were bent on the floor, and there was an expression on his face as if he had determined to suffer everything that was coming without reply.

· I can't understand it,' proceeded Douglas; ' a man of his mind to condescend to all those puerile-he must be mad; there is madness in the family; and he paced the room more indigmantly than ever. Mildred began to laugh; she did not know what tender point she was touching, or her gentle spirit would sooner have suffered torture.

'Pray, Douglas,' said she merrily, what would you do it some of your own family were to commit this offence, since you are so very angry with Mr. Newman?

'Do?' he replied; 'why, cut them at once, of course, and make every one belonging to me do the same. What else would you have me do? How, as a clergyman, could I do otherwise ?

'Oh Douglas!' exclaimed poor Clara indignantly.

He turned, and looked fixedly at her.

'I tell you, Clara,' said he more gently, but in a tone which left no doubt that he fully meant what he said, ' were it my own brother, I would think it my sacred duty to show the Church and faith for which her martyrs have bled and died. I repeat it, I would cut him at once and for ever.

There was a blank silence. We will not pursue the scene.

CHAPTER VIII .- ST MARY'S, LITTLEMORE,

" Voice of the fearless Saint!

Bing like a trump, where gentle hearts Beat high for truth, but, doubting, cower and faint: Tell them the hour is come, and they must take their Darts !"

Lura Anostolica.

Sunday morning dawned, and the rising sun stole through the Gothic windows of the choir of St. Mary the Virgin's, throwing lights and shades on the marble pavement, and lighting up the long row of dark figures that were ranged along the stalls.

Are they not many who will still smile, after perhaps long years of absence, at the thought of moments spent kneeling before that desolate altar in that dim morning light, just rendered visible by the glimmering of those two solitary tapers; and will they not remember the feelings of heartrending loneliness and desolation with which they stole bither week after week to seek for guidance and consolation from God, in a time of sorrow and auguish of heart, when friend looked suspiciously upon friend, like poor victims in a plague-stricken city, not knowing who would be the next to be summoned away. Each one was feeling as if he in particular had lost a father, a | Southern Ireland to overthrow our sovereignty, to guide, a brother, in the master-mind that had just given in his allegiance to the great and mysterious system to which all minds were turning, more or less, as the pattern of Unity, the only living model of the ideal form of Catholic truth and fellowship men had just learned to yearn

There were three who knelt there that mornng each with their different load of sorrow. In Mildred, it was simple the loss those whom she loved had sustained,—a shaking of her confidence hitherto without limit, in the truth and beauty of the Tractarian system. In Clara, it was all this and more, - an undefined suspicion that Mr. Newman might be right, and a longing to know his own reasons for it; and joined to this was the secret that weighed on her mind of Alan's unsettled state. Only those who have known what is its truth. 'Get rid,' said Mr. Osborne, 'of all this religious doubt is can appreciate Alan's feelings, talk of the Irish being loyal or contented. I know Happily Clara did not know, from his having well that one success would set the whole of the sheltered himself in a retired corner, that when a startling assertion; but it is a fact, and the sooner the time came for his going up to the altar-rails we face it the better. his heart bad failed him; conflicting emotions had been too strong; he had buried his face in his hands, and remained in his seat.

It was nearly eight when the quiet and reverential band streamed out of St. Mary, and for a moment caused a stir in the still streets of Oxford, as they burried to their respective collegechapels. The bells were ringing on all sides for morning prayers. Alan only kissed his hand to them at the door, and left his companions to reach the Star by themselves, while he hurried down past Brasenose to his own college. He was in cap and gown; and Clara looked after him in wondering delight,—it was the first time she had seen him in his graceful academical dress. Before they reached the Star the stragglers had disappeared, the bells had ceased, and Oxford had returned to its Sunday morning's stillness.

We will not weary the readers with an account how Mildred was tired with her journey, and the drive to Littlemore was put off for that day; and how Clara was taken by Alan to Magdalen instead. We will not say how she looked up in that exquisite chapel, and her ears the inhabitants are beggars; for loyalty there is were enchanted with hearing Pergolesi's 'Gloria in excelsis,' beautifully sung to the Latin words; nor how she lingered the next day over the richly-stained windows of New College, and could almost have knelt to the crosser of William of Wykeham. We will not say how enchanted she was with the bas-relief above the altar, or the large candlesticks, with their massy waxcandles, standing on the floor; or the touching picture of Our Blessed Lord's sufferings that still adorns the chancel of Magdalen; or how she stored up each peculiarity in her mind, for future mitation at Ashton-le-Mary.

Day flew rapidly after day, the last of their stay in Oxford arrived, and Littlemore still remained to be visited. At length, on the last afternoon, the carriage was ordered. Magdalen country. Once in twenty years perhaps, it gets a Bridge was crossed, and Clara really stood in view of the spot which had for so long haunted her imagination. It was yet early; the doors were still locked, and Douglas and Alan walked off on an errand known only to themselves, while the ladies lingered round the churchyard.

Clara's heart was full; and they silently walked up the gravel path that leads to the front

How peaceful it looks, said she at last, in that sort of subdued way in which people speak when visiting the grave of a friend.

It is just what one expected, said Mildred. I wonder whether they mean to finish it as it was intended,

Ob, surely not 'said Clara warmly. 'This sophistry in the world will not blind them to the light of a special honour to our country. The place is like his tomb to us,—it is like a relic; it would seem profanation to touch it.'

They sat down on a tombstone at a little distance, and neither said a word.

What is the matter with you, Clara?' said Mildred at last; 'why do you sigh so?' 'I don't know; I can't help being sad in this place, Mildred,' said she. "Oxford is no longer what it was; its hopes and its glory are

fled. Mildred smiled at the poetic way in which Clara expressed her thoughts.

I don't wonder at your feeling it greatly, Clara; but you must cheer up; the Church were in a sad state did she depend on one man for her welfare.

'How I enjoyed Sunday morning,' proceeded Clara; 'it was very sad, but somehow it was still sweet to kneel and indulge one's sad recollections on that spot. What would one give to be allowed the privilege of weekly Communion.

'Would not Mr. Leslie consent to establish

it?' said Mildred.

I don't know; I have already sounded him; replied Clara. 'For himself, he would delight in it; but he says he is afraid there would not be the world how I abhorred such apostacy from the communicants enough. But who knows what time may bring forth? It seems like doing up one's accounts every week, and beginning again afresb.

Well, I must show you my favorite chapel when we get to London, said Mildred. I will take you there once at least, as we shall be strangers for a few days, and not obliged to go to our parish church.

'Weekly communion! daily service!' said Clara musingly; 'this is the height of my wishes, in time, I hope, we shall have it all at Ashton .-Do vou think Douglas will have all this?

'Certainly the daily service,' said Mildred; we must see about the weekly Communion.' (To be continued.)

THE MISGOVERNMENT OF IRELAND. (From the Daily Telegraph.)

Side by side, the other day, we published two most instructive records. The one was a debate on the condition of Ireland-on the questions, what is the matter with the country, why is it so miserable, what makes it so discontented, how have we wronged it, and how can we give it peace and prosperity? The other was a short but stern commentary on the discussion; being the simple announcement that in Limerick the police had seized several barrels of gunpowder, a quantity of bullets, moulds, and cartridge paper, and six thousand rounds of ball cartridge. While we in London were engaged in suspending the Habess Corpus Act for another six months, in order to preserve Ireiand from the risk of insurrection, there were plots in half the towns of drive our race from the island, to destroy the last vestige of our rule -in one word, to gratify the insatiable hate inspired by the very name of Saxon. Seen in its true light, the coincidence is of the saddest description. It signifies that, after a connection of seven centuries with England, the paragon of equity, the one nation which has attained to the dignity of possessing a conscience, Ireland is still the home of disaffection which nothing but force can quell. Do not let us flatter ourselves that dieloyalty exists merely among the scum of the people-that only the degraded wish for a revolution - that the supporters of Stephens belong solely to the lowest class. That is a gross, a dangerous, mistake. Mr Bernal Osborne was right when he said with respect to the farming interests of the South of Ireland, 'If there were one success on the part of the Fenians, they would join them in a body to-morrow.' Coming from an English legislator, spoken in the British House of Commons, uttered in the year 1866, that is a terrible declaration; and its most terrible element

And who is to blame for this wide-spread disaf-

fection, and for the misery which it indicates? 'The

nature of the country and the people themselves,'

is the glib answer which comes from those who dignify a shallow fatalism with the name of philosophy. The climate and the soil, they tell us, are peculiar; the people will not adapt themselves to either; they will neither fight against natural disadvantages, nor avail themseives of natural capabilities; they are shiftless, flighty, pleasure loving, unskilful lazy; they would rather have a hovel with nothing to do than a mansion with continuous toil. Are these, we would ask, the characteristics of the Irish in the United States, in Canada, in Australia, or in New Zealand? If the Irish who settle in those lands display contentment, industry, and fertility of resource, as well as achieve conspicuous success, is not the presumption strong that their discontent and misery at home are the result of social circumstances over which they have no adequate control? And such is the fact. Here we have an island full of beauty, teeming with fertility, peopled by a race uniting French vivacity to almost English endurance, an island which, properly treated, would be the garden of the northern hemisphere; a race of which anything might be made. Yet what has been done with that country and that people? The soil is in great part untilled, its resources are undeveloped, treason, for tranquility insurrection : from the country there is one long exodus-it is the Egypt of its people, the Atlantic is its Jordan, and America its Canaan. For that result we English are mainly reto recognise-misgoverned the inhabitants for seven hundred years; there are the 'seven centuries of wrong' to redress. We conquered the island by force of arms, and throughout the long peried of our mas-tery we have had to hold it by similar means, because to a material we have never added a miral conquest. Ireland is the despised and distrusted member of the United Kingdom; under the form of fraternity, here is the treatment of an alien. By nature the people are intensely loyal, and they are loyal, not to institutions, but to men; not to State forms, but to popular leaders; not to Parliament, Yet, while favoring England and but to a King. Scotland, Royalty has systematically neglected their itself ridiculed, but can neither inspire affection nor undergo modification, through apprehension win respect. To English or Scotch that might seem broken weather or other causes. a small matter; but to an ardent enthusiastic race like the Irish it has no slight importance. They must be either loyal or seditious; they must love becoming his exalted station, and also in keeping the Crown or hate it; and it would be the sheerest affectation to ignore the feeling with which they has been most warmly taken up by every rank and regard the Throne. They do not like to see their class, the Diocese of Limerick being the first, next country treated as a dependency, which is to be after Dublin, to take this national work in hand. ruled, and dragooned, and policed into the most The following circular has been forwarded to the they resent such treatment when they see that it | Dublin, August 1, 1866 .- Sir, - The selection of

fact, that they are cursed with the most absurd and clergy of the Diocese of Dublin, recognising the iminiquitous ecclesiastical institution which the perverted ingenuity of man ever devised. Usurping the privileges of a national establishment, it is the church of a small minority. Counting among its adherents the wealthiest classes in the island, it is, nevertheless, richly endowed, while the national priesthood has no endowment at all. Profoundly, ostentatiously, a missionary church, it is detested with all the strength of fanaticism by the people whom it seeks to convert. That is one mighty cause of discontent; the land laws furnish another. Alike in his love for his priest and his love for his land, the Irish cottier has been thwarted by our determination to rule him after our own fashion.-His creed we degrade by the elevation of a hestile Church, and himself we make a stranger on the soil he firmly believes to be his own. From the fields which were owned and tilled by his fathers, and which he loves with a fervor that only a Celt can understand, he finds himself ousted because he has to wage an unequal fight with a landlord to whom the law has given crushing power. He has no inducement to improve his holding; because to do so is to entail a certain, perhaps a ruinous rise of rent. He has no temptation to exert himself, since he has no security that his tenancy will last beyond the next settlement day. Too often he sows with the bitter consciousness that another will reap. Too often his is that worst of all positions, in which to rise is impossible; since, burdened with a rent he cannot pay, he knows that every stroke of work he does beyond what is required for the satisfaction of his immediate wants will enrich none but the landlord. So, of course, he does as little as he can; and he finds the penalty, first eviction, and then expatriation. The cry for tenant-right signifies a protest against involuntary exile. Such institutions and laws, we shall be told, work

very well in England. The Anglican form of wor-

ship is exactly to our taste; and we grow rich under the same system of land tenure that the Irishman charges with his ruin. True, but it does not follow that what suits us admirably must be equally adapted to a people so different in race, in habits, in sympathies, and in circumstances, as the Irish. English institutions are the best of the kind, no doubt; but he were a fool who should seek to transport them wholesale to India and Japan. We must come to the problem of Government with no pedantic preference for any set of political or social forms. The truth is, we can rule a people only through their own motives. The primary question for a statesman is, not what a country should think, but what it does think A statesman is neither a religious nor a political missionary. His business is not to go about the earth warring against false and spreading true creeds, or striving to model every Government ac-cording to an ideal conception. That is the business of theorists; his duty is to govern men; and he can govern them, we repeat, only by appealing to their own motives. Now, in dealing with Ireland, that is a fact which we have persistently ignored Even at this day, long after the iniquitous penal laws and religious disabilities have been abolished, we consider it enough to rule her in accordance with maxims which we have elsewhere applied with signal success. If in her case they fail, we say the blame must be hers, not ours. Yet the blame is ours, and such it will remain until, disregarding what Ire-land ought to believe, we note her actual opinions. The craving for a Court which should be at once real and splendid may be peurile; still, in Ireland it exists, and of its existence a statesman is bound to take account. The Anglican may be vastly better than the Roman Catholic Church; but the Irish entertain a different opinion, and their rulers should act accordingly. Our system of land-tenure may be perfect, but they believe it to be oppressive, cruel, and destructive; and that is another fact which we should bear steadily in mind. Not, of course, that demands which are manifestly antagonistic to the best interest of the empire, or of the country in question should necessarily receive assent. If Ireland agitates for political independence, or clamours for the imposition of a protective duty on foreign goods, then our duty is to say, in the plainest and most emphatic terms, that she asks impossible conditions. But the demands which she does make belong to no such category. No one pretends that the monarchy would be endangered were Royalty to manifest a greater preference for Ireland. None but a man who mistakes assertions for reasons will argue that the maintenance of the Irish Church Establishment is essential to the stability of the Throne; none will any that its existence to flasifa satante entails the constant presence of a large armed force. On the subject of tenant-right, it is true, able politicians are arrayed against Ireland, on the ground that she demands what political economy says she should not receive. But, in reality, political economy says nothing of the kind; it does not accept the system of land tenure which exists in England as the normal or the ideal arrangement; it recognises that system as exceptional, and not less unsuited for Ireland than it would be for Italy or France. Statesmen must recognize that fact, too, and with it those other truths which we have indicated. Not till they do so will Ireland have peace, or England and Ire-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

land be one.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin is expected to arrive, per mail packet, in Kingstown on Friday afternoon, 10th inst., and will remain that night in Kingstown, the guest of the Very Rev. Canun M Cabe, V. G. Next morning His Eminence will make his public entry into the city in State, preceded by a proces-ion, along the ordinary Kingstown road, and thence to the Pro-Cathedral, Marlboro'-street. The procession will represent every religious element in the metropolis, secular clergy, regulars, confraternities, charities schools, colleges, societies, in fact, the organised uprising of the Irish capital and of the Diocese of Dublin, to do public homage to the Holy See in the person of the Cardinal Archbishop, for the rare distinction bestowed on the Irish Church in its admission to the Sacred College. Arrived at the cathedral, a grand Te Deum will be sponsible. We have -as O'Connell used to say with sung, after which the cortege will be resumed and a truth which his scoffing critics will some day have proceed to the Diocesan College, Holy Cross, Clonliffe, in the spacious halls of which His Eminence wili no.d a reception, the leading laity and clergy attending. The Cardinal will, after the levee, give the Papai Benediction to all the Faithful assembled in the town of Holy Cross, and another branch of the programme applies to Sunday. The movement of the laity, to which I referred, last week, includes the names of the Earl of Fingal, Earl of Dunrayen, Lord Germanstone, several of the Catholic judges, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Sir James Power, The O'Conor Don, M.P., Right Hon. Mr. Monsell, M.P., Right Hon. Mr. Oogan, M.P., and a number of the leading Catholics of Ireland. Every branch of the move. ment to compliment the Cardinal progresses towards a complete success. It is also contemplated to have glimpse of Royalty, and at other times it is graced a general illumination of all the Catholic public iny a sham Court—a Court without splendor, without stitutions on the night of the 11th, but while I thus dignity, without power; a Court which can make report an outline of the programme, the details may

> The movement to raise a Cardinal's Fund, to enable the new Prince of the Church to maintain a rank with the position of an ancient Catholic Kingdom,

and absenteeism is added an alien Church. All the nal cannot all to be regarded by every Irishman in powers actively in force.

portance and necessity of anstaining their revered Archbishop with becoming dignity in the eminent station to which he has been elevated by the Sovereign Pontiff, have subscribed for that purpose up. wards of one thousand pounds. We feel confident that the Catholic laity of Ireland will be anxious to co-operate in this truly national work. We beg to inform you that in order to afford all who wish to contribute to this important object an opportunity of doing so, the undersigned will be happy to receive subscriptions, addressed to the care of Messrs. Woodlock, O'Connell, and Woodlock, Dame street, Dublin, and marked 'Cardinal Fund.'-The sum thus subscribed shall be respectfully tendered for acceptance by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop on his return from the Eternal City. In countries where the Government is Catholic, the funds of the public treasury or of the Church are applied for the purpose we have in view. Although there is in Ireland no such provision, yet his Holiness has not hesitated to trust to the well-known generosity of the Irishpeople for the suitable maintenance of a prince of the Church.

Fingall, Dunraven, Bellew, Thomas Esmonde, Johnstown Castle, R. More O Farrell, Balyna, W. Monsell, William H. Cogan, Tinode, James Power, Bart., Edermine, O'Conor Don, Clonalis, Richard Martin, 7, Merrion-square, South (High Sheriff of Dublin), James Arthur Dease, Turbotson, Edmund Dease, Rath House, Baily villas. - Cor of Weekly Register.

On the first public functions performed by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop will be the consecration of the elegant new church of Donnybrook on Sunday, 10th inst., for which public ceremonial adequate provision is being made to render the accessories worthy of the solemn occasion, and in keeping with the exalted rank of the distinguished

We are glad to perceive that the Peter's Pence forwarded this year to the Holy See, from the Diocese of Meath, amounts to £811 5s. . thus making a total of nearly £1,500 from that diocese, since the establishment of the Confraternity by the Venerable Bishop, Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell.—Dublin Evening Pose.

The Lord Archbishop Tuam is at present making his annual visitation over this extensive diocese, and the enthusiasm with which he is everywhere received shows the love and esteem with which he is regarded by the flocks committed to his care. On Sunday the Very Rev. Mr. MacManus. V. G , P. P. Clifden, had a very large concourse of the clergy of the surrounding districts to meet his Grace, and on the day following the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to hundreds of postulants in the parish church. On Tuesday the sacred ceremony was gone through at Ballinafad, in the parish of Roundstone, and in Roundstone on Wednesday, on his way to which place on the previous evening the people turn. ed out on horseback, in vehicles, and on foot, and met his Grace several miles on the road, bearing evergreens, branches, &c., with suitable inscriptions. - Connaught Patriot, July 28.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DR. FOGARTY. - The death of this most estimable clergyman took place at his residence, Chapel-place, Lismore, on the evening of Sunday, the 29th July, in the 77th year of his age and the 44th of his sacred ministry, during which he had laboured zealously in the vineyard of the Lord. Twenty-eight of these years were spent as a parish priest of Lismore. The sad event, though rather sudden in its occurrence, might have been for some time expected. The very rev. gentleman, though naturally of a robust frame of body and sound constitution, had been in a delicate state of health for a considerable period, suffering from the effects of on attack of paralysis, by which his articulation had been much affected. He had, however, been able to go abroad, and had driven to Mount Melleray Abbey, in which noble institution he had always taken the most profound interest, only the day before, and his intellectual faculties remained perfectly unimpared to the last. The news of the sad event cast a deep gloom over the town and neighbourhood. There was not, perhaps, in God's Church a purer or a truer spirit, and whilst through life he had been an ardent supporter of law and order, he on all legitimate occasions was most ready to come forward to maintain the cause of his fellow countrymen. The remains of the venerated deceased were removed from his private residence in the course of Monday evening to the church immediately adjoining, and placed on a bier in front of the high altar. Here crowds of his parishioners continued to come till a late period of the night to take their last sad look of the well known features. By his own expressed desire the remains of the good priest were to be consigned to their last resting place in the chapel yard, in a vault just made for the purpose and close to the spire of the church, in order, as he himself had touchingly stated, that might be thus brought constantly to the recollection of his parishioners and have their prayers. At about 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning the obsequies began by a solemn High Mass, at which a large number of clergymen assisted. An immense congregation were present on the sad occasion to pay this last end tribute of respect to their departed guide and pastor; whilst many of the gentry and others, not of the same Faith as the deceased, were also there to mark by their presence the deep respect in which they held him when living. At the conclusion of the Requiem Mass, the coffin was borne to the vault, preceded by the clergy, chanting the funeral hymn and followed by an immense concourse of people. After the final prayers at the vault, the body was lowered into it and covered amidst the most profound silence, and after a parting prayer for the eternal repose of the soul of the departed, the vast assembly seperated, deeply impressed with the solemn service which they

had witnessed .- Cor. of Cork Examiner. On Thursday morning the remains of the Very Rev. Dr. Killen, Catholic Vicar-General of the Diocese of Down, were removed from his residence. Ballymacrrett, for interment near Portaferry. The funeral cortege was one of the largest that has left Belfast for a long time, and showed the unversal respect in which the deceased was held by all classes of the people of Belfast, of every religious persuasion.-Northern Whie.

Butler of the 87th Royal Irish Fuerliers, brother to Mrs. Creagh, of Mountjoy-square, Dablin, has sold his commission, and joined the Society of Jesus. — This distinguished officer served with that regiment for ten years in India, and during the Sepoy mutiny there; he also was with the regiment during the last war in China. He was well known in Dublin, having acted there as town major : he was brigade major at Aldershott, and at the volunteer reviews at Brighton; yet be has given up the splendid military career before him for the sauctified life of a soldier of Jesus .- Dublin Freeman's Journal.

A Dublin bank-that of Mesers. Birch, Kennedy, and Co .- has suspended payment. The liabilities are believed to be small, and one of the partners is said to possess landed property which can be made available in liquidation of a portion of the liabilities.

A rumor exists that E. P. Shirley, Esq., Loughrea Castle, will be a candinate for representation of the county Monagham at the next election .- Louth

We have reason to believe that Mr. Pope Hennessy will contest the representation of the Co. of Wexford, which has been rendered vacant by the elevation of Mr. George, M. P., to the bench. - Tablet.

The Commissioners enclosed two copies of the circulars of the 19th of October, 1852, and the 23d approved English shape; but which is to be trusted Laity only, and already it has been largely and ge- of August, 1865, pointing out the the powers and neither by: Parliament nor Grown. Especially do. neronsly responded to. Removal and Diseases Preventation Acts, and desired forms part of a general system; when to coercion an Irish prelate to fill the exalted position of Cardi- to urge upon the Board the propriety of putting those

THE VIOSERGAL STAFF - Lieutenant the Hou. F. A., Wellesley, Coldstream Guards; Lieutenan J. Harvey Browne, 12th Lancers; and Lieutenant F. A. Campbell, 60th Rifles, have been appointed extra aides-de-camp to the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord. Lieutenant of Ireland .- Army and Navy Gazette.

JOHN BRIGHT, M. P. - We believe there is some foundation for the rumor that Mr. Bright is about to visit Ireland during the autumn, and that he will be invited to a public banquet by the leading Liberals of this country. We are satisfied that Mr. Bright will cheerfuly accede to a wish which we know to be general, as the respect for his talents and his services to Ireland is universal, - Freeman. At a meeting of the South Dublin Guardians held

on the 2nd of August, a circular letter was read from the Poor Law Commissioners calling the attention of the Board to the probability of the cholers, now prevailing in London, Liverpool, and other places in England, extending to this country, and to the great importance of taking timely measure of precaution. IRISH ART .- A portrait of O'Connell, painted some years ago by Mr. B. Mulrenin, a member of the

Royal Hibernian Academy, has been purchased by the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, 10 te placed amongst their collection. This is the first portrait from an Irish painter that has found admission into this galiery.

THE Ulster Observer contains a lengthy report of the trial of a case in which the editor, Mr. A. J. M'Kenna, was prosecuted for libel by a Mr. Crawford in connection with circumstances arising out of death. of Peter or Patk. Shevlin, who, it will be remembered was murdered by armed Orange voters in the interest of the Hon. Mr. Lucas, at Castleblaney. Three of the Protestants, named Gray, Steen, and Glen, were tried for the murder, and acquitted, whilst every Catholic arraigned of connection with the riot was convicted. In consequence of these facts, which were indignantly commented on in the London Times and in our own columns at the time, the Uister Observer made some severe comments on the composition and conduct of the jury, of which Mr. Craw. ford was foreman. Hence the present trial. Hr. A. J. M'Kenna was defended by Mr. Issac Batt. Q.C., and Mr Ferguson, Q.C. The verdict was for the plaintiff, with 6d. damages, a regult with which Mr. M'Kenna, in his leading article, expressed himself well satisfied. - Weekly Register

On Saturday morning last seven Fenian prisoners embarked from Lough Foley on the ship Britantic (Anchor Line) for New York. They had been a:rested in Dublin under the Habeas Corpus Suspension and were kept in durance vile since March last and liberated by the Government on condition that they should leave the country. They were in charge of seven constables, and were conveyed down the long. by Captain Coppin's little steamer the Lyon. The following are their names : - Ouptain Michael Dier, R.I.A.; James Burns, Meagher's Brigade; Thombe Hynes, professional teacher; Captain Edward M Guigan; Colonel Denis F. Burke. 88th New York Regiment ; Lieutenant Eneas Doberty, M' Clelland's staff; and Major William Monaghan.

Cholera has, unhappily, broken out in Dublis. three fatal cases having rapidly occurred. A girl named Magee, aged fifteen years, who had been residing in England for the last four years, landed from the Liverpool steamer-having been ill, from eessickness, it was supposed, during the passage - on Thursday. Her illness tecame so serious that she was removed to lodginge, 22, City Quer, South side, and attended by Dr Mapother, who pronounced it a decided case of Asiatic cho.era. The girl died on Friday. Immediately a child aged three years, daughter to the owner of the rooms, was attacked. She died early on Tuesday morning and was interred in Glasnevin. Her father, Andrew Meyler, aged 45 years, was attacked on returning from the faneral; ; died that evening, and was before night in the grave beside his child .- Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register.

The successful completion of Transationic cable to America, as proved by messages received, from the President of the United States and from Lord Money, Ottawa, Canada, has caused great joy, which has been strongly exhibited, in several poblic places in Dublin.

There was a splendid banquet given, on Tuesday evening, by Mr. Glass and the Knight of Kerry, on the island of Valencia, to all the employes connected with the cable, to celebrate its final anccess. A great display of fire works followed the dinner.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, held on the 7th inst., it was announced that the address of this body to the Earl of Rimberley had been doing prepared, presented, and accepted. A meeting was then called for Monday next for the purpose of pre-senting an address to the Marquis of Abercorn on his arrival as Viceroy of Ireland.

The spirit of content reigns everywhere in Ireland at the present time. Various causes have contribated to produce this happy state of things-chiefly the prospect of a most abundant harvest, and the almost entire exemption of the country from the cattle plague. The excitement produced by Femianism has completely subsided, and crime is at the lowest abb. In several counties during the assizes the Judges have received white gloves, having had no criminal business brought before them. There has not, I believe, been in any of the counties a single case of agrarian outrage, or combination of any kind In a commercial point of view the state of the country is most satisfactory. Not a single Irish oank has been serionely affected by the late monetary crisis. It is not surprising that the older banks-which have been long paying very high dividends-such as the Provincial, the Royal, the Nation 1, and the Belfast Banks, should have passed without difficulty through the ordeal which has proved so fatal to large establishments in Englaid; but the wonder is that some of the smaller and younger Irish banks have not succombed or been shaken. Yet one of the youngest of them, -the Union Bank of Ireland, -has been able to report that it never was in so safe a position as at the present moment, that while paying 51 per cent. for deposits it has met all demands upon it without asking as sistance or rediscounting a single bill in Ireland. - It is true that during the panic the deposits, which had been increasing at the rate of £10,000 or £12,000 n week, were reduced from £440,000 to £120,000. An Officer Becoming a Jesuit.—Capt. Anthony | But confidence is now fully restored, and the money is rapidly flowing back. Still more remarkable is the report of the Munster Eank, which held its balfyearly meeting on Thursday in Cork. Mr. Shaw, the chairman, stated that the bank had paid a div. dend from the beginning; that the dividend for the last half-year was 6 per cent. per annum, and that its earnings during that trying period amounted to 131 per cent on the capital, while the amount of deposits had actually increased .- Dublin Cor. of Times.

Harvest prospects are excellent throughout life land. The excessive and ecorching heat of Jul has been followed by copious and cooling rain which came just in time to swell the grain cropand vivily the after-grass. The potato crop is magnificent, and, although some of the usual croaking' about the blight is heard, it will probably prove the largest ever saved in Ireland, as in anticipation of the scarcity of cattle a great breadtl of the esculent was sown in spring. We understand that a new company is about being

formed to make a line of railway from Enniskiller to Sigo via Manorhamilton . - Reporter. A movement is on foot in Enniskillen to place

new steamer on Upper Lake Erne.

Alderman Tait, Mayor of Limerick, has just ob tained a large contract for army clothing from the French government.

THE LORD JUSTICESHIP OF APPEAL. - We are enabled to state that the Lord Justiceship of Appeal has been offered to the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster .- Even