

went into an old sea-fortress of her father's, where she now still lives, a very aged maiden.— They say of her that she sings this song: On Iceland I look back, Over the foamy sea; But, with victorious laurel crowned, No Helmfrid comes to me.

"But now as the moon is again quite pale, and is going to dip into the sea, and midnight is come, I think that you must go to rest, dear friends; and I will steer you on a good way while you sleep."

REV. DR. CAHILL.

THE LAST ASSAULT ON THE POPE BY THREE ENGLISH PRIME MINISTERS.

The Irish public cannot forget the numerous letters, voluminous correspondence, and the almost daily newspaper articles, which were published in this country, during the last ten years in reference to what was then called the English Conspiracy to revolutionize Austria, Naples, Rome, and the entire Italian Peninsula. Proofs amounting to rigid demonstration were adduced to trace this gigantic scheme not only to individual English Premiers, but even to combined English Cabinets: and we have a long continued series of Despatches from the various English Ambassadors at the different Catholic Courts just quoted, acknowledging their instructions from home, and giving hopes of their revolutionary success. The intention of the British plan was not precisely to produce political rebellion, to subvert the reigning families, and to expunge monarchy from these Kingdoms. No, the scheme contemplated was the license of anarchy, as a means to overthrow the Catholic Church and uproot the Catholic Faith. Tourists, like Sir Francis Head, writers of pamphlets, like Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Whiteside, traversed the Catholic Nations, or resided in Catholic Capitals, to misrepresent their Institutions, to give a false coloring to their Jurisprudence and to slander the creed of the people—whilst the Agents of the different Bible Societies, with an annual income of upwards of five hundred thousand pounds sterling (see report) published and scattered Tracts through these countries maligning the discipline and believing the character of the Catholic Clergy. There was no stratagem which malice could devise, which learning could defend, which money could advance, or which power could achieve, that the Cabinets, the Prime Ministers of England, aided by the Agents of the Bible Societies, did not urge forward for the successful accomplishment of these revolutionary designs. It is with much delicacy the writer of this article begs to call the attention of his countrymen to his series of letters on this subject, which series were continued weekly for nearly four years, and which have never been contradicted. In these letters, the names of the English Prime Ministers, and of their Foreign Ambassadors, with copies of their Despatches from the different Courts, can be read by any inquirer, fully and irrefragably establishing the positions advanced in this communication.

I feel no pleasure in renewing this subject in the year 1859: quite the contrary. I do not find any satisfaction in seizing the present occasion, to refer to the hostile speeches delivered on last Friday night, by Lord Derby, Lord John Russell, or Lord Palmerstone, in order to revive the buried remembrance of their unappeasable rancour towards the Catholic Church. But I owe it to the cause of our triumphant truth: I owe it to our joy over the signal defeat of England: I owe it to our pride of having vanquished on the Continent the odious Bible Societies: and above all I owe it to my poor faithful beloved countrymen, who have so nobly overthrown in Ireland the most persecuting branch of this wide conspiracy, to renew this topic, in order to show its connexion with the rampant attack of last Friday night in the Houses of Parliament, on the Pope and the Papal States. The simultaneous attack referred to, made by three English Premiers on an unoffending petit Catholic foreign state, would at any time, and under any circumstances, surprise Europe, and perhaps rouse the indignation of the Catholic nations. But when it is recollected that the condition of the things complained of at Rome, has been brought about by English money, English interference, and English perfidy; and when it is remembered that the insecurity of life and property alluded to in the Roman States, has been the result of the encouragement given to the revolutionists and cutthroats by English agents, these speeches and these accusations in the Houses of Parliament (to say no more) assume the criminality of a man who first maliciously sets fire to his neighbour's house, and then endeavors to prosecute and transport the proprietor as being the guilty incendiary! Fearing lest my readers may have forgotten the proofs by which Europe has established the quoted criminal active encouragement given by England to the Continental anti-Catholic conspirators, I shall quote three or four public notorious facts which will revive the former knowledge of these readers, and which can leave no possible doubt of the premises.

Firstly, the present Sir Robert Peel, when British Envoy in Switzerland, openly and publicly joined the reviews of the free corps, who plundered the convents, threw down the colleges, and banished the priests. Secondly, Lord Minto, while residing at Rome, had the ignoble son of one of the most ignoble revolutionists of the city to dine with him! This was Ciceroacchio, a straw and hay factor! And not only did the son of this Smithfield jobber dine with the British Minister! but he (Lord Minto) even had the bust of this man of straw executed by the first sculptor in Rome art, and placed in the hall of the old Ciceroacchio!! Thirdly, Mr. Bulwer was expelled from Madrid at twenty-four hours' notice, for interfering, or rather urging severe measures, in reference to the religion of Spain, and encouraging, like Lord

Clarendon of old; a Biblical Crusade, in an incipient form, against the Catholic faith. And, fourthly, who can forget the procession of Kossuth at Birmingham, followed by fifty thousand Englishmen, where no less a personage than Lord Palmerston himself, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, met the Hungarian rebel, read an address to him, and thus identified himself, his Cabinet, and England with the Revolutionists, against the throne and the creed of Austria!!

Need I say more to prove the position which I have advanced—namely, that the records of the British Legislature have never, at any period of her past history, published any scene so singular, so preposterous, and indeed so shameless as to witness the combination and to hear the assault made on the culpable policy of Rome by the very men who have created that very disastrous policy, and who have produced, by a notorious agency, the order of things which they now seek to lay to the Pope's charge. All this they have done in order to overthrow his authority, to unprince his temporal sovereignty, to subject him, in his own dominions, to a lay junta of English Roman traitors, and to appoint the independent old Roman Pontiff of centuries, to a mere Roman Bishopric, at a salary to be named by England! and to be paid by the men who murdered Count Rossi, and attempted to shoot the Pope himself in his own palace!

I shall now give the three extracts on which this letter is founded, and which are taken from the speeches of Lord Derby, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston last Friday night. These speeches will exhibit in a nutshell the sectarian feeling which has governed both Tory and Whig Cabinets towards the Papal policy since the year 1815:—

Lord Derby said— It is not in Naples, however, it is not in Lombardy, that we must look for the principal causes of anxiety and alarm, but it is in that unhappy portion of Central Italy which is subject to the temporal jurisdiction of the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church (hear.) That is the real plague spot of Italy (hear.) It is in this point of the Peninsula that discontent rises to its height, and there it has risen to such a height that it is notorious to all the world that, if public feeling were not kept down by the presence of two foreign armies, all the respect and veneration which are paid to the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual capacity would prevent the overthrow of his tottering throne, or be held to compensate in the minds of his subjects for the weak and petty oppression by which the Government of that country is sustained. (hear, hear.) My lords, it is from the presence of these two armies, not placed there in either case to uphold the liberties of Italy, but only to maintain by their joint efforts an incompetent government, that the real danger of serious disturbances in Italy is to be apprehended. Now, upon both the Powers by whom these armies are kept up, her Majesty's Government—whether actually or not I do not pretend to say, nor will I affirm that I entertain any very sanguine expectations as to the result—have pressed with all the earnestness of friendship the necessity of coming to some understanding with regard to the advice they shall render to the Papal Government for diminishing the grounds of dangerous discontent which, under the present system, cannot but exist there. I mention these Powers especially, because it is their mutual jealousy which keeps alive the real source of danger, because they are the two great Catholic Powers of Europe, and because, both as having local interests, and also as being able to speak with a degree of authority and of influence which no other state could assume, they are obviously the parties whose union and whose harmonious action would be most likely to be effectual with the Papal Government (hear, hear.) I would be idle for any Protestant country to pretend to offer its advice, but we have assured both Austria and France that if they will combine to give salutary counsel, our best endeavors will not be wanting to second their efforts for the amelioration of the internal administration of the Papal States (hear.)

Lord John Russell said— From the very first year of the signature of the treaty of 1815 Austria attempted to govern the whole of Italy. She early interfered to prevent the King of the Two Sicilies from introducing into his kingdom institutions based upon principles different from those which prevailed in Austria; and when, in 1821, the Neapolitan people attempted to improve their institutions, and to have a representative assembly, which Lord Colchester, a retired Speaker of this house, declared to be remarkable for its decorum and moderation, what was done? Why an Austrian army was marched to Naples, and 40,000 troops were placed in that kingdom to prevent the people from having that constitution and those laws which they deemed best. Lord Castlereagh upon that occasion, in the name of the British Government, declared this fact—which was a sort of protest—that the British Government could not approve the principle upon which that invasion took place (hear, hear.) Again, when the people of Parma, who were suffering at that time under the worst form of government, the worst kind of aristocracy and the worst class of clergy that were to be found in any part of Europe, endeavored to improve their position, 12,000 Austrian troops were marched into the country to prevent the people from improving their institutions. Again, in 1831, there was a similar kind of interference. Advice was, no doubt, given to the Pope, as has been said, but at the same time forcible means were used.

And now again with regard to Central Italy, of which the right hon. gentleman has spoken, be it observed that it is these interferences of Austria which have excited the jealousy of France. It is useless for us to inquire why these great Powers should be jealous of one another, because we know that it is and must be the case. Accordingly, in the early part of Louis Philippe's reign a French force was sent to Ancona to counterbalance the interference of Austria in other parts of Italy. Again, in 1848 Austrian troops interfered with the Government of the Legations, and a French division was immediately sent to Rome, and captured Rome, and according to the statement of almost every official person in this country then representing France it was done entirely because France did not choose Austria to have the entire command and dominion over Italy. But the jealousies of these two great Powers have resulted in misery to the unfortunate people over whom that military force has imposed a government which is most distasteful to them. (Hear.) For, be it observed, the Emperor of the French, not wishing to impose bad government, wrote himself a letter in which he pointed out what might improve the condition of the Roman people—the introduction of the Code Napoleon, secular administration, and other provisions. But that advice was not taken. The Austrian Government is in many respects an enlightened Government; but it is not the Austrian Government at Bologna and Ancona, but it is the Austrian forces and the French forces which impose upon that country about the very worst form of government that any country ever had. Those who doubt this may consult the various works describing what has been the case with the Papal Government. Among others, there is one very interesting and amusing work by the present Attorney-General for Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He travelled in Italy, and he is not content with a superficial view, but he gives you parts of the code of the Roman State, and he points out how inconsistent those provisions are with anything like justice and freedom. I have

heard myself the way in which every attempt at improvement is frustrated. They said, at one time, "Let us have a secular government; and let the ecclesiastical officers be replaced by secular officers." Well, secular officers were sent to them; but they were man so ill calculated to create confidence, and so entirely without character, that the poor people said, "Let us have the priests back again, or let us have a cardinal, or anything in preference to these people." Thereupon it was argued that they were not in favor of secular Government. In the same way it was said that the people did not want municipal institutions. Before the French Revolution there were municipal institutions. The people very much governed themselves. The French destroyed all these municipal institutions, but they put in their place a good administration of justice, and what is called an enlightened despotism. Since 1852 they have neither municipal institutions nor an enlightened despotism. They have every kind of corruption and oppression.

I read two years ago in this House a statement, on good authority, that the confessions of several persons accused of crimes could not be taken, because they were confessions made under torture. This is the usual administration of justice. Can you wonder, then, that a people thus governed by means of foreign forces have been impatient with that Government, and can you wonder that they would resort to any extremity, that they would look to any resources, rather than continue in their present state? But what is the remedy? The right hon. gentleman, if I understand him right, says advice has been given—namely, that Austria and France should frame measures, point out how justice should be administered, and how the government should be carried on. Well, this is all very good advice. But there is one plan better than any of these, and that is that the people should be allowed to settle the law for themselves. (Cheers.)

Lord Palmerston said— I should hope that, although there will be no war—I trust there will be none—I should hope that these subjects having been taken into consideration by the different Governments of Europe, arrangements would be made for the cessation of that exceptional state of things which now exists by the occupation of the Papal States by Austrian troops on the one hand, and by French troops on the other.— (Cheers.) That is a state of things which has continued long enough. It is a departure from the ordinary state of things. It is not a violation, undoubtedly, of any treaty; but it is sanctioned by no treaty. It is said as a justification of this, that if these troops in occupation were withdrawn, revolution would break out in the Roman and Neapolitan States. But I would suggest that there is a better remedy for that than foreign occupation. I would suggest a reform of those abuses which have created it—(hear, hear)—and let those Governments but adopt the advice given them so long ago as 1832, by the five great Powers of Europe—let them reform their system, let them put an end to tyrannical abuses which oppress and exasperate the people, and then there will be no revolution—then the occupation might cease, and the internal tranquillity of the country would be no longer endangered. (Cheers.)

Any comment on these extracts of speeches would be superfluous, since in every word they present the evidences of malice against the Pope and the Papal policy which cannot be mistaken. The revolutionary scheme of England has long since been detected in every Catholic country in Europe; her agents have been expelled from Vienna, driven with infamy from Naples, scouted from Rome and the Dutchies; and in France (what is called the Hawker's law (a loi des colporteurs,) has within the last two years been passed, which punishes with fine and imprisonment the English bible agents who, under the guise of the gospel, heretofore distributed political books, revolutionary tracts, or spurious editions of the Bible amongst the Catholic people of that country. England being thus foiled in the accomplishment of a conspiracy which she had spread through Catholic Europe, by the labor and the expense of forty-three years, she now writhes in an agony of disappointment which even tramples on the decorum of Parliamentary rules, and bursts through the restraints of good breeding, and almost of decency, in the expression of vindictiveness, of which there are few parallel cases in the history of the British Senate.— France and Austria are now in the sole occupation of Italy, and the presence, or advice, or the interference of Great Britain, either in the field or in the councils of these two great powers, is acknowledged by England herself as a position which cannot be gained by her, or conceded by them. England has, therefore, lost all her former advantages for mischief in this regard; discovered, and expelled, she is now reduced to the condition of a mean supplicant at the gates of Paris and Vienna, seeking to keep up her fallen prestige amongst the revolutionists whom she has deceived, and endeavouring to give, through their mutual jealousies, the fatal wound to the Pope, which her malice after half a century had been unable to inflict.

In the last passage of Lord John Russell's speech, the reader must have observed the cheers with which that passage was received. He was applauded to the echo, when he propounded his own remedy, his own plan, to restore quiet, as he called it, to Naples and Rome. And this plan is to withdraw all troops from these two monarchies, and let the people then frame their own laws, and regulate their own taxes. Yes, this is the English plan for Ferdinand and the Pope. This is the remedy for which English Cabinets and ministers have struggled since the battle of Waterloo. But since it is such a definitive, rational remedy for Italian discontent, why not counsel Russia and Prussia to apply it to Poland? why not recommend Austria to adopt it in Hungary? why not have applied it in Canada in Papineau's rebellion? why has not England herself had recourse to it within the last two years in India? why not give her Irish subjects the benefit of this sovereign remedy to adjust their national grievances? This is the one test to prove the sincerity of the advice of the ex-Premier. This is the rule. In fact Lord John Russell lost, since his Durham letter, all claim to the possession of his former mental faculties; but in the case before us, he has uttered a doctrine which could not be applied to any country in Europe, which is opposed to common sense, which is as plain and as palpable and as sanguinary an encouragement to revolution and plunder, as any speech or writing which has even been published by Mazzini and his confederates, and which cannot fail to awaken at every court in Europe, a horror against England which will be at once the confirmation of her character, and the unpardonable punishment for her lengthened criminal conduct. When the legislators of a Kingdom openly encourage the violation of laws, which render insecure both the property and the

lives of the people;—or when, by personal vice, they bring discredit on the constitution; all history asserts that this is generally a fatal warning which Heaven gives before striking that kingdom with signal chastisement. England is now very powerful; but vengeance beyond her strength lies within sight of her shores; and he is a wise man who can say that the sword of the conqueror may not at any time be closed upon her throat, before she can ward off the blow. The moment, it is well known, that England is ousted from her scheme of mischief in Italy, in that moment the revolutionists will abandon their combination of resistance; and order, and morality, and religion, will resume the peaceful attitude which has been disturbed by the perfidy, the bribery, and infidelity of the well known agents of Great Britain. D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The rumour which appeared in the Times of Friday as to the elevation of Doctor Cullen to the College of Cardinals—is, I am informed on good authority, correct. Indeed, it is believed that the only obstacle to his Grace's reservation to this dignity, has for some time been, his great reluctance to accept it. He will it is understood, remain at Rome, attached to the Propaganda—and continue, it is to be hoped, to bestow that zealous care on Irish Catholic interests all over the world, for which while at Rome before he was so honorably distinguished. Dean Kieran, of Dundalk, who has been named as the person likely to be nominated Conductor Archbishop of Dublin, is a man of great ability, great learning, and great force of character—a preacher of striking and earnest eloquence, a most zealous agent in all the works of religion—and with administrative faculties quite equal, unless all who know him well are much mistaken, to the arduous exigencies of the great position he may be called to.—Cor. Nation.

CATHOLICITY IN ULSTER.—We find by the northern papers that our friends, south and west, are likely to be eclipsed in their good work of forwarding the old creed in Ireland by the great zeal and generosity of the faithful people of Ulster. Armagh, Belfast, Newry, Baniskillen, Letterkenny, and Derry City, have each of them already accomplished within a few years what would have been looked upon as impossible at the beginning of this century. They have built, or are just now in process of building, large and commodious convents, as well for the education of the female youth of our middle classes as for the gratuitous education of the poorer classes of these respective towns and cities. It was reserved, however, for the diocese of St. Columbkill and of his saintlike successor, the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, to give, within one week, two magnificent examples of the returning glory of ancient Catholic Ulster, and this, too, on the site of spots of the old shrines of Tyrone (Tyrone) and Tyrone (Donegal), by commencing on Wednesday last in Omagh, a new convent for the Loretto Nuns, under the fostering care of the Very Rev. M. O'Keane, and on the Sunday following in Carnadoagh (Anishowen), a similar establishment, under the guidance of the zealous and munificent pastor of that remote parish, the Rev. Paul Brady. We perceive that Father Harbison, of the Redemptorist Convent at Limerick, proceeded from his missionary duties at New Ross, and assisted at both ceremonies.—Correspondent of the Weekly Register.

The Catholic inhabitants of the Lower End of Dundalk, have resolved to erect a new church, the site of which lies between Bridge street and Lincen-hall street, at the rear of the old Market House. The ground has been purchased, and the good work will be commenced in Spring, with a view of having it completed as soon as possible.

A new Catholic Church is about to be erected in Dundalk.

While the Jesuit Missioners were at New Ross, they were the means of converting several persons from Protestantism.

DEATH OF THE REV. R. J. WOOD, C.C.—It is with regret we announce the death of the Rev. Richard Joseph Wood, of the Metropolitan Church, Marlborough-street. He died on the 14th inst., after a protracted illness, at his mother's residence, 4, Adelaide-street, Kingstown, in the 39th year of his age, and the 14th of his ministry. The premature death of this distinguished young clergyman will throw a gloom over many hearts. He was the eldest son of the late Christopher Wood, Esq., merchant, of this city, and at an early age he devoted himself to the sacred ministry, and went through his collegiate course in the Irish College, Rome, under the guidance of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen.

THE REV. MR. CURLEY IN AMERICA.—The wide world knows the conspicuous part the Mayor Priesthood have always played in the politics of their country; but their campaign against Sallieism, and their support of the Independent Opposition policy, placed them as politicians in a position before both the friends and enemies of Ireland such as no section of the Irish Church ever before occupied. America appreciates this; and from the illustrious Archbishop of the West down to the humblest Curate in this portion of his See, all will regard the honours paid to one of their most active, eloquent, patriotic members, the Rev. Mr. Curley, as paid to themselves; and the people, too, of old Mayo will see in the magnificent contributions of their Transatlantic friends—a proof—a test of their appreciation of the spirit that pervades Catholic Ireland in favour of the voluntary system. With pride and pleasure we write it, the children of Ireland now reposing with honour and ease under the star-spangled banner are an honour to fatherland, and the most generous contributors to the propagation of the faith. It would be impossible to read the accounts sent home by the Rev. Mr. Curley of the marks of approbation and distinguished honor heaped upon him by the Irish Americans, and seeing these confirmed by such grand demonstrations as we published in our last, without feeling how much ennobled our people are by being removed far beyond the influence of the British power. In taking leave of this subject for the present, we need hardly say that we rejoice exceedingly that one so meritorious as is Mr. Curley has met, in his short intercourse with the exiled Irish, so much of the feeling that tells when one breathes in the atmosphere of high and honourable men; and, should our words reach any of them, we would assure them that, however highly they complimented their Reverend guest, his has been a course, in the worst of times and in the most trying circumstances, so nobly fearless, enlightened, and patriotic as to merit the esteem—nay, the most enthusiastic demonstrations of love and regard from the Irish race, whether at home or abroad.—The Commonwealth Ranger.

The great meeting at Thurles, in favour of Tenant-right and Parliamentary Reform, having for its basis, "Vote by Ballot," took place on Monday. The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution—"That the minimum of justice due to the Irish tenant is that which is contained in the bill of the Tenant League, and that, no matter what measure short of that bill may be sanctioned by the present or any other Government, the country cannot, and should not, be satisfied till the entire measure adopted by the League has passed into law." As also "that every day's experience proves more clearly that the only policy whereby Irish interests can be advanced in the British Parliament is that of the Independent Opposition party—that that policy should be the rule of action for every true Irish representative, and to sustain it, the duty of every Irish constituency—that any man assuming to represent this country in Parliament who does not faithfully adhere to that policy cannot be deserving of our approval,

and that our esteemed representative, The O'Donoghue, for his honest, independent, and fearless conduct, in and out of Parliament, is entitled to the fullest approbation and confidence."—Tablet.

JUVENILE PHOENIXES.—From the moment the present Government were installed in Downing-street up to the present time there has been no end to the gross exaggerations and palpable falsehoods circulated by the Orange press on both sides of the Channel, regarding the state of Ireland, its secret Societies, Ribbon conspiracies, and Heaven knows what besides. But since the appearance of Lord Eglinton's Proclamation these calumnies and misstatements have become altogether outrageous and intolerable. No sooner had that precious document appeared than Lying rushed into the market at a considerable premium, and as the Government offered very handsome prices, business to a considerable amount was done, especially in the North and South—in Belfast and Bantry, in Kerry and Kilkenny.—But, somehow or other, not a living Phoenix could be had for love or money in Dublin, where no birds of this feather could be found to flock together. The Government oracle expressed its surprise and disappointment at the absence of these birds from the very spot where one would have imagined they might feather, if not their own, the informers' nests most abundantly. So it was, however; the Phoenixes loved to linger by moonlight in rural glades and obscure sheebens, but they shunned the city's haunts. What could possibly be the reason of this bucolic prepossession on the part of the naughty birds?—There was something mysterious, some play within the play of treason, that could not be detected. Suddenly, however, the oracle started from its tripod—a huge ink-stand—and, pregnant with inspiration, exclaimed, the police, the police have failed in their duty!—there are entire flocks of Phoenixes probably nesting amongst the trees of the congenial Park, and hovering round the Vice-regal Lodge; but the police, the Roman portion of them of course have no eye, no ear, and no knowledge whatever of them. The Jesuits have stopped their ears, as Ulysses of yore did those of his companions, with wax; and hence, they have ears and hear not. At length, however, the Orange Phoenix hunters were in a fair way of being gratified. A rumor flew like wild-fire through their columns, stating that a brood of Phoenixes had been recently seen in the vicinity of Dolphin's-barn bridge. A "gentleman," big with the fate of Cato and of Rome—a gentleman whose name, like his of the Iron Mask, is still wrapped in doubt and mystery, suddenly appeared, and rushed to one of the Police Magistrates of the City, exclaiming, "Bureka! I have found them at last!" It was a memorable day, the anniversary of another plot—the never-to-be-forgotten 6th of November. What a pity that the prayers and thanksgivings especially appointed for that day should have been expunged from the Book of Common Prayer, at the very time when another plot seemed on the point of exposing the nation to a similar fate! But it is time now we should produce the official account of this alarming demonstration. Here it is, as given in the Saunders's News Letter of Tuesday, in the ipsissima verba of the General in Chief, who dispatched his scouts on the aforesaid eventful night to reconnoitre the position, and to report the strength of arms, munitions of war and calibre of the Phoenix phalanx:—

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—Chief Inspector's Office, G Division, Castle, Feb. 5, 1859.—The undermentioned is a copy of a report made by me in reference to persons who were stated to be learning military drill in the neighborhood of the Grand Canal, and since said report was made the boys were cautioned by my order to desist the practice of marching, which caution was adhered to by them, and I have reason to believe that no march has since taken place. November 6th, 1858.—On the 4th inst., James Magee, Esq., one of the Magistrates of the Head Police Office, sent for Sergeant Cavanagh, of my division, and stated that a gentleman, residing at Dolphin's-barn, had told him (Mr. Magee) that on the night of the 4th inst., about nine o'clock, as he was getting up the high bank from the footway to the carriage-way on the banks of the Canal, near Dolphin's-barn-bridge, he saw about twenty men, two of whom were playing fifes: one of the men said, "Here are the police," and another said, "No." He passed on for some distance, when he stooped and heard them drill and going through the military exercise, still playing the fifes. To test the accuracy of this statement I employed Sergeants Hughes and Cavanagh, on last night, and the following is the result:—At the place mentioned they saw eighteen boys, who ages averaged from about ten and sixteen years, walking some two or three deep along the Canal bank, from Harold's-cross-bridge to Dolphin's-barn-bridge. Seven of them were playing small fifes. They returned through Cork-street and the Coombe, as far as New-street, where they stopped and separated. The Sergeants accompanied them the whole way, they seemed to have no harm in what they were doing, and were a very poor class of boys.

DANIEL RYAN, Chief Inspector. In Bantry, a highly respectable farmer was, the other day, arrested, handcuffed, dragged to a felon's cell, and bail refused for his appearance, because he was known to have committed the heinous crime of borrowing a Prayer Book! In Dublin the public and the authorities are thrown into commotion and consternation at the intelligence that a knot of school boys, the majority of them under ten and the rest not sixteen years of age, are playing on fifes and marching to their music, in short, playing at soldiers, as with fear and trembling we confess, it was our wont to do when George the Third was King. This is the drilling and arming, the treason and conspiracy which the Government organs and their echoes have been trumpeting through the length and breadth of the land! What an acquisition the eighteen urchin firetars, who marched to the sound of the redden fife and the tin trumpet, on the banks of the Grand Canal, on the eventful 6th of November last, would be to la grande armee which the Third Napoleon is about to lead, his Uncle before him, across the Alps! We have treated this episode in the Irish Rebellion of 1859 in the mock-heroic vein, which at first sight appears most appropriate to it; but when more closely viewed, it is another of those features in Ireland's history that tells so forcibly against the arbitrary system of government which is crushing us and rendering the people unhappy and discontented, whilst it is asserted they are enjoying all the boasted privileges of the British Constitution.—Dublin Telegraph.

THE PHOENIX CLUB PRISONERS.—The Cork Phoenix prisoners will be brought up for trial, with their Kerry associates, at the next Tralee assizes. The Clerk of the Crown has commenced preparations. Mr. O'Hagan will be brought down for the defence.

The election of a representative in Parliament for Trinity College was held on the 11th ult., when Mr. Whiteside, the Attorney General for Ireland, was returned without opposition.

The Lord Lieutenant has contributed £100 for the fund for the purchase of works of art for the National Gallery of Ireland.

Saunders's News-Letter states that Mr. Edwd. Johnston has been appointed to the office of crown prosecutor for the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, and Waterford, owing to Mr. George's promotion.

Mr. Wall, Q.C., has been appointed permanent crown prosecutor for the North and South Ridings of Tipperary and the county Kilkenny, in the room of Mr. George, Q.C., appointed solicitor-general. The assizes were to commence in Kilkenny on the 11th inst., before Baron Richards and Judge Hayes.

The London Savings Bank, which opened only twelve months ago, has already received £8,766 11s 2d. over its payments, of which sum £9,749 14s. 8d. are lodged in the funds, and the balance £26 16s. 6d. with the treasurer—\$8,776 11s. 2d.

The Examiners have reported that the rules of Parliament have been complied with in the matter of the Bagnalstown and Wexford Railway bill.