many for the first of the second

be surprised, therefore, if in my feelings toward you there has been something of unquestioning said remorsefully. Can you ever forgive me security, which does not enter usually, I think, into the relations in which we stood toward each other. This kind of sisterly feeling-oh! do pot look so cross, Harry, she cried, suddenly bugle sounds, and yonder are Roger and his wife plied; stopping short, or I shall never be able to go talking to old Norah at the tower-gate. op.

Do not talk of sisterly feeling, then, he answered moodily, 'for that I cannot bear.'

· I need not, for I do not feel in the least like a sister to you now, she answered, with a pretty naivete that made him almost depart from the attitude of cold seriousness in which he had elected to receive the confessions of his betrothed. He checked the impulse, however, and signed to her quietly to proceed.

'You know, for you were with us at the time,' she accordingly went on, how much I was charmed with this wild western land when my father first brought me bither. You know, toe, of my indignation when I found that the real owner had been deprived of it in order to our possession. True, I had heard before of the law of transplantation enacted for the benefit of our army; but not until it stared me in the face as an act of private injustice, done for the enrichment of myself, did I thoroughly appreciate its iniquity. From that moment the very abomination of desolation seemed to me to rest upon this land, which I had once felt to be so beautiful. I grew angry and indignant with all the world-with my father chiefly, but with you also, Harry, because though I acquitted you of all active share in the robbery, I yet felt that it was your character as a good officer, capable of hold ing it against the enemy, which had encouraged him to commit it. From dwelling toon the in justice I went on, almost unconsciously, to question of its victum. At first, however, I only But one day I met him. You remember that seek me? I told you then that I had lost my of her living people. way; but I did not tell you that it was the O'More who had helped me to regain it, and gates. He was a gentleman-there was no mistaking that; and there was something so dreamed of him as the owner of the Rath, until I asked him to come in and make the acquaintcourteous, and that I felt them to be all the more | to her ear, sadly singing : cutting for that reason—he told me who he was. In my surprise and shame I tried, I believe, to stammer out something like an apology for the wickedness of which he had been the victim; but he cut me short with a cold, quiet smile, pointed to the gate, which we had by this time almost reached, saluted, and so left me. Harry, from that moment wild dreams began to float through my brain as to how I might restore him to his own. There was one way, and only one way, in which, as a woman, I could do it. Remember, I was not yet seventeen, dear Harry.

'I have need to be reminded of it,' he answered bitterly, 'when I am forced to listen to such things as you are saying now.'

And yet I loved you all the time, Harry ; I did, indeed,' she answered in a low, earnest voice. 'I loved you, although I think I knew it not-should never, perhaps, have known it quite, if we had not at last quarrelled and parted, as I thought, fer ever. In the first keen suffering which that parting caused me, my heart woke up all at once to a true knowledge of itself, and f felt that, dormant as my love for you had been, it had yet become so deeply rooted in mr whole being that by no effort of my own will, (and you know that it is a pretty strong one, Harry,)' she added with a faint smile- by no effort of my own will could I have transferred it to another.

Go on,' said Harry, now smiling in his turn, for she had paused in a little maidenly confusion at this full and frank avowal of her sentiments in his regard-'go on, for I can listen to you

with patience now, Ettie." I never dreamed again, Harry, of any other than yourself,' she answered softly; 'and when, the day after your departure, I went to Clare Island to warn him of a coming danger, (but not, I do assure you, with any other motive.) I saw at once that, if he ever cared for any woman in the world, it was or soon would be, Nellie Net-'terville. It did not grieve me that it was so, but I confess it wounded my woman's vanity a little, and for a moment I felt inclined to be angry with her. But I was ashamed of the pitiful feeling, and for the first time in my life, perhaps, I tried to conquer my evil passions. In this her sweet, quiet frankness greatly belped me, and her forgettulness or forgiveness of the great injury I, or, at all events, my father, had inflicted on her, made me blush for my own unkindness. If ever you take me for a wife, Harry, and that you find me a more manageable one than I have given you reason to expect, be with a vengeance, if we are to believe the House remember that you will owe it entirely to ber example.

'Nay, nay, not entirely!' here interposed Harry, for the sun shines in vain upon a barren | chamber in great fines; sometimes pillored with loss soil.

'And now,' continued Henrietta, regardless of the compliment, can you forgive me, Harry? Believe me, you know all. I have told you the truth, and the whole truth. I would not deceive you in such a matter for the world.'

'My love, I believe you, and I am more than satisfied, he answered, in a tone of trustful tenderness which left no room for doubting in Henrietta's mind.

And, Harry,' she added pleadingly, 'our home that we have left in Lingland is as pleasant, if not so sublime, as this, and we can call it, at all events, honestly our own!

Some day, dear Ettie, we will go there; and should your father's death ever place these lands at our disposal, we will leave them to their right horse troops, especially " now, till the intended il nful owner.

O Harry! how could I doubt you?' she for it ?

'Yes, if you will never doubt again,' he answered, with a bright smile. 'But, bark! the

Herrietta looked in that direction, and she saw that Nellie was taking leave of the old woman, who had flung herself at her feet, and was sobbing bitterly. This much she could guess from the attitude and action of both par. ties; but she could not guess the infinite delicacy and feeling which Nellie contrived to put into that last farewell, nor yet the reverent admiration with which Roger watched his young wife, as, silencing her own deeper sorrows, she soo hed the old woman's clamorous grief over the departure of her bereditary chieftain and his bride, her beautiful, darling, young honey of a new mistress!

Nellie was still occupied in this manner when the bugle once more sounded. The soldiers, who at the first summons had mustered together under the command of Hamsh, instantly put themselves into motion, and with flags flying and pipers playing, marched past the tower, saluting Roger as they did so, and coming down to the place of embarkation amid the wails of music which, martial and spirit-stirring in the beginning, had died gradually away into such wild, plaintive strains as best befitted the thoughts of men who were leaving their native land for ever. Another moment, and Nellie threw herself into Henrietta's arms, and the two girls sobbed their farewells in silence. Then some one separated them almost by force, there was a short bustle of departure and a clashing of oars; and when Henrietta could see again, i brough her blinding tears, Nellie had nearly reached the ship which was to convey her to her new home; while over the thought of him with a sort of contemptuous pity, crested waves came the voices of the soldier as of a half tamed savage wandering sadly emigrants, singing that farewell song which rang among the hills which had once been his own. so often and so sadly in those days along the coasts of Ireland, that it has left, unhappily, evening when I returned home so late, that you many an echo still to wake up thoughts of bitand my father became alarmed and went out to terness and distrust in the minds and memories

Years afterward, when Henrietta was a happy wife and morber in ber quiet English bome, who, finding I was nervous at the lateness of the and her friends, thanks to her generosity and hour, had walked back with me nearly to the her husband's, were once more settled in that western land which was' dearer to them than all the shining kingdoms of the earth, the music of foreign in his look and accent, that I never even that wild 'Ha till' would strike at times suddenly on the chord of memory, and she would weep again almost as bitterly as she had wept ance of my father. Then-I can bardly tell upon that late autumn morning when, floating you in what words, but I know that they were over the waters of Clew Bay came those voices

> " Mute in our grief, our fortunes broken, Land of Eire, farewell, farewell! Bad is that word, half-wept, half-spoken -Sad as the sound of the passing bell. Ha-till, ha-till! we return no more, Erie, beloved, to thy winding shore!

> " Ever in dreams to hear thee weep! Ever to hear thy wail of pain! Bitter as death, and as dark and deep, The grief that we carry across the main. Ha-till, ha till I we return no more, Eire, beloved, to thy winding shore!

" Happy the dead who have died for thee! More happy the dead who died long ago! Who never in sleep had irarned to see The grief and shame that have laid thee low. Ha-till, ha till! we return no more, Erie, beloved, to thy winding shore.

"Farewell! we have poured out our blood like

rain, We ask for naught but a soldier's grave; Yet say not thou we have sought in vain, While foes confess that thy sons are brave. Ha-till ha-till! we return no more, Erie, beloved, to thy winding shore."

THE END.

HOW ENGLAND MADE IRISH PROTESTANTS. We pass to the reign of King Charles the First. Lord Etrafford was his deputy-governor of Ireland, and we are informed by the Protestant historien, Dr. Leland that the said Strafford formed a project" to subvert the title to every estate in every part of Connaught, and to establish a new plantation throughout the whole province." He commenced with the County of Roscommon. With the assistance of ingenious lawyers, and well practiced juries, to say nothing of bribas for the judges, he obtained a verdict confiscating the entire of that county, and by similar means he also succeeded in Mayo and Sligo Strefford understood how to manage such matters : --"Your Majasty," he writes, " was graciously pleased, upon very humble advice, to bestow four shillings in the pound upon your Lord Chief Justice and Lord-Chief Baron in this kingdom" (Ireland), "forth of the first yearly rent raised upon the commission of Defective Titles. Which, upon observation, I find to be the best given that ever was; for now they do intend it with a care and diligence such it were their own private; and certain, the gaining to themselves every four sbillings once paid, shall better your revenue for ever after at least five pounds," Strofford, ii. p. 41. Nor did Lord Strafford overlook the good offices of the foreman of the jury in the Ross common business, in whose behalf he besseches "his Majesty he may be remembered, when upon the dividing of lands his own particular come in question." "I confess," he adds, ' I delight to do well for such as I see frame to secure my master the right and cheerful way . . . and churlish enough I can be to such as do otherwise." Churlish enough he could of Dommons journals, where his behaviour to bonest and couragious jurymen is thus recorded (vol. i., p 307) :- " Persons who gave their verdict according to their consciences, were censured in the Oastle of ears, and bored through his tongue, and sometimes marked in the forehead with a bot iron, and other infamous punishments." Au metance in point occurred in the case before us: The jurors of Galway were not so obsequious as their brethern in Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo appear to have been. They dared to do their duty, and they found a verdict against the title of the Orown. Whereupo: writes Strafford :-

"We fined the sheriff in a thousand pounds to his Majesty, and bound over the jury to appear in the Castle chambers, where, we conceive, it is fit that their pretinacious carriage be followed with all just severity." - Strafford, i., p. 451.

The conrequences was that these conscientious jurors were condemmed to remain in prison till each of them paid a fine of 4,000l, and acknowledged his offence in court upon his knees."- Leland, b. v., c.

Strafford further applied for a reinforcement of tations be settled."

and their agents who travelled to London to sue for the King's mercy, were sent to prison also! In the year 1636, Strafford went to England, and

reported his proceedings in this Galway business to the King in council, upon which the King re-That it was no severity; and wished him to good

in that way; for that if he served him otherwise, he would not serve him as he expected.' - Carte's Ormond, Other iniquities might be added to this account,

but what has been told may suffice for one monarch and his servan'. The same King carnot be accounted responsible for the conduct of the Parlisment which threw aside his control. To this Parliament and to the time of

Cromwell we now turn our attention. Dr. Leland says of them :- The favourite object of the Irish government and the English Parliament, was 'the utter extermination of all the Catholic in habitants of Ireland.' Their estates were already marked out and allotted to their conquerors.'-

b. v., c. 4. Another Protestant clergyman. D: Warner, says: -'It is evident from their (the Lords Justices) last letter to the Lieutenant, that they hoped for an extirpation, not of mere Irish only, but of all the old English families that were Roman Catholics'-Civil War in Ireland, p. 176.

In the year 1643. King Charles proclaimed a cessation of the hostilities in which he was engaged in Ireland. Upon this, as Lord Clarendon informs us, the Parliament was indignant at the success, as they asserted, of ' Popish counsels at court,' which, they persuaded the people, had prevailed upon the King to suspend hostilities when ' the rebels were brought to their last grasp, and 'reduced to so terrible a famine, that, like canibals, they are one another,' and must have been destroyed immediately and utterly rooted out.'- Clarendon, ii , 329.

In the Journals of the House of Commons (iii., 249) this resolution still stands recorded :

September 20, 1643. It was resolved, upon the question, that this House doth hold that a present censation of arms with the rebels in Ireland is dertructive to the Protestant religion."

Hushworth, on the same occasion, complains of the sin of too much congiving at and tolerating of, anti-Ohristian idolatry, under pretext of civil contracts and politic agreement.

In the ' Gremwelliana,' page 55, under date April 12, 1649, we are informed that the Chief Baron Wild in a speech 'rightly' distinguished the state of the war in that kingdom' (Ireland) ' as not being be tween Protestant and Protestant, or Independent and Presbyteriar, but Papist and Protestant; and that was the interest there; Papacy or Popery being not to be endured in that kingdom; which notably agreed with that maxim of King James when first king of the three kingdoms. 'Plant Ireland with Puritons,

and root out Papists, and then secure it !' Time would fail, to recount the whole list of hideous massacrees, commencing from the treacherous slaughter of Drogheda, for which the hypocrites appointed a day of solemn thanksgiving, down to the murdering of the laborers in the fields and women and children in the villages, till the country was famine-stricken and depopulated, so that it is stated by Colonel Lawrence (vol. 2. pp &6 87), that ' man might travel twenty or thirty miles and not see a living creature, either man, beast, or bird; they being either all dead or had quit the e desolate

places.' To assist the depopulation of the country, when the war had ceased, Cromwell selected eighty thousand Irish from the south of the island to 'traveplant' to the West India Islands!

'Such,' exclaims O'Connell, ' were the demoniacal means by which Protestantism and English power achieved and consumated their ascendency in Ireland. - Mem., p. 278.

We will now quote a very few of the penulties which, to the disgrace of English good faith, were enacted against Irish Catholics, after the Treaty of Limerick had guranteed to them the free and unfattered exercise of their religion."

Amongst other iniquitous claures as to proper

ty we find the following :-'If any Catholic purchased for money any estate in land, any Protestant was empowered by the law to take away that estate from the Catholic and epipy it, without paying one shilling of the purchase monev.

T e same clause applied to the case of any land or by legacy, and also to any lease of land taken by a Catholic for more than thirty one years.

Nay, further, 'if any Catholic took a farm by lease for a term not exceeding thirty-one years' (as law permitted him), 'and by his labour and indus-try raised the value of the land so as to yield a prothe residue of the term the fruit of the labour and industry of the Catholic."

If any Catholic had a horse worth more than £5 any Protestant who offered him that amount of £5 for it could insist upon its being yielded to him be the Catholic; and if any Catholic concealed from any Protestant any horse he possessed, worth more than £5 he thereby rendered himself liable to thre months' imprisonment and to a fine of three times the

value of the horse, whatever that might be. If a Catholic kept a school, or taught any person any species of literature, or science, such teacher was for the crime of teaching punishable by banishment, and if he returned from banishment, he was subject to be hanged as a felos.

'If any Catholic, whether a child, or adult attended in Ireland a school kept by a Catholic, or was privately instructed by a Catholic, such Catholic. although a child in its early infancy incurred a forfeiture of all its property, present or future.'

'If a Catholic child, however young, was sent to any foreign country for education, such infint child incurred a similer penalty-that is, a for feiture of all right to property, present or progressive! - O'Connell's Memoir of Ireland Dublin, 1851

These, and many other such like, were the icfamous legal enactments, by which the English Government sought to stifle the Catholicity of the Irish, but, sought, thack God ! ia rais.

Many and great are the iniquities we have left unrecounted, wearisome from their bateful nature, and from the very length of the catalogue; we have but glanced at a few of the means by which, to use the words of Lord Stanley, England has placed Irish Protestants where they are, and has made them what they are.' - Westminster Gazelle.

THE ANGLICAN MOVEMENT. CUR FOREIGN BELATIONS.

(Communicated by an Anglican Clergyman.)

The four schools of thought in the Anglican communion have each a characteristic way of dealing with other Churches and sec's. To the Broad Church, differences of dogma are of no importance, except as they bear upon government, and are dealt with accordingly. Therefore we find them bitter enough, indeed, against Unionists in England, and yet extending to the Roman communion in this country the same degree of favour as they show to all forms of dissent from the established creed, while none are so active in encouraging the revolt against ecclesiastical authority in foreign Catholics abroad. They are all liberal in politics and indifferent to creeds. Hence arises that most unnatural and monstrons alliance which we see in the present day between Roman Carnolics in Ireland and England and the active abettors of herear, schism and revolt ab-oad. Hence the strange spectacle of the faithful supporters of the Holy fee in this land allied with worst feature in the whole concern is the glaring dates that they would recommend a general amnesty the intimate friends of the revolutionists Mazzini, bypocrisy with which Anglican bishops and their to the prisoners in the House. Several influential

land.

The foreign policy (so to speak) of Low Churchmen is simple enough. To them Protestantism has a real though negative signification. Differences between Protestant communities are on matters of not the slightest importance, compared to the gulf that lies between all faithful Protestants and the Rimin anti-Christ. In every way Protestants are to be supported, and benighted Romanists 'converted It matters but little to what they are 'converted,' so that they reject papistical error. The means of conversion display a child-like simplicity and faith which would be almost incredible if it were not borne witness to by the large same of money annually expended with absolutely no result save in the cooked eports of paid officials, who doubtless find in this way employment both easy and lucative The strange part of it is, that this money in great measure flows from the pockets of men who are sharp and is taken up as a religious duty, and forms in fact no small part of the religion of a Protestant, we may suppose that this is the method in which Protestantism illustrates the spiriuality of its creed, working by sight in secular, and by fuith alone in religious metters. Their great instrument for conversion is, of a completely scaled book to poor priest-ridden Papists. Tons of bibles are accordingly sent out for indiscriminate circulation in Catholic countries, in tely invincible to reason) that the Word of God in conviction into the heart of every honest reader would be breaking a fly on the wheel to treat this part of the subject, here at least, with grave argument; but it reveals a side of the English character which Cetholics may well take note of when we reflect how long and peraistently, in the face of facts, the strange superstition of bibliolarry has held its ground in England. No doubt it is on the wane in the present day, attacked on one side by Catholicity, and on the other by Rationalism But the decay of a superatition so deeply engrained in the religious life of a nation is a slow process.

The views and hopes of Unionists require, and must be reserved for, separate and more careful scruliny.

But the line taken by the High Church or Anglican

School has peculiarities of its own, which separate it from all the others. In the days succeeding the Re formation good service was rendered by this party, amid the influx of foreigners who played so disastrous a part in the work of decatholic zing the English Church, in their preservation of our Church fr im any formal recognition of the validity of the ministrations of ministers of non-episcopal communions. That they succeeded in the face of such a formidable combination of forces as was united against them, I bave always regarded as a token of the providential guidance which has preserved us through such overwhelming danger, to play an important part in the restoration of Catholic unity. When this particular peril was averted, the attitude assumed by the party was one of more or less indifference to the proceedings of foreign communities; with the ex ception of one or two spesmodic attempts at reconciliation with Rome and which belong rather by anticipation to the systematic action now carried on by Unionists When the via media (of which I have spoken at length in a former letter) became the ertablished principle of the High Church creed, their isolation became even more complete. It is only in late years, owing to the revived interest taken by all parties in church matters, and the more familiar intercourse with foreigners which modern facilities of travelling have afforded, and of which no nation has so largely availed itself as the English, that they arem to have felt it focumbent on them to take a line of their own -and a very peculiar line it has been Obviously they could not combine with thorough-going Protestants in setting saide all differerces about " Apostolic Order"; while the necessity of sustaining a continual protest against "Romish corruptions of Scriptural truth' raised an equally impassible barrier between them and Unionis's How was the via media principle to be applied? which came to any Catholic by marriage, or by gift | The solution was left to the fertile brains, and still more fertile imagina ions, of a few choice represen tetive men of the party. They looked on their own Church; it seemed to them the one oness that was left in the desert of Christendom. Here all was peace, no discordant teaching, no toleration of heresy, no doubtful interpretation of formu'a no epis fit equal to one-third of the rent, any Protestact copal abuse of authority, no insubordination of the might then by law evict the Catholic and enjoy for lower Orders, no indifference or opposition of leity. no poor uncared for, no services negiected, no Euch arists almost abandoned, no prevalence of a hism and dissent, everything in the way of Church arrangements and offices so peculiarly adapted to win and secure the affections of all classes, and above all of the lower ranks, z all appreciated, merit rewarded. the best men invariably chosen to fill the highest posts the relations of Church and State admirably adjusted, as exemplified especially in the invocation of the Holy Spirit to guide cathedral chapters in the election of a bishop, with all manner of pairs and penalties in case its members were not divinely in spired to choose the nominee of a Prime Minister who might be a Jew or infidel, all these, and count less other blessings, que nunc perscribere longum est did we not owe them to the happy effects of the Reformation, as it was conducted in England? Surely, then, it was our duty and privilege to show forth our gratitude for the same by encouraging and assisting poor benighted foreign Catholics not to for anke their Church, after the fashion of mere vulgar humdrum Protestants, but merely to reform and purify it on the exact model of the Anglican Reformation, and with the same blessed results. Under such auspices the Anglo Continental Society was formed, and largely patronized, especially by the bishops and other dignitories of the Church. The avowed object of the A. C S. is to make known the principles of the English Church to

foreigners according to the driest, if not the highest interpretation thereof, and to assist those who may feel called upon to 'reform' their own communions. Its practical work is to lend a belping hand to the discontented and usruly, and especially to subsidize priests who may be under ecclesiastical cessure. It has been again and again indisputably shown that any one, in such a case, has only to put in a plausible plea of persecution for the sake of pure doctrine, and, though he may be under charges of the grossest immorality and infidelity, the society will support him. Its sole partisans are religious and political toulcontents; its success is therefore in exact proportion as the fields of its operations is in turmoil and revolution. Need we add after this, that of all Catholic lands Italy is its land of promise, that its native agents have been found amongst the G mibaldian foes of all religion, that its tracts are sold at the r-positories of infidel publications? Now that religion is under persecution in Spair, of course we hear of the A. C S. stepping in with its mitebappily a very small one-to contribute to the general disorder. Fortunately, the issignificance of the result of its rast outlay is even a marked feature than its mischief, and we can afford to smile at the list of translated works of the driest type, by which it is hoped that Chricatendom may be Anglic zed, and to picture to ourselves the feelings of the un-happy Spaniard or Italian condemned to a course of 'Harold Browne on the XXXIX. Articles,' obligingly translated into his native tongue. Perhaps the and the patrons of the priest beting, godless infidel, flatterere (whose whole aim at home is to give to | politions have already been largely signed -one, we

The Galway jurors remained for years in prison, Giribaldi. No doubt each party understands the each individual bishop an authority which the law motives of the other, and hopes to compass its own courts alone hinder from becoming a perfect tyranny, ends by this league. The event will show which has as well as a hyper papal personal infallibility) can judged correctly. Meantime it is worth reflecting subscribe to funds which are intended to support how large a chare of the troubles of the long and priests abroad in opposition to their bishops. Constormy Pontificate of Pius IX. has been due to ceive, if you can, the outcry that they would raise if the action and intrigue of the Liberal party in Eng- | English pries's were subsidized by foreign Catholics with this object. Far better, in my mind, is honest, pig-beaded, irrational Protestantiam, than a system such as this, which if it succeeded at all, could only result, as Dr. Posey well observed of its operations in Italy, in causing countless rum of souls.

PERLGRINUS. [We do not of course, identify ourselves with all the views expressed by our correspondent.-ED. TABLET

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

DUBLIN Dec. 30. - The recent election in Belfast and other parts of Ulster, or rather the circumstances which they brought to light, are likely to lead to more important results than even the return for the first time of L'beral members. A shock has been clear-headed enough in ordinary affairs of life As it given to Orangeism from which it will not soon itcover. The election for Belfast especially has made it evident that the care united and formidable body is now disorganized. Its rules and its counsel are disregarded, its secrets betrayed by some of the graud' officers who have been most trusted, its policy is frustratrated by these who profess to be its cource, the Bib e, which is popularly supposed to be members, and the whole system is threatened with disruption The Grand Lodge is incensed with the 'bre bern' in Bulfast who voted for the Liberal candidate, and with the proceedings of a local lodge the full belief (for Protestant supersition is absolu- which elected Mr Johnston as its master. The Northern Whig which has on several occasions putterprets itself, and from beginning to end is tull of lisbed reports of its meetings, supplied by some anti-Panal denunciations, which cannot fail to strike friends, who lifted the curtain and disclosed its inner life, contains a communication from a correspondent, giving further particulars of the recent doings of the august body in Dublic. A minute was there passed declaring the election of Grand Master in Balfast informal and resolutions were adopted empowering Mr Stewart Blacker to conduct a new election, also denouncing the conduct of those who reported the proceedings of the lodge to the 'auti-Protestant press, thereby causing great scandal and damage to the Orange institution, declaring that all Orangemen connected with Radical newspapers shall no longer be members of the institution, and requiring the socretaries of every county Grand Lodge to furnish the names of brothren who voted for Liberal candidates, with a view to their censure or expulsion. Mr. Blacker, the special commissioner, will open his court of inquiry this evening in Balfast. It remains to be seen whether the Orangemen who have returned Mesers. Johnston and M'Clure, in spite of all the efforts of the Grand Lodge and the local party leaders, will submit quietly to his detbronement from the Grand Mastership of Belfast, and to the sentence threatened against themselves for presuming to show an independent spirit. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the proceedings, by the correspondent of the Whig, and it is highly probable that if the Grand Ledge persist in carrying out their resolution there will be a final secression of the Orange democracy, especially the Presbyterian section, and a permanent transfer of their local organnization to the Liberal party .- [Times Cor.

DUBLIN Dec. 31. -- Mr. George Cole Wood, J.P., of Ballydavid Wood, Bancha, county Tipperary, was shot dead at 6 o'cl ck this morning within a few yards of his own house. It is said he had lately served some ejectment processes.

The Cork Reporter and other provincial journals urge the expediency of evercising the Royal clemency.

THE GRAND OBANGE LODGE OF IRELAND AND THE LIBERAL PROTESTANTS - The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has passed a resolution condemning the menbers of the brotherhood who voted at the last election for candidates pledged to disestablish the Irish Church, and directing their expulsion from the institution. At the same time all Ocangemen who are engaged on 'anti Protestant and Redical newspapers. are at once to cease their connexion with the society.

Three of the Belf st newspapers - the Examiner Whic and Star-having published strong articles on the subject of the perition lodged against M'-Clure and Johnson's return for the borough, an application was made to the court of Common issue an attachment against them, but the judges refused this motion.

The London correspondent of the Irish Times states that a petition was presented to Parliament on Tuesday, through the clerk at the table, for certain Liberal electors, praying for the appointment of a Special Commission to inquire into certain alleged corrupt practices connected with the recent Londonderry election.

An application was made to Judge Keogh, sitting in Chambers to day, for an order directing the petit oner against the return of Mr. Whitworth for Drogheda to furnish the names of the persons alleged to have made inflamatory speeches and hired mobe, as well as particulars of alleged acts of violence and ictimidation. It was resisted by affiliavit, stating that the effect would be to prevent a fair trial. Judge Keogh refused the motion.

Petitions were lodged to-day against the return of Mr. O'Jonor and Sir G. Booth for the county of Sligo.

The Dublin and Carrickfergus petitions will be tried on the 21st of January .- Times Dablin Corr.

NEW MIDE OF CHTAINING MONEY .- On Saturday a man named Bernard O'Neill, who gave his residence as of Smithfield, was lodged in the Police Office, charged with having obtained money under false pretences. It appears that the accused had a number of brandy bottles decorated with the usual illuminated labels, containing a colored substance made to resemble brandy, and these he offered for sale to several persons, representing them to be of the genuine article. Off one person, a Mrs Henderson, he obtained for a bottle of the apprious substance the sum of 45 6, and was offering another bottle for sale to a Mrs M'Cracken when he was arrested.-Ulster Examiner.

The persecuted and true Church is as strong in Ireland as it ever was, whilst the false Church notwithstanding all its wealth, which was plundered from the Catholics, is going to decay. Why is this? How could the religion of poverty and slavery defeat the religion of wealth and power? Simply because it was true, and the antagonistic one untrue. There is no other solution of the question. God is stronger than man and as he laid the foundation of the Catholie Church, so it gets all tyranny at defiance. And men - Protestant men-begin to see all this, and the pet Church is to be divorced from the state and will be left to shift for herself. It will be soon similar in England, for the game of the 'Reformation' is played out. The tide of Catholicity is returning, and it will overwhelm the State Church in this empire, and then the Oatholic faith, once more, will throw its light amongst the benighted, and display the grandeur of the church of God to the crowds of converts it is daily bringing into its fold .- [Dundalk

THE FERIAN PRISONERS. - The policy of releasing the Fenian convicts is a question which must shortly be brought before the attention of the Goverament. In Ireland it has already been agitated. During the election the subject was constantly introduced in o the speeches of Liberal members, and in some instances pledges were given by candi-