

Catholic before her death. No, but Mary has. Wait not an odd change? ... I do not know that it was ... I must go away.

I cannot realize to myself your leaving me. It will cause a fearful blank in my existence. ... I am in want of something at present to restore me to my usual equanimity.

Alice sang a touching, simple melody, that made him feel more at ease some time after it had been ended. ... Mr. Morton did not stop long in the room, but before going out he said, 'Alice, I hope you have not forgotten what I told you some time ago concerning matrimony.'

'Is it proper for me to be so constantly in the society of Ralph Seymour, and I promised to another.'

Such was the question that often obtruded itself upon Alice's attention, and one that she strove to answer. ... I will not discontinue my visits.'

Meanwhile the open-minded lady was advancing step by step in her intrigue, and believed herself to possess perfect knowledge of every thought and feeling of her young protegee. ... Nine months had elapsed since Robert had sailed, and a letter came from him stating that, upon his arrival in New York, he had entered as assistant in a large store, receiving an excellent salary, and expecting an addition.

Then he had an argument with himself about his own foolishness in looking for the affection of any one. His daughter had become almost hateful to him, and whatever might have been her love for him, she never gave any proof of it; or evinced it in the least.

It was in the midst of this state of things that O'Connell commenced his labors. He proposed to accomplish for Ireland what Gratton, Flood, T'ne, Emmet and Lord Edward Fitzgerald had failed to win. When his voice went forth to the people of Ireland, calling on them to unite and liberate their altars the enemies of freedom rose up to attack him.

Together with these obstacles he had to confront the opposition of the Irish and English governments. The monarch, the house of lords, the house of commons, the army, the navy, were all violently opposed to Catholic Emancipation.

From that time till the victory was won O'Connell's labors consisted in restraining the current of popular enthusiasm. The entire people were in motion, and in such a state of excitement that they would have rushed to the cannon's mouth; and had he decided on marshalling them in battle array, he had a force at his beck that was more than sufficient to conquer the British Empire.

and sow his wild oats. It is a habit with many to deceive themselves by words, and though Mrs. Aylmer knew well that Ralph had too ardent a love for the gaming table, though she could very well guess that when he would be the possessor of a large sum of money, he could not repress his inclinations, but would spend it, still she satisfied herself by saying, 'He'll sow his wild oats.'

Alice did not know of Ralph's having to sow any wild oats at all. She thought he was a gay, artless young man, who did no harm, and whatever good lay in his power. She knew nothing of his squandering money; that did not belong to him, nor to her who had begged it.

Nearly a year had passed since Robert had gone from Cork, and Alice was longing for his return, and saying to herself that no one was like him—he was so good. She now and then strolled up the Sunday's Well-road, and looked at the cottage formerly occupied by the Powers, often regretting that she had not been more with them when they were there.

(To be Continued)

O'CONNELL'S BIRTH-DAY!

O'Connell used to say that 'Irishmen were proverbially ungrateful to their public men.' We will not take upon ourselves to say if the remark is strictly correct. We know, however, that many of their public men have not treated the Irish people well.

O'Connell, however, was not one of these treacherous Irishmen, for he was true and faithful to the end. But how many thought of him on Tuesday last, his birth day? How many of those he found slaves to an odious ascendancy, and liberated from the fetters, recalled to their minds the memory of his life long labors in their cause?

The people of Ireland should never forget the memory of O'Connell. And if they were really and truly grateful for his services, they would make it their business to celebrate his birth-day in a becoming manner.

What was the condition of Ireland when O'Connell stood up to advocate her cause? The Catholics were grovelling in the lowest state of slavery. Because they adhered to the faith of their fathers, they were denied the common rights of citizens.

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feeling of gratitude worthy of the nation for which O'Connell labored during his life.—Dundalk Democrat.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN HEANEY, O. C. O.—It is with feelings of unfeigned sorrow that we announce the untimely death of this truly Christian priest, which took place on Friday last, in Cong, after a few days illness of fever, caught in the discharge of his sacred duties. Our sorrow will be shared by all who knew him: either in the intercourse of private life or as a minister of God; for few men were more generally beloved—few priests held such sway over the hearts of their flocks.

IRISH PRIESTS AND IRISH UNIVERSITIES.—What influences come, no doubt, is a motive which for want of a better term may be called religious. Men whose profession it is to judge public questions on their merits, irrespective of religious considerations, are found when Ireland is in question to refer to those very considerations as the reason for their conclusion.

THE FREEMAN SAYS:—We learn that the contract for the building of the Catholic Cathedral in Sligo was this week signed by the Most Rev. Bishop Gilooley. Mr. Charles Kilgallon was declared the contractor at £35,000.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY has made at least one great advance this Session, which will be memorable for having struck off some of the links of the penal chain in the Relief Act, and which subsisted for thirty-eight years.

THE ROYAL ASSENT has been given to the Oaths and Offices Bill introduced by Sir Colman O'Loughlin, the Right Hon. W. Cogan and Sir J. Gray.

THE IRISH STATES TRIALS.—The Solicitor's Journal has a long article reviewing the decision of Irish judges on the law of conspiracy, as laid down by them during the recent trials. The following is the conclusion at which the able writer arrives which make the chances of the pending appeals in Mulcahy's and M'Afferty's cases look exceedingly hopeful.

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a conspiracy having such crime as its object. But we have shown that in one case the difference was sufficient to overturn completely the law of venue, and there probably will arise further, novel complications. In addition, it might be remarked that it does not add to our respect for the administration of justice to know that the 'lawyer's' 'showing'—not whose acts in complicity with the conspiracy do not extend beyond swearing an oath upon a prayer-book—may be, and actually is, charged in the indictment with the very same overt acts which are laid against those arch-traitors who have been leading the various attempts at insurrection against the Government of the country.

DEPARTURE OF FENIANS.—Another batch of suspected Fenians left on Thursday by the outgoing Inman steamer, City Antwerp, having been discharged from Mountjoy prison in the beginning of the week. They were young men, their ages varying from about 23 to 27. Two had been arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and the others were originally arrested 'on suspicion of taking a part in the late rising, but who, from want of evidence to support that charge, or some other cause, were detained under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. Their names were—Patrick Hayton, Wexford; Patrick Wm. Keogh, King's County; Francis Barry, Sligo; and John Donovan, Cork city.—Cork Herald.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED FENIAN.—Tralee, Saturday Evening.—On the last night, about twelve o'clock one of the night watchmen arrested a man who gave his name as Timothy Tuomy for drunkenness. He was brought before Mr. Patrick Donovan, and fined 5s for drunkenness. Head-constable Walker produced a copy of the Hue and Cry, in which was the name of a man reputed to be an active member of the conspiracy, and known to be travelling with a treasonable object from place to place. This description corresponded so accurately with the general appearance of the prisoner that he was ordered to be detained in custody for the public inquiry. On being questioned, he stated he came from England to Cork some time since, and resided in Mill street. Thence he came here in pursuit of employment. He admitted that he was in America, and was a soldier in the Northern army during the late war. On being searched a gold watch and two gold chains were found in his possession. The watch is valued at £20 and the two chains at the lowest average £10. There were also five sovereigns and some silver and copper found in his possession, and strange to say in the pocket of his old coat were found a number of boiled potatoes and some pieces of bread. The fact of the man being apparently in a state of extreme indigence—for his clothes were patched and darned—excited some reasonable suspicions, and on being questioned he replied he was from Newcastle and had purchased the watch and chain at Mr. Sterling's establishment in the city of Limerick. The authorities, I understand are not satisfied with this explanation, and have communicated with Mr. Sterling to see if the man's allegation is correct. He states he is a baker by trade and is not long in Tralee.—Cork Examiner.

EMGRATION OF AN ALLEGED FENIAN.—Yesterday a young man named Bruce took his departure in the Inman steamer Etna, which sailed yesterday from Queenstown for New York. Bruce, who had been confined for several months at Mountjoy, under the Habeas Corpus Act, was discharged on Thursday last, having perfected his recognisances, and was brought to Queenstown from Dublin on Saturday in charge of a policeman.—Cork Herald.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS AT WATERFORD.—Waterford, Monday.—An order has been received by the authorities of the goal here to release two of the Fenian prisoners incarcerated since March last. Their names are Bible, a captain in the Fenian army and a native of Lismore, and a man named Gulleton. Both are to proceed at once to America. These are the terms on which they have been set at liberty.

CONSTABLE MURDER.—Last Monday evening Constable Mercer, who was identified at the late inquest as the slayer of Denis Walsh went on some business to Robinson's lane, where Walsh's mother lives, and was immediately attacked by the old woman who, with terrible cries, sought to have vengeance for her son. A crowd soon collected, and after a great commotion Mercer got away through the exertions of a policeman who was with him, and but for whose presence there would be sad work.—Waterford Citizen.

'JUSTICE FOR IRELAND'—We often hear it said that Irishmen complain without just cause, and that they have no more reason for complaint than Englishmen or Scotchmen. We shall not now refer to the means taken by the British Parliament to destroy the woolen trade of Ireland, or to the vexed questions of the land and the church; but if we take the Irish fisheries, which, during the existence of our own parliament, was a great source of employment and income for the people, what do we find? That while our deep sea fisheries have woefully declined, the English and Scotch sea fisheries have considerably increased. In herrings alone there was an increase last year of 36,382 barrels cured, 32,725 barrels branded, 27,365 barrels exported. There was an increase in the quantity of cured fish exported to Ireland although herrings swarm around our coasts. They have an annual grant from parliament of £3,000 for the construction of fishery piers and harbours in Scotland, a grant of £4,500 for the government in inspection and branding. The grant for the encouragement of the Irish fisheries amounts to £891. And this is the justice that is meted out to Ireland by the British Parliament.

ORANGE OUTRAGES.—The Northern Whig correspondent writes:—The Orange party, having heard that Lady Day was fixed for a gathering at or near Rathfriland, were preparing for some time to attack them, and yesterday morning they disposed themselves in the fields so as to command a view of the Catholics when approaching the town. They had guns with them, although none of them were seen by any of the police. It is thought that the arms had been secreted in the fields for some time before so that they could be made use of at any time without being observed by the authorities. About noon one body of some hundreds were observed marching towards the town and immediately the police, numbering about forty men, under Sub Inspector Irwin and O'Callaghan, proceeded to meet them. They were accompanied by the local magistrate, Mr. M'Gleanehan, who used his efforts to persuade the party to return, and after some time they consented to do so, provided an escort of police was granted them, as the Orange party were assuming a very offensive attitude. The Catholics had drums with them, but ceased playing when the police went forward. A large escort was accordingly given to them, and then, when the police were absent, a second body of Catholics came up, with drums, and they were immediately fired on by the Orange party who rushed upon the drumming party and chased them through the fields in every direction. Some few shots were fired by the Catholic party, but they were wholly unable to withstand the determined and savage onslaught that was made upon them. Their drums were taken from them and broken up, and two or three of their number were left wounded on the ground. Only one however, was found by the police—the others, it is said, having been secretly removed by some friends. When the police returned all was over, and though inquiries are being made, no one has yet been arrested. To-day all is quiet, but there are rumours that speedy revenge will be taken by the Catholic party.

LONDONDERRY, SUNDAY EVENING.—Following up the foolish but not harmless demonstration on the 'Glorious Twelfth' further insult has been offered to the Roman Catholic community of Londonderry, and further and ample opportunity has been given for serious riot in this hitherto notable city, for harmony and good will among all classes and creeds. For time out of mind the 'Appearance Boys' have had their displays. They have been allowed to march with colours and decorations, some of them offensive, and they have been permitted to endanger life and limb of the people generally by the firing of cannon from the walls. These things were allowed to go on in truth, such displays were looked on with contempt, and nothing like a harmful result was to be apprehended. However right or wrong for civil authority to countenance such demonstrations—civil authorities have been known to be among the processionists—is unnecessary now to discuss. Suffice it to say, these customs might have been carried on for ever and aye, were it not for the recent conduct of those who take part in them. First of all, Monday's proceedings markedly differed from other 'Twelths' in more than one way. The most objectionable party tunes, as described in the Freeman, were played through the principal streets. The town, too, as has been said, was thronged and by invitation, by those who have tended so much to blacken the reputation of Belfast by their barbarities during the riots there. Next night cannon had to be taken from one place to another, and further anti-Popery crying must be renewed. For hours a band of these 'heroes,' bold in the belief of protection by the local 'force,' paraded Bishop-street many of them shouting 'No Surrender' and all of them armed with weapons. Policemen heard and saw this. Like in Belfast, they, of course, thought they had no power to set without orders. Up to Friday the night work was renewed, and when the Catholic party aggravated by insult on the one side, and from want of confidence in the authorities on the other, looked like giving battle, and the magistrates were in trepidation for the safety of the good old city, police became active and a riot was prevented. Saturday night was looked forward to with fear and trembling, but the magisterial Solomons again saved their pets. I have it on the best authority that the chief of 'Derry's defenders' was communicated with, and the result of the communication was that not a soul of the 'Boys' walked abroad on yesterday evening, and at night all was peace. The police, by the way, seemed so fond of the 'Bogside boys,' 'Derry's Pound-lane,' that they garrisoned Butcher's gate, and would scarcely let one pass into the city for fear they would come to harm. How kind! See has the 12th of August in Derry ended. The 18th of December has yet to come.—Freeman.

THE LATE DISTURBANCES AT RATHFRILAND.—It appears that the number of persons wounded at Rathfriland in the late party disturbance is much larger than was at first supposed. About seven persons have unquestionably been injured by gunshot wounds and many others are missing from their homes under circumstances which lead to the supposition that they have suffered seriously. The following eight parties alleged to be of the Orangemen engaged in the affray, have been bound over in substantial bail to appear at the petty sessions on Friday next: John Davison, Charles Davison, John Devonport, Robert Piper, George Leaton, James Clonty, and Isaac Burns. The eighth was a pensioner named Robert Perry, who was arrested in Newry. Northern Whig.

DOUBLE SUICIDE.—While two men were walking along the quay in the neighbourhood of the Metall-bridge, about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night they boarded a horse plash, and on locking over the wall they perceived a soldier and a female struggling together in the water. They immediately proceeded to the steps at Carlisle-bridge, where two men were in a boat, and having mentioned what occurred, they induced them to hasten to the spot, where they found the soldier and the woman floating on the surface. On approaching them they discovered that the female and her companion were securely tied around the neck with a black scarf. One of the boatmen cut the scarf, and succeeded in bringing them to the boat. They then rowed back to the steps, had the two persons placed on a hackney car, and conveyed to Jervis-street Hospital, where they were at once attended by the resident medical pupil, who pronounced life extinct. The soldier's name is Henry Harshorn, a private belonging to the 69th Regt. ment, who is stated to be a young Englishman, of about 27 years of age, respectively connected, and well educated. He had been absent from his corps, which is stationed at Limerick Barracks for the preceding four days. The female is Mrs. Amelia Oldham, the wife of a sergeant of the same regiment. The husband and wife had been separated for some time.—Squatters.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A LUNATIC.—A highly respectable farmer named Patrick Henneberry of Bemtshina, near Kilmoganny, county Kilkenny, got out of bed about three o'clock on Saturday morning and deliberately went to the dress table from which he procured a razor, then returned and coolly drew it across the bedclothes, opposite his wife's head. The latter, who had been asleep, screamed loudly, which, it appears terrified the maniac, who hastily retired to another room the door of which he closed and locked. Two servant men, who providentially happened to be convenient, hurried to the scene, and after much difficulty secured him, but not until he had inflicted a frightful gash on his throat.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE IN ATHLONE.—A most sudden and awful calamity occurred here on Monday night last between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. Two policemen, from the Leinster side of the Shannon, on taking their walk over through the Caunsight side, when passing through Bastion street, perceived the lifeless body of a man lying on the pavement, bathed in a pool of his own blood. They immediately brought him to the police barracks, and sent for a doctor, who, on examining the body, pronounced life extinct. The man was afterwards identified as Mr. Andrew Dunne, pawnbroker, and one of the most respectable and popular men in the town. At the inquest the following facts came out. The deceased, who was a most regular and temperate man after leaving his office, sometime after eleven o'clock, went up stairs to a small sitting-room on the top story, and sitting down took off his boots, filled his pipe, poured out a glass of porter from a small bottle that was found on the table and was just about enjoying a smoke, previous to retiring, when some noise, it is supposed, attracted his attention in the street. He let down the window (which slides downwards) and stood upon a chair the better to have a full view of the street, lost his balance, and fell to the ground, head foremost, from a height of at least forty feet. His skull was fractured, and death must have been instantaneous.

A Parliamentary return, presented by the Government, gives an account of the distribution of the sum of £2,000, voted by Parliament for the purpose of rewarding certain members of the Irish constabulary force who, being under fire in the defence of their barracks against the Fenians, or in collisions with the barracks, particularly distinguished themselves by their courage, gallantry, and fidelity.—Three sub-inspectors—R. Gardner, D. F. Burke, and O. Milling—received £104 each; the head constables in charge at Kilmallock received £70; two other head constables received £50 each; five constables in charge received £34 each; one acting constable in charge £22; nine constables, £20 each; two acting constables, £18 each; 74 sub-constables, £15 each.