I would like look now your real motive for give ing your whole life, with all lits power, to ministering to the needy. Is it truly for the love of tion, however, as seeing is believing; I will not

'If leknow my own heart, Captain Lyon,' she replied modestly, 'it is.'

"Is believe you," he said earnestly, 'and I shall never, never forget your disinterested benevolence to me. I will not attempt to thank you for I could not. You have saved a soul from ruin. And now, I want to ask another favor.-Will you give me a little insight into the religion which teaches you such self-sacrifice?'

The Sister looked at him earnestly, and seeing that he was perfectly sincere, replied, I will friend; for, however loth to believe I am, I get you some books-or I will ask Father Daly, know your firmness too well to suppose you would who will be here on to morrow, I think, to come change, even for those you love-and although and talk with you, which will be better, will it

feeling came back, but he repressed it, saying,-'He would not like to do so, I fear.'

Oh, he will be most happy to give you any information,' said the gentle Sister, who, after a few minutes farther conversation, passed on to another low bed, breathing a prayer that his soul might be made a fit dwelling place for the blessed Word. Capt. Lynn saw the hand touch the forehead and breast in that common and most beautiful act of faith, and knew that she mentally said, 'In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;' and, he involuntarily added, 'Amen!' He had no heart to smile, as he had often done, when he had seen this sacred sign. A sadness came over hun, and he determined to know if he was in the wrong way, and, if so, to seek the right. Next day, a quiet looking gentleman, a stranger, entered the hospital with the surgeon. He wore no beard, and his clothes, though neat, were coarse and rather worn. He did not look as thousands imagine a Catholic priest to appear; and many there are who have 'entertained angels unawares.' Captain Lynn was astonished to find that he was Father Daly, Chaplain of a regiment, at that time ten or twelve miles distant, who had walked that distance to visit a few of his pentents then in the hospital. He was a sincere Christian, sociable and polite, and a thoroughly educated clergyman, which all denominations acknowledged the clergy of the Mother Church to be. Captain Lynn was prepared for surprises, but began to converse with a resolution to know his duty, and with some degree of faith that it would be shown him. He was much pleased with the reverend gentleman, and the instructions he received, though the doctrines trations, a course to which he has no inducement in set forth conflicted very much with his own previously entertained notions; and he had for the first time, on idea, though an imperfect one, of which there are many influences, on the contrary, to the truths of Catholicism. The great Sower dissuade him, in everything he sees and knows of the truths of Catholicism. The great Sower prepares the ground, and plants the good seed; but, to perminate, it must have the refreshing so as the governor or turnkey - has access to the dews and genial showers of His grace, and the prisoner, Catholic or Protestant, at convenient times, warm sunstine of his love. The poisonous weeds of talse prejudice that have been uprooted must not be allowed to grow again, nor 'thorns' to gence of the prison authorities, as the demand for a spring up and choke it. 'Lead us not into tem- visit from the priest would be certain to attract anyptation' must be the watch word ever on our lips.

As Father Daly arose to bid his new friend good morning, he put into his hand two books, invariably Protestant; the visiting justices are also saying, 'I am very sorry I have no more with Protestant; and the Catholic is regarded, not even We are sadly in need of good Catholic books here; the small stock I had is now exhausted, but I am every day looking for more.' The good priest would accept of no remuneration, for 'I have my reward, my son,' he said: but, as he was going, his grateful friend put into his hand a bank bill, saying, 'Then with this purchase a lew books to distribute among those) the law, but to the generally unbending injustice of who like myself wish to seek the way of truth.' its administrators in England. The prison system Protestantism and Infidelity: An Appeal to Candid Americans, by F. X. Weninger, was the title of one of the books, which the Captain hastily glanced over, and then feeling weary with his long conversation, closed his eyes for racter, and be thrown back by remorse of conscience an hour's slumber.

Mr. Lynn's library contained books on almost every subject, literature, science, theology, and yet not one, if we except an elegantly bound Josephus, in favor of the One True Church .-When Captain Lynn thought of this fact, he wondered he had never noticed the omission before; but whether intentional or not on the part of his father, his children had been trained to beheve that his library contained all that was necessary for them to know, and much more than they should ever master. As all books which might have an immoral tendency were strictly excluded, even the light and entertaining litera ture of the day, under the guise of fiction, it is a question whether there was, or was not, matter there to be found without reading which both the son and daughter had been better qualified for their respective positions in Christian society.

In a few days the Captain started with his father and Dr. White for their Northern home, where they arrived the day before our story opens-the young officer scarcely recognizable from protracted illness, bardship and fatigue.

CHAPTER II.-THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

Dear Edward'-so ran the delicate chiro. graphy which the convalescent Captain, as he lay on his sofa, carefully read, as if weighing in his mind the exact meaning of every sentence-'l am very sorry you have not recovered from the effects of your wound, and are still confined in that dreary hospital. I hope, ere this reaches you, your abode will be changed for the pleasant quietude of your home-though it seems to me you have not missed the society of those nearest and dearest, so lavishly has attention been bestowed upon you from unlooked for sources. Your letter was, as you must be aware, a great surprise to me; and painful it was to read of the singular changes taking place in your religious sentiments. I could scarcely credit my senses, and can now but half believe, that all your prejudices against Catholicism were fast being removed by the disinterested kindness' of two or three Sisters of Charity. I have heard a pamphlet tells us, thatgreat deal, it is true, of their wonderful sacrifices, andishave no doubt those in question are very amiable ladies, and do much good in their schools in Limehouse, Plashet, and Forest Gate— and if any further refutation of it were needed, it is under his Excellency's warrant, out on ball. They contrived to trace and prove 126 out of the to be found in Lord Derby's speech on Friday even memorial was signed by nearly all the Nenagh Town wrong, we probably now differ in opinion.— 500. Of these, 29 were allowed to see the priest ing. There are still more than half a million per- | Commissioners and by several Catholic clergymen.

all the rose-tinted stories of beroism and devo- like the rest dispute your word. I hope that, again in the society of those who have always been your friends and best advisers, and from under the baneful influence now surrounding you, you will see the subject in its true light, and become convinced that to place yourself within the toils of Popery would be the most rash act of your life, and insure your ruin in this world and the next. I will not add more on this subject, Edward; for you see how I regard it. And I can only hope that you have not made up your mind, my dear you were in the wrong. It may be well enough for me to mention that Pa was not well pleased A Catholic priest!' and something of the old with your letter: that he really advises me to discontinue the correspondence. Future developments will determine our relation; until then it will be useless for me to mention those little matters which were so closely linked with what has been our luture. I cannot forbear a wish to see you as soon as your health may permit; but it is for you to say whether or not we meet again-we cannot meet as heretofore. My love to Carrie. I await a reply.

'Anna.'

CATHOLICS IN WORKHOUSES AND PRISONS. (From the Dubisn Evening Post.)

To be Continued.

It might be thought we had enough to pre-occupy us within the four seas of Ireland, and so, perhaps, we have. But we cannot and ought not to forget that there is an Ireland in England, and an Ireland in Scotland-not less entitled to our sympathy, our sympathy, our care, and our succour than is the Ireland in which we live. We are touched sometimes when the Irish poor who have spent their youth and its labor in England are harshly returned upon our shores by the charity of British law; but we seldom spend a thought upon the suffering and oppressions of that same poor whom that same cruel charity does not discharge upon us. The English prison and workhouse system is essentially Protestant, and the Irish poor subjected to its operations are victims of a tyranny far more trying than anything of which we have a conception in Ireland .-The convict prison and the workhouse inflict wrongs and tortures upon the Catholic and Irish conscience of our countrymen resident in England, who may become inmates of these places, beyond anything almost that we can realise, and for which there is no redress under Providence, but in the action of the Irish representatives. The Catholic priest has no access to the Catholic convict in an English prison, as a rule, unless the convict shall cemand his ministhe prison discipline, and few in the promptings of his own as yet unawakened conscience, but from prison life. The Protestant chaplain being, in the first place, a recognised part of the system-as much as often as, in his zeal or discretion, he may think proper; and proper zeal or feigned, to his teachings is a well-known passport to the favour and indulthing but favor or indulgence, in his temporal interest, to the convict who would be so ancacious as to make it. The prison officers are, in the second place, as a tolerated inconvenience, but as a grievance thrust in upon the prison administration hy unrighteous laws. In rare cases only, and against determined opposition, have the magistrates of any district used the working powers conferred upon them by recent legislation, to appoint a Catholic chaplein to a prison; and we are compelled, therefore, to refer the treatment of Catholic prisoners, not as in other times, to the inflexible oppression of upon some of the rallying points of virtuous principle; he may persist in his demand for spiritual suc cour; and if he do, he will at length be gratified; but the destitute child of Catholic parents, living or dead, upon whom the English poor law system lays its pitiful hand has within the unformed mind and plastic character of infancy no possible element of resistance to the systematic proselytism from which the guardians of English workhouses will allow no escape. A voice from the depths has cried out unto us-a voice from the depth of Irish misery in England - a voice from the very lowest amongst those depths, the English workhouse-the voice of tortured conscience; the voice of mothers of our own blood, bewailing their children, and refusing to be comforted, because their little ones, torn from the belief of their fathers and their country in English workhouses, are regarded by the faith, passionate not less than strong, of Irish mothers, as lost to them when lost to their religion. 'I have received letters' -says the author of an appeal before us, with the moving title 'De Profundis,'-which has suggested the present article -

· I have received letters from a Catholic convict quite blistered with her tears; and each letter one prolonged wail, that though I do not mind what I suffer myself I cannot bear the thought of Patrick a Protestant. I lie awake crying night after night and thinking of him. With so many charitable peo-ple in London, how is it that they will not let my boy learn anything of his religion?"

Pursuing the resolution -' Alas the best thing,' he says, ' I can hope for now for that tearful mother is that either she or her boy may die before the expiration of her sentence. have seen him from time to time, and have too surely traced in him the progress of devastation. The bright smile of welcome for a friend of his mother has given place to a look of mingled shame and defiance. The assurance that he gace on the first two or three visits that he said his prayers in private, though he did not dare to say nything about his religion aloud, has long ceased to be given. The beautiful reflection in the countenance of inward purity has been exchanged for tokens of something very different.'

Four years ago, the calculation stated by careful and competent investigators as the result of their experience in the London Workhorse schools was means of recovering the value of unexhausted im--that 1,100 Catholic children were being educated in these institutions; that amongst the 1,100 not more than 100 were allowed to see a priest, while trained in every other respect as Protestants, and that the 1,000 others were rigorously debarred from even this. The clergy of the districts of St. Mary and St. Michael calculated, as the author of the

From their population of 16,000 Catholicsmostly very poor Irish labourers -at least 500 children were being brought up in the workhouse

Thanks to the organ of caution, I'do not believe once a week being educated in every other respect; sons farming land in reland; but of this vast num

He takes us subrequently to a poor law institution of 'quite an exceptionally favorable character the Kirkdule Industrial School in which at least half the children are recognised as Catholics; have Catholics, male and temale, amongst their teachers, and are freely accessible to the priest in a school, nevertheless, so circumstanced, the Catholic pastor, after vaic expostulation with the guardians, procured the not less vain and unsuccessful expostulation of the Commissioners, to induce the discontinuance by the former of such lessons in history, for the Catholic of tenure is not even an open question. We may, child, as that which follows :-

'The comparatively modern corruptions of Ro-maniam were removed. The principal of these were the practice of praying in an unknown tongue; the withholding the Bible from general use; the enforced celibacy of the clergy; the doctrine called Transub. stantiation, which we have already explained; the denial of the cup to the laity: the nodue honor paid to saints and images; the worship paid to the Virgin Mary; the doctrine of Purgatury, and the notion connected with it that remission can be purchased from the Pope in favor of ourselves or others.'

Our readers have preserved, we take for granted, a recollection more distinct than pleasant, of the boy Mortara.' They need not fear a disinterment of the controversy now. Assuming, however, the truth of every one of the perversions, exaggerations, or simple fasehoods, by which that solitary case was garrished, the only conclusion possible upon the evidence before us in the pamphlet 'De Profundis' is, that for one boy Mortara in Rome, in half a century, there are eleven hundred boys and girls Mortaras, in the London workhouses, and Low many more throughout the rest of Great Britain no one knows, in every year that passes over us. Now, if these English justices and poor law guardians were to say, 'Truth is intolerant, and our pretension is to truth, not tolerance; truth is persecuting and those, therefore, who assert the truth must persecute; it is the privilege of truth to set aside the law of nature and to outrage the parental right, and those who hold the truth possess the privilege'-if this were the language of the prison and the workhouse governments in England, we could understand, though we could not respect it; but their language is the very opposite. They claim res. ect for conscience, as a virtue purely Protestant, and themselves they claim to be the only real types of that virtue. England is, they say, the only land of free conscience and of free inquiry, where sects propagate like the polypus from cutting, and where every cutting breeds a new whose habits and instincts, worse even than the bigotry of her laws, inflicts upon the Irish Catholics rithin her limits, a tyranny of conscience unexampled elsewhere in civilised countries, and an imaginary parallel to which, in a solitary case upon the continent of Europe, was food for English cant and indigation till the world grew weary of both. The duty of the Irish representatives in this infamous business admits of no doubt. They are bound to might check eviction would also check emigration use their political influence, and the whole weight and strength of it, to effect such legislative changes as may be possible in the condition of their poor countrymen under the operation of the poor law and prison government; and in addition, it is their duty and their policy, by keeping this system of boastful tion of its true character, to whatever is pure, and true, and generous in the English mind, which must be trusted under Providence to vindicate itself at last, in favor though it be of some unpitied and despised an object as the Irish Catholic in English workhouses.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

During the three days, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of the week just passed, their Lordships, the Bishops of the province, have been at the Palace, St. Jarlath's. It is said that the cause of their meeting, on the present occasion, was in reference, to the appointment of a coadjutor to his Lordship, Dr. Fallon, the Bishop of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora .- Connaught Patriot .

LANDLORD AND TENANT .- The Government Bill for amending the Law of Landlord and Tenant in it has already been discussed there by anticipation. On Friday evening Lord second reading of a more ambitious measure, framed by himself with a similar object, and the debate which ensued ranged, by tacit consent, over ground common to both. The Upper House is not only an assembly of landlords, but contains a large proportion of Irish landlords, and naturally looks with much jealonsy at any proposal which seems to favor the doctrine of Tenant Right. It was hardly to be expected that Mr. Fortescue's Bill would meet with any very cordial welcome from such a body, but, upon the whole, we have no fault to find with the spirit in which it was received. No one ventured to deuy the two propositions laid down by Lord Wodehouse with great emphasis, that the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland are in a very uneatis. factory state, and demand the immediate attention of Parliament. Lord Lifford alone maintained that, notwithstanding this, any legislation that may be found expedient for Ireland ought to be extended to the whole of the United Kingdom. Lord Dunsany objected to the Bill introduced by the Government, not so much because it interfered with the fundamental rights of property, as because he believed it to have been dictated by the National Association. Lord Bandon complained that a law enabling his tenants to build good houses on their farms without consulting him would 'destroy the beauty and value of his 'property,' but he protested against it still more vehemently on the ground that it would be the 'ruin of the tenant farmers.' Lord Derby, on the other hand, took a very moderate and practical view of the whole question. He accepts the main principle of the proposed settlement—that every tenant, whether a tenant at will or a lease holder, is entitled to full compentation for all unexhausted improvements, and that if this right cannot be enforced by custom it must be enforced by law. What he repudiates is that which no Government or Legis. lature can ever sanction - the claim sometimes preferred on the tenant's part ' that he shall remain on the land so long as he pays the rent, and that the landlord shall be a 'chief renter, and not the owner of the soil.' This claim, it must be admitted, has been openly avowed by those to whom the Government is accused of deferring and the best answer to that accusation is that security for compensation on eviction is absolutely inconsistent with fixity of tenure. If, to borrow the language of the O'Donoghue. it were the law 'that no man in the possession of an agricultural holding shall be 'dispossessed so long as he pays a fair rent.' the compulsory assessment of compensation could never arise except by tenant's own default, whereas the very object of the Government Bill is to meet the case of arbitrary dispossession by the landlord. In that case it provides a provements, but even then only in the event of no express agreement to the contrary having been made by the parties. In other words, it is really designed, like the Bill of Lord Clanricards, to promote the general use of written contracts, and this is a change of which the advantage is hardly disputed. To represent such an amendment of the law as

likely to effect an agrarian revolution in Iteland, or to operate exclusively in favour of tenants, is most unreasonable. In Lord Dufferin's speech on Lord Grev's motion this fallacy was very clearly exposed :

ber nearly 40,000 occupy plots not exceeding a single Or Friday Inspector Devin, of the O division, while acre, 75,000 hold between one and two acres; and or duty a the North wall, arrested a man named 164 000 between five and fifteen acres. Now, it is simply absurd to suppose that any provision for Windsor. The prisoner, who bore the appearance compensation will touch such tenants as these. A of a Yankee, stated that he had belonged to the small holding. says Judge Longfield in his evidence before a Parliamentary Committee, ' can hardly be improved,' for the occupier will scarcely ever possess the skill, energy or capital to increase its value. Fixity of tenure would doubtless be quite as popular with this class as with the large farmer, but fixity therefore, deduct about half from the ostensible number of Irish farmers, and confine our attention to the remaining quarter of a million. Ot these, however, a considerable proportion are already protected by leases, and this proportion, as Lord Derby points out, would be greater but that many Irish tenants actually prefer to hold their farms at will. We must next exclude the tenant farmers of Ulster, who al ready enjoy" by custom such privileges that they have little or nothing to gain by legislation. Lastly, we must eliminate the estates, which Lord Bandon assures us are numerous, on which the landlord makes the improvements, as in England, and in which, consequently, uo difficulty can arise. When all these allowances have been made we have still to take into account the most important fact of allthat so long as the landlord is practically limited in the choice of tenants very few improvements of much value will be made by the latter. The case put by Lord Derby is notoriously very common in Ireland. A tenant at will dies, bequeathing his farm, as he is pleased to consider it, to his eldest son, charged with legacies and annuities which, if paid at all, will be paid out of rent due to the landlord. It would be considered a great hardship if the farm were transferred to a stranger, or even to another member of the family, and yet there is no chance of improvements being made by the new tenant. The truth is that while the Government Bill, if it should become law, will encourage more definite and business-like arrangements between landlords and tenants, it will have much less direct effect than we might anticipate at first sight. Une of its most salutary indirect effects would probably be to bring about a more punctual payment of rents. Irish landlords, too often neglecting the duties of property, as they are understood in England are sometimes unduly indulgent towards defaulters, relying chiefly on the remedy of distress. This remedy, it is true, would not be abolished, but might be reserved by an express clause in the agreement. When, however, the mutual variety; where no man pays a penalty upon his obligations of the two parties have once been refaith, and where religion is powerful in the degree of | duced to writing, the breach of them will certainly its freedom. This is the England the bigotry of be less frequent than it is now, when either puts his

own construction on them. There is another point of some importance to which allusion was made by Lord Clanricarde in connexion with the land system of Ireland. It is often stated, both at home and abroad, that Irish emigration is chiefly the result of unjust or oppressive evictions. This we believe to be a great error, and it follows that it is equally an error to fancy that whatever Lord Clanricarde compares the number of evictions with the emigration returns for a period of ten years ending with 1862. Hence it appears that whereas the evictions were 12,350, representing a displace. ment of some 59,000 persons, the total number of emigrants was 963,000. Again, if we compare the hypocrisies unveiled before opinion to bring convic- diminution of holdings with the diminution of population, we find that 540,000 persons at most have been affected by the absorption of small into large farms, while the inhabitants of Ireland have declined by no less than 2,400,000. These statistics were analyzed still more elaborately by Lord Dufferin in the speech to which we have already referred, and it is as clear as evidence can make it that Irish emigration, as well as Fenianism, must be attributed to other than agrarian causes. It is, indeed, well known that Fenianism has its strongholds in the towns, and not in the agricultural districts, and that its doctrines, however seductive to the Irish mind, are essentially of American origin. It is not as an antidote to Fepianism, or as a means of arresting emigration, but simply as a measure of justice and a safeguard of national unity, that a reform in the Irish Law of Landlord and Tenant is desirable .-London Times.

At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, Sir W. Wilde, Vice President, read a letter from the fourth Earl of Meath, dated Thomas court, 5th of July, Ireland has not yet reached the House of Lords, but | 1690, to Lady Stephens, on the battle of the Boyne. The letter referred an incident recorded in several that he had been enabled to identity the spot apon the bank of the Boyne, near the Obelisk, where he believed the occurrence took place. The following is the letter, which is written in the old style, but

which is given in modern orthography:—
"Dublia, Thomas court,
"July the 5th, 1690. "Msdam-Yesterday morning I entered this town after our army and King James had a smart battle of four or five hours on this side the Boyne, both our whole armies being very warmly engaged. It happened on the 1st of July, about 11 in the morning, when King William forced the pass on the river Boyne, called Old-bridge, three miles from Drogheds, (in person) under the enemys great guusmercy, and ours - with small shot like showers of leaden hail-stones. King William, viewing the enemy's camo the day before the engagement, was shot with an 8-pounder, which took off his coat off his shoulders, and just drew blood from his skin: he called for a napkin and another coat, and after it was settled upon him he stretched out his arm three times and said, without the least passion, 'The enemy designed to prevent my fighting next day, but certainly I'll be to-morrow among the thickest of He was just to his word, for the next day he fought through the pass, and with loss on both sides he took the battery of the enemy's great guns, and killed all the small shot men that endeavored to retain it. Soon after he charged the enemy in the rear. broke their first lines, and, our lines being in front of theirs, we drew up to enclose the enemy's whole army; but a deep bog being between, we could not soon pass it, and the night drawing near, we did not pursue until next morning, and then it was too late, but well enough, for they fled to Dublin, and made short stay there, for King James, Tyrconnell &c,, flew through the county of Wicklow, in order, as I suppose, to take shipping at the first port where they can find vessels to transport them. We killed between 6,000 and 7,000. Most of their best officers lay dead and gasping upon the ground. We lost Duke Schomberg, killed in the neck with a musket ball, and some few officers and soldiers, inconsiderable for such an engagement. The enemy is so dispersed, and threw away their arms and run westward, that there is no danger of them ever rallying again, so that you may be pleased with the event of a few hours' fighting, which brings you all home to your safe interests and properties, which I desire may be, for my own sake as well as yours, as soon as you can. . . I am, Madam, your one hum " MEATH.

"We took Lieutenant-General Hamilton prisoner, who, I believe, will soon be oxecuted. I am sent for to the camp, near Glasnevin, and can add no more particulars at present."

At the Sligo Petty Sessions on Monday a man named Cryan was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for endeavoring to seduce two soldiers of the 83d Regiment to become Fenians and desert.

The Nenagh Guardian states that-'The Lord Lieutenant has refused to accede to the prayer of a memorial presented to him to allow John Cunningham, lately a warder in the gall of this town, but now confined in one of the Dublin prisons under his Excellency's warrant, out on bail. .. The memorial was signed by nearly all the Nenagh Town

ABREST OF AN ALLEGED AGENT OF STEPHENS. Or Eriday lospector Devin, of the O division, while Hynes as he was walking ashore from the steamer Union Bank, Hartford, Connecticut, and had come to this country for the benefit of his health, to see his friends, and to take some of his relations with him to America He had a considerable amount of luggage with him and about £40 in gold. In his possession was found a diary, in which was entered resolutions which had been adopted at several Fenian meetings which he had attended in America on his return. The diary showed that he had been in Paris, and had interviews with a person supposed to be Stephens, and it is the opinion of the police that Mr. Hynes came to this country as an emissary from tht !rish Head Centre. The decuments found in his possession were detained, and he was lodged for the present in Richmond Bridewell.

The state of the second

"ADMITTED TO BAIL. - Mr. O'Donnell, divisional magistrate, proceeded on Monday evening to Kilmainham Prison and admitted to bail, themselves in £100 each and two securities, in £50 each, the following prisoners detained under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, viz : — Andrew Cruise, Ratre, Roscommon ; James Murray, Westport, Mayo; and Patrick M'Neile, Rush Street, Mayo. Mr. O'Donnell also admitted to bail in the same recognisances as the former prisone.s, James W. Stanton, Limerick, who was detained in custody in Mountjoy Prison on the Lord Lieutenant's warrant.

Several American citizens were taken up under the Habeas Corpus, but the only remark this elicited from Mr. Adams, who has shown throughout the greatest tact and kindness of feeling, was the expression of hope, that unloss there was real evidence to implicate them they would not be long detained. The Irish Executive responded by liberating them on the sole condition that they should at once leave the country.

Dublin, May 13 -Mr. Neilson Underwood, who

was arrested on the 7th of March under the Habeas

Corpus Suspension Act, has been released, on giving bail to the amount of £1,000 to keep the pece and be

of good conduct for the next seven years. In a letter which appears in the Londonderry Sentinel he mentions several things connected with his imprisoment. He states that he was for weeks subjected to strict solitary confinement in a little cell 9ft. by oft. His health having suffered from such close confinement, his friends presented a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, which was complied with on receiving a report from Dr. Thompson, the physician of Omagh Gaol. He speaks gratefully of previous exections of members of Parliament and ex-members to obtain his release, but without effect. Mr. Underwood acknowledges that from Mr. M'Clelland, the governor of the gaol, and the warders, he receive ed all the attention in their power to bestow; and he cannot imagine any institution of the sort under stricter discipline or better management. He pleads for his fellow prisoners, who are still confined to their separate cells, with only the intermission of an hour daily, and he thinks that being tradesmen, never charged with any crime, and having families depending upon their earnings, this t eatment is too severe. They are too poor to be self supporting, and he conceives 14 ounces of bread, eight ounces of meal and two pints of milk are not sufficient food for a man under such circumstances. Mr. Underwood was himself allowed the use of books and writing materials, but not newspapers. He cannot imagine what evil would arise " from permitting prisoners, to have regulated access to the great agent of progress and enlightenment.' Having mentioned the kind offices of several friends, among the rest the Very Rev. Mr. O'Kane, P.P., and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the Presbyterian chaplain, he says that three of his townsmen (much respected merchants) went without solicitation to Omagh, to tender their security before Mr. Coulson, the resident magistrate. He

Referring to the account of his arrest, which appears in The Times, Mr. Underwood writes to your correspondent that he never had, directly or indirectly, any pecuniary transactions with any political organization now existing, or in time past, and that no documents on pike orilling. or any other sort of drilling were in his possession. But, being descended from the U Neills, he says 'I believe no struggle has been made for Ireland in which they did not bear a part and suffer; how can I feel surprise that I have been visited by suspicion?'

cannot discover that imprisonment has mude any

change in his opinions, and that is all he deems 1

prudent to say on the subject.

From the report furnished to the Government by Dr. Neilson Hancock on the deposits in joint stock banks in Ireland, it appears that the increase of 2 628,376l. during the year 1865-viz, from 14,422,. 176l. in 1864 to 17,050,552l in 1865-was greater thab the largest previous increase in one year -- viz., of 2,510,2331, from 7,263 0911 in 1851 to 10,773,-3241 in 1851. It also appears that the increase of 4,083,8211 in the last two years exceeded the withdrawals during the four bad years, 1860-63, by 1,: 08 4121 so that the deposits, 18,050,5521., at end of 1865 exceeded by 1,000,000%. the previous muximum of 17,042,140l. in 1859.

Alluding to the failures in England the Daily Ex. press in its commercial summary thus describes the state of things in Ireland : -

Our business - comparatively limited as it is - has been for a long time past conducted on a sound and satisfactory basis, there being plenty of money in the country, little credit required, and engagements being met with a most creditable degree of punctuality. The feeling of confidence is, in fact, very firm, and our traders, except for the higher rates of accommodation, might be-regarded as mere spectators of the present severe monetary crisis. On some of the banks there was a slight run to-pay, over-nervous depositors being apprehensive that the failure of Overend, Gurney, and Co. might have compromised some one establishment, but there was no real ground for alarm. It is not unlikely, however, that some noblemen and gentlemen who chuse to keep their account in Gurney's instead of at home have been losers, and one high aristocratic name is mentioned as a probable sufferer. No doubt, too, the high aividends paid by some English finance and other companies have attracted investments from this side of the water, but it is to be hoped that the present will be a salutary warning, and that our capitalists will assist in working sound undertakings in this country, instead of subscribing for the construction of railways in other parts of the globe, which will never pay, depositing their money in Welsh or other mines, or for erecting handsome buildings in filthy Marseilles, in regard to which some of our friends, induced by good names and a glowing prospectus, have lately burnt their fingers.'

REPORTED CASE OF CHOLERA IN BELFAST .- It WAS reported on Tuesday, that a case of death from cholera occurred on Monday night at Peter's Hill. Weonly refer to the report for the purpose of contradicting it. The death in question was unaccompanied, we are authoritively informed, by the remotest trace of cholera. - Belfa t News-Letter.

The Globe believes that Lord Wodehouse the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will shortly be raised to the rank of Earl.

It has been officially announced that the following are amongst a number of important records now being printed by order of the House of Commons:-The Carey papers, a most interesting contribution to the history of Ireland; the Carte papers at present in the Bodfedian Library at Oxford, which were most improperly removed from Iroland by Carte the historian; a history of the Danish wars, translated from ... old Irish MSS.; a translation of valuable MSS, in the possession of the Marquis of Ormonde; and a complete translation of the Brehon Laws.