THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .---- APRIL 22, 1876.

come back again to life. Must you die so sad a death?

327.25 - + · · · ·

2

He tore his poor friend's handkerchief, and tried as well as he could to stop the blood .--Victor was' wounded in the breast near the count? beart, perhaps in the heart.

Gennaro and Martin were no longer fighting, but wrestling; they were twined together like two snakes.

The carbonaro felt in his bosom for a dagger -the lavorite weapon of the assassin. At last it glittered between his fingers.

Just at that moment Martin had freed his right arm. He saw the traitorous steel, and dealt a tremendous blow with his fist. Gennaro culty. 'O., Heaven,' he cried, after a short fell, and a stream of blood flowed from his mouth. pause, ' I have murdered an innocent man." The giant had fulfilled his task.

Our poor friend is avenged,' said be to Jo-

sepb. 'Flush,' answered Joseph, who was busy making a bandage for Victor's wound.

They both listened attentively. A faint breathing was perceptible.

'God, God !' cried Joseph ; 'Ob, 1 thank Thee. Martin, he is still alive. Come, let us pray to our good Mother for his recovery."

And the two young men, but now such fierce warriors, knelt down humbly with their faces turned towards Loretto.

After a short prayer, they rose again to see what they could do for their comrade.

A little stream flowed at a short distance. Martin sprinkled Victor's forehead with the water, and slowly, very slowly, he came to himself.

At last he opened his eyes.

"Where am I?' said he m a feeble voice, while he looked round bewildered.

His eye fell upon the body of the carbonaro. 'Ah, Gennaro,' he cried, weeping ; ' poor

youth ? Stefano, Nunziata.' And he tried to drag himself towards his cruel

adversary.

Both his comrades tried to keep him back. 'No, no,' he implored, 'rather help me forward. His soul. O God ! his soul. Perhaps

he is still alive.'

Indeed they heard a painful gurgling in Gennaro's throat. He seemed to be returning to consciousness.

' Joseph, Martin, help,' cried Victor. 'He, lives and I have not yet avenged myself.?

He stood upright, and staggered to the carbonaro.

His friends sorang forward to restrain him. 'Victor,' they cried, ' leave him, it is too late.

We must take care of our safety." "His scul. His soul," was their comrade's

only answer. He knelt by the dying man.

Gennaro, friend,' said he gently.

"Who calls me friend, here ?" said the wounded man, in a scarcely audible voice, while he opened bis eyes. ' Has the poor exile friends still ?

'I am your friend,' was the answer; '1-Victor. Gennaro, do you not know me ?'

"Victor ?' answered the Italian furiously ; Victor? You he ; I have killed him. Leave me in peace ; I die avenged."

'You are mistaken, Gennaro; God did not suffer your sword to kill me, and now I am here to help to save you."

The carbonaro opened his eyes wide, and looked wildly in his face.

'Are you Victor ?' said he. 'No, I have murdered him ; it is his ghost which comes back from the dead to torture me. Away, venomous

'Forestall the hour of justice, be it for a moment,' Nunziata had said. Yet could there be salvation for a reprobate like Gennaro, thus suddenly called to his ac-

. . . .

1.5

.

Ab, is not the mercy of the Lord boundless? After a while the dying man opened his eyes. He seemed to have received fresh strength. Did this forebode impending death?

It was indeed approaching death. It was the last glimpse of departing life. The carbonaro looked round wildly, but be

seemed somewhat softened. "What has happened ?" gasped he with diffi

He tried to hide his face with his hands, but

his arms fell powerless by his side. Victor sat down by him again. The last words had given him a glimpse of hope.

He gently supported the fainting head.

'Be of good comfort friend," he whispered gently in his ear. ' You have not murdered me, and I am here by your side to offer you forgive ness."

'You forgive me?' and the words struggled with the death-rattle in Gennaro's throat -Impossible ! And even so, what would it avail me. God has no forgiveness for a lost soul, like mine."

Be silent, friend; y u speak blasphemy, Gennaro. I, a poor miserable man, forgive you from my heart, and will the God of boundless brother, He asks nothing of you but a sigh of true repentance to press you to His Fatherly Heart as a lost but returning child. Ob, Gennaro, sbut your ears no longer to the voice of | living. his love.²

'My God, my God,' sobbed Bianchi, while tears—the first he had shed for many a long year -ran down his cheeks, ' is it not then impossib'e? And you said you torgive me-you, whom I have so cruelly persecuted, even to death." Give me your hand, brother said Victor.

Gennaro drew it back in horror.

" No no ; that hand is stained with your blood." But Victor held it fast, and covered it with kiases and tears.

The sinner's beart was changed; Christian love had triumphad over the batred of helt. The hour of grace had forestalled the hour of justice. Then death, as if it had been withheld by a

higher power, claimed his prey.

Victor, good Victor,' said Gennaro in broken accents ' I am dying-forgiveness-pray for me, the poor sumer-father-forgiveness. Say to the value over £500. Stefano and Nurziata-that I ask their forgiveness-that I-my God-Jesus-Mary-'

His head fell beavily on Victor's arm. Gennaro Bianchi was no more.

Mysterious depths of the judgments of God. They lay there both motionless and dead, Gennaro and the accomplice of his revenge.

The one had died without a single cry of repentance—a single prayer of mercy.

To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

His Holiness, the Pope has confirmed the appointment by the Propaganda of the Most Rev. Dr. Mc Gettigan to the Archiepiscopal See of Armagn and Primacy of All Ireland.

DUBLIN, April 7. - The first instance of the enforcement of the Irish Coercion Bill occurred to-day at Dundalk; where the magistrates ordered a printer to suppress an edition of a Farmers Almanac contain- farmer, has appeared in the insulvent list.

A meeting was held in Kildare on Friday, March 25, b, the object being to denounce the threatened evictions on the Dake of Leinster's property in that town. The parish priest spoke strongly of the agent, enumerating cases of hardship.

The 'Kings County Obronicla' states, that on the 22d uit. on inquest wis held on the body of a man named Treeby, of Drom, who was found drowned in a pond at Barnane on the provious day. The deceased was in comfortable circumstances, and had been for some time past considered insane. His clothes were found on the bank and there was a small sum of money in one of his pockets. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

The Police of the Dungarvan district, County Waterford, have been searching for arms On Friday 25th ult., they made numerous domiciliary visita to the houses of respectable people in several parts of the town, but without the slightest success. The people were wholly taken by surprise

The Dandalk 'Democrat' records it as a melac choly fact, as indeed it is, that the two members for Louth voted for the accoud reading of the Coercion Bill; and seks : What will the clergy and people of the county say of such conduct as this? It is understoon that Mr. Dease's constituents will call upon him to resiga

A meeting of the Kilkenny Tenant League was held on Thursday, March 24, in reference to the Land Bill. The conduct of the minority who voted against the second reading of the Bill was approved of ; Mr Ellis, one of the county members who enpported the Government, was censured and the League resolved that the Government having forfeited their confidence, a meeting he held on a future day to decide what course aboul 1 be pursued

Sir. G. Goold. Bart., of Old Court, County Cork, died in Paris on the 4th ult., at the patriarchal age mercy refuse you His forgiveness? Ab, my of 95. Ho was the representative of one of the oldest, and once the most opulent, fimilies of Untholic merchants in Cork. In early life he married Lady Obarlotte Browne, only daughter of the then Earl of Kenmare, by whom he had a large family, still

The Dasgarvan correspondent of the 'Irish Times' writes, that on Friday evening, March 12, there was arrested in the public streets of that town a youny man named Michael Crotty, who resides about two miles from Ducgarvan, and on his person were found two canisters of gunpowder, a part of a b asting fuze, a drill book, a book of seditious songs, and a small Catholic prayer book. He was brought before the magistrates at petty sessions on Saturday, and informations sworn by the two policemen. He was committed for trial at the next quarter geseions, in default of finding bail, himself in £40, and two surein £20each.

The Cork Constitution' says a testimonial is about to be presented to the Earl of Bandon by his tenantry. It consists of seven m-gnificent dinner and desser stands. The centre piece stands over three fect in height, is a nine branch candelabrum and epergue, recaille base, with group of stags richo-k and scroll superstructure, nozz e for lights and crystal cut glass bowls. The weight of the silver is 700 ounces and

An extensive search for arms was made at Kanturk. Courty Cork, on March 24, by a large party of police. Several honses were visited, but no arms were dis covered save a large pistol, which was found in the desk of a person named O'Callaghan, who is employed in an attorney's office. When the police ontered, O'Callaghan denied having the arms. They asked the key of the desk. He went out as if to procure it, and did not return. The police broke open the desk and found the vistol.

In his speech in Parliament, opposing the second reading of the Coercion Bill, Mr. G. H. Moore hoped that if the bill passed, the Irish constituencies would recall their representatives. The only English memper who opposed the bill was Ald Carter, the workingmen's member for Leede.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Alderman Thomas O'Donovan to the commission of the peace for the borough of Sligo.

The Catholic Orphan Beztar held lately in Ennis, realized the handsome sum of £138 is 10d for the charity.

The name of Anthony Considine, late of Maurice's Mille, County Clare, shopkeeper, postmaster, and

For the welfare of Izeland it is absolutely necessary for is that they were not adopted earlier; that they that Fentanism be put down and extinguished, and disposal of the executive power-the Ministers have brought forward a stringent, but less extensive measure, to meet the particular circumstances of the time. Since all the elequence expended against this Bill succeeded only in gathering together a mincrity of 13 members, it must be presomed that, in principle, at least, the proposals of the Government command general adhesion. It is well, for public satisfaction, that the provisions of the Bill should have been fully discussed and even manfully opposed. From the debate on the Irish Land Bill the most ardent enxiety for immediate legislation may have learned how much advantage is to be derived from the open and unfettered exercise of what we are accustomed to describe as the collective wisdom of Parliament. There can he little doubt that if the mantle of absolute nower. which the Emperor Nupoleon has just thrown from off his shoulders, has fallen upon those of Mr. Gladstone, the Lund measure would have been given to

us last month, with all its imperfections on its head, in the form of an Imperial Decres Under the present system we shall have probably a botter, and certainly a more intelligible, conctment. But if the Peece Preservation Bill should unbappily fail to diminish crime, if the solemn utterances of the Holy Father and all the efforts of our respected and beloved clergy should be irsufficient to dissolve scoret societies and to stop threatening letters and assassinations, it is absolutely certain that all remedial legislation - all the intended laws for giving justice to Ireland peaceful scentity to the Irish-will inevitably be interrupied, and we

shall have, after all, another series of painful and barren debates upon a bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act again. This is the great danger which under present circumstances, weigh upon the minde of those who, with true and long-tried friendship to Ireland, endeavours to look forward into the dim future. Year after year and, we may almost say, century after century, a small and slowly-increasing ound of Catholic Englishmen, and good though non-Gatholic supporters, have gone on steadily pleading, with tongue and pen and by the force of example, the cause of Ireland and the Irish. At last England has been herself roused to join the racks of truth and generosity. Let it not be left to the future historian to record that, in the year 1870, when the cause of Ireland was on the eve of triumph, when a great Minister at the head of an irres stible majority was in the very act of restoring to her peace, pros perity and security, these opportunities were all thrown away, because the acts of a few rebels against law and religion compelled the Imperial Legislature to devote its whole attention to the repression of of Irish crime .- London Tablet.

The trial of Margaret and Lawrence Shields for the murder of Patrick Dunne, at Philipstown, on the night of the 26 h of February, is the only criminal case undisposed of at the King's county assizes. It is now proceeding before Chief Justice Monshan at Tullamore. Some remarkable evidence has been given. It will be remembered that the deceased. who was 30 years of age, and upmarried, was found lying by the road side mortally wounded, but able to speak, and that he told the person who discovered bim that he had been shot by the Shields. He made a dying declaration, in which he stated that it was the woman who killed him, and that she fired two shots at him. A pistol which had been lately repair ed was found near the spot. There had been a feud between the parties, and the motive alleged for the murder was revenge for the prosecution of Peter Shields, a brother of the priscours, who was imprisoned for an assault committed on Dunne. Several witnesses were examined, the principal of whom were a boy named Micke Greenan and a woman named Eliza Rooney, who both swore that the female prisoner had declared that as soon as her brother came cut of gool Dunne might not expect to live, that the would have revenge, and get bim shot for morey, or do it Lerself. The witness Rooney told her that Dunne's mother who is a widow, would cry to Heaven for vengeance. Thomas Rooney, her husband, also deposed that Pergy Shields told him she would get Danse shot. He told her it would be wrang, and that she could not get any one to shoot him. She replied that she could get him shot for ten pounds. He told her to go to her priest," and but such bad thoughts ont of her head ; and her reply was " to-with the priest," and that she would hold a basin under the priest's head to see a man cut ting his throat. On another occasion she threatened to set fire to the turf of several persons. The assault for wh ch Peter Shields was imprisoned for 6 months arose out of a dispute about turf. She said that if she could not get a man to shoot him she would do it herself The witness identified a pistol which he had repaired for the female prisoner, and was which found near the spot where the marder was committed. Evidence was given that the deceased had perfect capacity and consciousness when he made the dying declaration. The deccased, when making it, stated three times that it was the woman, and not Larry Shield who fired the shot. Thomas Russell, the man who first discovered the deceased lying on the road deposed that he told him he had been killed by the Shields, and gave the name of both prisoners. The trial has not yet concluded. It excites great local interest. In a letter dated London, March 18, published in 'Le Temps' of Sunday, M Louis Blanc makes the following reflections on the measures relating to Ire-land now before the British Parliament :- 'Alas, I had good reason for asking in my last letter how far the Irish Land Bill would lead to the pacification of Ireland. On the very day when I penned that query Mr Chickester Fortescue, Secretary for Ireland, showed in the House of Commons that the number of crimes and offences belonging to the class called agrarian had risen in 1860 to 767, and exceeded 500 in the first two months of the present year. In 1866 the number was only seven. What a frightful increase. And how much more frightful when it is borne in mind that this sinister phenomenon occurs under a Liberal Administration, and coincides with the adoption of measures which are deemed to be reparatory. Of the gravity of the situation, as it appears to the Government itself, there is no possible doubt. What could I say upor this point which is not shown with much more force and with a terrible elequence in the nature of the propositions submitted by Mr Chichester Fortescue to the approbation of Parliament? After describing the nature of the Bill just introduced by the Government for the repression of crime and outrage in Ireland, M Louis Blanc asks, -' Is it an exaggeration to say that this amounts to placing Ireland in a state of siege? It is true that the Gladstone Ministry does not suspend in Ireland the Habeas Corpus Act. For it, a Liberal Ministry, to suspend the Habeas Corpus. Wexford for the purpose of forming a county club | Fi donc! That would be very well for the Conservfor the protection of agricultural interests. The stive Ministry of Mr Disraeli, whom Heaven confound. So you see that Liberal England has, too, corthy. Messers. John Walsh, of Eastlands, and ber 'principles' of 1789, which she proclaims inviolable in theory, but utterly disregard . in practice. One's heart sinks at such a speciacle. What nation, then, will offer to the world an example of persever ing faith, of a confident and intropid faith in liberty unanimously : 'That a club be, and is hereby formed, | if England thus solemnly declares herself incapable of it? Can you conceive the effect which the Feace Preservation Bill, tacked oc to the Irish Land

denounced and condomned in their predecessors that Fenianism be put town and the first punished and that vigorous poincy to which they themtelves, then finally suppressed. In pursuance of the settled the Liberals par excellence, are obliged to have desire to govern the country, possible, without sus-desire to govern the Corpus Act-that is, without that Ireland could be conciliated by mildness and that Fenianism be put down and extinguished and that vigorous policy to which they themselves, that agrarian outrages should be first purished and that vigorous policy to which they themselves, pacified by attempts at justice; that they, now that they are in power, adopt the same means which when in Opposition they denounced as the great mistake and wrong of the Conservatives. I greatly admire Mr Gladstone. I have failb in the purity of his intentions. I know how brave be is in his siscerity. The preater reason, therefore, for regretting that he should have laid himself open to these retorts from his opponents. It deed, I must frankly avow that the article in this day's 'S'andard' in which the Government is twitted on account of the which the Government is twitted on account of the Bill introduced by Mr C Fortescue appears to me to be not only fair warfare, but irrefatable. Wo can-not allow people to be killed, it is said; there have been in Ireland during the past year nine murders and 16 attempts at murder, without taking note of and to attempts at mutaer, which according to Mr. attempts against property, which according to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, it is necessary, ' above all, to protect. How can we avoid seeking some means to put an end to such a state of things? The argument would be unanswerable if the means which are now proposed had not already been severely criticized by those who to-day seek to make use of them, ard if it could also be shown that the means suggested were good in themselves. The argument breaks down poor in interserves and organized orease cown upon these points. I have not forgotten the speach in which Mr. Gladetone so nobly proclaimed the sovereign power of justice over the human mind. He said in that speeco, if my memory serves me well, that a people whose hearts were absolutely closed to a sense of right was a phenomenon that had never been witnessed. And that he said in reference to Ireland, to prove, as far as the Irish were concerned, the powerlessness of force as compared with the power of justice. Has that which dwells in my memory escaped from his mind ? The England of our days hae, it is true, done much to repair in respect of Ireland the injustice of past times She sdmitted them at first, which was in itrelf a first reparation. She has offered to Ireland an equal share of the political liberties which she herself eijyre. She has emancipated the Oatbolics. She has opened to Irish men a career in all her services. She has placed Irishmen at the bead of her Administration and at the head of bor armies Only the other day she gave to Ireland religious quality, and she is now striving to heal the wounds in her territorial Constitution, All this is incontestable. But if, es the Bill introduced by Mr. Chiches'er Fortescue tends to show all this has not appeased the Irish prople, what shall I say ? If the number of agrarian crimes has increased in proportion wi'b the pacific efforts made to dry up the sources from which they spring, and if it becomes necessary to place Ireland in some measure in a state of siege, just at the moment when exertions are being made to render her happy, there are but two conclusion possible - either the remedies adopted are not those which are demanded by the usture of the evil, or else Ireland is . . . irreconciliable '

10 L

THE CONNAUGHT MISSION. -- It would appear, from a report in the 'Northern Whig' headed Board of Mission Directors,' that the Presbyterian Mission to the Romanists of Connaught still drags slong a weary existence. The ' Whig' says :-

The Rev Thomas Armstrong submitted and sus tained an application from some Colporteurs in Connaught for increased salary ;' and adds the gratifying word ' Granted.'

We were amused, the other day, by an account of an interview between one of these worthies, termed Colporteurs, and a waggish tailor, who delights in what be styles 'jaw breakers.'

"What's your profession and calling ?' said the worthy tailor, as Mr Colporteur banded him a balfpenny tract denouncing the terrible errors of Romanism.

'I am a Colporteur, commissioned by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Oburch of all Ireland to enlighten the superstitious and ignorant Romanists of Connaught,' was the courteous reply. And now may I ask, in turn, what is your profession and

c-lling?' 'Ob,' said the tailor, 'I am a 'Sartor' commissioned by a greater than your General Assembly to reform the habits, tot only of the Romanists of Connaught, but all other sinners who have the grace to secure my services.'

"A Sartor " exclaimed the bewildered Souper. 'That must mean some sort of Jesuit in disguise. Is it an order of Romaniam, or what does it mean?' The tailor answered by saking was Colporteur an Order of Edgarism, or what does it mean ? And so the two worthies argued over their high sounding names, till in the end they, doubtless, would have concluded the learned controversy by a bout at fisty. cuffs had not a bystander solved the difficulty by informing the excited audience that the one term signified a tailor and the other a pedlar. It would never do for the Billics egent to say that the bawkers or pedlars in the Tract business in Connaught demanded higher wages-everybody could understand that plain mode of expressing a vulgar fact; but the submitting and sustaining an application from Colporteurs for increased salary did the thing in a way to estound the groundlings, and, at the same time, mise the pedlars in their own estimation. Mr Armstrong sometimes condescends to lecture the Church of Rome on the crime of keeping the people in ignorance. It might be worth his notice to explain, when next he speaks of misleading, why he uses a French name rather than an Irish name for the pedlars in the pay of his missionaries. A scade is surely the proper name for a spade .- Maju Telegraph. DUBLIN, March 23. - While the country generally acquiesces in the policy of the Posce Preservation Act some of the papers protest against it with increasing vehemence. It is assalled from opposite sides, and with very different motives. The portion of the Liceral Press which is hostile seeks to miligate its rigour. The Conservative Press uses it as a means of rendering the Government uppopular, and this object they endeavor to promote in various ways. Some profess to be shocked at its unconstitutional character and extreme harshness; others contend that it will prove inadequate to meet the emergency. They agree in reproaching the Government for creating the necessity, and some of them write in quite a 'national' tone about the seven centuries of British misgovernment and the miseries which it has in-flicted on the people of Ireland. It is affecting to witness the sympathy which they exhibit at this interesting crisis. The gentry and other respectable inhabitants, especially in the districts where agrarian disturbance prevails, express themselves with more candor, and are ready to assist in establishing order. They are not likely to complain when measures are adopted for their protection which they have been urgently demanding. One of the last resolutions of the many which have been adopted by the grand juries at the present assizes is the following, which was proposed by the Grand Jury of the County Kidare:-'Resolved,-That the Grand Jury of this county. now assembled, deeply regret that in certain districts of the county a system of sending threatening letters and posting notices intended to deter persons from the free exercise of their legitimate rights has been brought under their notice and they wish to express their full approval of the introduction by the Govornment of measures having for their object the detection and punishment of crime and agrarian outrage.' A case was tried at the Galway Assizes which suggests a clue to the authorship of some of the What they reproach Mr Gladetone and his colleagues notice warning Thomas O'Malley, a midllen an,

snake. Ab, leave me alone, you stiffe me,' and a flood of black blood choked his utterance .--He had closed his eyes again.

'God, God,' sighed Victor ; ' he is dying and without repeniance.'

He wept bitter tears at the terrible thought. Joseph and Martin stood gazing darkly and silently at the learful spectacle. A few paces distant lay the lifeless body of Orazio.

If they could have looked into the world of spirits, they would have doubtless seen the angels of Heaven gazing in silent wonder on Victor's sublime revenge.

He bent once more over the unhappy man's body.

Gennaro, brother, the Lord calls you to repentance.'

'The Lord !' was the mournful answer .---Oh. I see Him plainly. But He threatens me -He has Ilis thunderbolt ready-He will cast me into hell.?

'No, Gennaro ; He threatens only to bring you to repentance.'

"It is too late,' muttered the carbonaro .----'There is no repentance for me. I have bated and blasphemed all that is good-I am a repro bate; let me die in peace."

'Gennaro,' said Victor, gently, 'thick of your brother, your sister-of Stefano and Nunziata.'

'Away with Stefano and Nunziata. They are serpents: they drove me forth-they have made me a vagabond upon earth."

Gennaro think of your old father, of your mother, who-'

"Ab, ab,' with a ghasily laugh. "My father. There he is. See, he is stained with blood, and he takes his hand full of blood, and flings it into my face. Ab, my father. Do you know who murdered him? I-I did it. I, Gennaro, the reprobate. Do you not see the blue mark on his breast? Ab, I struck the blow. I-Gennaro, the reprobate."

The wretched man was raving.

'And I have killed others,' he continued .---'There, by my father, stands Victor Morren; he fell by my hand. See, he uncovers his breast ; horrible fire streams from it-and from his eyes-and from his mouth-fire to destroy me. Fire. Fire.'

And the miserable parricide wallowed in his blood.

It was frightful to look upon. Victor wept, and big tears rolled down Martin's and Joseph's cheeks.

'No human help will avail,' sighed Victor.--Brothers, let'us pray. Will God refuse me the sweet delight of my revenge ?'

They prayed.

Gennaro was gasping ; his hour was near.

ing seditions language.

The Dublia papers announce that night after night the hills of Tyrone and Fermanaghare covered with bonfires, and that these are believed to be signals and demonstrations by the Febiana

The Right Rev Dr. Gillooly writing from Rome says; - The Land Bill, though containing provisions intended to improve the position of the tenant farmer, leaves untouched the real source of all the tenant's grievances - bis absolute dependence, as regards rent and occupation, upon the will of his landlord. So long, says his lordship, as this unjust and degrading dependence continues established by law, the law will be neither respected nor cordially obeyed. Its enforcement will be intolerable, and an unceasing violence. Contentment, peace prosperity, the union of classes will be a sheer impossibility.

The Ostholic Bishop of Sligo has published a pastrol desouncing Fenianism, and stating that 'not alone the members of secret societies, but every one, priest or layman, who in any way favors them, falls under Papal excommunication.

DUBLIN, April 12 Another agrarian outrage has been perpetrated in Ireland Last night a man named Kerwan, overseer for Mr Clark, at Holy Cross, Cavan County, was assassinated. No clue obtoined to the mnrder.

It is stated that numbers of country people of the comfortable class are arriving at Queenstown for the purpose of emigrating

Six persons were tried before Mr. Justice Fi'zgerald at the resumed assizes for the county Kerry for rioting and assaulting the police at Kullarney on the oc casion of a public demonstration to celebrate the supposed return of Kickham for Tipperary. Sentence was deferred. On the application of the Grown, the trial of the police for firing on the people at Bailyheigne in May last has been postponed.

'OHUBOH MISSIONARY ARROWROOT.'-We find in the Daily Express an advertisement setting forth the excellence of ' Church Missionary arrewroot.' The ides is not bad, but we fear the Church Mission folk won't be left long in exclusive possession of it. It will be plegiarized by rivil societies, and we will probably soon see advertised something of this kind-irish Uhurch Mission to Roman Cathlica-calves feet jelly' 'Society for the Conversion of the Jews -Preserved Articbokes (Jerusslem).' 'Irish Society for Promoting the Scriptural Education and Religious Instruction of Irish Roman Catholics, chiefly through the medium of their own language-concentrated essence of beef tea (strongly recommended) We find the Dublin Evening Standard ' puffing obimneys,' but the writer of the advertisement we have named has brought puffing beyond mere art or even a science. He has made it almost a religion .- Dublin Freeman.

In a communication from Limerick it is stated that indignation is not only felt, but expressed, in certain sections of the country against the city members for voting with the Government on the Ocercion Bill, and threats of marked opposition at the next election are freely indalged in.

A copper onio, about the size of a sixpenny piece, stamped on one side with ' Wate ford,' on the other with 'Corporation' and devices in the centre, was found by a laboring man in a garden at Grange. It is thought to be a Waterford coin of the days of King was adjourned until 31st March, to report from the abstained from objecting to the measure proposed. Was indicted for writing and posting a threatening John.

Joseph W. Eivers, Esq, of Willyfield, Ballynscargy has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Westmeath, on the recom-mendation of Lord Greville, of Uloyne, Vice-Lieutenant of the county.

From a parliamentary return, issued on the 12th nit, it appears that during the last three years 7,232 persons have been eviated from their holdings in Ireland; but of these 1,267 were re-admitted. The western part of Galway stands at the head of the list with a total of 701.

M Kieren, Q.C., of the Irish Bar, bas been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Madras -The salary is £4 000 per anoum.

The petition of Mr. Michael O'Shea and Mr Thomas Washington Condon, against the return of Mr. Ber nal Osborne for Waterford, on the ground of bribery, undue influence, treating, and which prave to unseat Mr. Osborne only, was lodged on March 16. The securities are Messas. Fowler, Marphy, Ryan, and Phelan.

On the night of the 12th ult., great destruction was done to a farm at Kingston, near Lisnaskea, County Fermanagh, belonging to Mr. Wilson. The barns and outhouser, a large quantity of corn, five cows three calves. and some other scimals were cempletely destroyed by fire, supposed to have been done by the hands of incondiaries. The farm is the property of the Earl of Erne.

On March 16th a man named Daly was arrested at the Trake workhopse by constable Mocre, on a charge of sending a threatening letter to a farmer living at Oastleisland named Quinlan on the morning of the 13th. Daly is to be brouget up before the magistrates for investigation.

Obief Justice Whiteside, in charging the Donegal grand jury at Lifford on Saturday 12th ult., con-gratulated them on the small number of prisoners for trial at the spring commission, which he said was not to be accounted for by absence of crime, but by foilure in the apprehension of criminals, there being no less that fifty cases of undetected crime in the county Donegal. He regretted to say that the county presented, in its return of crime, a more deplorable state of things than any county with the exception of Cavan.

On the 11th ult., a number of the clergy and farmers of the county Wexford, met in the city of chair was taken by Laurence Doyle, Esq, of Ennia-Tobias P. Rossiter of Newbawn were appointed secretaries. The Very Rev Canon O'Toole, P.P., of Rathangan, proposed, and Mr. Pierce R. Rowe seconded the following resolution, which was carried to be called the ' County Wexford Independent Club,' and that the object of the club he the discussion of, and pronouncement upon, every question, social and | Eill will produce upon the Irish people? Is polities, effecting the agricultural interests of the it not a strange commentary on the text? What The Rev. Thos Basher, Mr. Clement Roice, a postscript to add to the letter which Mr. as Duwnes, and the chairman were appointed Gladstone a week since addressed to Ireland.courty.' Mr James Duwnes, and the chairman were appointed

committe.

a committee to draw up a code of rules for the And yet, such is the excited state of feeling of management of the club. Mr. Joseph Furlong, of nationality that on this side of St George's Ohar-Ferrybank, was appointed treasurer. After the nel there is a general disposition to praise the firm- threatening letters which are sent through the countransaction of some routine business the meeting ness' of the Ministry. Its opponents themselves have try. Patrick O'Halley, a National schoolmaster,