TO THE STORY OF TH

down by the painful effort of his breathing. His parente were kneeling by his bed, never

turning their eyes for a moment from the face of their dying child.

What a loving glance rested on those beloved faces. It seemed to him as if he had never loved them as he loved them now; and yet the thought of separation was not bitter to him. Did he not know that he was to say farewell to them but for a short time, to be reunited to them for ever. Did he not know that even now be should be united to them, and should watch over them as their protector before the Throne of the Most fatherly bosom of the Vicar of Chirst; and when High?

Ob, yes. There was a voice within bim which assured him of it, and with unspeakable joy he burst forth again that death-song of the Saints:

Now dost Thou dismiss Thy servan', O Lord, in peace, according to Thy Word: For mine eyes have seen Thy salvation.

And his eyes beaming with heavenly light, turned

once more upon his father.

It was close upon midnight.

Joseph and Marim, Stefano and Nunziata, were kneeling in prayer at the table. A Priest was watching by the sick-bed, to

assist the sufferer in his last agony. The parents were still beside his pillow.

The poor father was weeping hopelessly at the sight of the swift approach of death, while the heroic mother had recovered all her strength at this moment of her bitter trial.

She understood that the Lord called her to give up her child, and, with marvellous constancy, she wrestled down every feeling of nature to resign herself fully to the adorable Will of God. Her eyes were dry, her aspect calm. An in their beavenly home.

unwonted fire, even seemed to light up her eyes. At last Victor made a slight movement.

Do you suffer much, my child?' asked she. 'Yes, mother,' was the quiet answer; 'thank God, much.'

Then, after a short pause-

'Do you think I shall suffer long ?'

'As God wills, dearest Victor,' answered the courageous mother. 'It is true,' said he. 'Thy will, O Lord, Thy Will. Thy Holy Will. Do with me what Thou | the flames. wilt, whatsoever Thou will.'

He fervently kissed the crucifix which his mother held to his lips. What is to-morrow? asked he, after a few

moments.

Saturday, my child.

That is well. I shall die on the day consecrated to my Immaculate Mother."

Morren burst into tears. 'Victor, my child,' sobbed he, ' what do you say? You must not die!"

The others had gathered round them. Tears fell from every eye.

You must not weep and be sorrowful,' said Victor, when I am so happy.'

And, a moment afterwards. 'What happiness!' repeated be, 'what happiness! God calls me to Himself.

Poor Morren was inconsolable. 'Father,' said Victor, in a sweet, angelic voice, why weep so hopelessly? You love me.

surely; and you wish for my happiness?' The broken hearted father could make no

'Father,' continued Victor, 'our separation will be very short-short and happy, father, for you will have a child in Heaven who has died in

the cause of God. Morren raised his head, and a smile played than you.'

language of Faith. Then Victor held out his band, now growing

cold in death, to his comrades in arms. to your mother and to your sister. And you, brave Martin, who perilled your life to save mine, receive my thanks, and do not forget your | was baptized Henry, after his grandfather.

friend. Then he grasped Stefanc's hand.

'And you, dear friend,' he continued, in a voice which became more and more broken, ' you and your sister, with whom I have found a second home in a foreign land, I thank you, too, for all your kindness to a poor stranger. Farewell, farewell to all. I will not forget you in our beavealy home. And you, Father, turning to the Priest, 'I pray you remember me at the Altar of God.

'My child,' answered the servant of God, greatly moved, 'do you remember me before His throne.'

Then followed a few moments of deep stillness, broken only by the weeping of the sufferer's friends.

The first bour of Saturday had bardly begun when the death-ratile was again heard.

"Mother," murmured Victor, "it will not last much longer.

Shall we pray, my child?'
'Yes, mother,' was the answer.

She berself began the prayers for the dying, in a voice which trembled not, but sounded firm and soothing in his dying ear.

From time to time that heroic mother looked anxiously upon her child, and then with calm fortitude fulfilled her heart-rending office. Suddenly Victor stretched out his arm to-

wards his mother. Another fearful rattle in the throat, another fearful stream from the mouth. Mother, said he, I am dying; I feel that I

am dying. My child, answered she, with an unfaltering voice, the adorable Will of our Lord be done. Let us say the Te Deum.'

of victory, arose beside the death-bed of her only son from the lips of a mother. (A fact. See O derico.) While the song of victorious thanksgiving arose to heaven, the hand of the Priest was

stretched forth to give the last blessing to the departing soul.

in glory everlasting.

sgain in the Lord-my God, I love thee! Jesus!

Mary !? His soul had received His Lord's kiss of peace, his body lay before them in the sleep of

death. The brightness and the peace of Heaven rested upon the Martyr's brow.

On the following morning the converted philosopher with his wife drove up to the door of the Vatican. His beart yearned to pour its anguish into the

weeping at his feet. . 'Holy Father,' he said, amidst his tears, as the Pope, deeply moved gave him his hand to kiss; 'he has offered himself-he has died for his two fathers."

CHAPTER XIX .- CONCLUSION.

Dear readers, who have followed me to the end of these pages, allow me to thank you for your patience. My labor of love is now finished. But some one will, perhaps, say, ' What has

become of the other heroes of this story? What has become of Victor's parents, of Joseph, Martin, Stefano, and Nunziata?'

Ab! this is a curiosity which shall be satisfied in a few words.

Victor's parents, who have now taken up their abode permanently at Schrambeek, are still suffering from the wound inflicted by the death of their beloved son; but time is gradually healing the anguish of that wound; their faces are calm and peaceful, for the voice of faith and hope, which speaks within their hearts, tells them that their child is happy, and is waiting for them | amid drankenness and disorder.

For Morren, as well as his wife, now hears and understands that voice. The old philosopher bade farewell by the side of his son's deathbed to all the errors of his proud and feeble reason. Before he left Rome he was fully recon ciled with his God; and the tears which he shed, before his departure, upon the grave of his beloved child, were the tears of a true and fervent Christian. On his return home the works of Voltaire and his followers were committed to

Now he is the chosen friend of the venerable pastor of Schrambeek; and the brothers of S. Vincent bave chosen him unanimously to be their president. Who knows but in his new character he may furnish the material for another tale 🏞

Together with his excellent wife, he has become the temporal providence of all who suffer or sorrow at Schrambeck; and the dwelling of the ci devant free-thicker has become a refuge, whither they come for health and comfort; and many a thankful heart in its prayer of gratitude daily invokes the blessing of God upon his roof.

Joseph and Martin returned to Schrambeek great demonstration of honor and joy. Peerjan, the old Picquet, of course distinguishing himself in the foremost place in their reception. After long consideration how he could best testify his tille. respect for Joseph, it occurred to him to present him with his cartridge-box, a memorial of his campaigns under Napoleon.

But, Peerjan, said Joseph, modestly, 'I do not deserve it."

'That is to say,' was the answer of the greyheaded Napoleonist, you do deserve it, and a great deal more; and, moreover, I shall not live ministry, -that is, an excuse for being pulpited. A long to use it, and I know no one worther of it study of the advertising columns of the Dissenting

hidst his tears. He could now understand the Many years have passed since 1860, and in the meantime Joseph has married an excellent striking characteristic in such advertisements is the wife, who vies with him and his sister in making the li'e of the good widow, Van Dael, as happy Dearest Joseph,' said he, 'thanks for all your | as a summer's day; and Joseph's mother seems love, for all your care. Give my last greeting to have glown young again now that she has a bright little boy playing around her, whom she is sheet, nearly half offer themselves 'to supply.' One continually calling Joseph by mistake, though he calls himselt 'a supply.' 'Diaconos' (whom externs will certainly suppose to be a c. binet maker) offers

Concluded in our Next.

THR FALL OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH. (Translated for Public Opinion by the Rev Dr. Maziere Brady, from 'L'Osservatore Romano')

They who upheld the Anglicae Church Establishment in Catholic Ireland were, of course, manifestly wrong, loasmuch as it was an abuse, an iniquity, an insufferable tyranny; and the English Parliament by removing it afforded satisfaction, though an incomplete one, to Irish Catholics. Yet those champions of heresy were logically right in foreseeing and prophesying that the abolition of the heretical Anglican Ohnschin all the rest of the United Kingdom would follow as an obvious consequence upon its abolition in Ireland. It is the case, indeed, that no Bill bas been laid before Parliament, nor any ministerial manifesto issued, nor even any resolution presented by members of the legislature, for effecting the abolition of the heretical State Church in England. But it is none the less true that the same Church is already falling to ruin, and is in process of demolition ander the action of causes far more effectual than Acts of Parliament. Its overthrow will increase the long series of sects, beresiss, and sohisms which effected the form of a separate Church, but have vanished into nothingness under the advance of ages, and have become like to the ends of branches severed from the tree, withered at last into ashes, to be seattered by the winds of heaven

The fall of the Anglican Church has been prepared and expedited by many causes, but above all by the internal divisions which rend it asunder. Formerly there were only two great parties, which under the names of High Church and Low Church were at war within the bosom of the Anglican heresy. To these must now be added a third party, namely, the Broad Church, formed of Rationalists, who deny revelation, the sacred Book, and all supernatural religion. Under the action of these three dissolvent parties, the heterogeneous body called the Anglican Church will be percipitated into ruin, in a future, whose advent, albeit more immediate than heretics believe, And that song, the loftlest triumphant chant yet ever seems too distant to satisfy the ardent zeal of Catholics.

The High Church, which in the Anglican sect preserves a great portion of Catholic dogma, which etvice a hierarchy, and which practices something and has had some few years' experience in teaching like Catholic discipline, will finish with conversion and preaching. It appears that 'causes' are seldom to the true faith. Of such a conversion splendid and edifying exemplars have been already furnished by those great luminaries of Anglicanism who this day are reckoned the most realous among Catholics.

The Low Charge will and the distribution of all sizes, since 'C. D.,' whose preaching has been 1 Make them to be numbered with Thy Saints The Low Church will end with dispersion into blessed and rendered attractive, and whose earnest countless sects, to glimmer and venish as suddenly aim is the conversion of souls and Zion's prosperity, as the ignis futuus. The Broad Church will do noth- closes his advertisement with the words, 'A large

of Holy Orders. An Anglican, who received im-position of hands from a pseudo-prelate, lost, according to English laws, his lay character and privileges, and became incapable of resuming afterwards the status of a layman. He was debarred, consequently, porations, which laymen only could hold. This disability moreuver extended, contrary to all reason and justice, even to those converts to Catholicism who had once been married, Anglican clerics, and whom, albeit in the Catholic Church they were mere laymen, the laws of their own country compelled, despite their wishes, to remain Anglican ecclesies-

he entered the Holy Father's presence, he fell tics. Lively opposition has now arisen, not only against the Acts of Parliament which exclude Anglican clergymen from the House of Commons and municipal corporations, but also against the alleged indelibility conferred by these pretended Huly Orders. A petition for the removal of those disabling laws, containing an open denial of the supposed indelible character of the sourious Anglican Orders, was lately presented to the Premier, Mr. Gladstone It bore Oxford and Cambridge, all clergymen of the Broad Church party. Many young men in England refuse participation in the Broad Church ministry, through fear of being unable, subsequently, to free themselves from the pretended Holy Orders. The chiefs of the Broad Church are now found protesting against the laws which impose that disability, and denying the very indelibility which they have hitherto always adduced in support of the validity of their Orders. It is well known, that although the Anglican Church may pretend to have preserved the true priesthood as it exists in the Catholic Church, the icconsistency of such claims has ever been demonstrated by irrefragable evidences, and that condemnation was passed on those writings which in the last century upheld as true and valid the Anglican priesthood, derived from Parker and Cranmer, whose earliest ordinations of heretical ministers were celebrated in a tavern,

Among the assaults which tend to destroy the Anglican liturgy and discipline must be reckoned a demand lately addressed by other members of the Broad Church to the peeudo-archbishops of Canterbury and York for the suppression of the creed of St. Athanasius, or at least for the removal of those parts of it which openly condomn Broad Church Rationalism. The pseudo-archbishop of York not only listened favourably to this request of the Rationalists, but promised to be its advocate, defender, and champion, before the other pseudo-prelates And in this way, through the instrumentality of its own chief digni taries, seconded briskly by a band of its clergy, and a host of its laymen, the Anglican Church is rapidly burried towards the abyss of its ruin. But the true faith is held dearer and more precious by Catholics than Anglicanism is by its votaries. It was the true faith which ever inflamed generous minds, and produced the most stupendous predigies of holiness, virtue, and valour. Witness the atrocious persecutions which Christians of the first centuries endured, rather than apostatize—the sanguinary wars waged by Protestants in the 16th century, which failed to destroy the Catholic Church-and the vanity of the efforts of modern revolutionaries to strike Catholicity from the heart of the people. In wise and brave England, however, such a decay has fallen upon heretical errors that their very advocates seem unable to retain them, and they seem on the point of vanishing without external opposition. And hence there arises a well-grounded hope that the final overthrow of Anglicanism may be near and facile, without with Victor's parents, and were received with bloodehed or harm to the erring, although with joy areat demonstration of honor and toy. Peerian, to the faithful, who will gladly witness the return to Oatholicism of the brave people of England, who were styled in past ages the nation of saints, and may be destined, in the future, to merit snew that glations

> YOUNG SHEPHERDS IN SEARCH OF SHEEP. (Pall Mall Gazette.)

Ordinary Englishmen have no conception of the host of young men in every part of the country who are always on the look out for 'an opening in the newspapers yields much knowledge about the young pactors who are continually piping for sheep to come and take them as their shepherds. The first most peculiar language in which they are written, and in which the authors appear to think; it is a combination of the Puritan theological style of the seventeenth century with the new-shop prospectus of the nineteenth. Out of some thirty advertisers in a single to supply the pulpit of any Dissenting congregation' -meaning, of course, to supply the pulpit with a preacher: he does not seem to care what the point of dissent from somebody or something. 'Omega' writes as if he were a manufacturer of iron churches and chapels; he says that he 'could supply a small independent village church for a period.' 'G. E B, a Brother' addressing bimself to 'Baptist churches not able to support a minister,' undertakes ' to supply, gratis, a full free-grace Gospel,' which would probably prove worth the low figure (to use the phraseology proper to the advertiser) at which it is offered. The Rev. S. W. is 'desirous of supplying vacant pulpits;' without stating how many he is ready to undertake at one time. 'C.D, is open to supply with a view to settlement,' but he does not give us the least hint what the thing is which he can supply. The word supply in each of these advertisements is the leading word, and is invariably printed in capi-

Another technicality, which is used in about onethird of the advertisements for the preaching-place, is the odd description of the coveted place as a Sphere of Labour.' That it is very laborious work for the throat and arms to preach as the majority of these young men do preach, or would preach, we have no doubt; so that although a sphere of labour is a queer name for a village pulpit, it is perhaps a very fair one, especially if the pulpit be round in shape, 'A lay preacher,' however, who addresses himself 'to Independent Churches,' defines the pulpit he is seeking as a 'sphere of usofulness:' while Mr. 'J. P.,' who is ready to act 'either as pastor, evangelist, or private chaplain, ask for a sphere of Gospel labour, and and 'G. M. wants a missionery sphere with occasional preaching engagemente.

In addition to supplies and spheres these young men have a third technicality for a pulpit. It is now and then applied for as. 'cause' Thus 'Gamma, who is 'a young gentleman daily engaged in busi ness in London, desires to undertake, without charge a pastorate of a small cause (not pulpit) within twenty miles from town. Gamma has appearently spent his childhood in the pulpit, like the goelings whom the Welsh parish clerk nourished in that aphere of labour ; for he goes on to say, 'Advertiser, who is thoroughly evangelical and unsectation, is considered an earnest speaker and of moderate ability,

'a young man,' gives this fact as his leading recom-is now nossessed of a new page monited or that he Ohnroh conserved, up to the present, in Anglicanism. 'a young man,' gives this fact as his leading recom-One of such fragments of Catholicity is the semblance. mendation that he has for some years been engaged in evangelistic werk in London. We cannot help confusing these advertisers with The Young Raw Preacher' whom Bahop Earle two centuries ago characterized in his 'Micro-cosmography':- He is and time hath made him a proficient only in bold-ness, out of which and his table book he is furnished for a preacher. The labour of his sermon is chiefly in the lungs, and the only thing he has made of it himself is the faces. He takes on against the Pope without mercy. The companion of his walk is some zealous tradesman whom he admonished with strange points, which they both understand alike.'

There is something peculiar in the qualifications with which the advertisers tempt the sheep to take them as their shepherds. 'Ale:his' confidently appends to his entreaty for 'a Nonconformist courch in London or its vicinity'-' no testimonials, no reference; his preaching is his only recommendation. P. H.' has 'good preaching talents,' Disconos! has been educated for the ministry of the Church of England; but for obvious ressons be declined to rethe signatures of 34 members of the Universities of | ceive Episcopal ordination.' Anti Ritualist' extravagantly puts himself to the expense of eighteen lines to set forth his opposition to symbolism, priestly domination, State patronage and control, Papal aggression, the Mesaic economy, and a number of other bad things. 'J.' has been 'partially educated for the ministry;' Gentiles like curselves would fancy that his first duty, therefore, is not to advertise until he has been completely educated for it. 'A Preacher' 'has raised feeble churches and planted new ones;' we should like to see this gentleman at work. . . .

There are many who are 'fair preachers,' or 'faithful and affectionate pastors,' or 'faithful' committing themselves to be affectiona's; there are some who can 'assist a minister in preaching.' 'W. W., head master of a first-class school, a gentleman, strong voice, first-class testimonials '-- possibly testimonials from the boys in the first-class - wishes to change teaching for preaching. But the two best of the long series we have yet to produce. We give them in full, merely withholding the names and addresses To Baptist Churches Have you heard him? If not, he is now at liberty to supply with a view to the pastorate Please address to --- , Esq , Highstreet, O.' The other advertiser is not exactly a shepherd: too ''umble,' perhaps, to take that title, he takes the title nearest to it. 'The Shepherd's Dog-once a devouring wolf-endeavours to recover wandering souls, and to lead sinners to the S-r. wherever a pulpit or a platform is open to him. No remuneration required His past career free for six stamps. Address ---.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

We (Catholic Opinion) hear that the Irish constabulary intend to resign as a body if the inspection of Convents is persevered in.

We understand that the Government have decided upon appointing several new resident magistrates, with temporary rank, to assist in carrying out the Peace Preservation Act in the proclaimed districts .-Evening Mail.

Oardinal Cullen has issued another pastoral letter. renewing his denunciation of Fenianism and Free-

masonry. It is stated that a writ for £1,000 damages has been served upon a Tipperary priest for violence at the late election.

DUBLIN, May 4 -A procession of nine hundred Orangemen, while passing through a Catholic quarter of the town of Lurgan with drams and offensive banners, was attacked by the police and dispersed. The police were obliged to use their swords, but no casualties are reported.

The turial of George Henry Moore which took place on Saturday, the 23rd of April, was a sad and solemn event. The thousands who followed his remins to the family mausoleum in the ancient and remantic abbey grounds of Ballintubber will not soon forget the touching and impressive incidents of the great and good man's funeral.

Meetings are, being held all through Ireland, Ireland is up -indignant remonstrances are everywhere made against the apathy of the Government. Even and inadequately, to the grief with which Ireland the Land question is put aside for the moment; not monrus over the grave of her true-bearted son, George even the news that Mr. Gladstone had determined to Henry Moore and to record our acqualified admiration and our seems of turn the Irish people from the determination to arrest this insulting blow before it shall be too late. This is all the more generous, as in Ireland the Bill, if passed, would be a dead letter, an army of occupation would not be strong enough to force the Nuns from the Convents against the will of an indignant Uatholic people.

The Irish correspondent of the Echo says that he can state from his own experience that in the Nor h the Orange and the Green are certainly uniting. For example, in Donegal, in two parishes, when the Catholic parish priests were changed by death and other avoidance, the Protestant rectors in each petitioned the ecclesisstical anthority to have the curates appointed to the vacant parishes, the reverene gentlemen having made themselves so agreeable to all parties. In each case the request was complied with.

Emigrants are flocking into Queenstown on an unprecedented scale, and it is expected that by this evening over two thousand will have arrived to em bark by the six steamers which will sail this week. The Outard Company will despatch two steamers from Queenstown to day-one for Halifax, and the other for New York To-morrow two will also call and take passengers, one belonging to the National, and the other to the Guion line; and Friday will witness the departure of two others of the Inman line. At the lowest computation, these vessels will embark 2 500 adults here. Very few, if any passengers are now detained at Queenstown after the date which they have entered, as the companies that share in the emigration from this port have laid on extra steamers to meet the requirements of the traffic at this season. This fearful flow of emigration is contributed chiefly by the midland and Connaught counties Cork, Kerry, and Waterford being but poorly represented. The emigrants embrace the cream of the agricultural population, being nearly all young and mostly unmarried. The passes of one-half of them have been prepared in America but even the remainder with the rather high rate of wages which the services of good farm hands now command find very little difficulty in providing the wherewithal to emigrate. The rate for steerage passages is six guineas at present-Cork Herald

The general state of the country is satisfactory. The outrages above stated are the only ones which bave been reported during the week. In the West of Ireland there is a temarkable improvement. The lately disturbed districts appear already to have settled down to tranquility and order, and, favored by, unusually fine weather, the people in every quarter of the country appear to be actively engaged in the work of the farm. The emigration drain, however still continues, and the frequent departure of eleamers from Queenstown is witnessed with deep regret. The demand for accommodation has increased so much that an extra steamer has been put on and on Wednesday two left for Boston and New York, each with 300 passengess on board. - Times.

So much attention has been called to the bintal outrage committed on Mr. O'Connor, of Moorceklodge, in the King's County-the gentleman whose Ben Mor Mountains within about six miles of the nose was deliberately cut off-that it may be of in- town of Ennishillen, presented a strange appearance Wictor suddenly interrupted the prayer.

Wictor suddenly interrupted the praye

is now possessed of a new nose, moulded out of his own flesh, and which his friends say is more pleasing to look at than the one of which he was deprived. An incision was made at the forebead, and a portion of the living fiesh skilfully drawn down fashioned skin being artistically drawn over the scar. Mr. O'Connor will be but slightly disfigured. The manipulator to whom the chief credit of the operation is due is Dr. Mapother, of St. Vincent's Hospital, and Mr. Hamilton, surgeon, was present while the operation was performed.

A large and important seizure of arms has been made at Ballymahon, county Longford On Satur.
day last, while Sub-Inspector Smith and a party of police under his command were on duty in Bally. maken, the Sab-Inspector had occasion to enter the house of a blacksmith called Loyatt, where perceive ing something which excited suspicion, he at once directed a search to be made on the premises, and the consequence was that the police found concealed under mattrasses and in other places about ten gune, eight or pine pistols, a quantity of powder and shot, several half finished gunstocks, a forminable weapon. viz, a scythe fixed on a staff, and about 500 lock. nipples, &c. ; which shows that the man Lovatt has been in the babit of repairing arms very extensively. Much credit is due to the police for this clever seigure. - Daily Express.

Some time since we draw attention to the excited state of feeling in several parts of the West of Ire. state of feeling in several parts of the west of free land and counties near Dublin. We regret to find that matters have not improved as regards the peace that matters have not improved to not be the of the places we then alieded to, nor has the life or property become more secure since the passing of Mr Gladstone's panaces for the ills and disorders of ireland - the Peace Preservation Act of 1870, which, we believe, the Government are afroid to put in force, because it is distanteful to a certain high ecclesiastic, and most unpopular with the Roman Catholic priests, tending, as they fear it would do, to the curtailment of their influence over the minds and actions of the flocks committed to their charge, Even now it is not too late although the people are fast arming themselves, and rossibly preparing for an insurrectionary movement and a trial of their strength with her Majesty's forces, for the Catholic clergy to act loyally to the Government that prizes them so much, and use their influence and exertions with the peasantry to save them from the machinations of their mischievous, artful, and unscrupulous advisers.—Saunders.

A correspondent of the 'Express,' writing from Killarney on Monday evening, 84y6: - Yesterday morning, acting upon the information supplied by two countrywomen living beyond Headfort, that a man of suspicious appearance and threatening aspect had been seen loitering on the railway line, between Headfort and Shinagh, Constable Gunning and Sub-censtable Lewings of this station, proceeded on an outside car as far as Headfort in pursuit of him. For a long time an active search was kept up through the country, but without success. Previous to returning to Headfort the const bles, bowever, penetrated into the mountain chasms, where, after a well-arranged plan, they succeeded in effecting the arrest of the object of their pursuit at a place called the 'Bower.' Having brought him to Headfort, he was subjected to a close scruting by some of the pecple of that locality, and was at once identified as the party who had threatened some of the people a day or two before with what appeared to be a pistol, and who told them that he was ' the Rory of the Hills.'-Late last evening he was brought into Killarney and lodged in Bridewell, where he remains committed for preliminary inquiry before the magistrates at petty When arrested he said his name was Mc. Bessions Mahon, and that he belonged to the county Clare .-With the exception of a screw which resembles the shape of a pistol, nothing of the nature of either arms or documents was found in his possession. The police attach great importance to this arrest. His appearance and manner of expression, as well as the unsatisfactory account which he has given of him. self, are not at all favorable to the reputed 'Rory.' There has been a monster national demonstration

in Dublin attended by 20,000 persons in honour of the obsequies of Mr Moore, M P , Mr. But', Q.U., pttsided The following resolution was agreed to .-Resolved, - That we feel it our duty, in the name of this great meeting, to give expression, however feebly tion of his genius and patriotism, and our sense of the disinterested service he has rendered to his country. That we specially desire most respectfully to convey to Mrs. Moore and other mourning relatives our hear felt sympathy with them under the bereavement in which they share the affection of the Irish nation.' At the close of the proceedings the bands played 'God save Ireland' and the 'Dead Murch.' All passed off in a perfectly orderly manner. The 'Nation' hails with delight the 'cheering evi-

dences of the development of national sentiment among Protratant Iriahmen' which are presented in various forms. It points to the recent lecture of the Rev. Mr. McCutchen in Limerick as a remarkable instance, also to a series of articles in the Mail' containing 'a plain argument and declaration in favor of home rule for Ireland,' and an appeal to Irish Protestants to give that question a fair and generous consideration. It recommends Irish patriots of all creeds to unite for Ireland, without demanding any sacrifice of religious principles from each other From such a union it predicts the best results. There will be no more enmity between different clarges, 'no more waste of Irish blood and mental energy, no more plotting, and daring, and suffering in insurrectionary movement, no more agrarian crime, but joy, and peace, and prosperity in the land. It does not expect that Mr Moore's motion will find favor 'n the House of Commons, but thicks it will be well to bring it forward and thus remind the Government of England that 'Ireland is still a claimant for the national rights, a claimant that cannot be disposed of save by the concession of that to which she is entitled. In another article, temperately written, on the 'real aspect of the Irish question,' the claim is repeated in distinct terms : - 'The Government gives simply what it thinks sufficient to allay the awakened pol tical conscience of the English people, and what it hopes may for a time satisfy the requirements of lice land. We demand payment in full of the debt of ages; and, though we accept as instalments every measure calculated to benefit Ireland, shall never forego our right to demand the full liquidation of the bill. It is simply a question of right and wrong, with the right on our side. No combination of fortuitous circumstances - no prescription of a title founded and perpetuated by force - no modification of the political and social system of the nation no result of Liberal legislation-can alter this.-We only demand what is our own, and in vindication of the justice of our claim are sattained to sp. peal for judgment to the consciences of markind and the spirit of nationality in all lands. We stand, therefore, before the government of England in no ambiguous position. Our right is nationality. This is our full bill. Eugland proposes to pay us some instalments, and not alone refuses to liquidate the whole claim, but pronounces her determination never to do so. We sak why, and are answered that the 'paramount importance of Imperial interests' demands it. Here, then, the insuperable difficulty of the Irish question arises,'

A Mountain on Fire. -On Sunday evening last