been sold to meet the stern demands of ironhanded poverty. And now her beautiful brooch think of, it would be the most joyful tidings I must share their fate-she must part with that fast memorial of her happiest days- No wonder Ellen wept long and bitterly.

She was still in her childhood's nome, purchased from the tax commissioner by one of their father's friends, and presented to the destitute widows and orphans. It secured them a shelter. but that was all; and in its changed and ruined state, it seemed but the ghost of their former beautiful home. The glad waters of the river sparkled with all the beauty of happier days, but | cannot give you up !' sobbed her daughter. 'A is every other respect the quiet, refinement and burden! You who are the very life and soul of culture which marked the Beaufort of yore, had been changed to disorder, poverty and ruin.

At length Eilen rose, and kastily smoothing her dark hair and arranging her dress, she put on her hat and left the house. Very quickly she walked, keeping her heavy veil closely over ter face, until she reached a small store, the watches displayed in the window marking it as a neweler's. Poor girl! More than once had she been there on a small errand, but never with the Ditter pain she was feeling now. Over and over she murmured beiow ber breath, 'I cannot help it, Harry! Oh, my darling, you know I cannot help it!' but still she hurried on.

As she entered the store, the jeweler advanced and with a trembling hand she laid the small white box upon the counter, saying, in hesitating €ones:-

What will you give me for this?

'I really don't know,' replied the jeweier, as he examined the beautiful camso; 'such large brooches are very unsaleable now. The fashion has so entirely changed.'

'It is a very handsome cameo,' said Ellen. six years ago, and I have often been told it was wery voluable.'

'Certainly, certainly, but you see it all depends upon the fashion,' replied the jeweler .-However, I will do the best I can for you. 1 am afraid I shall lose by it, but I will give you twenty dollars for it.?

'Only twenty! Ob, I am sure it is worth far more than that!' she exclaimed.

As I said already, it all depends upon the fashion, reiterated the jeweller. 'Perhaps you had better keep it a few years until large brooches are worn again, and then you will doubtless get a better price.'

'I cannot wait,' she answered sadly. 'I need the money at once.'

Well, as it really is a very fine cameo, I'll say twenty-five dollars. That is raying high for .tt.

And he knew it was well worth one hundred wand fifty. The bargain was concluded and the money

placed in the little trembling band, with its meatly darned black cotton glove.

As Ellen hastened homeward she mulmured. almost aloud: Thank God we will not starve is too hard, too hard. I almost think, some-

More than three months have passed, and it is the middle of October ere we again see Ellen boy still in years, though in suffering, energy and dignarily than its parent. And yet, under circum-Cameron. She is sitting beside her mother's experience he was a man. Just nineteen, handsick bed, sewing in every spare moment she could snatch from ber duties as nurse. Beside her mother lay the youngest boy, a child of six hard all day, for thirty dollars a month, at a trade wears, the red fever flush on his cheek and brow, which his mother strove to cool with cloths re- that his family was suffering for the necessaries since borne its poisonous fruit. Only a possible danpeatedly dipped in cold water. The next to the his bard labor could not provide - who will not youngest child, a little girl of seven, lay sleeping say that Lionel Cameron's was a blighted life. on a low couch, the fever having left her but a Yet he never spoke repining words, save on rare Zew hours since. Close beside her sister sat occasions to his sister, where the full heart must are made. The Conservative press is unanimous in another girl of eleven, busily plying her needle, | find utterance or break. Usually be was the life while stretched on a mattrass, upon the floor, on of their circle: cheerful and attentive to his the top of which Ellen sat, his head resting on mother; helpful, sympathizing and oh, so loving different views are taken. The Freeman treats the iter sister's lap, lay a boy of nine, shivering in a to Ellen; merry, obliging and affectionate to the violent chill, the dreadful precursor of the re- little ones; aed above all, a fervent, devoted gularly returning fever. Tenderly the loving tollower of Christ. God bless him, God bless enster ministered to them all, and at length, one him. His brave, warm, true heart, his generous, by one, the children fell asleep. The sun was unselfish, unconquered spirit. Dear and noble in now not far from setting, and taking the work From her youngest sister's band, Ellen said :-

work. Put on your hat now and run out for a walk. 1 am sure Lily Morgan will go with you; you can take this parcel of work home. Ask for some money, and stop at the drug store for some quinine. We must have it, for there is not a gram in the house and all three of the children ought to take it to-morrow. You'll have to get Corty-five grains for the present, dear.'

so pale and tired. Come here, I want to talk to

Sandscape in its misty veil. They had been speaking of their troubles, and Mr. Cameron said : " Sometimes my faith almost fails me, child. to see these poor children suffering for medicine and food. They cannot shake off the lever while They have not the proper amount of quinne, and Eve on corn-bread, hominy and oysters, and not the story of many lives, in the little town where even eaough of those. There are you and Liomel working so hard, with scanty food, and I exspect to see you down with the fever next. All valions, their sacrifices, their trials, their bitter

the rest are having it." Oh! don't speak of your faith failing, mother "Tear. If we lose that, what have we left?' cried all that makes life fair and bright, and who must Willen, earnestly. Lionel and I have not had now accept gladly and thankfully, of even the Lever vet, and I do hope we will escape. Mag- smallest relief. Christians, think of Him, who gie, too, has missed her fourteenth day, and it she can pass the twenty-first safely, I trust there will thirsted and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger be no more returns for her. It is the middle of October now, and I do hope the fever will be and who adds, Insomuch as ye did it unto the stopped before long by cold weather. You will least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me.' feel better, too, then. You are always better in

winter.' Cold weather will not bring food, Nellie. I way as well tell you now, daughter, that there who are draining the very dregs of poverty's bitcan be no better for me. Dear, I can't get het- ter cup. Send us aid, but oh, above all, send us Cer unless there is a change of living. The docfor was here this morning, and I made him tell gladly would we labor for our daily bread, but me the truth?

Omother! mother! what do you mean?

What did the Doctor say?'

Be calm, Nellie darling; for the children's sake be calm. The doctor told me nothing could when hearts involuntarily soften to those who wave my life but a temporary stay among the have no Merry Christmas. Let a portion of Ecuntains, and a plenty of rich food and generous your bounty reach the destitute here, and make

could hear. And even for you, my dear ones, though I know how dearly you all love me and how hadly I would be missed, yet I cannot be blind to the fact that I am only a burden on the willing but too heavily taxed labors of you and Lionel. I have no power to aid you, save by counsel, love and prayer; and the children will be as safe with you as with me, for you have been a mother to them this many a long; long day.

Omother! do not speak so. We cannot, us all. Something must be done! We will raise the money somehow. Oh, I would gladly die to spare you to Lionel and the children.

'Nellie, my child, remember who has arranged it for us. Do we not know that ' He doeth all things well ?' And even my earthly sight can perceive the wisdom of this. But I am sadly tired now. We will talk of this some other time. I think it would rest me if you could say some hymns for me. You know how I love hymns at twilight, and I think it may put me to sleep. But do not try if you feel you cannot bear it.'

Choking back the heavy sobs, Ellen fulfilled her mother's request. Hymn after hymn was repeated, and the result showed Mrs. Cameron's wisdom. In a short while she was sleeping quietly, and the sweet soothing words had calmed Eller as nothing else could have done. Finding her mother asleep, she stole gently out of the room, leaving her sister, who had returned, to watch in her place, and sought her own chamber. As she opened the door the sound of stifled sobbing met her ear. The shutters were unclosed, and in the dun light she could see the form of timidly. It was bought in Naples not more than her brother Lionel stretched upon the hed, his face hidden in his hands. She went and lay down beside him, and his arms were instantly not formed unless in a site fully exposed to the rays clasped around her, his face resting on her shoulder.

O Nellie!' he murmured, 'I ought not to give way so; but I heard what mother told you the doctor said.

I thought so, Lion, dear,' she whispered .-Oh, what can we do? What can we do?'

I cannot think, Neille; and I've been trying to, ever since I heard her. As it is, we can hardly find bread, and we have nothing left to sell, and I don't see a chance of earning more money. God knows I would work through the hvelong night, and so would you, but we can't find anything to do. This dreadful failure of | was a nanounced to be held at Clontarf, on Sunday, the cotton crop is ruining the mill-owners and the 8th of October, 1843. On Saturday night a pro buyers, and Mr. Hofland is already talking of retrenching, and the store is making nothing, so I am afraid he will begin with that; and, oh, Nellie, what will become of us if I lose my clerk. | alternative of physical force only suggested as a reship? There is not another place to be had, for this loss of the cotton crop is telling on everybody, and bringing starvation into many homes. his fighting propensities for years afterwards. For We can't go anywhere else, without a cent. It | nianism, the monstrous offspring of Young Irelandtimes, that God has utterly forgotten us, Nellie,' cried the boy, passionately. For he was only a some, talented, ambitious, and longing hungrily for the education he could not afford; working then interfered, and with a strong hand put down the he despised; half fed, half clothed, and conscious prosperity; but oh, how doubly noble, how unspeakably dear, in the bitter season of poverty There, Maggie, you've done a good day's and adversity. True type of many a Southern youth, again I say, from a full heart, God forever hless him.

And now the resignation which the hymns had brought to Ellen's heart, was imparted to her brother. They had too long leaned on a Saviour's arm alone; too long lived in close communion with Christ, the Heavenly Friend: too often experienced the sweet comfort of a Father's As Maggie left the room, Mrs. Cameron said : love and care, for any cloud, however dark, to their sight. Ere long they were kneeling, side by side, clinging close to each other, while Ellen They talked until the dim twilight wrapped the prayed fervently, for help, strength and resigna-

tion to a Father's will. And here, however abrupt it may seem, my tale must close. I cannot end it, for it is a record as yet unfinished, and its conclusion depends somewhat, on every reader. Cast this not aside as 'only a magazine story,' for alas, it is indeed Ellen dwelt, and throughout the South. The Camerons are creations of fancy, but their pristruggle with want and starvation, are realcruelly, fearfully real. I know of many who had saith, 'I hungered and ye gave me ment; I and ye took me in ; naked and ye clothed me'-

Turn not away from this appeal, ye, to whom are yet spared the good things of this life. From your abundance spare a little portion for those, work. This is what we most crave. How even that is now denied us. You have done much, but none can know, save the sufferers themselves, how much yet remains to be done.

The genial season of Christmas is approaching, Darling, I have long felt this, it is no sur- it for us too, a season of thankfulness, at least of all sorts. We cannot admit the idea that the than in the borough districts -a difference especially

great effort, but let each reader do a little, and oh, let that little be done at once.

And so I send my story forth, tremblingly, hopefully, prayerfully. May the blessing of God go with it, and may it enter into many bearts, and bring forth fruit in due and instant season.

Miss A. M. B.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERSION OF THE COUNTESS OF PORTARLINGTON. -A Queens County correspondent in whom we place implicit reliance, communicates the gratifying informotion that the Counters of Portarlington has been received into the bosom of the Catholic Church. This noble lady is danghter to the late Marquis of Londonderry, and is related to some of the highest families of the nobility of I reland and Great Britain. Month after month some of the titled and wealthy and the most learned of these kingdoms, seek ad mission to the true fold of the one great shepherd and this last accession is not the least, for the Countess of Portarlington has been always distingnished for her many virtues and munificent charities. She was herself the best exponent of the Portarlington motto-Vilæ via virtules .- ' Virtne is the path of life.' Her benevolent and charitable disposition was always active, shedding round her path through life an atmosphere of happy influences, bringing comfort to the distressed and desolate. To the prayers to those poor people whom she relieved, perhaps is due that gift of gifts, which Almighty God has pleased to vouchsafe her Ladyship-the light of true faith. The Holy Fathers believed that the most officacious, the most gratory and strengthening medium to the soul of the wealthy was placed in alms deeds : that the rich individual exhibiting mercy, shall on account of it be so aided by Divine mercy that his enemies, the dewon, and the fleeh shall not prevail against him: 'from the merciful, all these things shall be taken away.' How much more acceptable, shall in tuture be the charities and good works of this noble convert, now that she walks encompassed with true light; as the valuable gem is of the mid-day sur so the charity of the Christian towards the poor, can never become really precious if it is not fully exposed to the rays of eternal truths. - Care Independent .

Dublin, Dec. 10 -The procession of Sunday its character, its incidents, and its tendency is the theme of general comment in the press and of conversation in every private circle. Though viewed in different aspects, its eignificance is recognized on all sides. Among the more respectable classes of various shades of politics there seems to be but one opinion - that the authorities ought to have prohibited such a demonstration. Precedents are not wanting to show that the Government possessed the power of suppress ing it. A well-remembered one is the prohibition of the last of the O'Connell mouster meetings, which clamation was issued, arrangements were made for giving effect to the resolution of the Government, and the intended display was immediately abandoned. Those were days of moral force agitation, with the mote presibility. Sedition assumed a form of legitimate constitutional agitation. Young Irelandism its firstborn, was only a stripling, and did not exhibit ism and American rowdyism, was not then thought of. The great agitator would have shuddered at the ides of such a descendant of the Repeal Association. He would have disowned and denounced it more instances which seemed to call far less urgently for

vigorous action, and with only the ordinary powers of the Constitution at its command, the Esecutive Clontarf meeting. Times are changed indeed since then. Treason was then only in the bud; it has ger was to be guarded against then, but the authorities were vigilant and prompt. It is now revealed in its full proportions, and they shut their eyes and procrastinate. Such is the spirit of the comments which condemning the policy of non intervention applied to internal affairs which concern the tranquility of the country. In the leading papers on the popular side demonstration in a tone of unusual gravity as the product of a deep spirit of disaffection. It is careful to disavow connection with it, as if alarmed at the terrible portent which it sees. The moral which the Freeman seeks to impress upon the ruling classes is

thus stated :-"The funeral of Sunday was a defiance of the political gallows-a declaration that death by the bands of the political hangman was not a death of shame but one of honor and of glory, and that they who took part in that procession were, one and all-man woman, and child, matron and bluebing maiden, father, son, lover, and beardless youth - sympathetic approvers of the act for which Allen died, and ready to accept the same end for the same cause. If we do the processionists a wrong in thus interpreting their motives and their feelings, we are ready on cause shown to correct our judgment. Till we receive that cause, serrowfully looking at the future of this land which is foreshadowed, we will adhere to the opinion we have expressed. Those, then, who 'have eyes to Put down your work, too, Ellen; you look obscure Him, for more than a brief moment from | see let them see the true significance of this demonstration. Those who 'have gars to hear' let them hear and rightly interpret the exultant roar of defiance that rent the air in Thomas-street as the procession passed uncovered by the spot on which stood the gibbet erected for young Emmet in 1803. Let them also interpret otherwise than we have, if they can, the uncovering of the heads and the bowing of the necks of 30,000 human beings as they passed the door of the house in which 'Lord Edward' was sheltered and captured in 98. If they be wise, if they be fit to rule, if they have heads to think for and hearts to feel for the inhabitants of this land-the loyal and the disloyal-all of whom are alike overshadowed by the coming cloud let them think of and ponder on these things, and say, now that the injustice of past centuries is threatening to culminate in the future ruin of all, has not the day come to redress the past while there is yet time to do so with grace and with effect? We have fallen on solemn times, and those who have assumed the power must with it boidly accept the terrible responsibilities of the

> The Evening Post is not so alarmed at the deed of dreadful note which has so deeply affected its contemporary, and offers some remarks which are calculated to allay the nervous apprehensions of the Fenians. While declining, in the present temper of the public mind, to analyze too curiously the sentiments which originated and inspired the procession, the

Post save: -There was, of course, an element of disaffection in the multitudes present; but, grave as was the aspect of Sunday's event, it would possess a significance far more ominous than we are willing to ascribe to it if the laborious intelligent, and-according to their position - substantial men, with their wives and families, of whom the procession was made up, were to be regarded as incurably disaffected in their aspirations and designs. There are persons who have an interest in disorder and revolution, as undertakers have an interest in a postilence; but among the prosperous families of working people in the procession there was not one which the participation of its head in one day's attempt at revolutionary disturbance 26.3 per cent of the man, but only 306 per cent. would not plunge into misery, bereavement, and ruiu of the women, being a smaller ratio among women

onlating as not to see ruin for themselves and for the country in disorder. The amount of physical and moral force represented in the procession was undoubtedly large, but the vast proportion of the moral force, whose habitation was in the stoutest hearts and best built frames in the procession, would look, it is well known, upon conspiracy and violence as an infraction of a greater law than any that is to be found in codes or statute-books. We are sure that there was a diversity of feeling in the multitude that essembled to pay homage to the memory of those who suffered at Manchester; but we are equally sure that there was a certain community of sentiment in all the elements of the procession-young and grown, male and female; and the sentiment to which we refer was one we believe, of protest against the unnrcessary and extreme severity of the Government in executing the sentence of death upon the Manchester prisoners."

If this view be correct, there is some breathing time before the universal ruin which the Freeman foresees shall inevitably happen. - Times Cor.

Episones or Ninery Eight .- If the unwritten annals of the Irieh insurrection had been carefully collected from the mouths of credible witnesses the most graphic episodes of those events would have been rescued from utter oblivion. A few of these have been chronicled, but how much have been lost. Madden's history abounds in valuable reminiscences, yet even his work fails to give full particulars of many interesting occurrences connected with the part taken by Uister in the wild conflict. The little town of Hillsborough was the theatre of many scenes. This accient stronghold had for at least two centuries been famed as a military depot, and to the present the head of the bouse of Hill retains the title and omoluments of chief constable of the Forts. The uniform worn by the castle men who are supposed to do duty there is that of the antiquated style worn by the Dutch guards that formed the personal staff of William III. Hillsborough lies convenient to Blaris, where, for several years before and after the breaking out of the rebellion, a camp of soldiers was quartered, and detachments of those troops guarded the town during all that period. Immediately after the fight at Ballynabinch, a party of dragoons-that had been ordered to search the country and seize all stragglers likely to have been engaged in the battle overtook a lad of about eighteen years of age, who seemed on his way towards Hilisborough. He turned out to be a weak-minded creature, most unlikely to have carried arms or taken any part in the recent werfare, but on being interrogated by the troopers he stated without besitation that he had witnessed the battle, and that he fled from the scene of strife with the native army This confession was considered quite sufficient to justify his arrest, and he entered Hillaborough tied with a rope to the saddle of one of the dragoons. After his arrival in the town he was tried for having taken part with the rebels, and found guilty although it appeared quite evident that his visit to Ballynahinch had been one of mere curiosity. But the firt was pronounced, he was led to the church gate-the Tyburn of the town-where speedily preparations were made for his execution. While this part of the tragedy was been enacted the poor simpleton looked on with the utmost unconcern, never for a moment supposing that the dragoons really intended to take his life; and even when the cord was placed round his neck he said, Now, boys, re're just makin' too much iv the joke 'But scarcely had be uttered the words when two stout soldiers caught the end of the cord which had previously been thrown over the top rail of the gate and commenced to pull with all their might. In a moment the imbecile was hauled up several feet from the ground, writhing in the death-grasp, amid the jeers and mocks of the savage spectators. Next day a traveller, weary and footsore, was passing on his way down the hill leading through the same town and in the direction of Belfast. The sergeant of the grard went up to him and put the usual questions, n reply to which the stranger said he walked from Dublio on his way to Derry. Not being satisfied with that statement, the sergeant brought him to he lock-up, a small room used as a temporary guard. house by the Dromore veomanry, then stationed in Hillsborough. Some slight refreshment was given to the prisoner, after which he begged to get leave to throw himself on a bed that stood in one corner of the room. The request was granted, and in a few minutes the fatigued traveller fell sound asleep. While he slumbered, one of his shoes fell off and was examining it, tound concealed between the inner and adal or 'bees' which to have been concerned with the United Irishmen. On finding this symbol, the yeoman handed it to his superior officer. An impromptu court had been been duly examined, was considered sufficient proof of guilt. The man was immediately aroused from that rude couch to learn that he had been tried and condemned, and in fifteen minutes afterwards his lifeless body swung from the very spot at which wenty four hours before the semi idiot had suffered a felon's death. An antiquarian friend of mine has in his possession the rebel pass which was found in the shoe of the unfortunate traveller. It is made of copper, and in size is about that of a penny piece of he old coinage. Un one side is a figure of the Irish harp, with spear and can of freedom, and the motto, Liberty - remember William Orr.' The obverse has the words, . May Ocr's fate nerve the impartial arm to avenge the wrongs of Erin! - Ireland and her Stuple Manutactures, Town and Country - A parliamentary return has

been issued comparing the districts of Ireland contain ing Parliamentary boroughs with the districts not containing boroughs It states that the mortality in the former was 20 per 1,000 last year, and in the latter only 141 per 1,000. A similar return for England gives the respective ratios in this country for 1865 at 24.7 and 21.4 per 1,000. The mortality in Ireland was understated, because the calculation for that country is made, not upon the estimate of the population in 1866 but upon the population enumerated at the Census of 1861, and the population has since decreased in number. These returns go on to show the number of persons who, on marrying, had to make their marks on the register, instead of writing their names, adopting still the abovementioned novel classification of the population. In Ireland, in districts containing Parliamentary boroughs, 36.4 per cent, of the men who married in 1865, and 34.5 per cent, in 1866, had to make their marks; and 49 9 per cent. of the women in 1865, and 46 5 per cent. in 1°66 The uneducated were considerably more numerous in districts not containing Parliamentary boroughs: 43 6 per cent, of the men marrying in 1865, and 42 4 per cent. in 1866; and 53 7 per cent. of the women in 1865, and 52.4 per cent. in 1866. The ratios inter se show, in the districts not containing Parliamentary boroughs, five women making their marks where four men did so: in the districts containing boroughs the increase of instructed persons was greater among men than among women. The contrast between Leinster and Connaught in striking enough; in 1866 only 30.5 per cent, of all the men married in Leioster had to make their marks, but in Connaught 52 5 per cent In the great county of Mayo three in every five of the men marrying in 1866 and two in every three of the w. men had to sign by mark, making a larger absolute total than even in Cork There were 30 151 mar-riages in Ireland last year, and 11 677 of the men and 15.063 of the women made their ma ks on the register natead of signing their names. With regard to England the present return comes no later than 1865 In that year 20 5 per cent, of the men marrying in districts containing Parliamentary boroughs, and 31.5 per cent of the women had to make their marks: and in the other parts of the country as many as

prise to me; and if there was myself only to merriment we cannot feel. Wait not for one great majority of processionists were so wildly uncal- remarkable in the metropolis, but observable in In Ireland, at the Census, there were 2 024,054 people in the districts containing Parliamentary boroughs, and 3,774 913 in the rest of the country In England the numbers were 11,991,413 and 8,074. 811. But the registrar's districts not being conterminous with towns, the first number does not accurately indicate inhabitants of towns. The population of the Parliamentary boroughs of Ireland was only 797,467 at the Census, and of those of Rugland 8 638 568. It must be borne in micd that unrepresented towns are not in these two returns classed with the boroughs.

Signs of the Times.—There are matters occurring around us which forcibly proclaim the firm resolve of the working classes to try their own way of serving Ireland. They seem determined to rely on "themselves alone;" and they have to a great extent aban. doued the old ways of agitation. Not long ago an important meeting was held, and to the surprise of many scarcely any of the working classes atterded. The mat er created some estonishment, and several parties endeavored in vain to ascertain the cause. We think we have discovered it. The people are now opposed to the moral force principle, and they aprear to have lost all faith in speeches and resolutions. It is probable that they think they have tried these things long enough, and that they have abandoned them for a different mode of action

On Thursday last we noticed another sign of the times. It is a well-known fact that the British army was for a considerable time popular in Ireland. Whenever the soldiers had a gala day, and were accompanied by their band, hundreds of civilians went along with them to listen to the music. On Thursday the Scots Grays went out, with their splendid band playing, but strange to say they were all but deserted by the people. Only four or five lads can along to listen to the music. It had no charms for the crowd, for they did not as formerly, take the least notice of the well equipped regiment of dragoons. who were left to murch along by themselves, and listen to the performance of their hand.

Two more notable eigns of the popular feeling could not be given than these we have described. The Irish turn their backs upon everything English, and also on the old method of demanding popular rights. They seem to have got tired of both, and wish to see a charge Many persons do not feel much surprised at this new state of things. The toiling millions of the land have been cruelly treated. Their hopes have been blighted; their trust sold to the highest bidder, and themselves flung back a thorsand times into misery, after doing all in their power to serve their country. Patience will sometimes give way, and it is pretty plain from what we have stated. that the people will endeavor to do their own work in the future, and strive as best they can to redress the wrongs of Ireland. - Dundalk Democrat.

THE IRISH RACES .-- The county of Armagh is the most thickly populated county of Ulster, and of Ireland. It numbers 321 persons to the square mile of the total area, exclusive of towns having a population of 2 600 and upwards; and it reckons 381 persons to every square mile of atable land. Its population is composed of 92,760 Catholics to 97,326 Protestants. The foreign element, to use a vicious term, is in the ascendant here. The Catholics form but 48 8 per cent of the population; and it must be borne in mind that they form 50.5 per cent of the whole population of Ulster. The county next in populousness to Armagh is the county of Down, which alike in Ulster and in Ireland takes the second place. Excluding the towns of a stated size, as before, we have a population of 273 to the square mile, or of 317 persons to the square mile of arable land. In this county there are 97,479 Catbolics to 202,718 Protestants of whom 133,796 are Presbyterians, or, as it would be said, of the Scottish race. On the other hand, the least densely populated county of Ulster is Fermanagh, which reckons 185 persons to the square mile of arsble and; that is to say, it is not quite half so thickly populated as Armagh. In this county, bowever, the Uatholics form 56:5 per cent of the population. In Cavan they form 80.5, and in Donegel 75.1 per cent; but both these counties are considerably inferior in density of population to those in which the Protestants are the more numerous. Thus, the Protestant, or, it it is preferred, the Scottish element in Ulster bas even a deeper interest in the settlement of the Land question than the Catholic or Irish element, if degrees of comparison can be mentioned with regard to a question vi'al to both, or terms used presuppopicked up by a soldier of the local infantry, who, on | sing an antagonism of races where all are Iriab. But or the population of Ulster, a large proportion, an absolute majority in fact, profess the Catholic ratio gion; these, it cannot be denied, represent the same race and sympathise with the same aspir tions as are to be found prevalling in the other provinces. The sitting at the time, and the mysterious medal having Catholics of Ulater are in number more than the whole population of the province of Connaught; whilst in the northern province they stend related to the other chief persuasions in this fashion: 966.613 Oatholics; 508 835 Presby erians; 301,315 members of the Established Church; 32,030 Methodists. - The Chronicle.

> THE IR'SH LAND QUESTION .- It will be remembered there were several Bills dealing with the tenure of land in Ireland under the consideration of Parliament last Session. There has just been issued the report of the Tenure (Iraland) Bill by the Committee of the House of Lords, of which the Marquis of Clauricarde was chairman, to whom was also referred the report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons (of 1865) on tenure and improvement of land (Irend), toge her with the proceedings of the committee, minutes of evidence, &c The report states, That the committee have, as far as time has permitted, carefully considered the Bill referred to them, and have heard much and important evidence, as well with reference to it as to the general subject of land tenure in Ireland. To this evidence the committee beg leave to direct the particular attention of your Lordship The witnesses were impartially chosen, and combined much experience in the management of land with an intimate knowledge of the condition generally of the agricul ural classes. The subject matter of the Bill is, however, of so much complexity and difficulty that they are of opinion that it is not possible for them in the short period of the Session now remaining to make such progress in it as to warrant them in recommending it at present for your Lordships' adoption. The committee bave therefore determined to report the evidence, together with the Bill in its necessarily incomplete state, and to recommend that the committee te re appointed at as early a period of next Session as practicable for the purpose of further considering it.'- Times Cor.

The Irish Reform League have done their duty as true hearted Catholics. They have determined to have nothing to do with the English Reform League, so long as Garibaldi remains honorary president of that body. We read the other day in one of the Italian auti Catholic papers that the Irish nation was likely to abjure in a body the authority of the Pope, and giving as its reason for the assertion the fact that the O'Donoghue and other Liberals had joined hands with an association which almost worshipped Garibaldi. Fortunately for the honcur of Ireland and Irish Catholics, the lie direct can now be given to this statement. But in principle the Italian paper was right. The man who directly or indirectly touches that most unclean thing Garibaldianism, is to all intents and purposes no longer a Catholic. There are no more bitter enemies of the Pope and the Church than the members of the English Reform League. Weckty Register.

The Trafalgar, 72, 500-horse power, Capt E. K. Barnard, fitting for service on the west coast of Ireland, has received the principal portion of her War Department stores from Chatham, and is expected to be ready to take ber departure from the Medway during the present week for the western portion of the ' Irish ccast.