

'Come back again to life. Must you die so sad a death?' 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 heart, perhaps in the heart.

'Foretell 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 account?

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

For the welfare of Ireland it is absolutely necessary that Fenianism be put down and extinguished, and that agrarian outrages should be first punished and then finally suppressed. In pursuance of the settled desire to govern the country, possible, without suspending the Habeas Corpus Act— that is, without placing the liberty of every individual at the absolute disposal of the executive power—the Ministers have brought forward a stringent, but less extensive measure, to meet the particular circumstances of the time.

For is that they were not adopted earlier; that they denounced and condemned in their predecessors the Liberal policy to which they themselves, recourse; they believed or feigned to believe pacified by attempts at justice; that they, now that they are in power, adopt the same means which mistake and wrong of the Conservatives, as the great admirer Mr. Gladstone. I have faith in the purity of his intentions. I know how brave he is in his sincerity. The greater reason, therefore, for regretting that he should have laid himself open to these reproaches from his opponents. I need, I must frankly say, that the article in this day's 'Standard' in which the Government is twitted on account of the not only fair warfare, but irreparable. We cannot in Ireland during the past year nine murders attempt 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, and if it could also be shown that the means suggested were good in themselves. The argument breaks down upon these points. I have not forgotten the speech in which Mr. Gladstone so nobly proclaimed the sovereign power of justice over the human mind. He said in that speech, if my memory serves me well, 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 memory escaped from his mind? The England of our days has, it is true, done much to repair in respect of Ireland the injustices of past times. She admitted that she had offered to Ireland an equal share of the political liberties which she herself enjoys. She has emancipated the Catholics. She has opened to Irishmen at the head of her Administration and at the head of her armies. Only the other day she gave to Ireland religious equality, and she is now striving to heal the wounds in her territorial Constitution. All this is incontestable. But if, as the Bill introduced by Mr. Chichester Fortescue tends to show all this has not benefited the Irish people, what shall I say? If the number of agrarian crimes has increased in proportion with 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 conclusions possible— either the remedies adopted are not those which are demanded by the nature of the evil, or else Ireland is . . . irreconcilable.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

His Holiness, the Pope has confirmed the appointment by the Propaganda of the Most Rev. Dr. McGittigan to the Archbishopric of Armagh and Primacy of All Ireland.

On the night of the 12th ult., great destruction was done to a farm at Kingstown, near Lisnakea, County Fermanagh, belonging to Mr. Wilson. The barns and outsheds, a large quantity of corn, five cows three calves, and some other animals were completely destroyed by fire, supposed to have been done by the hands of incendiaries. The farm is the property of the Earl of Erne.

On the 11th ult., a number of the clergy and farmers of the county Wexford, met in the city of Wexford for the purpose of forming a county club for the protection of agricultural interests. The chair was taken by Laurence Doyle, Esq. of Enniscorthy. Messrs. John Walsh, of Eastlands, and 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 unanimously: 'That a club be, and is hereby formed, to be called the 'County Wexford Independent Club,' and that the object of the club be the discussion of, and pronouncement upon, every question, social and political, affecting the agricultural interests of the county.'

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