

'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.

'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 hither. You know, too, 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.'

'Happy the dead who had died for thee! More happy the dead who died long ago! Who never in sleep had learned to see The grief and shame that have laid thee low.'

'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.'

'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 Netterville. 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 helped me, and her forgetfulness 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, remember that you will owe it entirely to her example.'

'Nay, nay, not entirely!' here interposed Harry, 'for the sun shines in vain upon a barren 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.

'O Harry! how could I doubt you?' she said remorsefully. 'Can you ever forgive me for it?'

'Yes, if you will never doubt again,' he answered, with a bright smile. 'But, hark! the bugle sounds, and yonder are Roger and his wife talking to old Norah at the tower-gate.'

'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.'

'Mute in our grief, our fortunes broken, Land of Eire, farewell, farewell! Sad is that word, half-weep, half-spoken— Sad as the sound of the passing bell.'

'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! we return no more, Eire, beloved, to thy winding shore.'

THE END.

HOW ENGLAND MADE IRISH PROTESTANTS.

We pass to the reign of King Charles the First. Lord Strafford was his deputy-governor of Ireland, and we are informed by the Protestant historian, 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 jurists, to say nothing of bribes for the judges, he obtained a verdict confiscating the entire of that county, and by similar means he also succeeded in Mayo and Sligo. Strafford understood how to manage such matters:— 'Your Majesty,' 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 shillings at least five pounds; Strafford, ii. p. 41. Nor did Lord Strafford overlook the good offices of the foreman of the jury in the Ros common business, in whose behalf he beseeches "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 means to secure my master the right; and cheerful way. . . and cheerful enough I can be to such as do otherwise." "Christish enough he could be with a vengeance, if we are to believe the House of Commons journals, where his behaviour to honest and courageous jurymen is thus recorded (vol. i., p. 307):—"Persons who gave their verdict according to their consciences, were censured in the Oastle chamber in great fias; sometimes pillored with loss of ears, and bored through his tongue, and sometimes marked in the forehead with a hot iron, and other infamous punishments." An instance in point occurred in the case before us: The jurors of Galway were not so obsequious as their brethren 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 Crown. Whereupon, writes Strafford:— "We fined the sheriff in a thousand pounds to his Majesty, and bound over the jury to appear in the Oastle chambers, where, we conceive, it is fit that their pretentious carriage be followed with all just severity."—Strafford, i., p. 451. The consequences was that these conscientious jurors were condemned to remain in prison till each of them paid a fine of 4,000*l.*, and acknowledged his offence in court upon his knees."—Leland, b. v., c. 1.

The Galway jurors remained for years in prison, and their agents who travelled to London to sue for the King's mercy, were sent to prison also!

Guibaldi. No doubt each party understands the motives of the other, and hopes to compass its own ends by this league. The event will show which has judged correctly. Meantime it is worth reflecting how large a share of the troubles of the long and stormy Pontificate of Pius IX. has been due to the action and intrigue of the Liberal party in England.

each individual bishop an authority which the law courts alone hinder from becoming a perfect tyranny, as well as a byer papal personal infallibility) can subscribe to funds which are intended to support priests abroad in opposition to their bishops. Conceive, if you can, the outcry that they would raise if English priests were subsidized by foreign Catholics with this object. Far better, in my mind, is honest, pig-headed, irrational Protestantism, than a system such as this, which if it succeeded at all, could only result, as Dr. Pusey well observed of its operations in Italy, in causing 'countless ruin of souls.'

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 Liberal members. A shock has been given to Orangism from which it will not soon recover. The election for Belfast especially has made it evident that the once 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 frustrated by those who profess to be its members, and the whole system is threatened with disruption. The 'Grand Lodge' is incensed with the 'brethren' in Belfast who voted for the Liberal candidate, and with the proceedings of a local lodge which elected Mr. Johnston as its master. The Northern Whig which has on several occasions published reports of its meetings, supplied by some 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 Dublin. A minute was there passed declaring the election of Grand Master in Belfast 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 anti-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 secretaries of every county Grand Lodge to furnish the names of brethren 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 Belfast. It remains to be seen whether the Orangemen who have returned Messrs. Johnston and McEneaney, in spite of all the efforts of the Grand Lodge and the local party leaders, will submit quietly to his detronement 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 Lodge persist in carrying out their resolution there will be a final cessation of the Orange democracy, especially the Presbyterian section and a permanent transfer of their local organization to the Liberal party.—Times Cor.

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

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

THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF IRELAND AND THE LIBERAL PRESS.—The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has passed a resolution condemning the members 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 Orangemen who are engaged on anti-Protestant and Radical newspapers, are at once to cease their connexion with the society.

Three of the Belfast newspapers—the Examiner, Whig and Star—having published strong articles on the subject of the petition lodged against Mr. Glure and Johnson's return for the borough, an application was made to the court of Common pleas to 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 London-derry election.

An application was made to Judge Keogh, sitting in Chambers to day, for an order directing the petitioner against the return of Mr. Whitworth for Drogheda to furnish the names of 'the persons alleged to have made inflammatory speeches and hired mobs, as well as particulars of alleged acts of violence and intimidation. It was resisted by affidavit, 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 Dublin Cor. 20 ult.

NEW MODE OF OBTAINING 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 'illuminate' 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. Of one person, a Mrs. Henderson, he obtained for a bottle of the spurious substance the sum of 4*l.* 6*s.* and was offering another bottle for sale to a Mr. Cracken when he was arrested.—Ulster Examiner.

The persecuted and true Church is so 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 Catholic Church, so he will lay the foundation of the Protestant man—begin to see all this, and the man of God 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 then the Catholic 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 Democrat.

THE ANGLICAN MOVEMENT.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. (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 sects. 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 favor 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 monstrous alliance which we see in the present day between Roman Catholics in Ireland and England and the active abettors of heresy, schism and revolt abroad. Hence the strange spectacle of the faithful supporters of the Holy See in this land allied with the intimate friends of the revolutionists Mazzini, and the patrons of the priest-baiting, godless infidel,