world," said Froda; " but you have neither patience nor thoughtfulness to listen to our wonderful legends of the north."

with that pride which she rejoiced to display to- the right to interfere in the policy of the surrounding wards Froda, when she could find courage to do states, and to dictate laws and religion as she may so; and, placing herself on a stone-seat opposite, Rome, Tuscany, France, Spain, Portugal, have alshe commanded him him at once to read something to her out of that fair book.

Froda began; and in the very effort which he beauty with joy, wonder, and interest, and the could indeed be his destined bride, to whom Aslauga herself was guiding him.

Then suddenly the characters became strangefair lady. The history which that knight is read- other country in Europe.

graciously, Aslauga worned her knight with a war: Russia feels this would the more acutely bemotion of her fair right hand, and vanished.

dis, when recovered from her swoon by his care, the English Ambassador at his court. Russia, Au-"what have I done to you, evil-minded knight, determined to carry out the reality of the new Italian that you call up your northern specters before Confederation. This new alliance is combined with me, and well nigh destroy me through terror of several mutual advantages to the three courts thus your magic arts?"

" Lady," answered Froda, "may God help "Lady," answered Frodo, "may trou help vileges rights, which otherwise she dare not attempt me, as I have not called hither the wondrous to demand; hence the alliance with France is in this lady who but now appeared to us. But now her case a valuable acquisition to Russin. Again, the will is known to me, and I commend you to God's alliance of Austria with Russia secures Francis Jo-

keeping." With that he walked thoughtfully out of the bower, Hildegardis fied in terror from the gloomy to settle the affairs of Italy in any way these three ing of Sunday the 10th instant, by men of the Anshade; and rushing out on the opposide side, parties may choose to adopt. There is no power or trim Militia. In each case it was stated that the reached a fair open grass-plot, where Edwald, in combination of powers in the whole world able to the soft glow of twilight was gathering flowers; and, meeting her with a courteous smile, offered her a nosegay of parcissus and pansies.

(To be continued.)

## REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE AUMAMENT OF PRANCE-THE ITALIAN CONFED-ERATION.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) Some of our most eminent Statesmen in the English House of Lords have, within the last ten years, repeatedly asserted that throughout the South of Europe the foreign policy of England is viewed with suspicion, or jealousy, or hatred. A mere superficial comparison between the conduct of the British Cabinet and the official demeanour of other Courts, a transparent statement of well-known facts, will demonstrate the fundamental cause of this general suspicious or hostile feeling. If any one will take the trouble (not a difficult task) to consult the journals and political periodicals of several surrounding kingdoms, he will never, in a single instance, read any acrimonious articles or essays on the social, or the political, or the religious interference (in other States) of Russia, or Prussia, or Belgiam, or Holland, or Austria, or France, or Naples, or Spain, or Portugal. In all other countries, whether great or small

-whether Protestant, or Calvinistic, or Greek, or Catholic-the various Cabinets are solely occupied with the internal or external policy of their own Commonwealth, without any offensive intermeddling in the offairs of their neighbours. Visit, if you will the numerous cities of foreign powers, and I under-The cause of this sudden and threatening event will take to say you will never meet an Official Agent of be accurately found in the new political conditions the Powers just quoted mixed offensively with the citizens of other nations: ridiculing their laws: maligning their Courte: slandering their deligion belieing their ecclesiastical superiors: associating with the discontented : beiding the rebellious ; and collecting and igniting, whenever and wherever they can, the materials of R-volution. Who has ever read, who has even heard, of a German Baron, a Russian Count, a French Marquis, or a Neapolitan or a Spanish Cabinet Minister, residing in a foreign city, accompanied by a large, well paid staff of spies, and surrounded by all the firebrands, the Revolutionists, the infidels of that country, by all the known enemies of that Throne? The history of all the European Cabinets just named furnishes no instance of such opprobrious comfuct. France sends no military preachers to inflame Poland : Russia despatches no Cabinet tourists to excite the rebels of Naples: Austria commissions none of her official pamphieteers to inspect the prisons of Madrid. No the records of European discord, and indeed perfidy, reveal no such iniquitous attatagem on the part of any of the states referred to. But when we examine the policy of England on the point under considera-

tion what a contrast, and what a scene is presented

to public reproach. Wherever one goes you find an Roglish agent of social, political, and religious discord. His office intended to disturb all relations in foreign countries, this English agent belongs to all ranks, all orders, all professions of society. He is a Duke in Vienna : he is a General in Hungary : he is an Admiral in Portugal : he is a Pusevite in Naples; a Cabinet minister in Rome : a Bouper-Bibleman in Florence: an Exeter-hall bigot in Madrid. He is. too, a Historian in one place; a pamphleteer in a second city; a novelist in a third; a Tourist in a fourth. This agent is sometimes a correspondent of a London newspaper: at other times a Protestant clergyman, the chaplain of an embassy; ofton a resident English merchant. To this troop of paid agents may be added a more extensive class of anateur spies who, owing to their early education at home in Great Britain and Iroland : and carried away by their national and sectarian antipathies, 800 nothing in their travels but the ridiculous or the horrible, or the idulatrous in all Continental and Catholie institutions. Numbers of married women, single ladies, physicians, surgeons, oculists, lawyers, county equires belong to this class, and swell the official condemnatory voice of England against all foreign policy. In their united opinion the monarche are tyrants; the laws are despotism: the churches are theatres; the clergy are ignorant; the people are besotted. The very fields they say are neglected : although the level country is vellow with corn, the hill crowned with clustering grapo, and the valleys white with living flocks! The official pay of one class; and the national and religious rancour of ansocial, political, and religious character of the various countries to which their revolutionary duties or their pleasure lead them. It is impossible to give any correct ties of the hatred which this English consolracy has awakened in foreign courts; nor again, can any estimate be formed of the amount of

surpassing and enchanting history in all the aggregate of correspondence which is thus sent to London and there published and transmitted through million daily channels to every nook and corner of the British Empire.

In truth, England has been spoiled since the bat-Why think you so ?" answered Hildegardis, the of Waterloo. Ever since that time she claims ready felt the disastrous results of this English conspiracy and dictation: and hence, as we stated in the commencement of this article, the most distinmade to change the old heroic speech of Iceland into the German tongue, his heart and mind der to appease the almost universal feeling of hatred were stirred more fervently and solemnly. As which prevails in foreign courts against the charache looked up from to time, he beheld the coun- ter and the very name of England. In a word, she tenace of Hildegardis beaming in ever-growing is proved during the last half century to be the abettenace of Hildegardis beaming in ever-growing tor, throughout the Southern Continent of Europe, of infidel religion, social discord, and political revothought passed through his mind whether this lution. An additional item of information, in reference to the character of England is learned, too, from the cries and the lamentations of Ireland. As we implore relief from our oppressions, we inform the whole earth of the deceptive and perfidous character ly confused; it seemed as if the pictures began of England; and wherever we are driven all over to move, so that he was obliged to stop. While the world in banishment and persecution, we pubto move, so that ne was ounged to stop. While the world in designment and personally the property of the fixed his eyes with a strong effort upon the book, endeavoring to drive away this strange book, endeavoring to drive away this strange on the people of treland at home an insatiable tyran-often anticipated, is now ready to exhibit its elastic often anticipated, is now ready to exhibit its elastic often anticipated. confusion, he heard a well-known sweetly solemn my and an inappeasable bigotry, of which there is no voice, which said, "Leave a little space for me, example in the intolerance and legislation of any With these premises, of which the strict accuracy

ing to you relates to me; and I hear it gladly."

Before the eyes of Froda, as he raised them ficult to account for the French armaments and the from his book ... Aslange in all the glory of her English preparations for the defences of the coast. cause the late Emperor Nicholas had often stated "What have I done to you,' said Hildegar- that he entered Turkey by the declared concurrence of strangely united. Russia with the concurrence and the aid of France may now obtain from Turkey priseph against all revolutionary movements in Hangary : while, thirdly, the alliance of France with Austria enables Napoleon to set Prussia at defiance and compete by land or sea with this triple alliance of Russia, Austria, and France. Each and all of them have a well-founded grudge against England, the Crimes, Hungary, and St. Helena, are the three events which rankle in the hearts of Alexander, Francis Joseph, and Napoleon: and for which the three Emperors would take willing and ardent revenge (if they could have a sufficient pretext) at the moment I write these lines. There is no use in English Cabinet Ministers endeavoring to conceal this menacing disaster to their nation: they are aware of the animosity of this triple confederacy; and they tremble throughout the whole British Empire lest one grain of dissatisfacction might turn the balance of France in hostility against them, Let England say what she will, she for the first time in her history is afraid of the stability of her institutions. No military force which England could muster either from her own subjects, or from her alliance with Prussia, could withstand the combined armies of France and Austria: and her boasted and long supreme invincible navy could not tread the channel of her former victories one month against the combined fleets of Cronstadt and Cherbourg! Let the readers of this iournal recollect the feeling now almost universal prevalent in European cabinets-namely, that the hour is at hand when England must bow her head either in diplomatic submission, or in open conflict within the present year. I appeal to the numerous readers who may have taken up my lotters during the last eleven years; and I ask them if they have ever known even one instance where my foreign correspondence has deceived me. To thi confidence I now appeal for the most probable verification of the policy which I announce in this letter.

> of the Italian confederation. Neither France nor Austria, nor the Italian cabinets of the new confederation will believe that this new family of united thrones can long withstand the old revolutionary combinations of the Peninsula, unless England will give a pledge that she will no longer excite through her ambassadors and agents her former incendiary interference in the legislation and religion of the confederated states.

Secondly-neither Naples nor Venetia, nor Rome, nor the Duchies will receive at their courts English Ambassadors, or Envoys, or Consuls, without this expressed pledge from Great Britain.

Thirdly-France, Austria, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, will hold a conference (to which England will be invited; to settle definitely the case of the Principalities.

Fourthly-A new distribution of naval stations and naval rights will take place through all the waters and coasts of the Mediterranean; and in this new naval programme some privileges of Great Britain which have heretofore been exclusive in the Tagus, on the Spanish Coast, and elsewhere, are to be remodelled and generalized.

Fifthly-In these forthcoming complications it is doubted that Eugland will agree to the various propositions of this coming congress; and hence preparations will be made by the combined forces of the parties concerned to demand concurrence from England, or to exact submission by force of arms.

Whatever may be the fate of the Naval propositions referred to in this programme, it is quite certain that the Confederated States of Italy could never carry out their new Legislation without the expulsion of English influence from all the Peninsular Cabinets: and hence, as Napolcon and Francis Joseph are the only actors in this case they will not disband their troops, nor suspend their Naval armaments till England will give perfect satisfaction on this momentous point in fact, neither the peace of Europe, nor the security of the Peninsula could be guaranteed till this English Propagandism will be entirely uprooted throughout Europe. English domination must get a check, must be humbled, and must be taught to confine itself within the legitimate boundaries of its own empire before the present disastrous, unendurable pretensions of the British Cabinet can be reduced to the political, diplomatic, and unoffending character which the combined forces of three empires will soon, very soon, compel it to adopt.

No doubt, the formation of the Italian Confedera tion is a difficulty to the French Emperor. He is in himself a practical exemplification of the overthrow of the old legitimate dynasty; and he is the living proof of a successful monarch raised to the throne by the free choice and the votes of the people. It is, therefore, difficult for such a being, such a King, to other see everything in a distorted shape; and in ory up old monarchy, and to cry down popular repretheir various avocations they misrepresent the whole sentation and popular will in monarchial appoint ment. But, on the other hand, he is well schooled in the dangers of unbridled revolution and in the horrors of Red Republicanism; and honce he can well understand that it is the very worst form of European Republicanism which seeks in Italy to degrand success. One shareholder, it is stated, has throne legitimacy and the Pope, and to raise into paid the sum of £30,000 as an instalment upon his

long experience who are the advocates of this socalled Italian liberty, and he is prepared to unite his "legitimate" counsel with the "acquired" royalty of the debate in the House of Commons, upon the all-Napoleon to scout the followers of Garibaldi, to disown the emissaries of Mazzini, to call together all the virtuous citizens of the Peninsula, to restore the expelled Dukes, &c., and to re-establish on a new and a firmer foundation the recognised thrones of all | house, and of representatives from both sides of the Italy. Napoleon could no more recognise the right | Channel, was in favor of the British system, or that of the Red Republicans of Italy to choose their rulers than he could admit the right of the Parisian cut-throats to dethrone himself and to place his Im-

perial Crown on the descendants of Orsini. While Napoleon, therefore, respects the popular virtue, he must abhor the popular vice: and while he cannot offend principle and his own honor, by denouncing the universal popular will, neither can he wound justice and religion by rewarding perjury, and canonizing public iniquity.

No: neither of the two Emperors will allow the Juntas of Italy to expel their culers, and to establish there new foci of Rebellion. Hence there can be no der it. The radical changes made in the System itdoubt of the ultimate success of the projected Con-federation; and if the Pope will condescend to un-rules Utopian. Non-Catholics would agree to such dertake the Honorary Presidency, this convulsed ter- restoration, and, even if they did, Catholics could ritory will enter on a new career of undisturbed peace and national prosperity. The last point of England's revolutionary policy has been thus reachoften anticipated, is now ready to exhibit its clustic that it would be against their religious conscience to power, and to crush England, as it were, in a single hour, with the collected force, which she has been compressing for several years against many of the been legalised for twelve years, Catholics could not neighboring kingdoms. The abandonment of all now accept, do novo, the System of Lord Stanley. her former diolomatic pretensions; submission on this point to the will of the two Emperors is now her flowing golden locks beside Hildegardis, on the Austria entertains an old grudge to England for the commence the most terrific military and naval en- pose of receiving, from its Pastor, or others appoint seat. With tears of affright in her eyes, the large preparations for the purpose afforms an old grudge to England for the commence the most terrific military and naval en- pose of receiving, from its Pastor, or others appoint seat. With tears of affright in her eyes, the large preparations for the purpose and the second seat. inevitable alternative, or she must be prepared to seat. With tears of annight in her eyes, the ers of the Hungarian revolution. Again, Russia still refuse to submit, there can be no doubt of the result maiden sank back and fainted. Solemnly, yet feels the wound received from England in the Crimean -namely. English defeat and fallen prestige, from which her people, her pride, her laws, her commerce, and her Crown, can never again recover.

July 28.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

INVESTIGATION AT KINSALE .- An investigation was compleneed in the Court-house of Kinsale on Tuesday into the circumstances of the late riot in the town. It was conducted by Mr. Tabiteau, R.M., and Mr. Duneau, County Inspector of Constabulary. Besides these, there were on the Beach Captain J. P.'s but they took no part in the conduct of the the assaults having been made on them on the evensoldiers went up and committed the asseults without any provocation. It was deposed that on the following Tuesday evening about sixty of the men went to Tulier's public house at the West end, and remained drinking there for three hours, during the time singing the "Boyne Water," and other party songs, and toasting "to hell with Pope," "to beil with the nuns and priests," and varying this atmesement by the Kentish fire. One of the soldiers come to the counter, and asked for a gallon of porter. As it was being filled for him, he inquired of what religion Mr. Tulier was, and being told he was a Catholic, exclaimed "he was damned if he knew it he would not spend a skilling in the damned Papiet's house." Another of them asked Mrs. Tuiler what the hour was, and she answered it was five o'clock, upon which he shouted "It was time to begin." A third party said they would break every bloody Papist in the town. They then entered the gard to the rere of the house and after they had left the premises, the handle of a spade, a broken tongs, and some sticks, and pieces of iron were missed. On leaving this place they went into the town and got into a conflict with the people. Some of them were wounded by stones thrown by the latter, and this excited the men in the barracks so much when they heard of it that the officers had no control over them, and some of them rushed out and aided their com-When the row had gone on for some time the troops, which had been sent for, arrived and quiet was restored. After the examination of the several witnesses who deposed to the above statement, the inquiry was postponed until the following day. On Wednesday the inquiry was resumed, and seve ral other witnesses having been examined, the inquiry was postponed to the following day.

CLOSE OF INVESTIGATION .- The evidence discovers, as is usual in all such cases, "faults on both sides." Excluding altogether from consideration the transactions of the 10th and 11th July, which scarcely deserved notice, except as explanatory of the affair of the 12th, we have the following misdereeanours established against the Antrim Militia: That they assaulted a priest in the street about five o'clock on the evening of the 12th; and that a party of them, headed by a sergeant, whose name (if correctly given to Head Constable Geale) is Porter, went through the town breaking windows with drawn bayonets .-This is the party from whom Mr. Inspector Hadnett discreetly withdrew his men, when he saw them coming down the hill with drawn bayonets, " yelling," thereby sparing bloodshed; for had he stood his ground and opposed them, there would probably have ensued a bloody conflict between them and the police. They broke 1,077 panes of glass in 128 houses, 28 being the houses of Protestants. Against the townspeople it had been proved that they reviled the Antrim militiamen on several occasions as 'bloody Orangemen;" that between three and five o'clock on the 12th they attacked with sticks in a system. Catholic teachers were to have Protestant cowardly manner several men of the regiment, whom they encountered in different parts of the town, and who were only out for recreation, and this before the window breaking. These assaults were probably committed under the excitement produced by the attack on the priest, in which these scattered men had not the smallest share. It was the sight of some of these wounded men coming into barracks with their heads cut and their faces covered with blood that provoked the window breaking. Others had taken refuge in different places in town, where they kindly found protection from "Papists"-which protection two of them acknowledged on Wednesday. The injuries suffered by the militiamen in this manuer were very severe; several of them are still under hosnital treatment, and three of them are dangerously ill .-The personal injuries, on the contrary, suffered by the townspeople were very few, and of a trifling character. Not one of them went into hospital in

consequence .- Cork Reporter. In their laudable desire to accomplish as much practical good as their means will permit, the meiabers of the Longford Conference of St Vincent de Paul are about to establish, with as little delay as nossible, in Longford, schools, male and female, for the more destitute of the poor children of this populous town. The want of such schools has long made tself felt .- Mulland Counties Gazette.

Mr. Edmond Carroll, golicitor, has been elected Lord Mayor of Publin for the next term. Nicholas Power O'Shea, Esq., has been appointed

deputy licutement for the county of Waterford. Amongst the estimates voted by Parliament this lession, says the Waterford News, is a sum of £175,-

000 for barbors of refuge, -in which Waterford is in-

cluded. The batteries on the Lower Shannon are to be further augmented, and the Irish coast generally put in a defensive state.—Limerick Chronicle.

The Galway packet station promises now to be a misrepresentation and prejudice which is generated majesty and supreme power disorder, crime, and in-shares. A sum of £400,000 is to be expended by the mistoria from the multitudinous influx of this lying fidelity. The Emperor of Austria, too, knows from company on new first-class ressels

THE EDUCATION QUESTION - THE ARCHEISHOP OF Dublin .- In a recent number we called attention to followed up by another, this week, on the same subject, in which so many as eighteen members took part. The general expression from both sides of the

of Denominational Grants for Education. All were

manimous in declaring the general failure of the

National System, so far as the object of its framers

is concerned, and the Catholic members loudly pro-

tested against the proven perversion of the original

system towards successful proselytising. The ques-

tion is now reduced to the following dilemms-re-

store the original system, or introduce the British .-

Revision of the National System is practically impos-

tible. If the question were one of mere abuses in the

a latinistration, the remedy would be simple-recast the Commission, and redistribute the chief posts unnot trust to the observance of those Rules by them. Protestant Patrons, with 100,000 Catholic children in their schools, will never consent to turn them out during the libble Lesson, or other Religious Instruction, not should they be required when they declare do so. Were the patrons to agree to it after the contrary practice of allowing the children to remain had The next natural demand would be to restore to every Catholic child the right enjoyed by it, up to 1840, to the use of Non-rested Schools, for the purrestoration of Pasteral right, as to Religious lustraction, instead of Parental, as substituted subsequent and contrary to Lord Stanley's Letter. Training of Teachers, Books, and Inspection, would then demand grave attention. Model Schools and Building Grants would next need examination. Aid is denied to Monastic Orders; and restrictions are placed upon religious instruction, religious practices, religious books, and religious pictures and symbols, in exclusively Catholic schools; and these show how perfeetly ille it would be to enter upon the question of the revision of the System. The persons who propose such are either ignorant of the history of the System, or that do not know what are the complaints M'Daniel, J. L. Heard, J. Sandiford, and R. C. Pratt, of Catholics against it. Policy as well as principle both point in the same direction-Free Catholic Eduinquiry. Witnesses were examined, who deposed to cation, From the Parish School to the University, as defined in the able manifesto by the Archbishop and Clergy of Gashel. As a harbinger and a herald of our confident hopes that the Cutholic hierarchy will decide as we have indicated, we submit the views of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, written on the eve of the approaching meeting of the Catholic Prelates upon the Education Question. "The Catholic case" meanswered and manawerable, the micel system is no longer defensible in any form by Catholius, and the proof that this extraordinary work is unanswered is most clearly pointed out in the important letter of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen .-We deem his Grace's letter as most gratifying, and such as most satisfy the Catholic mind that the coming deliberations of the Irish episcopacy will even-

tuate in bringing joy and gladness to the country :-55 Eccles-street, 25th July, 1859. Dear Sir-Absence from Ireland, and illness after my retern, must serve as an apology for this tardy acknowledgment of the copy of "The Catholic Case Stated," which you so kindly sent me. I, now, beg to say, that I have examined that work, and that I fally agree with the other Prelates of Ireland, that it light on the real nature of our System of Notional Education. The extracts from evidence given before Parliamentary Committee's, and from the Reports of the Commissioners and Inspectors, which you have collected, your observations on the changes made in the Rules of the Board, to the detriment of Catholic Board itself, and of its Model and Training Schools, and deserving of the most serious examination. Indeed, your work will afford abundant information to any one desirous to understand and accoming the soul tendencies and dangers of the National System, and I think it is to be wished for, that all those who have any part in the direction of Education should make themselves acquainted with its contents. Whilst speaking, in this way, of your work, I abstract altogether from the personal allusions and discussions which it contains. I perceive that those who have undertaken to answer you have endeavoyed to reduce the question to a more personal confrorers. In my opinion personalities ought to be altogether forgotten, when such important National and Religious interests are at stake, and any reply to your work, to be considered worthy of notice, should prove that your facts and statements regarding the working of the National System are imaginary and destitute of any real foundation-I have the honor to be, with best

wishes, your faithful servant,
i Page Curres, Archoishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate.

James W. Kavanagh, Esq. From the temper of all parties in the House of Commons, we may anticipate some material change in the national education system in ireland. As originally founded by Lord Derby, it was in profession a mixed pupils, and Protestant teachers Catholic pupils. The gain was the avowal that it was to be "free even from the suspicion of proselytism." Times are so much changed that we are in danger of forgetting the change this implied in a country where up to that moment Government had arowedly done its utmost to use education as an instrument of proselytism.-This had ever been the avowed object of the Government schools, from the "Royal Diocesan" to those of the "Kildare-street Society." Moreover, the Irish people from the first improved on Lord Derby's plan. The schools were only nominally " mixed." Catholic pupils were soldom sent except to schools of which the patron and teachers were Catholic, and Protestant children as seldom unless they were Protestant. So well was this understood, that we know a village in which there are two national schools-one Catholis, the other Protestant. Still the Board never recognised that its schools were other than mixed, and with this view interfered to a degree which provoked both parties. The Protestante having money in plenty, and in most districts no poor, wished to employ schools as avowed and open instruments of proselytism. This the regulations did not allow, although they did allow what came much too near it. There were cases like that of the notorious Mr. Byrne of Monaghan, in which landlords used threats and compulsion to compel Catholic children to attend schools, which, though aominally mixed, were really proselytising. We would strongly press every reader who wishes to master the subject to study the volume which we lately reviewed, " the Catholic case stated," and the expunged and suppressed passages of the report of Mr. Keenan, the Head Inspector, which prove that wholesale attempts at proselytism have been made, especially in Ulster, in schools supported by the national board, and maintained at the national expense, as part of a system "free even from the suspicion of proselytism." The enemies of the system on both sides have ovidently been increasing year by year, and its friends growing weaker; and it seems that at present the chief practical question is, what is to take its place? The Protestant party clamour for grants, made, as in England, to the schools of each religion; and this has been strongly

however, from the statement of Lord Naas, that what the late administration intended was something different. A large number of avowedly proselytising schools already exist excluded from the grant by the present rules. To these the Napier and Whiteside Government proposed to extend the grant, leaving the system otherwise as it is. That is, they would leave unchanged everything injurious to the Catholie religion, and everything of which Catholics complained, only relaxing the rules to admit the prose-lylising schools. Of this precious plan we confidently trust we shall hear no more. What does seem likely is the wloption of something resembling the English national system. Here grants are made to schools avowedly belonging to the Establishment, to Catholies, and to various sects of Dissenters. In Ireland this will no doubt require our modification. The grant is made for the education of the poor, not to meet the fancies of the rich. The amount of national assistance, therefore, must not be measured as it is in England, by the sum which the wealthy members of each religious body are able and willing to spend in the education of the poor, but by the number of poor children of each religion who require education. The other principle, far from faultless in England, would be monstrously unjust in a country like Ireland, where the landlords are of one religion, the people of another. If this matter is properly arranged, party will have any just ground of complaint. It is on this important subject that the Catholic Bishops of Ireland are to meet in Synod in Dublin on the 2nd of August. More important none could easily be, -Weekly Register.

THE PEGINIX PROSECUTION.-The Attorney General

entered the court and took his seat, when the case of the Queen v. Florence O'Sullivan and others, charged

with treason-felony, was called on. The Counsel who attended for the Crown, in addition to the At-

torney General, were -Mr. G. B. Hickson, Q.C.; Sir C. O'Loghlen, Q.C.; and Mr. Thomas R. Henn, with

Sir Matthew Earrington. For the prisoners-Messis. Edward Sullivan, Q.C., J. C. Coffey, Pigot, and Neligan, with Mr. J. J. O'Biordan, solicitor, appeared. Florence Sallivan and Daniel J. Sullivan then took their places in front of the dock. The people who througed the court manifested great interest in the proceedings. After some consultation between counsel, Mr. Sallivan, Q. U., rose and said: If your lordship pleases, on behalf of the two prisoners at the bar, we have, with your lordship's permission, which I am sure your lordship will accord, to withdraw the plea of "not guilty" which they pleaded last assizes, and to enter for them a plea of " guilty," to the indictment as which they have been arraigned. They feel, my lord, that the course they have taken, together with the long imprisonment they have suffered, will get for them the favorable consideration of the crown and the court. The Attorney General said he should consent to the application of prisoners' counsel. When the pleas had been changed, as requested, he would, with the permission of the court, have one or two words to say. Mr. Justice Keogh directed the pleas to be changed, and then the Atty-General rose and said: The advice which the prisoners have received is one not entirely coming on me by surprise, so that I am prepared at once to indicate the course which I jatend to take. But I am sure your lordship will permit me first to say, that whoever has given the prisoners this advice has been a real and a well-meaning friend. If that course had not been taken, if this case had gone to trial, it would, I have no doubt, have ended in a verdict of conviction; and it would have been my duty to ailow the law to take its course, and to ask your lordship, as the judge in the case, to pronounce the sentence of the law. The case now, however, assumes a very different aspect, and i shall state in a few words the course which I, as the responsible officer of the Crown, mean to take. Your Lordship is of course aware that the prisoners were charged at the last assizes, and hills were found against them for a contains most important matter, and throws great treasonable conspiracy, under an Act passed for the better security of the Crown and Government of this country. It was to that indictment they plended and guilty." At the last Kerry assizes, your lordship is aware also a trial took place against another person, who was convicted of the same offence .--Though I was not present on that occasion. I have interests, and on the Constitution and working of the | read through the informations and also the evidence that was then given, and really in the course of it and your remarks on many other subjects connected | one cannot help smilling at the folly and absurdity with Popular Education are of the greatest value, of the confederacy which those prisoners were induced to enter into. At the same time, when one feels it rediculous and absurd, I am not the less bound to ly il was a confederacy which in its nature descrives to be characterized as wicked. The prisoners have now submitted. They have pleaded guilty to this serious charge which has been made against thema charge the more serious when one considers that the combination was entered into for the avowed and professed purpose of advancing liberty. I speak in the presence of your lardship, and I believe what I say will receive acquiescence from every educated man-in short, from every thinking man. I do say that not in Europe-not in the whole world, is there a country in which more rational liberty is enjoyed than in this. By rational liberty I mean that regulated liberty which is always accompanied with and guided by justice - which always carries with it peace and prosperity. However, there misguided young men were induced to enter into this combina-But they have now done the only act they could do to atone for their conduct-they have submitted, and confessed their error. I have have no hesitation on the part of the Crown in taking a lenient course under the circumstances, and that course is, I will not at the present moment ask the court to pronounce the judgment of the law. I know, of course, what that judgment should be if I called upon your lordship now to pronounce it. In not asking your lordship now to pronounce sentence. I have further to state that it is my intention to consent that at the close of this assizes the prisoners should be discharged upon entering each into his own recognizances to come up for judgment when called upon, gotting certain notice, to be regulated by the resident magistrate and the Crown solicitor. And furthermore, it would not be my intention-as I am sure it would not be the intention of any one who succeeds me in the position which I now hold-to call upon these young men to come up to receive judgment as long as they continue to be penceful subjects of the Queen, and refrain from embarrassing themselves by entering into any such ridiculous and absurd confederation as that in respect of which they are nowcharged. I am induced the more readily to adopt this very lenient course when I consider that one of those prisoners is a very young man; that both of them, up to the occasion of this charge, had borne an unimpeached and good character; and that each has already to this extent at least, that they both just undergone close confinement for a period of eight months. The prisoners were then removed. Referring to the other men out on bail-John Connor and Patrick Honnessy-the Attorney General said he would respite their recognizances to appear when called on, getting ten days' notice; but that if they conducted themselves in a peaceful manner they would never be called on .- Dublin News. The public will be glad to learn, says the Kilkenny

Journal, that the prosecution against Martin Hawe, who was charged with being a member of a secret society, has been wisely abandoned by the government. Our resident magistrate, Mr. Hort, has received intimation from Mr. Kenmis to this effect, and we have no doubt the pleasing intelligence will be recoired with universal satisfaction. The accused was detained in jail from the date of his arrest, in last January, till a few weeks ago, when he was admitted to bail, thus suffering an incarceration of nearly seven months-a panishment sufficiently severe even if he were found guilty, and certainly too heavy for one supposed to be innocent till the centrary was proved However, the matter is now at an end, and we sincerely hope that the young men of this county will, in fature, avoid all societies which would expose them to the snares of the informer. urged in Parliament by Mr. Whiteside. It is clear,