fine bloom which enhanced her beauty. Taking the hand of Therese, she led the shy girl into the drawing room and introduced borsto her guests with a well bred self possession, which evidently took them by surprise, and immediately won their regard. They soon discovered that the see in bim Ohrist's Vicar as 'the frue vine, and character of her conversation equalled the fascination of her manner, and after an unusually long visit, they took leave after having given her own Church the plant to be rooted up and the a cordial invitation to their homes, and to their Protestant Oburch of Eagland, loaded as it is with pews.

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

and Ireland to death, if the bostile stritude of Eng-

land still existing towards him and the Oatholic religion—if these and a thousand other things of the

articles which make up that divine charter which was

conferred upon the Catholic Church 1800 years ago

byour Lord, of that charter which is to bind the Pope

as well as every member of the Oatholic body, there

is one which makes baptism essential to the salvation

of every individual: Except a man is born of water

and of the Spirit he cannot enter the kingdom of

God.' There is another which makes the Holy Eu-

charist essential: Except ye eat the flesh of the

Son of Man and drink His blood ye have no life in

vine founder of the Catholic Church, the Pope, being

what he is, has no power-as you English ought to

see and acknowledge—to sanction any religion either

in Rome or out of Rome whose members may or may

not as they please, agree with him upon these two

immutable articles of the great Christian charter .-

If they admit these as they are admitted by the Pope and the whole Catholic body throughout the world

and as they only can, in the judgment of the Pope,

be admitted then every Catholic church in Rome

and throughout the world is open to them. The

hardship you speak of, and of which they complain,

if they believe these articles not false but true is of

their own making. It is the result of their holding a rel gion which the Pope knows, as every Catholic

knows, to be a simple delusion so far as they are

concerned, and an evil plant to be rooted up instead

of being encouraged so far as the eternal interests

of mankind and the glory of God's kingdom on earth

are concerned. I am of course, speaking as a Catholic, as one who believes the Catholic religion

in all its mysteries and doctrines, and none other to

be the religion which Ged has ordered to be propa-

gated to the ends of the earth by that holy apos

tolate of which the Pope is the head and centre on

earth. But perhaps you will say, as English Pro-restants, Anglicans like Mr. Gladstone, and Scotch

Protestants, Presbyterians like the late Lord Camp-

bell, are admitted to his presence in the Vatican, and

are thereby put on a level with Catholics, why

should their religion be treated with the contempt is

"eccives under the Papal Government? I deny the

application of the term contempt to the Pope's pro

hibition of its being planted in Rome. The Pope

shows contempt for no one's religion. He simply

has to do with the one religion Our Lord

planted by St. Peter's band in Rome 1800 years,

and, through the See of Rome, throughout the rest

of the world as time and circumstances prepared the

soil for it. He acts simply as his Master before him

did; as St. Paul did at Athens; and as every apos-

tle has done up to the time St. Francis Xavier

planted the Catholic faith among the Indians; and

if his acts do not harmonise with the religious sen-

timents and wishes of Protestants, it is not because

he has no respect for those sentiments and wishes

but because the Catholic religion does not harmo-

nise with them any more than it does with any other

religion—and you know there are hundreds outside

"I hope I have said enough to convince you that

it is not intolerance, but a moral impossibility,

which hinders the Pope from giving, his Divine

Master's leave, for such it would be, to any one

whatever to plant their wild vines side by side with

the true vine, of which God has made him the guar-

" Have you or your friends asked what would fol-

low were the Pope to allow the Church of England,

of which you are a member to build a church in

Rome? There would, of course, now and then be

young people to be confirmed and ministers to be

ordained. Now, you not only deny confirmation to

be a sacrament, and orders to be a sacrament in the

English Church, but you allow no man to be made

either one of your bishops or one of your priests till

he has declared that they are not; nay, more, that

the very notion of making such rites sucraments, as

the Catholic Church does, is a superstition 'which

has grown out of the corrupt following of the

Apostles.' Were there an English church in Rome,

of necessity some Protestant bishop would be re-

sponsible for the confirmation of its children, and

the ordination of ministers to serve it. That is, within the very heart of the Vicar of Christ's own

holy see, there would be a person, who is, in the

eyes of the Catholic Church no bishop at all, exer-

cising a bishop's jurisdiction, either conferred on

him by the British Crown or not conferred upon him

at all! The same individual as is customary, would

feel it his duty on these two points, as also, probably,

on others, to tell the congregation that the doctrine

which made the Pope Christ's Vicar, and confirma-

tion and holy orders sacraments, was false and un-

scriptural. Surely it would seem incredible that

the Pope, of all men in this world, should be asked

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN .- He is confloors and affa-

ble to his neighbors. As the sword of the best tem-

pered metal is most flexible so the truly generous

are the most pliant and courteous in their behaviour

. CR. BELANEY."

to give such a power as this to any one,

disn and cultivator. One word more only.

the Catholic Church in Great Britain.

you.' Now, as these are made essential by the Di

CHAPTER XIV .- LETTERS FROM HOME. One morning, in the midst of studies, there came a rap on the school-room door, and when Ellen Auern opened it, she saw that it was Cato, with his usual air of meek politeness, who stood holding in his hand a silver waiter on which lay two letters.

'Letters, miss,' he said, laconically; 'Mas-

ter's just sent 'em up by the porter.' Ellen saw at a glance that they were shipletters, and a closer inspection assured her that

they were from Fermanagh. Oh, thank you, thank you?' she said, to the old negro, with as much gratitude as if he had made a special voyage across the ocean for the purpose of fetching them. These are letters from home.

I hope, miss, you'll find good news from your folks in 'em,' replied Cato, with his old school bow.

'Thank you; I hope so,' said Ellen Ahern kindly as she closed the door. Cato walked off. muttering in a speculative tone, '1 bet she's had her own crosses, for all she tries to look so blithe. She aint got the look of poor white lolks abou! her, no how. I don't care how poor real quality is, you can always see it in 'em, and I'd rayther ten times over wait on 'em, than I would on these bere contemptible mushrooms that always 'minds | hand but that of death can take the crown from off me of rockets a-blazin' up, an' when you comes to 'xamine of 'em they's nothing but burnt sticks. I has my doubts sometimes about master, but it he aint true grit, he knows how to let a nigger institution that has now become venerable for its alone, and behave bisself to a gentleman of color. years in the eyes of the Protestant world if not for He's not by no means sassy like the most of upstarts usually am.' By this time Cato reached the pantry door, which he carefully unlocked and tholics would think it wrong to blame it for doing, walked in, taking the key with him to lock it on according to the obligations which lie upon it. Let the inside, while he polished and arranged the me illustrate this point by examples. Among the household silver, of which Mr. Wardell had a considerable quantity, and which was at the same time the plague as well as pride of Cato's

(To be Continued.)

ROMAN INTOLERANCE.

The following letter from Father Belaney to a Protestant friend has been placed at our (Weekly Register) disposal :- "You thick the term 'Roman intolerance, notwithstanding all your charity and liberality, may be justly applied to the Catholic Church, because the Pope has refused to the Protestanta who risit Rome for a few months in the year and to the enemies of the Catholic religion who may happen to live in it, a site within the walls for the erection of a Protestant church. I will venture to say, that if you, with all the faith and all the interests you have in your own religion, will consider this point apart from prejudice, you will come to a different conclusion. You judge of the Pope and of the Catholic Church as you would of the Protestant Bishop of London and the Protestant body in England; and even on this head, I think, unfairly Rome, within the walls, is to the Pope and the Catholic Church (not in Rome only, but throughout the world) more a thousand times over than any of the churches or churchyards within the walls of the city of London are to those to whom they belong .-Yet many of these churches are without congregations, and many of these churchyards have ceased be used as burial-grounds. . have never heard that any of the various bodies of Dissenters, now left to keep alive almost the only religion that exists in those places deserted by the Church of England, had obtained from the liberal Dr. Tait, or the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, either one of the empty buildings for their accommodation, or a bit of ground where it could be had in the disused churchyards for a site to build upon. I am misinformed, too, if any bishop or rector in England, even where the mass of the people around him were Methodists or Inde pendents, poor people, whom it had been great charity to oblige, since the time of Cromwell, ever gave or sold a morsel of his glebe lands for a Dissenters' church. Again, let me take you across the Irish Channel, where the mass of the nation is Catholic, where the people who raise the very produce which is to feed you English people famish themselves from inadequate wages; and what there do you see? Those very people, without whose exports of food you could not live, going a distance of six. eight, and sometimes ten miles to Mass in wet and cold weather, without shoes to their feet or clothes to cover them. Yet how is this? How does it agree with that mon poly of tolerance which the English Press and the English Government claim, may I not say, arrogate, for themselves and their religion in tones of such loftiness? Among the Protestant clergy of Ireland, there are doubtless some who feel for the poor around them, and who would be glad to see them occupying the empty churches out of which their priests and religion were turned and are still kept, by English law. But however just, however seemly, bowever charitable it might be to give these necessitous poor a place, or a site for building place, for their divine worship the law of England the law which England has forced Ireland to put on will not allow him to do so. Still you contrast English tolerance, with Roman intolerance. only instance those things to show how ill-judged it is in any one who would, to the disparagement of . Rome, exalt the English law, or the English lawmakers, or the English Church, or the English Orown (for I have never heard that the Queen gave a road of ground in any of the Royal domains to her poor Dissenting subjects to build even so much as a prayer meeting house upon, though their poverty had made such a gift the greatest charity) to blind either himself, or attempt to blind others to the real state of the case as manifested on his own side. I do not instance them, however glaring, however gross they may appear, as any set-off against that intolerance' which they so loudly condemn in the Pope and the Catholic Church. The intolerance of Rome, the intolerance which English Protestants are for ever casting in our teeth, has its root in our Lord's own teaching and law. The Pope, as he cannot destroy that root without destroying the branches and the stock out of which and upon which they grow, and will grow to the end of the earth's boundaries of time and space, has not the power of an irresponsible body like that in which, you belong to depart, in the least jot or tittle, from that Divine charter which was given to the Apostles by our Lord himself. For the salvation of mankind they were to plant the true vine in the world, and to clear the ground of every plant which God had not planted—that is every religion which had not God for its author, and salvation for its assured and certain end Now, if the Pope is certain of snything in this world, if the strongest evidence the world can give or the human mind receive can convince him, if the hun-

adreds of penal laws for putting Catholics in England to their inferiors.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The following remarkable article is abridged from same stamp are not all a dream or a slander upon the London Chronicle:-England, the Pope of necessity must regard his own It is very remarkable that Irish Republicans have religion-the religion of 200,000,000 of people who things elee furiously opposed to each other the English Church Protestantism as 'the plant to be rooted up.' Could he do the reverse, that is, could be believe with Luther, and Crapmer, and Knox, his Oolonial Ascendancy party in Ulster, and aimed with some success at centring in themselves the power to rule and legislate for the inhabitants of the all its anathemas against him, the vine which our northern province. They enjoyed this power to some extent for a considerable time; but of late years they Lord planted and for which martyrs for 1,800 years have been, and still are, shedding their blood in have discovered that the central government of the heathen lands, could be be such a moral monster as empire is not disposed to allow the usurpation to con to believe this while he is what he is, he might then The Ribbon Society was organized out of the allow Rome to be filled, as London is, with every religion under the sun. The principles having been ultimatum effered them to go to Hell or to Conlaid down in England 300 years ago that every nation might, independently of the Pope, settle what its societies long held aloof from the emissaries of trish creed and its worship should be, and at a later pe-Republicaniem; but, by carefully excluding the reliriod that every person (unless he chanced to be of gious element from their discussions, a breach was the Popu's religion) might be of whatever creed he made in their outworks. It has been several times pleased, provided he submitted to torfeit for his reli argued toat the Fenians did not care for the destrucgious liberty certain small civil privileges in the tion of the Church Establishment. The assertion is State, an English Protestant is going against his not altogether without foundation. They consider d own principles and the principle upon which his the retention of the Establishment a trifle when Church stands if he is what he calls Catholics, incompared with the acession of strength they might tolerant. Bad be realised, or could be realise, as he obtain by cementing a union with Orangeism; whilst, is bound to do, this principle of tolerance which he on the other hand, the fact of its existence was always so much glories in, he would be ready, nay, he would a crushing argument against the devout Catholic feel compelled to say, 'As I cannot allow the Pope who might be deterred from joining the brotherhood to tell me what I must do to be saved, nor to tell the by clerical censures. The fact that they were British nation what religion it ought to maintain, so denounced by the priests, and did not hesitate in reneither can I, nor can England, tell the Pope what turn to repudiate the intermeddling of priests in religions besides his own he ought to afford others politics, gave them an additional claim to confidence (others whom he knows to b- in error) the means of on the Orange party, who, in consequence of U Consetting up within his own vineyard.' The Pope cell's Catholic politics, teared that any repeal of the Union would be made to signify the substitution of differs essentially from every other source of power on earth. As the administrator of a divine vicarate Catholic for Protestant ascendancy. Neither did he cannot, like men holding offices which have been such a strife with their clerical opponents frighten made for them by ruman hands, tone down his sets, the Ribbonmen; they had long been intimately accus as they can, to accommodate either the weak or the tomed to it themselves The republican principles of mistaken. The crown of England is a national the new brotherhood commended themselves to both crea ion, and the wearer of it is only (in law) resocieties, for members of each had friends and relatives sponsible to the nation. So long as she does not who were in the United States, or had returned from commit a capital offence nor become a Catholic, no that country in improved circumstances. The Irish Republicans urged their point so well that they were her head. The English Church is similarly (since. able to enrol not a few members of both the hostile the Thirty-nine Articles became its law) a national leagues; and these have not proved the least efficient creation, not quite coeval with the English crown, of their members. Besides, almost all the Irish but still, as regards duration in this fleeting life, an American officers who were sent to Ireland were free and accepted masons, a fact which tended still more to extrude the idea of religious discords, and to win its dealings with others; and, so long as it is what sympathy for the society from unexpected quar it is, it has certain functions to perform and certain ters doctrines to teach those who belong to it which Ca-Most newspaper correspondents who have felt

themselves called upon of late years to show cause why the changes of Fenianism in the United States should be regarded with contempt, have fancied the question settled by declaring that the squalor, and religion of the Irish emigrants would always separate them from native American sympathy. Passing over the fact that the Irish vote at an election must always be an influence worth courting, this view, no doubt, had a shade of plausibility about it. But these writers forget that Fenianism was not merely an Irish or a religious movement: it aimed at the spread of Repub ican principles, and did not invoke so much the name of Catholic Ireland' as of the Irish Republic.' Now, by a singular chance, American public opinion had been previously anclined to reland by Irishmen who were not Catholics. Whilst the Catholics of Ireland were turning their eyes to France and Spain, and sending recruits to the Brigude Irlandaise the Protestant cultivators were watching America and sending emigrants to its shores The agrarian rising against the exaction of exorbitant which convuised Uister, shortly after the middle of the last century, paying been quelled, a large ou flow of the population followed. So great and wide was the discontent, says a Protestant historian, 'that many thousands of Protestants emigra:ed from these parts of Ulster, to the American settlement, where they appeared in arms against the British Government, and contributed powerfully by their zeal and valour to the separation of the Amer ican colonies and Great Britain.' Thus, the native Americans were prepared, by communion with the sentiments of their coreligionists, to sympathise with Ireland; and this tendency was further promoted by the arrival of distinguished Protestant refugees of 1798, the relations of Tone and Emmett, and others. some of whom attained prominent positions an much influence. Some of the occasional orations of these men, together with certain celebrated speeches of Irish political martyrs, are to be found in the school books put into the hands of American vouth. side by side with the masterpieces of their own countrymen. Thus to a far greater extent than is creamed of in England the Americans have come to identify the cause of Ireland with their own. It is true that amongst the multitudes that have poured in upon them from Ireland, there have been not a few political adventurers; but the Americans have had too many such of native manufacture to be prejudiced on that account against the people of the country which

We have no need to recur to violent means in order to strike terror into the Fenians, because our power is too firmly based to be shaken by their attacks. We cannot, in fact, inspire terror by the employment of any means of the kind which public opinion would sanction or the exigency of the case would warrant. Do not, then, let us interpose one more grave between ourselves and any large section of the Irish people Do not let us, for the sake of a paltry vengence which we can afford to despise, raise another obstacle to that better understanding which we hope soon to establish with our fellow subjects. Do not let us associate one more memory fondly cherished by the ardent and susceptible Coltic , ace with resentments -however unreasonable- against England. Nor let us forget that by inclining to the side of mercy, and to the practice of a judicious and generous forbearance, we shall at least prevent our ill wishers, and the enemies of free institutions abroad, from reproaching us with inability to maintain our Government, and defend the integrity of our empire, without recourse to the scaffold and the hangman. To cousign Burke to penal servitude instead of hanging him will not only tend to promote the ultimate pacification of Ireland and her reconciliation to Eng land; but it will do more than anything else to convince foreign nations that here is no affectation in the contempt we habitually express for Fenians and Fenianism .- London Review.

THE IBISH ESTABLISHMENT .- In corroboration of the remarks of one of our correspondents last week, we have received the following extracts from a letter recently received from an officer who has been for several months quartered in Ireland :- 'The Church in this country has so failed in her duty, and so fallen away from her first love, so utterly dead has she become, that nothing but dises ablishment can save her. I am not referring now to questions of Ritual, but to the very elements, the ABO of Church worship. Were I to describe all that I have seen, and all that I have heard (and that on the best authority), you would indeed be grieved. As regards the reople, personal piety seems almost lest sight of in the heat of a perpetual controversy maintained by Protestants in that bitter and uncharitable style that they slone exceline no nickname so bad but that it can be applied to their opponents; no subject so sacred (not even the Blessed Sacrament) but that (and I scarcely dars write it) it can be made the subject of blasphemous jests on the public platforms, and in the pulpits, or of aoggred rybmes to plaster over blank walls and so forth. The Church in these dioceses in the South of Ireland is established for the benefit of 2 per cent. only of the population. In the country districts the Protestant (as they delight in calling themselves) population is very small indeed. Many parishes are united in one benefice, and many of those | p ected.

bave but a population of from fourteen to twenty; others are as low as five. And yet most cf, he liv. ings are very good. "Almost" all the old churches have been pulled down, and the very vi'est modern buildings erected in their stead, frequently in the old churchyard, and amid the glorious ruins of the been supplied from two other secret societies, in all old building. They are mostly after one rattern; a square whilewashed building, very ricketty, and Orange and the Ribbon brotherhods. The first of running down with green dame furgus, a few square these was orginally formed of a violent section of the | windows with cu side shutters, and the rest to keeping. Ichahod! The interior arrangements correspond with the exterior. It is the old story of a common deal table for an altar, with oftentimes a glass dish, or a pudding basin, on the top of it when holy baptism is to be administered. The country clergy have for the most part (having so few parishioners) taken to secular pursuits; one breeds horses and bullocks, and another farms or gardens-all with old Irish element for the purpose of resisting the the Church money ! But worse, far worse than this many are men of notoriously bed character; evil naught, and leave their farms behind. Both these livers of the worst description. I need not tell you that the Blessed Sacrament is, alas almost totally neglected by the griest, and deserted by the people. In these three united dioceses there is but one church where the e is a weekly celebration, and that held up as a place to be execrated by the bishop, God forgive him ! As a rule the only weekly service is Matins at twelve middig on Sundays; sometimes Evensong is said, but generally in the clergymen's house! Every imaginable kind of irregularit, is, as you may suppose perpetrated at these services. Some priests (I have been assured on gord authority, but thank God I ne ver saw it) lay a newspaper on the altar, read a leading article n place of a sermon ! Others are so illiterate as scarcely to be able to get through the service; many drive up to the church door, get through the duty, and drive off again at once, this being the only occasion on which they ever visit their pari hes. But I am sick of writing all these abominations. This state of things cannot last much longer. Unless the frish Church alters very much and very soon, surely her candlestick must be removed out of its place. I have written no exaggerated

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THE EXCLUS.-Since last Saturday about 2 200 intending emigrants arrived in Queenstown for embarkation in the outward bound steamers, which number is a little in excess of the corresponding period last y ar. Considering the very little part of the season that has passed, during which the emigration has been so great, and the well-known fact of the desire of prople of the very same class as those at present leaving in such large numbers to emigrate, an idea cannot be well formed of the proportions emigration will assume as the senson advances, but the opinion, of persons whose business brings them in contact with the emigrants and are therefore well competent to form an opinion, is that this year the exodus will exceed that of any preceding year. -Cork Examiner.

account; almost all I have seen for myself, the rest l

have heard from trust worthy persons.'- Church Times

(Anglican)

From the commencement of the month of April up to the present week the tide of emigration from this port has been continuous. Week after week the Liverpool and Wexford steamship Montagu takes her bundreds of young healthy men and women to Liverpool, en route for America, whither, for the greater part, their passages have been paid by friends at the far side of the Atlantic. Generally speaking, those emigrants belong to the labouring or small farming classes - people who will become the bone and siney of the land to which they are going, but whom our legislators regard as a surplus population -a sculu

to be cast away . - Wexford People. A Fenian riot occurred at Killarney on Wednesday evening. A cr wd of people assembled at the railw station to witness the arrival of Noonan, the alleged Fenian, whose extraordinary escape from a train in motion was reported a few days ago. Noonan did not arrive, and the crowd mobbed a party of 13 policemen, who were waiting at the station under the command of Mr. Gallwey J. P. The police succeeded in making their way out from the platform and from tre midst of the mob, and walked without any juterraption as far as the Railway Hotel. Here the mob thickened around them and began to hoot. Some of the party took up stones and threw them at the po lice, four of whom were struck. Again there was a cessation, and the police walked on for a while unmolested. But opposite the Court House the shouting recommenced and only ended when the agressors gratified themselves by hurling missiles at the police. Fortunately, none of them were injured. A third time quietness was restored, and now the police thought all was over for the night. They directed their steps towards their barrack, hastened down Henn street and up the Main street and followed by the mob, until they reached the barrack. Here the latter again yelled and shouled and threw stones against the walls. The mob turning downward from the barrack and meeting Mr. Gallwey, hooted and yelled at him, and he was subjected to almost as much ill treatment as the police. On going into his house, they threw stones at him, and some of his win dows were broken. The account in the Cork Ezuminer

' Here, homever, the mischief makers ceased, for assistance soon arrived in the shape of a force of police and military, who finally drove off the rioters for the night. It has caused much regret and astonish ment that Mr. Gallwey should be subjected to such treatment for he is regarded as a friend of all, and especially the poor-indeed, of those foolish parties who sought to annoy him Last winter, when numbers of these were famishing almost, he it was who proved their earnest friend; for he had work for hem, and did his utmost to batter their condition . -

Dublin Corr London Times, May 13. Sentence of death has been passed on Captain Mc Cafferty. The prisoner addressed the court, and protested against the injustice of the centence on the ground that guilt had been brought home to him on two independent witnesses had been produced to prove the overtact of treason alleged against him He did not deny that he sympathised with the Irish people, and claimed that he had a right, as an American, to sympathise with the Irish or any other people who might please to revolt against a form of government by which they were tyrannically treated. Englishmen sympathised with both parties in the late American war ; but who ever heard of an Eng. lishman being arrested and prosecuted by the United States government for taking up arms for the Confederation States? If he were free tomorrow, and the rish people were to take the field for independence his sympathies would be with them; and he would join them if they had any hope of winning that independence, whilst he would not give his sanction to any u cless effusion of blood. He found no fault with the judge or jury. He would go to his grave as a centiemen and a Christian. Though ne re gretted he should be cut off at this stage of his life, still he resollected that many noble and generous frishmen felt on behalf of their native land. Mr. Justice F:izgerald having sentenced him to be executed on Wadnesday, June 12, the prisoner requested that after the sentence had been carried out his re mains should be handed over to his solicitor, to be interred in consecrated ground. He then thanked his counsel and attortey and rettrick. Two men, named Mooney and Smith were then tried and found guilty under the Whiteboy act, for appearing in arms at Taliaght - London Daily News.

BURKE, THE FENIAN. - The Dublin correspondent of the New York Tribune has the following .- Poor Burke who lies in Kilmainham j il under sentence of death, is in a dying state. It is not likely that he can live up to the date fixed for the execution - the On Wednesday evening his dicease seem. 29th inst ing to be imminent, he received the last rites of the Outholic Church. He exhibited a spirit of resignation and most profound piety. His death is hourly ex-

The Limerick Chronicle states that out of seventeen prisoners committed to the county ganl for Fenianism, no less than thir een bave offered to itform gainst their comrades in order, to save themselves The Orown has selected six of them to agsist in convicting the others.

is destructional and the form of the same

Fourteen Feniaus, confined at Ennis, have been released on their own recognizances; and it is understood that the crown will forego prosecu ion, except in a few cases.

Affairs in Ireland are not ye' so settled that the Government can dispense with the arbitrary power which was given to it by Parliament at the commencement of the session of 1866. It is now nearly s year and a half since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was introduced, and on the 21st Lord Noas brought in a bill to suspend it again until the first of March, 1868 In reviewing the events of the tast few months, he declared that nothing but a pro found conviction of the necessity of the step would have induced the Government to make the proposal. Leave was given to bring in the bill. In the meantime, the Fenian trials are going on, and convictions, on the evidence of the informers, mul. tiply. Mr. O Reilly brought under the notice of the House of Commons the condition of the Roman Catholics at a place near Londonderry. It appears that the Salter's Company, of London, own large estates in that part of Ireland, originally handed to them by the crown. The Company, when asked, give sites for Protestant places of worship, but with. hold such gifts from Cathotics. Mr. O'Reilly moved an address to the Queen to revoke the Salter Cempany's charter, whereupon Mr. Peel Dawson undertook, on the part of the company, to grant the right, and the motion was withdrawn,

Ex-Head Centre Stephens. - Before Dany, who acted as secretary to Stephens, was sentenced at Dublin he addressed the court in the following terms : - There is no act of mine that I am ashamed of. I have labored earnestly and sincerely in my country's cause, and I have been actuated by a strong sense of duty. I believe that a man's duty to his country is part of his duty to God; for it is God that implants the feeling of patriotism in the human breast. The Great Sparcher of Hearts knows that I have been actuated by no mean, paitry ambitionthat I have never worked for any selfish end. For the great outbreak I am not re-ponsible, for I did all in my power to prevent it. I feel bound in justice to myself to say this. It has been stated on the trials that Stephens was for peace. That is a mistake, and it might be well that it should not be left uncontradicted. It is too well known in Ireland that he sent numbers of men here to fight, promising to be with them when the time would come. The time did come, but not air. Stephens. He remained. He went to France to visit the Paris Exhibition. Well, it may be a pleasant city, but I would not be in his place now. He is a lost man-lost to honor, lost to country.'

THE DUNGANNON IKQUIRY .- The Government inquiry into the conduct of the three Dungannon magistrates censured by Mr. Justice Keogh, at the last spring assizes, terminated on Friday. The charge made against these gentlemen was that, having to adjudicate upon a case under the Party Processions Act, in which Protestants and Catholics were concerned, they, under the influence of party feeling, returned all the Catholics for trial to the assizes, and allowed the Protestants to escape scot free; the truth being that the latter were, if anything, the more culpable of the lot. The evidence taken by the Government Commissioners-including the testimony of the magistrates themselves-fully confirmed the opinion of the case formed by Judge Keogh. It apeared that on Sunday, the 17th of October, a party of Orangemen with fifes and drums marched into a village near Dungannon and passed the Catholic church, where a large number of Catholics had assembled. The Orangemen were told by the police to cease playing as they approached the church, but they paid no heed to the remonstrance. The effect of their conduct was to bring on a collision with the Catholics-that being evidently the o'ject with which they had come. The police summoned both parties impartially to the Petty Sessions to answer for the breach of the peace, and the three magistrates - Mesara Lyle, Nicholson, and Moloney-acquitted all the Protestants save one, on the ground that they had not committed a breach of the Party Processions Act by marching with drums into the village, and had only defended themselves when attacked. The magistrates admitted to the commispers that they considered the contestants calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, but contended that their ruling was justified by general instructions received from the Castle in regard to the Party Processions Act, in which it was stated that to constitute a breach of the Act there should ce a procession with 'arms flags, and music.' The Orange party in this case had no arms.

We are happy to say that the two bills introduced by Sir Sir Colman O'Loghlen for repealing so much of the existing law as requires the L rd Lieutenant of Ireland upon assuming office to insult the Irish people and vilify their religious creed by swearing against Transubstantiation, and prevents a Catholic from becoming Lord Chancellor of Ireland, have been passed by the House of Commons almost without opposition - Weekly Register.

The Belfast newspapers announce with satisfaction that the Admirality have given an order to a firm of iron shipbuilders of that port for a new gun vessel. This will be, they say, the first vessel of war built in

DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND .- Memorials received by Government during the last few days leave no longer doubt as to the sufferings now being experienced throughout the wild area, of mountain and moorland, some 60 miles in length by 35 in width, known as Connemara. A winter and spring of extraordinary severity everywhere have been the evidence of a perjured witness. He denied that peculiarly intense in the Irish Highlands, destroying nearly all promise of crops of every kind, whether for human or animal sustenance. Ominously startling features of the former famine are already reappearing. Fever and nakedness, and the palsied look of hopsless helplessness, accompany chronic hungar, as of old ; while there is the terrible novelty of cattle disease, which is so virulent that the despairing people seldom even skin the stricken beasts and sheep, but leave them unburied where they fall. The imminence of pestilence from this source is aggravated by the fact that the curcases of pigs dying from mucrain are being fod upon by the more destitute of the sufferers, for the price of the two local staples of food, namely, potatoes and Indian meal, is now much beyond what the ordinary miserable wages of the district would supply. But even such are no longer being earned. Employment there is virtually none. There is no scope for it, and no means of payment if there were, the few large landed proprietors having to go without their rents in great part, if not altogether. Emigration has been carried to-its uttermost limits, and further exodus is impossible for lack of the wherewithal to sustain it. Hence the memorialis's pray that the Government will give directions for some public works, which would ere long be remunerative in themselves, and would much alleviate the pressure of the current visitation. Meanwhite private benevolence is earnestly solicited, and in preportion to its promptitude will be its ellipacy. Penotog the formation of committees of relief, subscriptions, however small will be prudently administered if addressed to the Rev Cenon P. M. Manus, either at Olitden, County Galway, or 3. Cannon row, Parliament street, Westminister. the latter place will a so be thankfully received any articles or new or worn apparel, for adults or children of either sex; blankers, linen, or small items suitable for reffies, bazaars, or either similar purposes - Morning Star.

The receipts of the Wexford Harbor Commissioners for the past year amoun ed to £5,500.