one of his sweetest similes of villainy; that is, unless you choose it. No, no inot lost at, all. Mr. Garvey says truly, resumed Miles Garrett. ' you shall have the choosing of your lown fate. A Wershall confer with you for a time, and submit your fortunes to your own decision.

Garvey mean while was arranging some paper, which, along with a small ink-horn and pens, he took from his cont-pocket, and mounting a pair of spring spectacles upon his note, he completed mitted to him to audit and the studies, with the exception of the great diversity of languages, were his elaborate preparations for writing.

The soldiers withdrew the doors were closed : and Tisdall was left alone with his three oddlymatched companions.

Half an hour passed, and an hour; and the sentinels who kept watch on the lobby were yet undischarged. They had heard nothing but the broken hum of voices from within, sometimes raised in vehement expostulations, sometimes in ferocious threats and imprecations, and once or twice was heard a voice as of one whose heart was wrung with agony unspeakable-a bitter, hoarse moan of anguish and horror unendurable. Then, again, these abrupt, discordant outbreaks would subside into the same level hum, and at times even into utter silence. Thus time wore away until at last the guard of musketeers on the lobby saw the chamber door open, and Deveril came forth. vin of him mails

faWell," said the, with a yawn, fit's settled after all, and without troubling you, gentlemen. Headurus out to be a safer man than we took him for, and no crop-eared Covenant rascal after all, though, he has a deuced whiggish sort of slang and toggery about him; but he's a true man, corporal-a true-man.

Tre corporal, who was somewhat tired of his floor, and giving his quide a new turn, remarked: remorsely that the did not care, the butt-end of a burned match if the devil had him.

In the counters's chamber, meanwhile, Garrett was standing by the table reading, with anair of evident satisfaction, the last sheet of several, on which the ink was scarcely yet dry. They were the sworn depositions of Jeremiah left him, except that his elbows were leaning on the table, and his face buried in his coarse, sinewy bands; so that only his burning forehead and its swollen reins are visible.

"So far so well," said Garrett, as he slowly folded the document and carefully placed it in his deep pocket; we have done with you for the present.

Tisdal lifted his arm with an expression of rage and menace, but shame or compunction overcame him and he once more buried his face in his hands, and remained silent.

Pooh! pooh! Mr. Tisdal: what can ail you? said Garrey, in his most soothing accents. "There, there; why you have done no wrong, and need not be ashamed of any one."

With this remark, Garvey bundled up all his appliances, and hurried after Miles Garrett, whohad already left the room.

Garvey, you must see the landlord, whispered Garrett in his eur, clutching him impressively by the arm as he spoke; from must see him; and you, and no business of mine.

· I understand, sir, of course. Mr. Garrett, it was my own suggestion, answered the familiar in a whisper as earnest. You can pass out, and I will confer with him; but, somehow, I wish a few of these would stay in the way.' He were moving before them. down the broad, dun, old staircase: For, to be plain with you, I should not just choose to meet that old Puritan rascal in his present mood alone, and in such a cut throat hole of a place as this.'

· You're as arrant a coward as ever,' said Garrett, contemptuously. Do as you list, but see to it without delay.'

Thus speaking, Garrett threw his cloak about bim and strode forth into the street, leaving his dependant to manage his tete-a-tete with the non-keeper as best be might.

(To be Continued.)

FAILURE OF THE PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

From the Morning News.

On Tuesday last there was held in the Rotunda, a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the (Protestant) gospel in Foreign Parts, which was attended by nearly 70 Protestant clergymen, including Archbishop Whately, who presided, Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop-Elect of Nassau, and several of the fellows of Trinity College. We never impertinently interfere in the religious concerns of our non-Cathalle brethren, nor at all, save only when they affect ourselves, such as when we are called on to support a Protestant establishment hostile to our faith and to our feelings. A question, however, was propounded and its solution proposed, at this meeting, which must interest alike, both Protestants and Catholics. Archbishop Whately asks why it is, with all the learning, zeal, self-devotion, eloquence, surnestness, exemplary lives, and worldly advantages of Protestant missionaries, that the converts made by them are so few. Clearly, his Grace did not intend to confine the application of the question to the sterility of their Mission in Foreign parts, but, we suspect, rather meant it as an apology for its total failure in Ireland, intended it as a commentary, in fact, upon the Religious Returns of the recent Census. Mr. Whiteside, M.P., in a most eloquent and very able speech, proposed to remedy this failure by the establishment of a Frotestant Propaganda, Fide, on the model of that in Rome, the efficiency of which, as derived from personal observation, he lauded in the most generous, glowing, and liberal terms. Without entering upon the tempting field which Archbishop Whately's question, and Mr. Whiteside's reply open up, we shall content ourselves with quoting the following passages from their speeches, prefacing them, however, with the real solution of the Protestant difficulty through an specdote which we give upon authority. The late Sir Thomas F. Buxton devoted a great portion of his life to working the scheme for the conversion of the African tribes, to the funds of which he largely subscribed, and in which humane effort he was warmly assisted by his sister. The fame of the Propaganda attracted the zealons Baronet to Rome, where he called on Dr. Cullen, now Archbishop of Dublin, that he might ascertain, through him, the system there pursued. He frankly avowed to Dr. Cullen the object of Liamisit, stating that numbers of valuable lives were sacrificed, hundreds of thousands of to fail, conversions being rare, their sincerity doubt- in the present contest, and the South, unwilling to the dairies, is more extensively consumed by these forefathers were thankful to be permitted to worship hard-living people, held in an "involuntary servi- God, excheming all architectural ornament as an large into idolary. With these, he contrasted the started in its interest immediately.—Home News.

extraordinary success of Oatholic Alistons, in every latitude and under every disadvantage a success which the baronet attributed solely to the peculiar training and instruction in the Propaganda Dr. Cullen called his attention to the fact that the Students were of no higher order or rank, talent, or station, nor was the mode of life or discipline different, in any material respect, from those in any ordinary college The funds, which had been assumed as of fabulous magnitude, were shown to be only £17,000 or £18,000 a-year-in fact, the accounts were sub pointed out as limited to a little theology, a little philosophy, and the usual course of every Ecclesiastical College. All this but increased the more the marvellings of the evangelical Baronet. "Why, then," he asked, "do our Missionaries fail and yours succeed ?" " Simply, said Dr. Cullen, "because ours have got a mission from God, as sent by the successor of St. Peter, with whom, and with whose successors, he has promised to be all days even to the consummation of the world, and to whom, and to those appointed by him, He gave the commission, 'Go teach ail Nations.'"

On taking the chair, his Grace Archbishop Whately said—You will hear at this meeting, very fully set forth in detail, and no doubt, very eloquently, sufficient accounts of the progress of our missions abroad to afford us encouragement and to call for thankfulness; but I wish to call your attention very, briefly to one circumstance of an opposite character! I mean the progress which the Missionaries make in gaining converts to the Gospel is so very scanty and so very low, compared with what took place in the time of the Apostles, and the other first preachers of the Gospel. What is the cause of this mysterious dispensation of Providence, I cannot undertake to explain. Now, we may derive from this unfortunately scanty and comparatively slow progress of the Gospel-we may derive from it strong and striking evidence of the superbuman origin of the Gospel evidence perfectly within the reach of the humblest enlightened Christian. It has been the fashion in mo-dern days to decide all appeals to evidence as to the his occupation, spat through his teeth upon the miracles set forth in the Gospel that no miracle was nor ever could be wrought, and that the only ground for accepting the Gospel with any person of good sense has always been, and must always be, the purity and excellence of the doctrine taught. Now, let us try the experiment. The experiment, in fact, is going on in various parts of the world. The purity of the Gospel doctrine is just the same now as it was in the time of the Apostles. The lives of the mis-sionaries are exemplary—their zeal and self-devotion, the eloquence and the earnestness with which they Tisdal. The Puritan himself sate just as we set forth the promises of grace and the threats of judgment, are just what they always were. Why is t, then, that they have made only perhaps ten converts where the Apostles in less time made more than 100? Why is it that the progress of the Gospel is so comparatively slow? In one respect our modern missionaries have a very great advantage over the Apostles. They come from a more civilised country and a more civilised nation, among those who, though. not absolutely savages, are yet far below themselves in knowledge and in skill. They are reverenced for their superior knowledge, they are looked up to as instructors in many useful arts, and in that respect have a vast advantage over the first teachers of the Gospel, who were a despised portion of a despised nation, going among the wost civilised and enlightened of all nations in the world. And yet we know that for one convent we make, they made twenty in a much shorter space of time. What is the cause of this? Some cause there must be. . Why is it, then, that plain and unlearned men like the Apostles made. a hundred converts for our twenty, or for our ten, I may say, and that in a less space of time? It must have been in consequence of the miraculous powers which they possessed. We are ourselves a monument of it; and here, then, we have, in a circumstance which we cannot but lament and endeavor to remove -we have, in the comparatively slow and scanty arrange that other business; and, remember, I success which our society has met with, a decisive have no part in it; it is your own affair, mind proof, that the origin of the Gospel must have been supported by miraculous power (hear hear and applause.) Right Hon. Mr. Whiteside, in the course of his

speech, said-Once in my life I was induced to live

somettime in the city of Rome and I thought that the greatest institution in Rome was the institution called De Propaganda Fide. I was present once at a ceremony of great interest in connection with that paused, glancing uneasily at the soldiers, who institution, and it made a lasting impression on my mind. It was the annual exhibition of the progress made in training the youthful missionaries in all languages to enable them to traverse the whole world, and spread the doctrines of the Church in which they believed to every part of the earth. It was said, I know not with what truth, that there were fifty-one languages spoken in that meeting. The learned Cardinal an interesting and eminent person, Cardinal Mezzofanti, was then living, and it was said he spoke all those languages. I daresay a great deal of what the speakers said was said to him, for it was quite useless to address it to me as far as I was individually concerned. But just contemplate the wisdom, of that body. There were young men almost of every complexion under Heaven trained in Rome, educated, schooled, disciplined in a system, obedient tractable, and, let me add, healthy in the body, and I have no doubt strong and, resolute in the spirit; because it was the habit to take them up the mountains and teach them how to seek for a river, to tread the forest, ascend a precipice, and in short, to train them efficiently for all the work they would have to do. And it is quite idle to say that they are not sincere (Hear, hear). Men don't risk their lives as hypocrites. You will always discover whether a man is a hypocrite or not by the life he leads. Men don't go to the ends of the earth to propagate and spread opinions in which they do not sincerely believe (hear near). Our duty is not to rail at those who differ from us, but to observe their system and see whether under as we believe, a better and purer dispensation there is not much in it for us to imitate and copy, (hear, hear). Why, I would ask, has Rome the wealth of England? Has she the commerce of England? Has she the power of England? Has she the ships that carry the Scriptures to every part of the world? Nothing of the kind; but she has discipline energy, system, a resolute purpose, and no matter in what trouble she may be involved, her ecclesiastical system does not change, and those who carry it on never waver in their purpose (hear, hear). I know not whether we have any such system; but I always lament when I remember what my friend the Governor of Sierra Leone told me, that of all the sad sights that man could see there the saddest were the epitaphs that recorded the deaths of our missionaries. They cannot stand against the climate, and they fall victims to the sincerity of their faith. But I can conceive the system pursued in Rome being pursued here, under the instrumentality and direction of the Church of England, I can conceive men-natives of every country that owes allegiance to England-instructed in our faith, strong in body, firm in spirit going forth to accomplish the work which those young men, under the direction of the Propaganda n Rome most ably, and I believe, most zealously perform (lear, hear). You see it is one thing to attack other men, to impeach their conduct and their principles, and another thing to perform our own duty. I am of opinion that it would be much better for us zealously to perform our own duty, than to deride what is done by other men (hear, hear.). We being confidently of opinion that we have a purer and a sounder theory; and a better religion to inspire our actions, if it does not produce that result it; will be difficult; to persuade other men that 'we

> real (a) prede se oboure de la terminate de la lac The London American takes the side of the North

have that principle within us.

farm lately in the hands of his Grace, and now octenants not Irish), have done good among the smaller tenentry, as a practical exemplification of the advantage of an adequate homestall. A fixture steamengine has also been lately erected there for driving a thrashing-mill, chaff-machine, &c. Mr. Curry, the agent resident in the Castle, has a small holding, in which he has built another pattern farmyard, surrounded, as we saw them, with most excellent crops of swedes, mangold, corn, and nice well-managed pastures, bounded by neatly-trimmed quicks—quite a refreshment to the eye which has seen for scores of miles little else in the way of fences than endless bank or wall "ditches," with crests of scrubby furze. These sorry fences, however, have their use: they form a shelter for stock on a treeless hill; the furze sown on the top of the artificial bank affords rough trimmings for the fold-yard, and the young shoots are sometimes chopped up as good cattle-food. At some of the farmsteads are fixed horse-works driving a small thrashing-mill; but portable horse thrashing machines travel about, let out at so much per day; steam engines of small power are being introduced. Field implements are improved, though still of inferior construction. The ploughs (made in the district) are small, of wrought iron, with cast-iron shares—the common depth of work five or six in-ches; harrows are depended on instead of scarifiers for cleansing ground after ploughing; but they have little borse-hoes, or drill-grubbers; for tilling between the rows of root and green crops. Weeds are shamefully neglected; they disfigure the depastured fields, raise their heads high above the standing corn, and, being left untoliched by the reaper, stand as thistles and docks, gaily ripening their seed and shedding it for future growth, with every wind that blows. And the smaller weeds so thickly cover the ground that a mown stubble a little way off appears like a field of young seeds. There is no doubt that the moisture of the climate brings up a stout crop of these vegetable vermin in an astonishingly brief time. ... Wheat is commonly sown broadcast; sometimes on land ploughed in ribs so that the plant comes up in rows a foot or so apart, yet the growing crop is never hoed, and but little weeding is done. When cut, the corn is almost universally piled first in hooded shocks, then gathered into numerous field stacks, like magnified beehives, little bigger than haycocks, dotted about the field, instead of carried at once into large ricks; and these are commonly carted to the thrashing machine. The grain crops this year are short in straw, thin, light, and much still uncut. It is in the green cropping that advance has been made of late years. "The famine"—that mysterious visitation, which, after all its horrors. seems to have established several bases of coming prosperity for -Ireland -drove people to the culture of winter cattle food in lieu of the mealy esculent on which Hibernian husbandry had reposed and which was the bread and main wage of "the finest peasantry in the world;" and though many little farmers will tell you how they wish the potatoes may give over being black, and these troublesome new crops be needed no more, this very introductory (not gradual, but simultaneous in all districts) is the foundation of all advances made or hoped for. The green crops are carefully drilled and cleaned with the horse-hoe; most farmers put in the seed with of the Christian doctrine, they gave cause to the two or three cwt, of guano, "phospho Peruvian," good pastor and his curate, the Rev J Concannon, to Lawes," though enriching their farmyard dung with a little home grown grain, perhaps, but no pur-chased ollcake, and the chief improvement in details of tillage management during the last few years; is to be found in the management of the indispensable turnip, and the lasting mangold-wurzel. The average yields throughout a wild district are 120 to 140 stones of cats, and 80 to 120 stones of of wheat per acre; the latter commonly weighing 61 pounds per bushel when of extra quality. The rent of land on the old red sandstone, clavelate, and limestone, occurring in close juxts-position for miles about Lismore, "averages about 15s to 20s; near the towns, for accommodation purposes, 30s, 40s, and upwards; only 10s on the thinner; stony soils on the hills (which are in good tillage, not the sheep pasture of the high grounds); while the belts of permanent grass in the vales, on a rich aliuvial loam, are let for 35s, 40s, and even much higher. The land-lord have the tithe, the tenant pays the county cess and half the poors'-rate, or rather half the poundage upon the assessment. Under-drainage, executed with the stones, which are so plentiful, is done to a considerable extent, the tenant finding stones, the landlord doing the cutting and filling, and charging per cent on the cost. Shallower drains than three feet have been abandoned; the mains are three and a half feet deep, and a parallel system is pursued, with distances of 18 to 24 feet.

There is no tenant-right here—that is, no paying for the mere goodwill of a farm, but there exist some singular customs with respect to charges for seed and labor. Thus, when a farm changes hands in spring, two-thirds of the wheat growing after a manured green crop are claimed at the ensuing harvest by the outgoing tenant, an arrangement being usually entered into in lieu of this actual transac-

The general tenure of land used to be by leases for three lives, or for life renewable for ever; the landlord easily receiving his rents from middle-men who sublet to small tenants on their own terms and it was difficult to be quit of a bad manager from any holding except for actual default of rent. The great potato failure did much towards altering this state of things; a better system has been introduced and, as the long leases fall in, the Duke treats directly with the tenants, so that few such middlemen remain, and the largest part of the estate is now held from year to year. His Grace the late Duke is held in revered memory in the district, and Mr. Curry is highly spoken of for the consideration accorded to an unfortunate man, or in a bad harvest season to a hardworking body of tenantry. There are always plenty of applications for a vacant holding; but preference is always given to sons or beirs; and 21 years' leases are granted when desired. The germ of a local agricultural association has been established in prizes offered for the best-managed farms, best crops, best cattle, at a show held in Uctober, and so on, - the tenantry subscribing and the Duke doubling the amount of their subscriptions .-We should add that his Grace keeps a good shorthorn bull, and also an Ayrshire, for improving the

stock of the neighborhood. About Waterford we found wages to be ordinarily Gs a week for a man and 3s for a woman; 2s to 3s a day for reapers and mowers, for one or two harvest weeks, without ale or any other addition or perquisite. And from the weekly wages has to be deducted 6d to 8d for a cabin of one or at most two socalled "rooms," on the ground floor. About Lismore average wages are 5s, with cabin rent free : or 6s, when the laborer pays about 30s a year for a hut slated and called a "cottage," with a few square yards of ground for cabbages - the laborers generally renting their homes of the farmers for whom they work. But many workmen are boarded at the farmhouses, having 23 9d to 3s per week, with three meals a day of bread, soured milk, &c. And much of the work is done by hired hands lodged as well as boarded, the small farmers and their families also doing much for themselves. The diet of the ordinary out-door laborers is wheaten bread, either of whole meal, or of this mingled with the finer quality of bran, so as to be very brown and coarse; but a other denominations of Protestants, too, are now cheaper food, the Indian corn meal at 1d or 1d per ashamed of the inconvenient "meeting bouses," hid pound, made into "stirabout" with the sour milk of in out-of-the-way places, in which their Puritan

inmates, though out-door relief is denied, Alms land in perpetuity, in Kilrush, by Colonel Vande-giving, the distribution of money and clothing by leur M.P., for a site for a Convent for the Sisters those who have made it their profession to look after of Mercy; thus conferring an everlasting benefit on the corporal as well as spiritual wants of the popu-the poor. Those devoted ladies, for several years, lation; the many benevolent societies, more parti- have been living in a small house in the town Col. cularly the large organization of St. Vincent de Paul, and public and private charity in many forms, alleviate distress and sickness to a great extent in the large towns and their environs. In some localities the girls earn their own clothing (with that booded cloak which serves for shawl, cape, and bonnet, according as they gracefully wear it), by sewing musling, and by other ingenuities of the needle, taught them in the convents or National Schools .-But in purely agricultural districts means of relief are rare. It is a common, though not universal thing for a labourer to have a quarter, half, and even up to three-quarters for a whole acre of potato ground; and to this all mysteries as to means of keeping body and soul together are referred for solution. Children scrape manure off the roads, a man sometimes can keep a pig, and for the manure thus brought together a farmer allows his men plots of his potato-field free of tent, in proportion to the quantity of manure they can furnish. The farmer does the ploughing, and the labourer finds seed and manure, and plants and takes up his crop. Sometimes the farmer finds manure, in that case charging a rent of: £4 or £5 per acress.But the potato rot is a terrible disaster to the Irish laborer until the better style of husbandry shall have raised he rate of wages to a much higher scale, the crops here this, year being expected, from the portions dug, is be one-third black. Privations the most lamentable are, being suffered by these underpaid hands, to whose honor is due the surprising fact of the paucity of felonies or grosser crimes, forming a main point in the laudation of Ireland's happiness now so much, in fashion. What must have been the lower depth of wretchedness eight or nine years ago, when even

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

instead of 6s or 7s, as at present ?- Corr. Times

in Cork County, a man's wages was only 4s a-week.

A large Catholic church has been commenced on City-quay, chiefly, we believe, for the accomodation of seamen. - Dublin Builder.

A new Catholic Church is to be erected at Lattin, Tipperary. - Dublin Builder.

THE ARCHEISHOP OF TUAM IN NEWFORT. - Off Wednesday, his Grace the Archbishop of Toam arrived in the above place from Partry, and was hailed "tent thousand welcomes" by the devoted Pastor, Rev. Richard Prendergast, and his flock. The people seemed by the expression of joy and gladness beaming on their countenance, to have felt delighted in seeing his Grace amongst, them; in restored health and vigour. On Thursday the youth of the parish and others more advanced in years, who had not yet been strengthened by the Sacrament, which enables the Obristian to fight courageously against the enemies of faith and man's salvation, received Confirmation at the Archbishop's hands. The number confirmed was nearly 500. In the knowledge shown by them, feel rejoiced that children and people were all so well instructed in the truths of our holy faith. The discourse explanatory of the sacrament, its nature, effects, the dispositions required in order; to receive it with fruit was, with profit, delivered, in their own language, to the people, by Rev U J Bourke, St Jarlith's College Tuam. His Grace, with the clergy of the deanery, and others, were, during his stay, the guests of the hospitable pastor. On Friday his Grace, accompanied by thirteen of his clergy, proceeded to the island of Achill .- Patriot.

The Times Dublin correspondent writes on the subject of ecclesiastical architecture. It seems that Protestants.cannot ever keep in a decent condition the buildings they stole: from the Catholics, much less build meeting-houses for themselves :--

The Archbishop of Dublin, in laying the founda-

est. The old church in that now fashionable and rising town, always the centre of an aristocratic district, is one of the most hideous of those barn-like structures which are so common in Ireland, and it accommodates only 600 persons. The church about to be erected, half a mile from the town, on the Fitz- ships. william property, where a new road was opened by the late Lord Herbert of Lea, will accommodate 900 persons, and the cost will be about £6,000. The Earl of Meath having made an introductory statement, the Archbishop-whose son, Archdeacon Whately, is the vicar-remarked that it gave him great satisfaction to lay the foundation of this church, particularly because it removed the scandal, not only to Bray but to the Established Church, that such a large and wealthy population should be left year after year without any adequate place of worship. "It was," he said, "a reproach to our Church. We ought to remember that Roman Catholics and all other idenominations have to support, entirely at their own expense, their places of worship and their ministers; and what a thing it would be for them to say of us, and to say justly, that we are attached to our Church simply because it is an endowed Church." Other places as well as Bray deserve to be reproached for neglecting to provide suitable places of worship. It must be confessed that the members of the Irish Church, clergy, and laity have been exceedingly remiss and deficient in public spirit in this respect. There is not a parish church in Dublin, with the exception of St. George's, of which we ought not to be ashamed. Even St. Ann's, the Archbishop's own parish church, is without steeple or tower, and looks like a cow with her horns struck off. The parish church of St. Peter's the largest parish in Dublin, stands in a graveyard-an ugly spireless structure, the interior of which is gloomy and somniferous in the extreme. St. Andrew's Church was burnt down one Sunday morning about a year ago, and the blackened walls stand there to this day untouched, a monument of the zeal and activity of the wealthy parishioners, aided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is, however, a great deal being now done in the improvement of church architecture compared with past times, in which, not only in this respect, but in every respect which concerned the interests of religion, the Pro-testants were so shamefully negligent that it is al-most by a miracle the Established Church was preserved at all amidst the general neglect, apathy, worldliness, and irreligion of its own members. There are proofs, however, on every side of an extraordinary revival during the last quarter of a century, of which not the least striking and gratifying are those mentioned by Archbishop, Whately in his address yesterday. "It is worth while to remark," said his Grace, "That there has been since I came to this diocess a greater number of places of worship built or rebuilt in that short space of time than there had been through the whole of the last century, dur-ing which the Penal Laws were enforced, and during which our Church could rest entirely on Government protection, and enjoyed a large portion of revenue of which she has been since deprived." The

IRELANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS. Food, warmth, and shelter; that infants and children to give publicity. We are slways happy Coar Sept. Enlargement and remodelling of Sept. Enlargement and remodelling of Sept. Enlargement and remodelling of Should distinguish the destitute dessitute des Vandeleur has also presented a magnificent lustremaking an endowment for the lighting of the same, with one hundred jets of gas to the Catholic Church, to which on a former occasion, he handsomely subscribed, and gave an acre of ground, beautifully planted, for the site, it is pleasing, to have it in our power to relate such acts of kindness amid the gloom of persecution and extermination which exist elsewhere Cor. of the Morning News.

PROSECUTION FOR SEDITION.-A charge of rather an unusual nature was brought before the Petty Sessions, at Millstreet, Dublin, on Monday, 9th September. It was against Mr. James Cooper, shopkeeper, Milistreet. The summons was instituted in the name of "The Queen at the prosecution of the Millstreet Constabulary," and was to the effect that the defendant did, "on Sanday, the 25th day of August, 1861; at Milistreet, unlawfully and maliciously post. publish, and exhibit, on the outside of one of the windows of his house, a certain placard [containing a seditious libel on her Majesty the Queen, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided." summons was signed by Mr. F. J. Davys, R.M. The interest excited in the case was, it is needless to say, very great, and the court-house was filled to crowding with inhabitants of Millatreet and the neighborhood. ...The magistrates presiding, were—Mr. M. Car-thy O'Leary and Mr. F. J. Davys, R.M. . Mr. Bryan Gallwey, Sessional Crown Prosecutor,

conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Allen, Mallow.

appeared for Mr. Cooper.
Mr. Gallwey stated the case. He appeared, he said, un behalf of the crown, and by direction of the Government, to apply for informations against Jas. Cooper, for having written and published a seditious libel. On Sunday, the 25th August last, being the day preceding that upon which it was publicly announced that her Majesty was to stop at the Millstreet station, on her journey to Killarney, a placard appeared: upon the window of the house of Mr. Cooper, who had a shop in the town. The placard was taken down shortly by the police. Immediately afterwards, however, a second placard was put up, and a copy of this was also taken down by the police.13 Cooper, upon the first being taken down, went to the police and said that he was the author of it, and wanted to get it from them. They refused to return the placard. He would read the first placard to the bench; it was as follows :-

"Hurrab ! hurrah ! burrab !-Hurrad! for Repeal!-Away with the 'Titles' bill'-

Down with the Tithes !-

Three cheers for the Pope, Christ's vicar on earth ! Three grouns for the English who my to hunt him to

Let these be your watch words, my brave Celtic boys, While to confusion you'll scare all time-serving

alaves. You know the dire wrongs that on your country have

fallen: To redeem her at once on her brave sons she is calling,

Not by blood does she hope those blessings to gain, Nor by slavish jubilations, as Royalty passes by

But by united demands her rights to obtain, All of which in one word are contained in 'Repeal.' Less than which neither now nor for ever will satisfy

any honest true Gael." The second one was an exact copy of the above with four additional lines at the foot :-

"If, to morrow then is fine, boys, I'd have you mind your hay, Not slavishly going about To see the bye play.

Mr. Gallwey then proceeded to give the bench the definition furnished by the best authorities in criminal law as to what sedition was.

After the examination of the Police and considerable argument amongst the lawyers, the magistrates retired for deliberation. Upon reappearing,

Mr. M'Carthy O'Leary said-In this case we have given a great deal of consideration to all the circumtion stone of a new church at Bray yesterday, made | stances regarding it, and, as has happened sometimes some remarks which have not merely a local inter- to juries, there is rather a difference between my brother magistrate and myself. We do not agree in this matter; and, I believe, we must make no rule in the case at present.

Mr. Gallwey-That leaves the case open to be brought into this court again, of course, your wor-

Mr. Allen-Well, I hope the proper authorities will not bring it before the court again. I distinctly disavow all treasonable intention in this matter. Mr. O'Leary-It settles the case with regard to

this day's proceedings, at any rate. Mr. Gallwey - Ob, of course, Bir.

This terminated the case, and the court proceeded to the hearing of other summonses. - Dublin Telegruph.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN AT CHALONS - John Mitchel, writing to the Irish American, from Paris, on the 7th ult, says :- " A few days ago I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. O'Brien. He is, of course, in depressed spirits on account of his late bereavement, and is travelling to distract his thoughts. From hence he went straight to the Camp at Chalons, and spent two or three days there. He was received with great distinction by the Marshal, both as a distinguished Irishman and as a fellow-clausman. Apartments were assigned to him in the Quartier General, and the greatest courtesy was shown in enabling him to see the arrangements of the camp and the exercises of the troops. In short, he felt himself at home in the Marshal's family, and was treated not as a stranger, but as an old friend. On the whole, he is exceedingly gratified by his visit, and felt proud in seeing a Gae! of the Carrigabolt branch of his own family in command of fifty thousand of the choicest troops of France. How singular, in this tiresome, commonplace world, to see the old clan-feeling bring together these two Dalcassians by their common associations with the fends and forays of old. For the relations of the MacMahons with the more powerful, branch of their family were not always of a peaceful and friendly sort. Yet here on the plain of Chalons, and in the nineteenth century, two men are found to be drawn towards one another by tender reminiscences of the days when a MacMahon rode on a foray and drove a creaght from the lands of Quin, or an O'Brien burned down Carrigabolt about said MacMahon's ears. Mr. O'Brien is now in Strasbourg. He is on his way to Hungary, and afterwards to Poland, with a view of seeing with his own eyes the state of those countries and the movements of the populations."

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO LOUGH BRNE.-We are informed on good authority that it is most likely Queen Victoria will visit the delightful scenery of Lough Erne next summer, and stop for a few days in that locality. There is no doubt that its picturesque beauties cannot be compared to the sublime grandeur of Killarney; but nevertheless, it possesses features, which are worthy the inspection of a Queen. Tourists have described the scenery of Lough Erne in glowing terms, and it is expected that Queen Victoria will visit the place next summer and make it her residence for some days .- Dundalk Democrat.

ARNAGH ASSIZES.—The parties indicted under the party emblems act for hoisting an Orange flag on Lurgan church tower on the 1st August were on. Wednesday allowed out on bail of £30 each to keep the peace for twelve months.