Your cousin Gervare is very handsome and apireted, Br. Emslie says.

Dorothy flushed scarlet; ber thoughts were with Frank Capel, and how he would bear this beary blow so fatal to their cherished hopes. Mr. Cherne understood the sign, and turned away with a heavy sigh; for an accumulation of embarrassing appoyances in his pecuniary affairs and not tend to lighten the shadow now cast over the future. He had counted so positively on posistance from Mr. Hardinge's property to free Borothy, on his own decease, from all family involvements, that now he felt overwhelmed, and incapable of any mental exertion. How dreadful it would be to leave this beloved child to comparative poverty and all its attendant ills; she, who had scarcely ever left the precincts of that peaceful valley-whose young life had glided cowards, amid the shaded walks and alleys of that dear old garden, just like the tranquil stream Chat irrigated the adjacent pastures and led the markling fountains. To this quiet garden Mr. Cherne betook himself for repose and comfort. It is very soothing and sedative, when the mind is perplexed, and tossed, and over-wearied, to go forth into some lonely path vay of a secluded garden, there to pace to and fro unobserved by mortal eyes, inhaling the pure air, drinking in sweet sights and sounds—the garden hum, the garden glories-and so to let painful thought be diluted, as it were, and become therefore less bitter to the taste. Dorothy left her father much alone in his well loved haunt: she knew by experience that it was delicious sometimes to be alone there; and she fervently trusted the panacea might prove in some measure adequate to re-Aieve his distressed mind. But with dismay unsutterable she looked forward to the arrival of ther cousins: they were expected shortly at Deen dean, and long ere they arrived, the news had spread lar and wide of the changed aspect of affairs with Mr. Cheyne and his fair daughter; while at Capel House the consternation was universal—Sir John looking portentous and solemn; and Frank, at once galloping over to learn the truth from Mr. Cheyne, and to prostrate himself at his mistress's feet with more andor and devo liant virtues and exemplary piety which characteristion than when she was the reputed beiress of stens of thousands.

But this state of matters was not suffered to continue long; Mr. Cheyne came to an under- faith in days of darkvess and desolation, and for the standing at once with Sir John Capel on the many spiritual graces conferred on us, we cannot for subject of Frank's addresses to Dorothy. Sir | get that in a temporal point of view out parties misery and has been reduced to a state of the greatest misery and John (for him) behaved quite nobly—assuring destitution. Our towns and cities are filled with the Chevne of his high respect for the whole poor men, women and half starved children Mr. Cheyne of his high respect for the whole wrace of Cheynes, and for the squire and Dorothy an particular: but candidly confessing his own anability to portion off younger sons, so as to enable them to marry without fortune on the lady's side. Mr. Cheyne, whose heart was simple and sensitive, felt so much gratified at Sir John's kind and flattering expressions, that be also candidly confessed that it was his wish to see Dorothy well settled, the necuniary circumstances of the Chevaes not being so flourishing as they once were. In short, Sir John Capel anderstood Mr. Cheyne to mean, that his daugh ter should fulfil the condition of her deceased sincle's will. Thereupon the two fathers shook Chands heartily, and proised each other's judg- | that no substantial redress of existing evils is to be ment; lauding also poor Frank and Dorothy as expected, and that the present state of things with the finest young couple that ever lived, and of a small Orange faction, the source of incumerable Camenting the impossibility of their union. It evils to Ireland and of weakness to the empire, should was agreed, however, that Frank's visits to be interfered with To fill the cup of our evils to Deepdean must be discontinued, or tolerated only overflowing, some misguided mendeceived by wicked 24 rure intervals: Sir John hinting that, in the course of a few months, there was a probability for authority; to alienate them from the practices of Frank obtaining a diplomatic appointment Frank obtaining a diplomatic appointment of religion, and to initiate them in Fenian secret socieabroad-as attache, or something of that kind.

Thus everything was settled to the satisfaction of the two elders; but it so happened that Frank, who was a hot-headed fellow, determined ling as it to the heart of overy one who loves his to judge for himself, and, in the true lover-like style, importuned Dorothy to do so likewise, and to marry him forthwith, in order to make things ' certain and straightforward' as he wisely observed. But Dorothy turned a deaf ear to all his pleadings, although they were remarkably eloquent. She desired him never to address her so again, as she was determined never to marry without the full consent and approbation of his father and her own. Dorothy wept when she said all this, and Frank did not believe her; but in the course of time he became convinced that she had spoken what she meant, for he could by no stratagem succeed in gaining private speech with her, and he found her firm resolution of adhering to the line of duty and obedience was aut to be shaken. Even Sir John Capel admitted that their case was not a common one, and expressed commiseration for the parted lovers, for their attachment had been distinctly approved and encouraged; and now the rude seve wance was exacted, just as if two fond bearts anight be to-sed hither and thither like playthings. Poor Frank stormed and raved, declared he was the most ill-used man in the world, and that he dual or sociel happiness, they can only serve to is flict and been treated shamefully. Sir John's moderation and silence tended, however, to mollify his son's exasperation; nor could Frank help owning of what I can state, in the unhappy proceedings of that to carry off Dorotby at present would not Fenianism which we have had to deplote. Without the payment of tithes to the Irish Episcopal Church we'ly be an act of the highest imprudence, but the slightest chance of success, without the prospect cruelly selfish towards her: as such a proceeding of any useful result, this association has disturbed the cruelly selfish towards her: as such a proceeding ountry, injured religion, alienated the friends who emust inevitably entail misery on the delicate and Tenderly curtured girl : so little mured or able their action; it has given power and plausible pretento bear up against the rubs of life—the rubs cas for oppression to our enemies, and brought ruin which poverty renders inevitable.

A letter from Dr. Emslie, couched in most A letter from Dr. Emslie, couched in most found in Irishmen, unless when acting with a bad tained by the voluntary contributions of its members.

Adelicate and feeling terms, announced the near conscience—have appeared in its ranks. What hosts If such a course were adopted in the sister island. approach of those whom he called his dear of spies and informers were cannected with it, anadopted children. The worthy man evidently xious to traffic in the liberties and lives of others, and shunned interference with aught appertaining to, duce such fruits are not only a calamity, but a disor bearing on, the late Mr. Hardinge's will; but grace to our poor country. It was to save their there was a tone throughout his letter which flocks, especially the young and unwary, from such showed how deeply he felt for Dorothy's desap- evils that your best friends have so often cautioned pointment. He said little of Gervase, but he commended Mathilde to Dorothy's 'great love,' commended Mathilde to Dorothy's great love, welfare that the bishops have renewed their former and he touched on parting with her with more admonitions at their late meeting. They have callsolemnity than the occasion seemed to warrant, ed upon you, as pastors of your souls, with all the But then ' Dr. Emslie was an old man,' said Mr. Cheyne, with tears in his own eyes meanwhile, and Mathilde was to him, no doubt, as an only and patience, following the footsteps of our crucified daughter! - looking fondly and proudly on Lord Jesus Christ, and sacciffying your suffering by Dorothy, who sat near him.

O father I' said Dorothy, wistfully, 'do you lates, and be subject to them; f r they watch, as being not think that Dr. Emslie asks too much of poor to render an account of your souls.

It is asking a great deal my poor girl, re-sponded Mr. Cheyne; but Doctor Emslie, depend on it, has his reasons for what he does, for he is a sugularly gifted, wise, and above all, a truly pious man. When he spoke of Mathide to me, which was but once, there was an air of sadness, nay, almost of solemnity, in his tone and manner, which made a deep impression on me at the time. Of Gervase, he speaks as a lighthearted boy-or almost a boy; and when he commends Mathilde to you, Dorothy, my dear, I cannot but think there is some hidden meaning attached to the simple words - for Dr. Emslie, as I have said, is not a man to say or write anything destitute of meaning.

Well, dear father, I will try and be kind at not alienate them by dark conspiracies and secret soany rate to this unknown cousin, sighed Dorothy. will pray not to hate her.

' My dear, dear child,' said Mr. Cheyne, folding her to his heart, 'it is not in your nature to hate anything.

Dorothy, by always alluding only to Mathelde, plainly told Mr. Cherne that she considered her the ultimate possessor of the property-poor Dorothy unawares thus laying bare the secret counsels of her own little constant loving heart. Well,' said Mr. Cheyne, in soliloquy, with his hands behind his back, sauntering up and down his favorite shaded walk- well, I never will press my child to marry against her own inclination; and if she is averse to wed her cousin Gerrase when she comes to know him, God's will be done-I must leave ber to Mathilde's care when I go'-

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

On Sunday a pastoral from his Eminence the Car-

dinal Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Rev. Dr Culien, was read in the several churches and chapels of the diocese. The pastoral was deveted to the approaching festival of the patroness of Ireland, St. Brigid. Having given an able summary of the life of the illustrious saint, and expatiated on the briled her career, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop efers as follows to the several questions affecting this country which just now occupy public attention : -" Whilst glorifying God for the preservation of our get that in a temporal point of view our poor country without shoes or stockings, or proper clothing to preserve then from the snows and frosts of winter. More equalid poverty of this kind is to be seen in Dublin alone than in all the great cities of France, Austria, or Spain The country has lost more than three millions of inhabitants, who have been obliged to brave the dangers of the wide Atlantic in order to gave themselves and families from starvation. About four hundred thousand cottages of the poor have been levelled to the ground lest they should ever again afford shelter to the former inmates. Mary villages have been completely destroyed, and several towns, once busy and prosuctous, are now abandoned and falling into roin. We must add that the great organ of the English public opinion, the Times, and a leading Conservative writer in the Quarterly Review, as if anxious to add despair to other evils, informs us mers, subjected to the same spiritual penalties as Freemssons, and cut off as rotten branches from the church. Considering this end state of things, afflictcountry, I exhort you as I have frequently done before, to be on your guard against all those who would drive you into deeds of violence or resistance to authority. They are most dangerous enemies, and were you to listen to their advice you would bring ruin on yourselves and your families, and expose your immortal souls to eternal perdition. We should never forget the words of St. Paul—"He who resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation." How many misguided men have lost their lives, or are now pining away in penal servitude, for having forgotten the salutary admonitions of the apostle?

As to secret societies, I repeat the words which I addressed to you last October, when communicating the resolutions of the Irish bishops, adopted at their meeting held in the beginning of October - Be not seduced dearly beloved by the deceifful reasonings of such societies, and allow not yourselves to be led away in pursuit of the vain chimeras which they propose to you. Shun the company of all who secretely combine to injure religion or the state; no matter what name they bear, whether they be Freemasons or Fenians, Orangemen or Ribbonmen, they are all alike condemned by the church of God-they are all subjected to excommunication, and cut off like rotten branches from the church by the Vicara of may rest assured that so far from ameliorating indivifatal wounds upon society, and entail disgrace and ruin upon their associates. You have had within the last few months, the strongest proofs of the truth were anxious to radress our grievan ces, or paralyzed and misfortune apon thousands. How much bad faith perfidy, and want of courage -a defect rarely you against unlawful and secret associations; it was through a sincere zeal for your spiritual and temporal authority conferred on them by God, to avoid deeds of darkness, violence, and resistance to the law, and uniting them with his. Be guided by their advice,

lates of Ireland at their late meeting, I exhort you forced to give large once the next. - Westminster Retional means to obtain redress of the many grievan-Ireland, so long perseonted, perfect equality with every defend your rights; apply to the legislature for the disendowment of the Protestant Establishment, and for freedom of education; and petition for a law to regulate the relations between landlord and tenant, so that the fruits of their capital and labour may be secured to the agricultural classes. Call also upon the corporate bodies of the country, upon all men of influence and station, upon the writers of the public press, and especially on your members of Parliament, and the many humane, liberal, and eloquent friends cieties; call on all those to bestir themselves in your behalf, to point out your claims and your grievances to these in power, and to give a proper direction to public opinion, so that your case may be brought to a happy issue. The use of lawful and moral means, helped by heaven, will in the end, produce good ra sults; but violence and bloodshed, and other deeds of darkness promoted by secret societies condemned by the Church of God will bring certain ruin upon those who have recourse to them."-Dundalk Demo-

TER CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT SWINDLE. - The following is recommended to the attention of the "lords and gentlemon" who assembled at the Rotundo on Wednesday, in support of Orange Ascendancy and of the greatest swindle of ancient and modern times :-The suppressed see of Kilfenora, now included in the diocese of Killaloe, still contains the diocesan staff appropriate to its former dignity. There are within its boundaries forty-nine Protestant families - in all, two hundred and fifty-one souls-the popu lation of a hamlet, a handful of people that could probably supply a congregation of at most one hundred and fifty hearers; they could be packed into an ordinary drawing-room, or would, perhaps, fil one gallery in a good sized church. How many Protestant clergymen are paid to minister to their wante? Two? three? six? Well the 'staff' is as follows: -a dean, an archdeacon, a treasurer, a rural dean, a vicar-general, a registrar, four incumbents, and two curates! It must also be remembered that the fortynine families thus smp y provided for in spiritual things include the families of the clergymen and the church officials "-St. Paul's Magazine for Fe ruary

But it has been said that after all the Irish State

Oburch is only a 'sentimental grievance.' A very

few questions will dispose of that assertion. If at the

time of the reformation Ireland had been the strong country and England the weak one; if England having become as she did, Protestant, Ireland had imposed or maintained by force a Catholic Establishment upon England; if at this hour to such an estab lishment (hateful to the great mass of Englishmen) they were yet obliged to pay tithes; if while our English bishops and clergy (ignored by the State) depended on voluntary contributions while Arch bishop Manning and his brother prelates inhabited palaces, enjoyed large or comfortable revenues, and graced with their presence the House of Lordsshould we English describe the existence of that Papal Church Establishment in Protestant England as merely a 'setimental grievance'? Some object to the abolition of the Irish Protestant Establishment on the ground that it would do little or nothing to pacify Ireland. Even if this could be proved before the event, which it cannot be, it would be no sound argument against abolishing the grievance in ques tion. 'Be just, and fear not, is a good moral maxim, and not a less good political one. To do right without being deterred by a consideration of couse-quences is as wise and Christian in public as in private life. There is, however, no occasion to take up time with more argument, because there lies at our drors a fact which throws no little light upon this matter. There exists a province subject to England the great majority of whose population is neither English nor Protestant, yet there is no country in Great Britain more loyal or more attached to England's crown than that province of Lower Can ada, Catholic though it be by religion, and French by origin. It was the writer's good fortune, while in America ten years ago, to make an expedition from Quebec down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguency river in company with several Canadian Oatholic priests. The conversation turned chiefly upon Canada, its condition and politics, a subject which led the priests to speak in the hightest praise of the English Government, while bearing testimony at the same time to the good feeling prevalent throughout Canada towards England. Yet but some twenty years before Lower Canada was and had been for a lengthened period, discontented with the manner in which it was governed .. This discontant more than once broke out into open violence, and even actual rebellion. Now, no one who has sought impartially to investigate that unhappy condition of things can rise from such investigation without being convinced that its chief cause lay in the attempt to maintain, more or less, the ascendancy of the Protestant element over the French Catholic element. As in Great Britain, so throughout her numerous colonies, peopled by English, Scotch, and Irish, by Churchmen, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, there is nowhere to be seen in operation this evil principle of imposing by force the church establishment of the small minority upon a large and unwilling majority In Ireland alone is such injustice perpetrated and in freland alone is discontent chronic. In England and Scotland the Establishment is that of the most numerous Church; and in both countries much of the spiritual teaching of the State Church is in harmony with those Protestant Dissenters who, with the memhers of the two Establishments form nine-tenths of the whole population of Great Britain. In none of Rugland's colonies does an established church exist. Ohrist on earth. Whilst thus cursed by heaven you That which the Outholies of Ireland demand at the hands of the Parliament of the United Kingdom is not even as in Great Britain the establishment of the church of the majority, but the yet fairer system of being burdened with no establishment whatever, as in the case of all our English colonies. Were Parliament wisely to adopt that aystem by abolishing as its living ministers died out, by a gradual (if not immediate) withdrawal of the Regium Donum given to Dissentors and also of the grant to Maynooth. there would within a comparatively small number of years be inaugurated in Ireland that just system described by the Irish ' National Assocation' as ' placing all religious denominations on a footing of perfect equality, and leaving each church to be main tained by the voluntary contributions of its members one source of discord at least would be put an end to, and thus a hope might dawn of seeing commenced in Catholic Ireland some such happy change as that which has occurred in Catholic Lower Canada. It is said, however, by some that it will never do to abandon the Irish Establishment, because if that be done the Establishment must fail also. These persons hope that by uniting the fortunes of the two they will save both. Are they quite sure that that will be the result? May it not happen that instead of the English Establishment saving the Irish, the Irish will be the means of dragging down the English? A good swimmer has ere no a saved a bad one; but, on the other hand, often has the former not only failed to walk in a way worthy of Ohristiaus, in humility | to do so, but has himself been drowned in the attempt, and so both have perished together. It is often wise to lighten an overladen vessel before the storm is at its height; may more, it is often the only hope left of saving the ship Some may think an all-or nothing policy wise, and even heroic; they will howeve-

do well to remember that it may prove most disastrous

human nature, when he requires me to bestow the solid of engaging to their cause. Very recent events have shown that political independence; it was cornelly to give the human nature, when he requires me to bestow in secret societies or open rabellion, against the Go, those who are loudies in refusing comparatively franchise to the light farmers. No Irish elector great love on my continued the country, in nature, when the design of the day on which he is dragged by the

LORD FYRENCH ON IRISH POLITICS .- The following letter from Lord Ffrench to The O'Connor Don, M.P. has been published :- Stradbrook Hall County of other class of her Mejesty's subjects. Elect there Dublin, Jan 16th. My dear Sir, -I will frankly fore, members of the Parliament able and willing to own that I did not sign the address against the proown that I did not sign the address against the prolonged maintenance by the British Parliament of an English Church Establishment in Ireland, not because of any difference of opinion on that subject but because I was afraid that evil, of which God knows, we have more than enough, already, rather than good to our country, might be the result. This would, or at all events might, be the case, I considered if the British Parliament inferred from it that the only legislative measures wanted for the curing of our many deep-seated disorders were reducable to in England who are ready to asset you, if you do the single one of abolishing the Establishment. Monstrous and unjust as it is to force upon the people of any country a religion which condemns their own, and which they in conscience must condemn in return, there are besides this, many other maladies as radical and fundamental equally demanding immediate remedy, if the condition of Ireland and the peace of its inhabitants are to be made hereaf er, what they have never bitherto been the subjects, in carnest, of British legislation. Things are often got up among us like the present movement, in themselves perfectly good for party purposes, by a few men of influence seeking the interests of their party, and the consequence is that, instead of our condition being improved, it is every year becoming worse. Had O'Connel's principles been adhered to by the party whom he raised to power, and for years kept in power in the belief that they would carry out his wishes, as the leaders all pledged themselves to do, in regard to the one great object, which was ever nearest his heart-namely, Ireland, we should not at this time be as we are. We should not have had our good and simple peasintry leaving us by the million for foreign lands, and coming back armed with pikes and revolvers to wreak a frantic vengeance on the soil which them birth. It is idle-as idl'as it is self deceiving -to suppose that such a state of things at that which it is our misfortune at this time to see around us in this Island, has been brought about, or is to be cured by the mere closing of any single wound when the whole body is diseased. It was the absence of a full and explicit declaration of this sort which led me to healtate giving my name to the address though I quite approved of it as fir as it went; and it is only on the assumption that remedial measures for the many other evils equally fital to the peace and prosperity of Ireland, and, per-hars, more calculated to widen and deepen, the gulf between the owners of the soil on the one side and the makers of that produce which gives it its real value on the other, will receive an equally prompt attention on the part of the British Parliament when it meets, that I now sign it. You will oblige me by affixing my name to the address. I have been leid up for the last fortnight or I should have answered your letter, for which I thank you. sooner. I am afraid others who have written to me have a still greater cause to complain of my silence; but under the circumstances you and they will. I feel sure, accept of the spology I make to them through you Believe me to be, dear O'Connor Don, very sincerely 'FFRENCH.'

IBSLAND IN 1868 .- The following letter from Mr. Denis Caulfield Heron, Q.C., appeared in the Times of Monday. It is not only a conclusive answer to in the interests of Ireland's enemies but it is a true

and vivid picture of the Treland of to day :--'Allow me to address to you some observations upon your leader of the 30th inst. as to the state of Ireland. You there say that Cardinal Cullen's statistics of Ireland are contrary to the facts of the case, as apparent on authentic returns; and you refer to the Facts about Ireland, as stated in the Pall Mall Gazette as conclusive against the Cardinal. Permit me to say that the Cardinal's figures are literally true, while there is a great suppression in the other statistical returns. It is true that the estimated value of the live stock in Ireland has risen from £28 000,000 in 1851 to £45,000,000 in 1866. For the purpose of that estimate an increased value was pu ton cattle in 1866, although all other seticles 1847 to 40 991 tons in 1866. Meadow has also increased from 2,190,317 tons in 1846 to 2 878,622 in 1866. With the exception of flax and what is called mesdow in Ireland all other crops have enormously The estimated value of the crops in Ireland in 1841 was £50,000,000; in 1851 £43 000 000; from 1861 to 1866 it averaged £34,000,000. It these tigures are only approximately true. The peasantry obtain a much less share of the produce of the land in consequence of the decrease in cereal and green crops. Ireland is the only geographical district in Europe diminishing in wealth and population. The population of Ireland is now less than it was in 1805; I believe the rental to be less than it was in 1805. Everycounty town in Ireland except Belfast and Cork has gone down; county society is vanishing out of Ireland; the ruins of castles and ablers are everywhere to be seen. There are a few gentleman's houses. Institution after institution is disappearing. As property vanishes, those who live by the litigation concerning that property also disappear. In the year 1800 there were about 500 prac tising barristers in Ireland, about 1,000 in England. In the year 1833 he number of barristers and conveyancers in England amounted to 1,290; in 1861, as enumerated in the Law List, to 4 630. The number of barristers subscribing to the library of the Four Courts, Dublin, in 1850, was 690; for the last few years it has been about 427 In the year of the Union the number of barristers in Ireland was onebalf the number in England; in 1850 it was one fourth. It is now less than one-tenth. In the year 1800 the population of Ireland was one-third of the population of the United Kingdom; it is now onesixth of the population of the United Kingdom. I do not wish to occupy your columns with any observations of mine on these figures. The population of Irelang has decreased from nine millions in 1845 to about five millions and a half in 1866. I believe, with Edmund Burke, 'among the standards upon which the effects of government on any country are to be estimated. I must consider the state of its nonuation not the least certain.' The misery endured in the reduction of the population by the lass of 3 millions and a half in twenty three years I believe to be the greatest ever known in the history of the world. As regards the mere wealth of the nation, three millions of persons represented an annual production and consumption of thirty millions to value. This has been lost to the shockeepers and merchants of Ireland. In the struggle for existence Ireland is hopelessly beaten. I do not allude merely to agrarian crime. But the conditions of life are becoming so unpleasant that the emigration is extending to the superior classes. In most of the counties of Ireland you will soon have no inhabitants but the priests and the sants crouch over their turf fires, eat thier half-

agent to the poll, guarded by soldiers, to vote, under threats of evictions, for his absentee landlord, as the country people express it; sgainst his country and Under the present system the national his God. schools of Ireland, established with the best intenelons, operate only as achools of sedition: the result? If Ireland were governed like Scotland. with the aid of a national church and a national aristocracy, Ireland would be as loyal as Scotland. At present - I quote Macaulay - All the sympathies of all continental politicians are with the Irish. An insurrection in Ireland would have the good wishes of the great majority of the people of Hurope.' Since Macaulay spoke the ten millions of Irish exiles and their descendants in America have become one of the powers of the world.

THE DUBLIN DETECTIVES OUTWITTED -The Dublin Express mentions an instance of a clever stratagem successfully resorted to in order to elude the vigitance of the Dublin detectives A telegram from the police of Ho'yhead transmitted the intelligence that a suspicious looking person was on board one of the mail steamers. His appearance was minutely described, and it was stated that he had two revolvers in his possession. An ordinary observer who saw him going on board would have supposed that be, of all men, was not likely to be a dangerous rebel, as he hobbl d along with great difficulty upon a pair of crutches and a wooden leg. The police, however, whose sympathies are not easily excited, evidently looked upon him as a Fenian veteran who had been in active service, and so they telegraphed to the force in Dublin to be on the look out for the invalid. The 'G' men were alive to the importance of the intended capture, and when the steamer came alongside the pier at Kingstown the approach of the cripple was eagerly awaited. The fi'e of passengers passed out, but still no sign of the expected appeared. At length the detectives began to get impatient, and thought it desirable to search the vessel lest be should be a tempting to hide himself. They proceeded to he cabin and there discovered that the stranger had drawn the stumps and left them to wonder how such a marvellous cure had been effected during the voyage. They expected to find a Fenian and two revolvers; they only found two crutches and a wooden

Oa Monday last three arrests were made in this

city, one at least being considered of an important character. The recent robbery at Mr. Allport's establishment which caused such a profound mystery at the time has been partially solved by the arrest, it is supposed to be one of the ringle-ders in that daring affir. About half-past two o'clock in the afternoon a tall young man named David Barry was seen walking over Patrick's Bridge in company with another person whose name appears to be Cornelius O'Sullivan; and, acting upon private information, Constable Cantillon ammediately accosted the two and arrested them They offered no resistance whatever, and proceeded quietly to Pairick's-Hill police station, whither they had been invited by the police officer. The prisoners were then formally charged with having been guilty of treasonable practices, and were informed that the overt act laid against them was for having practicipated in the robbery of arms from the establishment of Mr. Allport, Patrick street. After being closely searched, the prisoners were removed to Bridewell under a heavy escort, and placed in close confinement. Nothing was found on their persons that could, in the remotest degree, affect the the misrepresentations of the Times and other journals | position of the accused, but, we understand, the belt worn round Barry's waist was not of the ordinary description, but seemed to resemble an old constabulary appendage, which has seen old service. This was seized by the police, and may probably be used against him on his trial. The police having lodged their prisoners in Bridewell, proceeded to the residence of Barry Dillon's Cross, and there made a most diligent search, examining every corner of the house with the greatest caution. It was stated a sword and revolver, with some books on military subjects, had been discovered, but on inquiry we ascertained this statement to be incorrect. So far from any evidence of a documentary or warlike nature being revealed by the scruting, we believe nothing whatever of a conpromising nature was found. The zeal of the 'Royal Irish' may be imagined from of food have also risen. But the statisticism the fact the manure heap in the yard was subjected designedly omitted the returns as to the cereal to a strict examination. The whole of it was turned crops and the green crops of Ireland. In 1847 the up, and probed with minuteness, and the labors of total cereal crops produced 16 248 934 quarters; in the police were rewarded by the discovery of a tim-1866 they produced only 8 840 277 quarters. In ber box, the contents of which proved to be nothing 1847 the total green crops produced 8 785,144 tons; more than a quantity of the surface which they were in 1866 they produced only 7,387,741 tons. The engaged in searching. Having exhausted their enerproduce of flax has increased from 17,493 tons in gies in a fruitless inspection of Barry's premises the police party consisting of Head-Oorstable Geale, Constable Kennedy, Constable Cantillon, and a few sub-constables then west to the Oork Steamship Company's building yard, and there took into custody John Barry, brother of David, who was employed in that establishment as joiner. He was also conveyed to bridewell, and lodged there for the night; but it did not transpire what charge was preferred against him. In the meantime, Mr Allport and the assistant in his shop, Mr. Dunt, on whose information the capture had been effected attended at the bridewell, where the prisoners were arraigned for identification. The shop assistant seemed to have no difficulty in selecting from among the number David Barry, who be alleged took a leading part in the robbery of arms from Mr. Allport's establishment. Neither John Barry, the brother, nor Cornelius Sullivan was identified in connection with the affair. The house of Sullivan, who is a cooper residing in Shandon-acreet, was also searched, but no revelation of importance consequent on the search took place in this case either. The prisoners, who are to be brought up at the police office to-day, are young men, their ages varying from about 22 to 28 David Barry, who has been identified, is the younger of the two brothers; he is a coach palater by trade, and was employed in one of the large coach factories of the city up to a short time before his arrest. During the night a guard of policemen were posted at the bridewell lest an attempt might be made to rescue the accused .-Cork Heraid.

> ATTEMPT TO SCALE THE WALL OF ATHLONE BAR-RACES -On Friday night, between twelve and one o'clock, the guard over the magazine was startled by seeing a man endeavouring to scale the wall. The sentinel at once gave the alarm, but bifire the gnard had time to get to the place the man had disappeared. On examing the spot no traces of him could be found. It is the general opinion that the fellow must have had companions along with him, and that their chief object was, if they could by any means have gained admittance into the barracks, to rob the magazine. The officer in command of the troops in the garrison, Colonel Rose, or the 2nd Batindion 2nd Queen's Own, on reporting the circumstance to the authorities in Dublin, received a reply stating that the War-office authorities are about to remove the present armoury in the barrracks to a more central and safer part of the barrack-square .--

At the Roscrea petty sessions, on the 27th ultthere were two prosecutions for sedition; one for rending seditious prints and one for attering seditious language. Michael Neil was, on the 21st ult., found selling certain sheets of printed matter conpeasantry. It is absurd to ignore the disaffection of taining ballads headed Wexford Boys,' Vinegar the whole of the peasantry. The records of Ireland Hill,' &c. Constable Hurley arrested him, and when are kept in the miserable cabins where the Irish peasantry. taining ballads headed Wexford Boys, 'Vinegar questioned said he got them from his father, who duposed that he had purchased them in the house of cooked potatoes, remember that their ancestors once Honors Quinn, from her son, John Quinn. They owned the land, dream of the past, and whisper of were held in bail to appear and stand their trial at of the future. They have abandoned politics. Their the ensuing assizes at Nonagh Patrick Carroll, visionary hope is the landing of the American army prosecuted for using seditions language, in default of liberation. There never was a greater mistake of finding two sureties, and being bound over to the mistake than to educate the pezsantry, while they peace for the next two years, was sentenced to three are denied any interest in the land and denied calendar months in Nenagh jail.