

dren. They were gentle little creatures, brought up under a mother's eye, but not spoiled, so that 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 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 objected, with good and wholesome food, and the object of unremitting care and attention, was a little better in her health, so that this was truly a golden period in Sophy's life.

this way. In you, we put our trust. Will you restore to us our child? I will do anything in my power to serve you, 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 it to Henry to reward you. 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? asked 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 be 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 passionately 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 girl telling the whole story of her acquaintance with William Harvey, whose chest had, on its arrival with its 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 his. (To be Continued.)

confidence of the nation; and the only cure for the malady, I repeat, is such a measure of decentralization 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 into effect; but to frame such a scheme is rather the work of a statesman than of a political 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 suggests. The plan, however, formed in my own mind included the following points:— 1. The residence of the Court at Dublin, not merely to gratify the popular love of Royalty and its pageantries— which no man of sense desires to stimulate— but 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 accommodation 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 unity of the empire, in which I would include local education. 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 other things) adaptation to the circumstances of particular districts, would, I think, have formed part of any statesmanlike revision of our political system. Here, also, much good might be done, and much evil averted by committed the present business of quar or sessions, other than the judicial business, together with such other matters as the Central Legislature might think fit to vest in local hands to an assembly elected by the country. A dozen 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 honorable council of Ulster, Munster, 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 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, has 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 diametrical to the violent enemies 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 tendency 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 Fenianism (or rather of that pernicious disaffection which Fenianism is the present phase) in Ireland, in England, and 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 sinister appearances, and when organic change, involving a great transfer of power, is being carried on by such hands 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 statesmen. I am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH.

lives for a cause which can bring them no advantage in this world. The Cardinal mentioned that during the celebration of the Centenary of the Martyrdom of St. Peter, the chair in which the Apostle used to sit 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 Pape Zouave. He (the Cardinal) had himself observed that many of 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 pious demands, for their swords in those hard-fought battles drank deeply of the blood of sacrilegious and infidel adherents. The leaders of the Mazzinian movement obtained large supplies of money from the European nations especially from England. And, continued the Cardinal, 'it is not strange to find that members of the evangelical societies, ladies' committees, sanctimonious Bible readers, methodical persons, and noble dames, 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 arts to be taken from the spoils of the churches and museums of Rome, as soon as that city had fallen into their hands. This showed the character of the men admired by the Kexilian press. The great animating genius of all, Garibaldi, who 'has been stripped of all his p'nnage, had addressed one of his English auxiliaries, Colonel Chambers, and said: 'Some hundred ye ago your brave and energetic nation overturned that tabernacle of idolatry and lying' ('It is thus, said Cardinal 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, misery and tyranny, 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 would have set up and adored the Goddess 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 stars they took in the Roman fights, Bernard de Quatrebarbes, Urban de Quelen, Emmanuel and Adeodatus Fournel, Arthur Guillemin, Juung (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 P'stanx which would have reddened the streets of Rome with the blood of the priests of God.' It had been said that the battle of Mentana was only a trivial affair, few being engaged, but Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans earned immortal fame at Thermopylae.—Fall Mall Gazette.

Gornet Harbert, and a Company of the 81st, were brought into the town by special train to assist the civil power. The Cork Herald states that on their return to Oork in the evening, after the train had moved away from the platform at Donniskey, a large stone, about 4lb weight was flung with tremendous force into a carriage where the officers were seated, and passed so close to Captain Kennedy's face as to show that it was intended for him. At other stations the soldiers were greeted with shouts of 'Ah, you—batsmen!' and other hostile expressions, which the men returned. The boys of Killarney, too, showed the utmost indignation. They held a tumultuous meeting, at which Sir J. Gray was denounced for apprising them of the proclamation and recommending obedience, and they were with some difficulty induced by the Mayor to abstain 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 townman was heard to say, 'I am better pleased than I'd that it be come.' We believe that others shared in that feeling.' In some of the Irish country towns where processions were to have taken place on Sunday 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 tumult anywhere occurred. Among the respectable population there was a manifest sense of relief. Detachments of troops were sent late on Saturday to Killarney, where things seemed somewhat ominous then, but nothing more was done by the Fenians 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, ribbons, and, falling these green bonnets. The 'Green necktie,' devised as a sign since these demonstrations began, was also very common among younger men with whom, besides, German-silver bars and pikes for breast-pins are the fashion. In Clonmel there was an idea of adding on a sort of Fenian demonstration as a tail to an ordinary funeral 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 apply the names and other information respecting the persons implicated in the procession in that city, which had some peculiar exaggeration. The Roman 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 Daily Journal, an earnest Catholic organ, expresses approval of the policy of the Government in suppressing the processions. It says:— 'All things considered, we think that the Government have adopted a wise course in prohibiting any further funeral 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 harm. 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 allay 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 a step of itself by its wickedness; it would be an insult to them to suppose them capable 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 furnished from abroad, will hardly fall to appear in its true light to the eyes of an un-deceived 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 treasonable doings. The Roman Catholic Bishops especially have 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 opportunity of pointing out to their flocks by the light of recent events, how vain 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 Cork Examiner that 'General J. J. O'Donnor, the Catholic 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, hearse, and these coffins were already prepared for the purpose. The Examiner says:—'During the past fortnight or three weeks, about fifteen large American ships have 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 Queens-town 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, furnishes 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 followed up by others. Snow fell in the county Wicklow on the 18th ult., when the mountains were completely covered with it.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

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

Sir,—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 underestimate the importance either of the Church or of the Land Question. All that I say is, that the chief seat of the malady does not lie there. 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 stubborn a resistance as the benefited clergy of the Established Church. The existence of the Establishment is against reason and equity, it is against the fundamental principles 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 righteous in others. It must go. But when it is gone, Irish disaffection will not cease, while the supporters of the English interest whom these revenues keep in pay 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 built up in the landlord's interest. These reforms are needed as much for England as for Ireland. It ought 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 secure 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, as well as in England, the last relics of feudalism in 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 which, I am assured on excellent practical authority, would lead to a greater and speedier subdivision of estates than is commonly supposed. It would, probably, not create peasant proprietorships (as to the expediency of which, in an age of scientific agriculture, I frankly confess myself sceptical); but it would tend to create a resident gentry, the want of which 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.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday December 17 the Catholic clergy met at Dublin under the presidency of Cardinal Cullen, and passed a series of resolutions protesting against the right of the State to force any system of education on Catholic restrictive of the authority of the Church; protesting 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 education and religious institutions are maintained in the possession of endowments conferred on them by the State, and derived from 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. Gilroy has convened a public meeting to be held on the 30th instant in the parish church of Roscommon, 'to proclaim sympathy with his Holiness Pope Pius IX.' THE NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP OF ARDAGH.—We are happy to learn that the Very Rev. Dr. McOsbey President of the Irish College, Paris, has been appointed by his Holiness to the vacant see of Ardagh.—Freeman's Journal. CARDINAL CULLEN ON ROME AND ITALY.—At the celebration on Tuesday of a Requiem Mass for the slain defenders of the Pope, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Dublin, Cardinal Cullen, after reviewing the history of the temporal power, said that Oavour, Farina, 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 recolled on these writers. Do they not parade to public prejudices; do they not prostitute their talents for the vilest purposes; do they not employ every art to secure a large circulation for their pernicious merchandise? Of what a different caste are, the Pope's volunteers; men of stern principles, who risk their