England shall retrace in disgrace and in wear; Whis through past history. If the present ness the perfitions, course of her past conduct. Rremen Fulfiollow up against the revenues and The received the Italian assassins at Paris the voltical character of the Charch Establish has developed a series of facts, and has brought ment, the same career as when he reduced the before criminal observation a class of infamous Bishoprics, as Lord Stanlage and the wretches, who were hitherto little known

wretches, who were hitherto little known to the general English public. The civilized world now know the band of willians who long disturbed the laws of Naples and all Italy who planned the death of Kings, and who sought the overthrow of religion. And the same civilized world can now understand the animus of the English press and the value of their statements, when heretofore. the value of their statements, when heretofore they called Ferdinand a tyrant, his police an enslaved band of perjurers, and the national press the gagged tool of a servile despotism. world now sees the wisdom of the Neapolitan Throne in reducing within the bounds of morality the fury of revolutionary publications, in crushing secret societies sworn to overturn the altar and the throne, and in banishing from the kingdom an association of murderers and assassins; nurtured in infidelity, hardened in perjury, and trained in the doctrine and practice of shedding innocent blood. Fortunately the escaped victim of these infamous men is the distinguished Emperor of France, whose name will spread this deed of blood through the present and future generations; and equally favorable is it that the trial has taken place in the French capital; from whence the character of the whole case will spread in lightning flash to the remotest corner of the earth. Mankind will now ask is this the class of men who have been heretore lauded by the English press for their undying patriotism! Is this the accredited band whose leaders dined with Minto in Rome! associated with Peel in Switzerland! received marks of state favor from Bulwer! were praised by Chevalier Bunsen! read addresses to Palmerston! and corresponded with Clarendon!-I can prove my statements. Was it for these men that ships of war were fitted up by the late Cabinet, commissioned to the Mediterranean, and ordered to sail near the Bay of Naples, in order to terrify King Ferdinand, and to espouse the cause of these admitted cutthroats! Was it for these assassins that Exeter Hall assembled, Shafesbury declaimed, Spooner prayed, and Drummond spewed! Was it for these wretches that Roden journeyed to Florence; that Soupers missioned in Pisa, that Bibles were scattered in Tuscany, and the Irish Society maligned our creed in Connemara, in Kells, in Kilkenny, and in our own righteous Rat-row! All mankind now perfectly comprehends the character of the English national press, and of our foreign English Embassy; and thus the cause of truth, justice, and religion, has gained a triumph over English bigotry and Irish persecution which the most sanguine amongst us could not have anticipated for a coming century. But London now, in place of being the focus (as English records would have it) of all political wisdom, finished morality, and Christian perfection, is now stigmatised in all the foreign press, in all foreign Senates, in all foreign society, and in all our contemporaneous history, as the seat of ignorance, of immorality, of infidelity; the college where revolution and anarchy is preached; and the metropolis which all mankind have recently branded as the shelter of the infamous of all nations and the very haunt of all foreign assassins. Let England henceforth struggle as she will this brand will enter her flesh, shall mark her very bone, and shall, through the future generations, be written on the doors of her Senate House, on her cathedral, on her printing press, and on her national history; as long as the

sination shall be remembered in Europe. The humble writer of this article has often predicted from conclusive data the present condition of the English policy: a Captain Rockism, of which there is scarcely a parallel, has deranged every part of the British Empire: the causes of which may be expressed as derived from two sources-namely, "a bigoted church and a tyrannical foreign policy; "a persecuting creed and a colonial injustice." The mutiny in India, our quarrel with China: our fearful loss of the national blood: our enormous expenditure of money; our divisions at home: the present contempt of our name abroad: the subversion of the Gospel in all our dependencies, and the extermination and the banishment of the poor Irish, may be clearly traced to the two causes just referred to. And when Lord Derby will have compared the present with the past condition of England; he must declare, through his Chancellor and through his foreign secretaries, that England has last more prestige, more character, more financial resources within the last twenty-five years, cial resources within the last twenty-five years, ties, Whigs and Tories, Radical and Conservative, than she can re-acquire in a century. Lord, and, above all, towards the Liberals, that slippery Palmerston has split on a rock of his own making : he has fallen by the mistake of his own policy: he has been caught in his own tran: he has been ousted from his position through the results of his own foreign machinations. How could be reply consistently to Walewski's dispatch? how could he banish the men whom he so long encouraged and protected? how could be unsay the revolutionary doctrine which he so long promulgated through Europe? Walewski knew his man, and caught cleverly the old Propagandist; and his former favorite policy was the net which the Frenchman spread round the English statesman and rendered him powerless in one hour: like "the "monarch eagle poised in the highest spiral of his "lofty elevation, the arrow of the watchful hunter, " guided by a feather from the eagle's own breast, "speds its flight from below, pierces him on high, " precipitates him from the dazzling annoy a Clergyman who holds such a position in eminence, and "lays him sprawling and wounded on the plain." We in this country always knews the man: but his correspondents in Berne in Naples, in Madrid, in Rome, in Vienna, and throughout Hungary, will know him better in future, and will appreciate the just value of English Sectarianism, both religious and political, ever again to rebel against their legitimate sovereigns, relying on what the whole foreign world as well as fielffrismede explus beledd Frainces a get !

name of Napoleon and the late attempt at assas-

in some essential questions he may reign for some Ali Moorad Khan paid the piper.-Nation.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN-THE BYRNE FUND. The letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin to the Rev Mr Farrell, which we (Nation) subjoin, puts the case and the claims of John Byrne, clearly and forcibly, in a few words. His Grace subscribes to the fund as a 'protest against bigotry and intolerance.' Every man who values the rights of conscience and freedom-of-education-will-feel, after having read the Archbishop's letter, that this case commands his sympathy and claims his support, The idea of purchasing a ten or twenty acre estate in fee was suggested with this view, and as it has already received the sanction of the best men in Ireland, it will, we have no doubt, be soon a realised fact:-

Eccles street, 22d Feb., 1858.

My DEAR Ms. FARRELL Will you be so good as to hand over to the trustees of the Byrne Estate Fund the accompanying £6—viz.; £2 from England, anonymous; £2 from a friend; and £2 my own donation. Byrne's case seems to be well worthy of the sympathy of every liberal, minded man. He is admitted to have been an industrious and honest tenant, able and willing to pay his rent. But he refused to send his children to a school in which they would be taught to hate his own religion, and brought up in the profession of opinions which he believed to be false; and, for having thus acted in conformity with the dictates of his conscience, he has been made the victim of persecution. Under such circumstances, Byrne has a claim on all who are friendly to the rights of conscience and liberty of education ; and the contributions made to the Estate Fund must be considered so many protests against bigotry and intolerance. I am sure the fund will be applied in the best possible manner for his advantage by the excellent trustees of the

Believe me to be, my dear Mr Farrell, with great esteem, you devoted servant,

[Paul Culles, Archbishop of Dublin.

Rev. J. Farrell, C.C., Westland-row. Mrs. Jane Cooke was received into the Church at Adare, on Sunday week, by the Rev. Mr. Cregan, C.

C .- Munster News. DEPARTURE OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE .- On Wednesday his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., the outgoing Lord Lieutenant, left Dublin Castle upon his way to England, having filled the office of her Majesty's representative in this country for a period

little short of three years, constituting " an adminis-

tration of rather above the average length." MR. BOWYER, M.P.—The hon. member for Dundalk Mr. Bowyer, has just been elected by the Chapter of the Order at Rome a Knight of the Religious and Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem. order-also known by the name of Hospitallers, Knights of Rhodes, and Knights of Malta—has lately been reformed by the Pope, and brought back to its original principles. Some of the Knights having laid before the Pope a plan for the purpose of carrying into effect more completely the intentions of the founders, so far as circumstances admit, it was submitted by the Holy Father to a committee of seven Cardinals. They reported favorably, and his Holiness accordingly confirmed the new rule. The Austrian government and that of the Pope having furnished the necessary supplies, a noviciate of the order has been established at Jerusalem, together with an hospital for pilgrims of all nations, managed by some of the Knights in their original character of Hospitallers. It is hoped that this pious establishment will produce much good, both temporal and spiritual. The habit of the order is black with a white Maltese cross. The Knights are bound to recite the Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary, or of the Dead daily, and they enjoy many spiritual advantages and privileges granted by various Popes.— The professed Knights are bound by the three Monastic vows. All the knights, whether professed or of Devotion," are obliged, before their election, to furnish proofs of unblemished descent and gentle blood for two hundred years. The founder of the order was Gherardus, Rector of the Hospital of St. John, at Jerusalem, in the year 1099, and it is the most ancient of all the religious and military orders. We need scarcely add that this new dignity of the hon. member for Dundalk will not interfere with his parliamentary duties .- Newry Examiner.

"GOVERNMENT HACKS."—His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, in forwarding his subscription to the Defence Fund for Father Conway, delivers himself of some remarks upon "hacks" in general, which are so applicable to Canadian Kawtholic "hacks" in particular, that we make some extracts :-

"It is melancholy to reflect, that after the promises and vows of the great National Party of '52 to protect the religious, social, and political interests of all those interests should be now placed in such imminent danger. For that disastrous result we are in-debted to those pledge-breakers, who could keep their pledges while a barren Tory administration was in power; whereas if those pledges had been kept with a stern impartiality towards all political parclass who are always ready to slide towards the party in power, there is not the least doubt but those topics of the Priests' Defence Fund, and that for the Gweedore landlord victims, and that for protecting such heroic men as Byrne (and their names, thank God, are legion in Ireland) should never have been heard of. They all spring from the same bitter source—the treachery and venality and corruption of false politicians, and their unprincipled abettors, leagued in opposition to one political party only, for selfish purposes, whereas, if honest, they should oppose equally all political factions that would refuse to do justice to the country.—I have the honor to remain, my dear Sir, your very faithful servant,

f Joux, Tuam.

Another Prosecution of the Priests .- We are grieved and surprised to find that the Poor Law Commissioners have thought fit to revive the prosecution against the estimable Curate of Glennamaddy, They were foiled on a former occasion, and we venture to prophecy that a similar defeat awaits the autocrats of the Custom House in their attempt to public esteem. "Verily; these government officials are resolved, if not checked, virtually to renew the penal code against Catholic Clergymen.- Tuam

THE CHARGE AGAINST Mit. BUTT .- After a protracted and searching inquiry before a Committee of the House of Commons, Mr. Butt has been honorably acquitted of the charge of breach of privilege. "We are gratified at this result, which, indeed, is but what was expected by every one who puts himself, to the trouble of reading the endrmous mass of, for the the Trisil Etinned peasantry now believe to be most part, unnecessary evidence given on the occathe finate character of English ministerial persion. One thing, however, is; made plain—that; between the East India; Company and the House of Commons; and Mr. Butt, and Mr. Coffey, and Mrs. H Lord Derby will but do justice to Ireland Parr, and all the others who figure in the case, poor

friumph of Father (Conway in the Court of Queen's Bench has been a source of universal joy to the thou-sands of well wishers which the Rey, gentleman has at home and abroad. His return home on vesterday was unite an ovation, and the town of Ballinrobe, from an early hour, was astir in preparation for his expected arrival. The country people from the surrounding districts crowded into the town, leaving their manufactures. their spades and ploughs. The townspeople quit their business to unite in manifesting their joy, and to do honour to their faithful friend and respected Pastor. The road was crowded for miles with the concourse of pedestrians and equestrians, who vied with each other to welcome his return, and to record, in a memorable manner, their hatred of Priest persecution and political corruption; for it was felt by every one that, in the prosecution of Father Conway, a blow was aimed not at the individual, but at the class to whom he belongs and to the cause which he represented. The defeat of this notable project arriving simultaneously with the overthrow of the Palmerston ministry, and the displacement of the mercenary Catholics, who served in the pay of a government worthy of the penal times, when Priests were hunted in Mayo like beasts of prey, and had to take shelter in the woods and caverns of the mountains, because of a price being set upon their heads, filled the people with joy. The joyful news and the seem-ingly providential retribution which overtook so promptly the promoters of Priest hunting, caused every pulse to thrill with pleasure, and it was resolved to give a fitting weldome to the champion of the people's cause so happily restored to them. The entrance of the cortege into the town was a real ova-tion, and the mirth of the spectators was not a little excited by two ludicrous effigies, representing Lord Palmerston and Ouseley Higgins. The one stood about five feet nine, a stout, broad-shouldcred John Bull; the other about five feet eleven, a supple-backed, lank, long-legged caricature of humanity. These effigies were borne aloft in triumph on the heads of a couple of active fellows, and paraded before the procession, which traversed the principal streets, amid the cheering and acclamation of the multitude, further enhanced by the smiling faces from the windows, from which flags and handkerchiefs waved. On Father Conway's arrival at the gate of St. Mary's the people held up in their hands branches of emblematic green, and set up a heartfelt cheer and carried him in triumph to a large bonefire which was erected in the centre of the town, and there com-mitted the effigies to the flames, with due marks of ignominy. Father Conway was then carried to his residence, where he met large numbers of the Clergy of the surrounding parishes, and, after a short inter val, he received a deputation of the gentlement of the town, who presented him an accompanying address and read it aloud for the people, congratulating him upon his triumphant acquittal and happy return:-The Rev. Gentleman then addressed the congre-

gated thousands, and in cheering accents responded to their welcome. First, turning to the gentleman

who read the address, he begged to thank those whose sentiments they represented, and assured them that he was determined, come weal come woe, not to turn from the course he had hitherto adopted. He then addressed the multitude, and advised them to take care not to sully the glorious triumph they had won by any act of indiscretion, which might give pain to their friends and afford gratification to their enemies. They could afford to enjoy themselves in good humour, and act with moderation. Ballinrobe, though a small speck upon the map of Europe, had achieved a great victory, and had won a place of renown in the page of the future historian of Ireland; and the success of its inhabitants was coincident with the overthrow of a government and a minister, proud, unscrupulous, and, to all human appearance, the most powerful that ever swayed the destinies of a people. All connected with the Priest hunt-from the vain, silly, weak-minded person who presided in London down to the Mayo place-hunter-have undergone ignominy. Truth and honesty of purpose came orth triumphant, whilst falsehood and corruption had been driven into disgrace. Thank God, the cause of the people and the Irish Church, whose Minister he was proud to be, had not suffered. And to the prayers of the faithful people of Ireland and their devoted Clergy we owe, under Heaven, the victory you are here assembled to celebrate this day. He then begged, in his own name and in the name of their spiritual guide, the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam -(immense cheering)—the father of his people, the advocate of the Irish Church, who was this day holding his visitation, and would be, on to-morrow, consecrating virgins to God-whose duty it would be to minister to them in their sick beds, and educate the young children, many of whom he saw around him that day—that they would show themselves sensible of the proud position they then occupied by abstaining from every infringement of the law, and thereby give the most emphatic contradiction to the calumnies and slanders of their accusers. He then told them to prepare for the approaching election; and, after Easter, to be ready to fight, over again, a legal and constitutional battle, and to take care to return to the British Senate the man who could not only represent them, but advocate their grievances. had no doubt the heroic people of Kilmain would do their duty by their country, for, however false to their religion and country might be any of the other baronies, the people of Kilmain still held in their hands the balance of power, and, by independent opposition, would defeat the utmost efforts of corruption. (Cheers.) At the conclusion of the address. of which the foregoing is only an outline, loud and prolonged cheers were given for the Archbishop of Tuam, the people of Ireland, the Clergy, who had sympathized with them; G. H. Moore, who had just arrrived amongst them; T O'Hagan, the other counsel, the solicitor for the defence, the conscientious jurors of Ireland, and J. Donegan, of Dublin. Then the crowd separated in the most peaceful and orderly manner. When night came, every house in the entire

Curate of Ballinrobe to the scene of his labours in the midst of his faithful flock. LONGFORD ASSIZES .- Notwithstanding the predictions of our local crime-mongers, Longford has not forfeited its character as one of the most orderly and peaceful counties in Ireland. At the summer assizes last year, the then High Sheriff, Dr. Eivers, presented the Crown Judge with a pair of white kid gloves, his lordship having no criminals to try. Although the assize, which terminated on Tuesday last was not, strictly speaking, a maiden assize, yet, from the lightness of the calendar, it afforded the strongest evidence that law and order continue to pre-eminently distinguish our county. Nine cases, t is true, appeared upon the calendar, but, as we anticipated last week, the crown declined to proceed in four out of these. The case of Peter Farrell, charged on strong suspicion with having caused the death of his mother-in-law, by poison," was not proceeded with-and the "strongly suspected" was allowed to stand out on his own recognizance, to appear hereafter, if called on. The very absurd charge against Timothy H. Dunne—a stranger—for using "seditious and treasonable language," was similarly disposed of the crown exercising a wise discretion in not pressing a charge which should have been summarily disposed of at the petty sessions. And the third important case—the charge against Arthur Devlin, and Daniel Devlin, for the manslaughter of Thomas Hopkins, resulted in a nolle prosequi for the homicide; and; on an indictment charging the same parties with an assault, with in-tene to endanger life, upon James Hopkins, in a ver-dict of acquittal for Daniel, and the conviction for a common assault of Arthur .- Midland Co. Gazette.

town and suburbs-save three or four-had their

windows brilliantly illuminated. The streets pre-

sented the gayest and most cheuling aspect, being

filled with persons of the most respectable class, who

promenaded until an advanced hour, while around

the large bonefire music and dancing contributed to

the universal joy which hailed the safe return of the

ticing the prear discouragement. that given to the "Soupers" in Ireland by the of their distinguished convert Cashin, has il lowing remarks upon "Swaddlers" in general:

"Some light has fallen on the personnel of the Souper Brigade in Ireland by the prosecution to conviction of a member of the Byangelical Mission" at Kilkenny on a charge of the inding. This tworthy, named Cashin, is described as a convert, and as having "belonged to the mission house in John's lane." Kilkenny. Finding his efforts in the cause of proselytism less effective, or less remunerative than he had expected, he offered himself for enlistment in her Majesty's army probably with the view of carrying his missionary seal amongst the benighted Pa-gans of India | His spirited loyalty, however, met with a cold repulse. The recruiting officer at Kil-kenny rejected him on the ground that, though in a moral point of view he was perfectly lynx-eyed, and could detect at a glance all the errors of Popery, still, physically speaking, he had but one eye, and the military regulation, which in this instance accorded with the popular prejudice, was in favor of two. His loyal zeal, however, not to be damped by a single refusal. Rejected in Kilkenny, he again tried-his-luck as a recruit-at-Templemore, where, oddly enough, he met with a temporary success sufficient to entitle him to a prosecution for swindling her Majesty's officer out of the sum allowed as bounty for a recruit. On this charge he has just been convicted before the Kilkenny bench of magistrates, and sentenced to three months imprisonment. But worse remains behind. On offering himself as a recruit at Templemore he took an oath that he had not been rejected before, and for this act of wilful and deli-berate perjury the Kilkenny beach call upon the law officers of the Crown to have him prosecuted. This disgraceful termination of a missionary career has drawn forth an excellent letter from the High Sheriff of the city, a Protestant gentleman, who, with many other of his Protestant fellow-citizens, some time ago memorialised the Protestant Bishop against the continuation of the Souper crusade, which had become an outrageous and dangerous nuisance in Kilkenny. [The Sheriff's letter appeared in our last.]

The new Ministers have all been re-elected, and they have all made speeches. It is curious to notice how carefully they have avoided those religious topics which, when they went before their constituents in 1852, were their favourite subjects, and with what considerable delicacy their hungry supporters abstained from asking them any inconvenient questions on the matter. Maynooth was not mentioned, the "aggressive and domineering spirit of the Romish Ecclesiastical system" was not alluded to Even the defence of those time-honoured institutions which secure the distinctive Protestantism of this happy land," did not figure as usual in the speeches of proposers and seconders. If the wooden horse of "No-Popery" has served its turn, has it been broken up for firewood, or is it only laid aside?—Tablet.

DISTRESS IN DONEGAL. - We learn with much pleasure that Mr. Burke (editor of the Lamp) is about to deliver some lectures in different parts of London, in

aid of the fund for the suffering people of Donegal. The subcriptions for relief of Donegal destitution continue to flow in, and this week we have to acknowledge, amongst other liberal contributions, £18 from Mgr. Searle, who has also forwarded to our care some boxes of clothing for the same charitable purpose. The charity and generosity shown by so many in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland, towards those poor perishing Catholics of Donegal must tend to draw more closely the bonds of sympathy and affection, which, in spite of national predilections we have no wish to disparage unite all the Catholics of the empire. On this account, the simple, earnest expressions of sympathy and brotherly feeling which we publish elsewhere may be considered to possess a real value and importance. We regret to observe that' the shameless effort made by certain parties to stop the current of public beneficence towards the wretched peasantry of Donegal is still persevered with. We hardly ever recollect anything more scandalous than this attempt to interfere with the course of Christian charity, and to prevent the wretched victims of famine from receiving the alms of their fellow Christians. It is difficult to imagine a rational motive for such hardheartedness and down-right cruelty. The letter of the Rev. Mr. Do-Union is a most timely rebuke to those parties, and his challenge to the nameless authors of the resolutions, to which the Protestant press have so eagerly given currency places the case upon the proper footing. We observe that the Poor Law Commissioners have come to the aid of the Donegal landlords, agents, bailiffs, and guardians, with an extraordinary letter, in which they assert that-" The condition of the peasantry of Gweedore and Cloughancely is far better at present than at any time since the period of the famine; and that no apprehension whatever exists in the locality of any person suffering from want of the common necessaries of life." Certainly we live in strange times when such extraordinary statements are made on such authority. But the matter cannot rest here.

DONEGAL ASSIZES-SECRET SOCIETIES .- Six men were arraigned for being members of an illegal society known as Ribbonism. Mr. Smyly said that owing to the meritorious exertions of the Rev. Mr. Gallagher the persons were prepared to plead guilty, and he proposed on the part of the crown that they should be discharged on their recognisances. Baron Pennefather said that at last assizes he had occasion to allude to Mr. Gallagher's very proper conduct, which had tended so much to the peace of the district from which the prisoners came. The public were under a deep debt of gratitude to him for the part he had taken, and his conduct clearly shows what good effects are produced by such as he using the influence which they legitimately possess over their people to induce them to abandon wicked pursuits.- Tublet .- [Why are not Orangemen arraigned as well as Ribbonmen?-Ed. T. W.]

On Friday last Mr. Smyly, on the part of the crown, applied to Baron Pennefather to postpone until next assizes the trial of a number of persons charged with killing or stealing sheep, the property of Scotch settlers who had taken large tracts of mountain from which the Peasantry are now excluded. The application was resisted by Messrs. Greer, M. P., and Dowse, on the ground of the extreme hardship of the case, and they urged that the persons accused should be admitted to bail. Mr. Major reminded the counsel for the prisoners that a defence fund had been got up, out of which the securities could be idemnified if the prisoners were not forthcoming. Mr. Dowse indignantly denied the statement. Funds had certainly been contributed by charitable individuals to relieve the wretched people and not to defray the expenses of that prosecution; and he was there publicly to state that the moneys so contributed—which were vested in the names of gentlemen who might be of different political views from the crown counsel, but who were entirely beyoud suspicion-were totally independent of that trial, and would be applied, as they had been subscribed, to relieve the hunger of starving men. Why, an advertisement requesting tenders for a large quantity of Indian meal had a few days ago appeared in the public newspapers: With great respect to his lordship, he submitted it would be an act of downright cruelty to detain, his unfortunate clients in custody. After some further conversation, His Lordship said he felt it his duty to refuse the application to admit the prisoners to bail. The postponement. of these cases excited much dissatisfaction in court. Tablette assistand lives are on sed here.

THANQUILLITY OF THE COUNTRY.—The Carlow Post, Waterford News, and Tipperary Free Press refer to the tronquil state of their respective counties, as

from the Lenten Pastoral of the Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry:-You know dearly beloved, how anxiously we desire to promote obedience to the law to cherian room with the between you and those who rule overyou, and to knit firmly together the whole frame of speciety by that charity, which the postle tells us is the most perfect bond—(Coloss 3). But occasions may arise through the malice or the folly of man, when it would be the duty of a Christian bishop to see and for take the the mailes or the folly of man, when it would be the duly of a Christian bishop to say and to take the consequences of saying, what the chief of the Aposties declared before the rulers of the Jews, that it is not just to obey many rather than God (Acts. 3)—and should it be made evident on further enquiry that the Catholic goldier cannot give his life for his country without endangering the faith and the edivation of his civil dress, and that the Catholic goldier. tion of his children, and that the Catholic sailor is not only deprived of the ministrations of his own church, but forced into certain participations in a worship which his conscience disapproves, then we should say that the occasion had arisen, and that the Christian men should not place themselves in a position incompatible with their allegiance to their Creator.

We are gravely assured by the Limerick Chronicle that the Most Rev. John Beresford, the Protestant Primate; is about to resign the see of Armagh. There is not the least foundation for this rumour.-Louth Advertiser.

CONVICTION OF THE MAYOR OF SLIGO .- At the general election this time twelve months, Mr. P. J. Somers and Mr. Wynne were candidates for Sligo. The former was returned, but was unseated on petition, and Mr. Wynne got the seat. The Mayor of Sligo, John MacGowan, it was discovered, together with his deputies and poll clerks, had entered into a conspiracy to falsify the voting lists. Parties who had tendered their votes for Mr. Wynne, were set down as having voted for Mr. Somers, parties who were duly qualified to vote were rejected on coming forward to vote for Mr. Wynne, and others who did not appear at all had their votes recorded in favour of Mr. Somers. For this falsification of the voting lists; criminal proceedings were commenced against Mr. MacGowan and others at the late Sligo assizes, and on last Saturday, they were all found guilty, The jury unahimously recommended them to mercy, on account of their previous good conduct. Mr. Justice Christian sentenced the Mayor to pay a fine of £50, and to be imprisoned for one month. Connellan and Joseph Foley are to be imprisoned one month, and to pay a fine of £10 each. William Ward and John Bruen are to be imprisoned for two calendar months. The parties, however, are respited till a decision shall be obtained on two points of law raised by their counsel.

Colonel Lewis has at length succeeded against his refractory tenant, John Byrne, Mr. Justice Ball, as judge of assize, having reversed the decision given by Mr. Major, Q.C., the assistant-barrister at quarter sessions. We do not pretend to judge of the egal merits of the case, and Mr. Justice Ball seems to have strictly avoided entertaining any question besides that of law. Mr. Major rejoiced at being able to throw the shield of the law over Byrne, even for a brief period; but the learned judge of assize does not appear to have looked at the case in its moral and social aspects. Colonel Lewis offered explanations which he might have given on the former trial, or since, through the public press, had he so chosen; but the court refused to hear him. The public press is still, however, open to him; and though he complains of having been "libelled," we are satisfied no respectable journal, which has discussed the case, will refuse to publish his defence, should be choose to make one. For our own part, we are quite ready to publish any explanations he has to offer, within, of course, reasonable limits as to length, reserving to ourselves the privilege of expressing our own opinion upon the whole transaction. But judging of the facts, as they are now before us, we can only call it a case of persecution for conscience sake, and are glad that so many of our readers have come forward to sustain its intended victim.— Tublet.

Owen Clarke, of Moher, in the county of Cavan, died on the first of last month, at the advanced age of 112 years. He knew nothing of the luxuries or even the comforts of life; he was hardly supplied with common necessaries, and yet he enjoyed a length of days which the greatest monarch may not hope for. He never was satisfied with making his ablutions inside his cabin, but took for the purpose the next brook or stream. To his last days he onjoyed perfect health both of mind and body .- Meath

An IRISH "MEG MERRILIES."-At almost every

constabulary station in Ireland-central or remoteeven among the still-bunting detachments in the wild glens of Donegal—a wandering eccentric named Maryann Leckey, of more than middle age, superior intelligence, keen and ready wit, good address, and with the lingering indications of youthful comeliness, is well known and hospitably received. Upon the sympathy of that force she considers that she has a special claim, her husband-long since dead-having been a respected though humble member of it—in fact, a sub-constable. In a stormy midnight of January she startles the patrol on a lonely road among the bleak, brown hills of Kerry, like an unearthly apparition; on a dreary evening in the next month, she will be found entertaining a select body of her "troops," as she proudly styles the constabulary, by their cheerful turf fire, in a far-away valley of Antrim-the juniors gaping in mute wonderment at the extent of her information on subjects of peculiar interest to them, from the last hedge-side assassination in Tipperary down to the metropolitan murder for which Spollen should have been hanged. "Poor Maryann," it is needless to say, is miserably destitute-hunger-pinched, thinly-clad, and weatherworn-yet preserving in full vigour that happy national light-heartedness which overleaps all smaller misfortunes of life with a bound and a laugh. When she indulges in a joke, it is generally mingled with sarcasm at once pointed and repelling. Any attempts at pleasantry with regard to her antecedents or present habits she indignantly checks. Those who have known her longest and most intimately, and whose familiar designation for her is The Sub," occasionally entrust her with the transmission of private messages, and even parcels, to their friends in the force at long distances; and these are certain to be delivered, within marvellously short time, at their respective destinations, however far asunder. It is stated that a visit from the ubi-quitous "Sub" is regarded somewhat in the light of an omen of good luck at many a police barrack. We have been informed that her former history was as romantic as her present career is erratic. She is understood to be the only and accomplished daughter of a minister of the Established Church, who held a benefice near New Ross, county Wexford. Conceiving an imprudent attachment towards a handsome and intelligent private in the constabulary, she eloped with him, became his wife, and was immediately discarded by her family. The loss of her husband, about four years subsequently, left her in bitter penuty, with two orphans dependent upon her, whose deaths; from directoprivation, deranged her intellect. She was an inmate of a lunatic asylum in the North for more than three years, and was discharged as cured; but, manifestly, she is still half-insanc. She lately made her appearance at a Police Court, charged with some trivial offence inseparable from her wandering but not dishonest habits; and, after making unsought acquaintance with one of the reporters, addressed him a very neat and pointed, speech, and then claimed more than equal familiarity vith the resident magistrate, Tracy, and Head Constable Henderson . Her eloquence ensured pardon, and she left the court with the intention of proceeded ing direct to Limerick, to review "our troops," or pressing her adieus in the form of "three cheers and loud laughter for the honourable Mr. Tracy."