

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

friendly-solitude, and she could not but confess how little he knew himself or her, to fear her courage while careless of wounding her love.

'Never mind my sadness,' she said affectionately. 'Let me at least cheer you with my sympathy, if I cannot help you with my advice. I know little of the world, and less of the business world, but love gives knowledge, Herbert; and a firm determination to act rightly, according to one's ability, will steer even inexperience safely over dangerous passages.'

There was a quiet depth in her voice which could not be withstood. He placed his arm round her, and then, with many a fencing off from the true side of the matter, many a protestation that it was nothing—a trifle soon settled—he at last confessed that a small pecuniary crisis had come upon him, and that he was unable to meet a bill due to-morrow. He had found a letter at the office, he said, reminding him of this unpleasant fact, and giving notice of a visit from the bill-holder for payment. He had quite forgotten all about it; until he received this note; but he did not add, that it ought to have been received above a week since, and would have been if he had called once at the office in that time.

'How much is it, Herbert dear?' asked Grace quietly—very pale, but quite composed. 'Oh, only thirty pounds!' cried Herbert, with an injured accent; 'thirty pounds only!'—as if reversing the order of the sentence deepened the wrong. 'To think of being such a horrible strait for such a paltry sum as this!'

'But, Herbert,' said Grace with a wondering look, 'How is it that, with all your connections and friends, you cannot raise this money for a time?'

Herbert looked uneasy. He stammered an excuse; then turned it off with a careless laugh and declared it was nothing. So Grace remained in ignorance that this present annoyance was on account of money borrowed already, and spent in carriage hire and suppers—a portion of it lost at the gaming table.

'Take my watch and chain, and the diamond hoop,' said Grace, carelessly; 'they ought to bring something considerable, for they cost so much. Why, Uncle Edward told me the ring itself was more than thirty pounds; and I should think that all three things would sell for as much as one cost.'

At first, Herbert flatly refused his wife's offer. He could not think of such a thing—it would be really disgraceful—so unmanly—he would rather break stones on the road than rob his sweet girl of her jewels. Then, it should be only the watch—no, the ring—that was most superfluous; he would borrow money on that, and pay it back the day after to-morrow. Well, for such a short time he might take all three; they would help him out of his present strait without any other aid; and it would not be a great trial to her to part with them for four-and-twenty hours when they would relieve her husband of so much anxiety. And so it was settled. And then they had a delightful hour together; with the feeling on the one side of an ugly circumstance overcome and on the other of a benefit conferred on the being loved best.

But the day after to-morrow came, and no jewels were returned; and many a to-morrow brightened and darkened, and Grace heard no more of her possessions than regrets from Herbert that he could not get in some outstanding debts which he had counted on; and soon even these were dropped; they became too patent in their falseness, and wounded Grace painfully; and the watch, and chain, and diamond hoop slept quietly on the shelves of a certain pawnbroker who had gathered unto himself more than one article of Herbert's private possessions.

Still the pleasure trips and party-givings continued; still the pretty house was daily turned into worse than a wayside inn for revel and confusion; and still the total inattention to business reduced the income of the lawyer to a mere clerk's salary. As Grace sat and worked in those long, lone summer hours, the terrible truth shot in flashes across her; and the hideous conviction that the man she had loved was undeserving that devotion—that her husband was unworthy of her child—though it forced itself slowly and with infinite agony on her, became at last a settled thought, and strengthened what it tortured; for she felt that if one failed, the other must bear a double burden; if Herbert could not rightly live, she must take counsel of her own heart, and walk with increased vigor in the onward way of right. No, she must harden herself to the truth; the fairy vision was fading away, and Grace was no child to live on fancies. She looked at things as they were, and shaped herself to bear them as she best might; she was not one to sleep beneath the moonlight and call her dreams realities. With patience, yet with tears—with courage, yet with grief—she learned the hard lesson set her, and spelled out every letter with a martyr's heroism and a saint's endurance.

(To be Continued.)

GREAT SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Disraeli, after commenting on the financial schemes of the Government, proceeded to say:—I shall not travel over the whole world and touch upon all the points where England and France have co-operated, but shall take what at this moment are the most interesting points in European and American politics, and endeavor to ascertain whether England and France have not only an avowed but a real identity of interests both in Italy and in the United States. First, with respect to Italy. It is the policy of England and France that there should be a powerful state in Italy, and this policy may be proved, not by phrases, but by facts. In 1859, when England exercised a very great influence over the destiny of Italy, she enlarged the territories of the King of Sardinia by the port and city of Genoa and by the whole of the Liguria territory. If England did that in 1859, at the treaty of Vienna, France, in 1859, at the treaty of Zurich, enlarged the territories of the same King of Sardinia by the whole of Lombardy. Then England and France have the same policy of establishing a powerful Italian state, and the same two countries have since recognised the King of Sardinia as King of Italy. Their policy therefore in Italy is the same. A great portion of the population of both countries are dependent on the supply of the raw material that America produces of the best quality and at the cheapest rate. Therefore, both England and France have an equal

interest in tranquillity and order in that part of the world. How does it happen, then their policy being identical in the most interesting portion of Europe, and in America, that, if we may judge from the declaration of their ministers, there is everything between the two countries but avowed hostility? Is it not notorious, is it not avowed and declared, almost ostentatiously, that great distrust exists between the two Governments? (Hear.) The noble lord himself (Lord Palmerston) takes every opportunity, when the affairs of the two countries are mentioned, either of denouncing the policy France is pursuing, or dictating a policy to France, and talks of France not conforming to it. This is a state of things that ought not to exist. Still less is it a state of affairs that ought to be encouraged by this House, leading, as it does lead, to immensely increased expenditure, and that is fast bearing us to renewed and increased taxation. (Hear, hear.) In principle the policy of England and France as to Italy is the same. If they are of the same opinion on the main principle they should not permit a question of mere detail to produce misunderstandings of such a character as to envenom the two nations against each other, and lead to a great military expenditure. But statements calculated to excite such envenomed feelings have been made in this House; they have been made by members of the Government themselves. Hear, hear. The noble Lord the Prime Minister has had, both in the present and the former Government, the advantage of the advice and counsel of two most eminent statesmen as Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs. One of them had attended the congress at which all the most celebrated statesmen of Europe were present, and in which the affairs of Italy were dispassionately and minutely discussed. What was the opinion of that Secretary of State? Having acted under the immediate advice and with the approbation of the First Minister—having heard the Italian question discussed by the most able European statesmen—among them the great Italian Minister, Count Cavour—Lord Clarendon, when he came back from the conference, declared his opinion in the House of Lords that Italian unity was a bubble. (Hear, hear.) We have another statesman in his place—one I have often opposed, one who has in the course of his life committed considerable errors—none so great as proposing that resolution which virtually turned us out of office—(laughter)—and himself out of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But still he is an eminent statesman. I should rejoice if I could see him sitting again on that bench—(hear, hear)—for in losing him I think the House of Commons lost some of its lustre. Well, Lord J. Russell became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. And what was his opinion of Italian unity? Lord J. Russell was hardly warm in his official seat when he heard that a person named Garibaldi was preparing at Genoa an expedition to attack the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The noble Lord felt it his duty to inform Francis II. of the expedition, and, in the manner customary between the ministers of friendly powers, to put the Government of Naples on its guard against an act as illegal as it was outrageous. A minister with these feelings ought to view with some charity, call them if you will, the prejudices of an ally who, on the subject of the south of Italy, shared so accurately the same opinions. But is this all? Do not the words ring in our ear at this moment of a dispatch indited by the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when he had a seat in this House a despatch with which every one is familiar—in which our interests in the Adriatic were duly considered, but in which a policy exactly the same as that proposed by our cordial ally was vindicated and approved, in those terse sentences, in the expression of which the noble Lord stands unequalled? This being the case, it appears to me most extraordinary that this question of the South of Italy should have been allowed to become a source of irritation between two Governments in whose case originally identity of view and principle prevailed, and that hostile feelings should be engendered when, in fact, nothing but events and circumstances which no one could solve could have modified the opinions of the English Government. Now, I do not seek to blame the English Government for having modified their opinions on the subject of Italian affairs as regards the south of the Peninsula; but if the alliance with France was so precious—if a cordial understanding with that country was so prime an object of their policy as their antecedents would seem to show, it appears to me not to be excusable that we should approach France on the topic to which I am alluding in a spirit of irritation and of a dictatorial character. This question of the South of Italy will, however, I hope, settle itself. (Cheers.) I hope that moral aid in the shape of Zouaves, and non-interference in the shape of Marines, will not make their appearance in that country. I am, nevertheless, afraid I am indulging in a hope rather than in a conviction on the subject, because from all that reaches us, England, which so favors the excellent doctrine of non-interference, may probably see it endangered in that quarter. Now, there is another question with respect to which the greatest misconception exists between England and France. It is a question of a very urgent character, because it has not settled itself, and may lead to consequences which we should all deprecate—I allude to the question of Rome. I want to know, England and France being perfectly in accord as to the main principles of Italian policy, whether what has occurred at Rome justifies the course which our Government have taken with regard to France, and which has, I believe, led to this increase in our armaments. I venture to speak on the Roman question, not as if I were living in the Middle Ages, or assisting at an auto da fe of Guy Fawkes. (A laugh.) The question is not altogether devoid of interest even for Englishmen and Protestants, but what is called the temporal power of the Pope seems to me to be a matter of comparatively small importance. It is the temporal power of a very small Italian Prince, and so far as it is concerned I do not see that it need interest us more than the power of the Duke of Modena or of Tuscany. There is, however, a question connected with Rome which I apprehend interests the world generally, which is I think, peculiarly interesting to a Protestant power like England—and that is, not the temporal power, but the independence of the Pope. They are two things entirely distinct, although they are always mixed together, partly through blundering, and partly owing to international misrepresentation. Now, suppose the Pope were to quit Rome to-morrow, and to establish himself permanently at Seville or Avignon, or in any of the great cities of the Danube, you may rest assured that the Roman Catholic power in whose dominion he happened to find a permanent settlement would not at all care to assert his independence. On the contrary, that power would very cheerfully accept the increase of influence and authority which the permanent residence of the Pope in her dominions would lead. That would not be the case of a Protestant power, especially a Protestant power having many millions of Roman Catholic subjects. We in England should look with great jealousy on the Pope's becoming a permanent resident in the dominions of a Roman Catholic state, because we know that, although as a temporal prince he is of no more account than any small Italian Duke, he is a spiritual Prince exercising great power in every country, and in every country represented by an organized intellectual body. (Hear.) It is, therefore, a matter of very great consideration for English statesmen that the potentate exercising this authority should be placed in a situation in which he should not be unduly influenced by any other power in Europe. (Hear, hear.) It was this consideration which made the great statesmen of Europe agree to the restoration of the Pope in 1815. Lord Castlereagh, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, and Lord Wellesley, I suppose, were not bigots—they certainly were not fools—and they could find no other solution of the difficulty at the time for this reason, not that they believed it was advisable or desirable the Pope should exercise this authority of a temporal prince,

but that they saw no other means at the moment of securing his independence. But, if the complications which surround this point are considerable in the case of a Protestant power, what must be the difficulties which beset our cordial ally, the Emperor of the French in dealing with it? He knows that, whatever may happen, England and the world will never agree that the Pope should be permanently settled in France, or that the influence which he exercises over every country by means of the intellectual organisation to which I have alluded should be exposed to the dictation and under the control of the Tuilleries. The French Emperor understands that perfectly well, and he is also aware that if the Pope were to be resident in any other Catholic state great embarrassments might be the result. His own influence, and the authority which he now exercises, or partially possesses, might as a consequence be lessened, while that of another sovereign might be proportionately increased. But, in addition to this, there is another difficulty. The French Emperor knows very well that if this question were settled in the underhand manner which some seem to expect and desire, and that if the Pope were to-morrow a fugitive, an exile, and a prisoner, he who is the ruler of France, whatever be his name, or family, or dynasty, could not afford to view that circumstance with indifference, perhaps not with impunity. (Hear, hear, from Sir G. Bowyer.) That being so, is it not right that any demand proceeding from us, who affect to be his cordial ally, should not assume the shape of an insult, a menace, or of open invective, in a popular assembly like the House of Commons? Surely the spirit of conciliation should rather guide our counsels. The spirit of friendship should animate us, and should endeavor by our united efforts to see whether some solution of this difficulty could not be brought about. (Hear, hear.) Every European power, be it Roman Catholic or Protestant, must consider, that if the disruption of the Pope from Rome takes place, and that it is effected by force, disquiet and a most dangerous feeling will be produced in every nation in Europe. Statesmen, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, cannot be insensible to the possibility of such a contingency; and, of them all, he who must feel the greatest anxiety on the subject, he who must meet the brunt of this difficulty the most directly, is the ruler of France. Well, then, I say this subject, of one that, of all others, should have caused the most friendly and confidential meaning to exist between France and this country; yet the noble Lord and those of his colleagues who have addressed us on the subject have imported into it a sort of personal feeling, and talk as if the French army had been led to Rome owing to the mere ambition of the Emperor. Now, if there be a fact with respect to which there is a general concurrence of opinion, I should have thought it was that the occupation of Rome by France—I do not now care to enter into a discussion as to whether it was a political mistake or not, was an act, not of ambition on the part of the Emperor of the French, but one of self-defence; and that if the occupation had not taken place at the time at which it did, disorder, discontent, and revolutionary movements, which it alone prevented, might have been rife throughout Europe. The result of all these circumstances convinces me that we have not allowed ourselves in this question of Italy to see the two sides of the case—(hear, hear)—that France has viewed it from a different light, and, arriving at a different conclusion, has not seen her views received by us in that spirit of friendliness which the cordial alliance of the two countries would demand and would authorize. (Hear, hear.) It has led to constant misconception, embroilment, jealousy, and mistrust, and in all matters connected with Italy we are apparently opposed to that ally, with whose active co-operation we endeavor to secure the peace and administer the affairs of the world. (Cheers.) Let me remind the House that the policy of France and Italy has been the same, and that they have both largely increased the Kingdom of Sardinia. With regard to the duchies in the centre of Italy, whatever was the original policy of the Emperor, he yielded, and did not insist upon it. With regard to the south, his policy has been the same as is avowed and declared by our own Minister. And with regard to the question of Rome, of difficulty to all, of immense difficulty to him, it is one which cannot be satisfactorily carried to a conclusion without the consent of this very ally whom we are irritating and insulting. (Cheers.) When we talk of retrenchment; when our analysis we find that our expenditure is not for the sake of self-defence; when our analysis we find that any fear of invasion is absolute illusion (cheers from below the gangway on the ministerial side); when we find that there is no material point which England wishes to assert and maintain; when we find that it comes to maintaining our influence in the councils of Europe, and that the councils of Europe practically mean only the councils of England and France, it ends in this—that we are arming against our cordial ally.—(A loud cheer from behind the right hon. gentleman.) Then, how is this? (The cheer repeated, and laughter from the ministerial benches.) When the expenditure is proposed, we are always assured—whether in speech from the throne or in the statement of the minister—that the cordial understanding between England and France is complete. (Cheers.) Theoretically it exists; practically we find we are always acting in a contrary sense. (Hear.) And to what has this led? It has led to England managing the affairs of the world, not by a cordial alliance with France, but by a new process, called the exercise of moral power. (Loud cheers.) What is this moral power, the exercise of which is now the policy of England? I will tell you what moral power means. It means warlike armaments in time of peace. It means garrisons doubled and trebled. It means squadrons turned into fleets, and, in an age of mechanical invention to which there is no assignable limit, it means a perpetual stimulus given to the study of the science of destruction. (Loud cheers.) That is moral power. (Cheers.)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BISHOPS AND ARCHBISHOPS OF IRELAND.

AT A MEETING HELD IN DUBLIN ON THE 6TH, 7TH, 8TH AND 9TH OF MAY, ON EDUCATION.

Resolved—That for the welfare of society in general, and of individuals in particular, religion should be the basis of education, and continued exertion made in schools to produce deep and lasting religious impressions on the minds of youths.

That as in mixed schools, on account of the discordant elements assembled in them, religion and all religious practices are ignored during the greater part of the day, and the common instruction cannot be founded on religion, we cannot but consider them as unfit for Catholic children, and that, therefore, we petition Parliament for the introduction into Ireland of the denominational system, under which Catholic and other children may be educated, as in England, according to their religious principles, in separate schools.

That our petition demand: 1st, The right of using religious with secular education, so that in the schools children may be always under the influence of religion. 2d, That Catholic elementary books, treating of all religious, moral and historical matters, be used in our schools. 3d, That the teachers be trained in Catholic training schools, and under Catholic professors. 4th, That Catholic training schools receive aid from Government, as in England. 5th, That Catholic Inspectors for Catholic schools be appointed on the recommendation of the Catholic Bishops. 6th, That no grants be made to any school in which proselytism is attempted.

That, convinced of the importance of Catholic teachers being trained only in Catholic model schools we direct that no priest shall, after the first day of next term, send any person to be trained as a teacher, either in the central model school or in any other model school, or in any way co-operate with other patrons of the National Schools in sending, after that

date, teachers to be so trained; and that no teachers who shall be sent to be trained after that date in any model school, shall be employed as such by any priest, or with his consent.

That in consequence of the gradual development of the evil tendencies of the model schools, and to mark still further our disapproval of the dangerous principles, similar to those of the Queen's Colleges, on which they are constituted, we direct that priests or religious shall not hereafter visit such schools even for the purpose of religious instruction or examination, nor otherwise countenance in any way the attendance at them of Catholic children.

ON THE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS AMENDMENT BILL.

That having examined a bill introduced into Parliament by Messrs. Hassard and Longfield, members for Waterford and Mallow, to amend the existing Charitable Bequest Act, we observe with regret that some of the clauses of that bill are in opposition to the freedom of Christian charity, and well calculated to dry up its sources, and also most detrimental to the interests of our public charitable institutions, which contribute so much to alleviate the burdens of the country, and to relieve distress and destitution.

That we forward a petition to Parliament against that bill, and respectfully request our members to support our prayer.

ON THE POOR LAWS.

That, filled with deep compassion for the sufferings of the poor, and convinced that the existing Poor Laws are inadequate to provide for their proper relief, we petition Parliament for extensive changes and ameliorations in the whole relief system and its administration, so that the poor may be treated with a charitable regard to their wants, and measures adopted to meet or prevent the great destitution so often prevalent in this country.

ON THE REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

That the Catholic Church, while teaching that marriage is a sacrament, and watching over its sanctity and proper celebration, has always manifested the greatest anxiety for the registration of the names of the parties who contract it, and that several councils, and particularly that of Trent, have published salutary regulations on this matter.

That in past times the operation of the penal laws rendered it extremely difficult, and frequently impossible, to carry out the wishes of the Church in Ireland, or to preserve parochial books for registration.

That since the penal laws have been relaxed, the Bishops of Ireland have frequently adopted measures to secure the proper registration of marriages, and that a special enactment thereon was made in the Synod of Thurles.

That continuing to enforce the wise intentions of the Church, we undertake to have forthwith a uniform system of registration introduced into each parish, and that we shall order books, with printed headings, to be prepared for that purpose.

That in a bill for the registration of marriages, lately introduced into Parliament, there are clauses contrary to the discipline and practice of the Catholic Church, which, if adopted, would produce injurious effects; and that as it is proposed in this bill to compel, under severe penalties, Catholic priests to act as government registrars of marriages without asking their previous consent, we consider such a proposal as unconstitutional and opposed to the rights of the subject.

That registrars of Catholic marriages kept according to the prescriptions of our Synods and meetings, are quite sufficient for all civil and ecclesiastical purposes of registration, and that we are prepared to give every facility to the Government to obtain from them any required information.

ON SECRET SOCIETIES AND UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS.

That we have heard with deep regret that in some parts of the country persons have been known to administer unlawful oaths, and to entice foolish men to enter secret associations dangerous to religion and society.

That we earnestly, and with all paternal affection, warn Catholics against all such combinations, whether bound by oath or otherwise, and especially against those that have for object to spread a spirit of revolution which, in other lands, is now producing such disastrous results.

That while we warn our people against those unlawful associations, we cannot be blind to the many injustices they suffer and the manifest inequality before the law which inspires some individuals with a spirit of alienation from authority and of resistance to public order, leading in some cases to crimes which we and all good men deplore.

ON THE PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT.

That we are firmly convinced that the cordial recognition of paternal rule which inspires every individual in the state with love for the laws and public institutions of the country never will take place in Ireland as long as Protestant ascendancy is maintained by a church establishment to which Irish Catholics are forced to contribute, and from which they receive nothing in return but insult and dishonor, and that, therefore, the exemption of Catholics from all taxation for the benefit of the Protestant Church, is an absolutely essential condition for the perfect union of all Irishmen, and for the growth of that respect which is due to the law, and to those who are charged with its administration.

ON THE PREVAILING DISTRESS.

That mindful of the obligation which devolves on us by virtue of our sacred office, to have a special care of the poor, we cannot separate without expressing our deepest sympathy for large numbers of people who, in certain localities, are now suffering the direct distress, amounting in some cases to actual starvation.

That we exhort them to accept this severe visitation with humble submission to the Divine will, and in their affliction to turn with all their hearts to their Heavenly Father who, whether He kilneth or giveth life, doth all for our salvation, and chastiseth those whom He loves.

That they may be the more effectually induced to look up to Him from whom all good proceeds, and to seek at His hands a blessing upon the fruits of the earth, and that sufficiency which has been denied them during the past two years, we invite our clergy to offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in their churches for this intention on the Rogation days next coming, and to recite in public supplication on the same days, the Litany of the Saints according to the ancient usages of the Church. We also wish that until the quarter tense of September they will add to Mass to the prayers of the day the Collect, Secret and Post Communion, pro tempore tribulationis.

That we take this occasion to tender the expressions of our warmest gratitude to many beneficent persons who, not only at home, but in England, America, France, and other countries, have largely contributed to feed the starving poor of this land, and who, besides alleviating the distress which afflicts our people, have afforded the consolation of a sympathy denied by those who have charge of the temporal government of the country.

That we fondly hope that, when it shall please Divine Providence to entrust the guidance of public affairs to statesmen wiser and more humane than those who now direct the councils of her most gracious Majesty, such changes shall be made in the laws as may give greater security to industrious tenants, and that such works of public utility shall be inaugurated as may quicken the enterprise of the nation, and thus avert the periodical recurrence of those calamities which afflict the people whom God has entrusted in our pastoral care.

That we cause our petitions on the Poor Law, on Education, on the Registration of Marriages Bill, and on the Charitable Bequest Bill, to be printed, and send copies of them to our representatives, earnestly requesting of them to support the prayers therein contained.

DEATH OF THE REV. WILLIAM TRACEY, P.P. OF KILCOCK AND OLCOURRY, COUNTY KILDARE.—With feelings of deep regret we have to announce the death of the Rev. William Tracey, P.P. of the united parishes of Kilcock and Olcourry, in the county of Kildare, and brother to Daniel Tracey, Esq., solicitor, of Cork-hill, Dublin, which event took place on Sunday, the 15th inst., at Hortland House, the residence of J. H. Peart, Esq., J.P., where he resided during his last illness. Language cannot portray the heart-felt grief of his afflicted flock for their irreparable loss, or depict the character of the man who now lies amongst them in the arms of death, and where, for thirty-two years, he ministered to their wants with unceasing assiduity. His remains will be interred on Wednesday in a temporary resting-place in one of the splendid chapels of the parish until the new chapel of Kilcock, is consecrated, which he was building, and which he hoped the Lord would leave him to see finished in the splendid style in which it was begun, but an all-wise Providence decreed it otherwise, and called him to Himself, where we all hope he is in the receipt of his final reward in the glory of Heaven.

The Rev. Daniel Gerahy, P.P., Ardahan, acknowledges having received the sum of £100, with interest from the executors of the late lamented John Martin of Tullyra Castle, for the erection of his new church at Labane.—*Galway Vindicator.*

A short time ago an act of most disinterested charity was performed by a gentleman connected with the town of Dingle. The ladies of the convent there had been for some time endeavoring to get a small portion of land to the rear of their present premises, but were unable to procure it, until Mr. S. M. Hussey, who is the owner of the house and domain of Tarranahills, generously handed over to them a large and valuable kitchen garden which formed part of his property, at a nominal rent of 6d. a year.—The land is at present in the possession of Mr. E. Day Stokes, who occupies the house and domain, but his term will soon expire, and thenceforward it will belong to the Sisters of Mercy.

Some time last year we had the satisfaction of announcing that Miss Clarissa Hussey, of Woodville Terrace, Cork, had given the magnificent donation of £2,100 towards the erection of a new Catholic church in Dingle, her native town. This generous subscription enabled the contractors, Messrs. William Collier, of Dingle, and A. Crobie, of Tralee, to commence the building at once, and since then considerable progress has been made in the works. Lately, however, additional funds were required for its completion, and on learning this Miss Hussey immediately forwarded a second contribution of £1,000.

The directors of the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway at their last meeting, let the contract for the works up to Gorey, and gave directions to the contractor, Mr. Edwards, to proceed with them with all possible expedition. Mr. Fishbourne, the arbitrator, has already held his sitting, and the company are in a position to take immediate possession of the land.

STARVED TO DEATH.—A correspondent of the *Irishman* writes:—'One death from starvation, which cannot, at all events be contradicted, has already taken place at Cape Clear Island, here. The starvation hereabouts was so great, that special correspondence from the *Cork Examiner* was sent down, who made his report in that journal. In consequence of this the Poor Law Commissioners sent down Mr. Horsley, who went over Cape Clear, and examined each individual family's state. He admitted that the state of the people was worse than in 1847. At the meeting of the Board of Guardians, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., the case was brought before their notice (Mr. Horsley present,) when it was decided to send mail at once to the Island. A ton of meal was sent and Mr. O'Donovan, Bessa, as temporary relieving officer, went to distribute it. Amongst the families visited, both by Mr. Horsley and the gentleman who accompanied him (Mr. McCarthy Downing being one), as well as the special commissioner of the *Examiner*, who preceded them, was the family of Thomas Ryan; and it was admitted on all hands, that some of these were likely to die of starvation before any relief could be afforded. This prediction was verified, for in three days time, one of his children, a little girl, was dead when Mr. O'Donovan was distributing the relief. Mr. O'Donovan immediately reported the death to the Sub-Inspector of Police here, upon which Coroner Limerick visited the island; and Dr. Robinson having made a *post mortem* examination of the girl, the following verdict was found:—'That said deceased, on the 23rd inst., at Cape Clear, in the county of Cork, died from want and starvation.'—*PACEL LIMERICK, Coroner.*

GOING TO RUIN.—English rule is working out in Ireland that pastoral consummation Lord Carlisle prays for—that our country should become the 'fruitful mother'—not of strong men and comely women, but 'flocks and herds.' We have heard, for example, that one priest in the West of Ireland is in treaty for a ship to take himself and his parishioners wholesale to Queensland! In Ulster itself the blight of misery and beggary is spreading. But, indeed, it has been so for years. Three years ago, a gentleman intimately acquainted with Ulster, wrote:—'For more than twenty years,' he says, 'I have been in the habit of paying annual visits to the province of Ulster, which boasts, and not without reason, of its industrious and self-reliant population; on the present occasion I have conversed with many of the farmers of Donegal, and not even in the calamitous times of 1847, '48, and '49, did I witness such marked evidence of what I shall call *despondency*, for want of a more significant term to convey the feeling which was exhibited even by tenants whose landlords had made no sign in the direction of eviction. 'Entirely recently,' said an intelligent man of his class, 'we thought our tenant-right was secure, from long custom, as if it had the guarantee of an Act of Parliament: on the fate of this many of us have purchased one holdings with the savings of years; but we now find that we have no security, and that the law is on the side of the landlord. Under these circumstances, it is not likely that we shall remain at the mercy of men who have no hesitation in dispossessing a good tenant, provided they can make money by the transaction; and before the summer you will see many of the farms in this county deserted by those who have paid large sums to secure themselves in certain possession of the lands upon which they have since expended both capital and labour.' We know not how many thousands of the best blood of the country have quitted Ulster since the above was written; but we know that shortly after fifteen hundred emigrated suddenly from the wilds of Donegal; and our readers do not need to be told how many recently fled from the tyranny of Glenewagh. An so everywhere through Ireland does this deadly blight extend: the fruit of the beneficent operation of British rule.—*Irishman.*

The *Kilkenny Monitor* says:—'Throughout Monday night (May 19,) a perfect torrent of rain poured down upon the district surrounding our city for some miles. It was, perhaps, the heaviest rain which has fallen for many years. The Nora is much swollen, but not so much as it would have been had the heavy rain extended towards the Slievebloom and Slieve-murphy hills. Four or five times within the last six months, the water has risen at Black-mill so high as to have been some feet deep in the ground floors of the houses for days together.'

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—Another week of splendid weather (the *Sligo Champion* says) has given visible progress to the crops in Leitrim, Roscommon and Mayo; and it gives us sincere gratification to be able to announce that all our reports speak in the highest terms of the appearance of the crops. One of our correspondents states, that 'there has not been so cheering a prospect these five years.' Yesterday evening we had some rain, and never was it more welcome.