Sergeant Brett. and who were buried in Salford Gaol, were lying in a 'foreign country.' Now such an assembly cannot be but illegal, because it is manifestly seditious; we suppose we have not come to such a pass that open sedition is not illegal. . . . We are told by the admirers of the Sunday demonstration that all who took part in it approved the deed for which Allen Gou'd, and Larkin forteited their lives. But what was that deed, even according to the excuse set up for it by those who maintained that it was not murder? They argued that it was an act of war, and that it ought to be judged as an act of war. What follows from this allegation, according to the ideas of those who put it forward? That the Fenian processionists give their public approbation of acts of war against the Queen and the Government. And we are gravely saked to regard such processions as not illegal! If they are not illegal, the Government plainly acknowledges that it has no right to existthat it is a mere usurpation. Is this the position of the British Government in Ireland?'

The suppression of the processions on Sunday in the South was not accomplished without eliciting some marked expressions of popular displeasure in other places besides Killarney. Is Macroom, county Cork, where one on a grand scale had been contemplated, it was only the presence of the military and the vilest purposes; do they not employ every art to the determination shown by the authorities which secure a large circulation for their pernicions mer- restrained the people from attempting to carry out but God is good; and has directed your steps any institutions commanding the reverence, love, or volunteers; men of stern principles, who rick their of the 9th Lancers, under Captain Kennedy and it.

dren. They were gentle little creatures, brought this way. In you, we put our trust. Will you confidence of the nation; and the only cure for the lives for a cause which can bring them no advantage Cornet Herbert, and a Company of the Sist, were in this world. The Cardinal mentioned that during brought into the town by special train to assist the the celebration of the Centenary of the Martydrom of civil power. The Cork Herald states that on their St. Peter, the chair in which the Apostle used to sit return to Cork in the evening, after the train had moved away from the platform at Dooniskey, a large stone about 41b weight was flung with tremendous force into a carriage where the officers were scated, (the Cardinal) had himself observed that many of and passed so close to Captain K-nnedy's face as to show that it was intended for him. Atother stations the so'diers were greeted with shouts of 'Ah, you -butchers,' and other hostile expressions, which the men returned. The boys of Killarney, too, showed the atmost indignation. They held a tumultuons meeting, at which Sir J. Gray was denounced for apprising them of the proclamation and recommending obedience, and they were with some diffi. culty induced by the Mayor to abstoin from any defiant demonstration. No disturbance, however, took place in any instance.

The Clonmel Chronicle says :- " There is every reason to believe it brought great relief to many who were expected to join the procession on Sunday, but would not have done so except under severe pressure. A respectable Roman Catholic fellow townsman was beard to say, 'I am better pleased than 10' that it bos come.' We believe that others shared in that feeling '

In some of the lifeh country towes where procesions were to have taken place on Surday crowds collected, among a knot here and there discussion was maintained as to the 'new wrong' inflicted upon the people by the English Government, but no tumplt anywhere occurred. Among the respectable population there was a manifest sense of relief. Detachments of troops were sent late on Saturday to Killar. ney, where things seemed somewhat ominous then. but nothing more was done by the Fenishs in the way of asserting themselves than tearing down the proclamations or disfiguring them with mud Women, reckoning upon an immunity from the constabulary, wore as much green as they could put on - shawls bonnets, ribbous, and, failing these green houghs. The 'Green necktie,' devised as a sign since these demonstrations began, was also very common among younger men with whom, besides, German-silver harps and pikes for breast-pins are the fushion. In Cloomel there was an idea of adding on a sort of Fenian demonstration as a tail to an ordinary foneral of an inhabitant, but the idea was not attempted to be carried out. It is stated that the constabulary of Limerick had received instructions to supply the names and other information respecting the persons implicated in the procession in that city, which had some peculiar exaggeration. The R Catholic Bishop of Kerry (Dr Moriarty) preached in the cathedral there on Sunday, and it was supposed that, as on a former occasion of local excitement, he would make some reference to Fenianism but he did not.

The D ray Journal, an earnest Catholic organ, expresses approval of the policy of the Government in uppressing the processions. It says .--

All things considered, we think that the Government have adopted a wise course in probibiting any further fune al processions in Ireland. We cannot, we confess, see what possible good monster meetings of the kind can accomplish; and nobody requires to be told that they are likely to do barm. Of course, we are prepared to admit that the processions held last Sunday passed over peaceably, but what guarantee have the Government that every intended demonstration would be equally orderly? It is no secret that it was intended to hold a procession in Belfast, and, considering the state of feeling in that town-considering the well-known apprehension that rioting may be again commenced by the Orangemen and the lower classes of the Roman Catholic population-we really think that the course adopted by the Government is calculated to aliay alarm, and certainly to prevent a breach of the peace likely to ensue should the processions in question have taken place.' It is no flattery of the Irish people to say that we

believe Fenianism to be making suic de of itself by its wickednes; it would be an insult to them to suppose them canable of putting trust any longer in such leaders. This foreign conspiracy, in which a few God-abandoned men do the work of Transatlantic plotters, taking up their devices, and possibly using materials introished from abroad, will hardly fall to appear in its true light to the eyes of an undeceived people. If this be so, those Irish who have unfortunately allowed themselves to be led away by misplaced sympathy with guilty men need have no shame in abandoning the impious faction which pretends to be working their deliverance. They certainly cannot do better than follow the advice of the Roman Catholic clergy, who have all along, and never more vehemently than during the last few days, counselled them to abstain from treasons le doings. The Roman Catholic Sishops especially bave done both their flocks and the nation an eminent service by the spirit in which they have met the crisis. Though some priests did seem to have drawn nearer to the disaffected class after the execution at Manchester, we are yet bound to say that the clergy as a whole, have shown that they are well disposed to the cause of law and order, and that the Government may count on them in combating the delusions of the hour. They now have the oppertunity of pointing out to their flocks by the light of recent events, how vain are are the hopes of the traitors, and what misery a persistence in this enterprise will bring on Ireland. They may inform the Irish waverers, with truth, that the whole body of Englishmen and Scotchmen, high and low, are firmly determined that there shall be no break up of this Empire, and that any attempts made in pursuance of such a design will meet with condign punishment. At the same time, the events of the last few months have in no way lessened the desire of the English people to do justice to Ireland whenever she has been wronged; but the suppression of conspiracy and the silencing of sedition must precede political discussion. We are glad to perceive that the Bishops do not stipulate in their loyalty, nor seek to make a transaction of their services to the cause of order. - Times,

It is mentioned by the Cark Examiner that General' J. J. O'Connor, the Cabirciveen Fenian leader, has been again seen in the neighbourhood of Killarney. Had the procession of last Sunday at Queens. town not been suppressed, it was intended to have introduced into it the novel feature of coffins exposed to view in the mock, hearses, and these coffins were already purchased for the purpose.

DUBLIN, January 8. - Mr. Pigot, editor of the Dublin Irishman, has been arrested by order of the Government for printing and distributing works of a

The Examiner says : - During the past fortnight or bree weeks, about fifteen large American ships bave arrived in the harbor, with cargoes of American wheat. This is not an unusual circumstance, but these arrivals always take place, where there is a shortness of supply from the Mediterranean, as exists at present. One of the ships is now discharging at Passage, but the rest have called for orders. Intelligence reached on Thursday that a fleet of forty ships laden with American wheat had left the northern ports and would call at Queenstown for orders.

The Carlow Post of a late date says :- It is much to be regretted that at such a time as the present there appears to be so great a want of employment for the laboring classes in this town and neighborhood. Our poor-law report, this week, fornishes ample evidence of this melancholy fact. The startling assertion made on Thursday, that there are at least 100 able bodied men out of employment, shows how great is the necessity for providing work for those in need of it. Mr Bruen and others of the neighboring gentry have taken the initiative in the matter; and we hope to hear of their praiseworthy example being follo sed up by others.

Snow fell in the county Wicklow on the 18th ult. when the mountains were, completely, covered with