

or even feel, she sat like a statue on the floor beside her mother.

From this state of stupor she was roused at last by the sound of the dying woman's voice.

'Nellie!' cried the girl; and then, as she felt that poor mother's hand feebly endeavoring to twine itself round her neck, she burst into a fresh flood of tears. They saved her senses, perhaps—who knows! Creatures as strong in mind as she was, and stronger far in body, have died or gone mad ere now beneath such a strain on both as had been put upon her for weeks.

'Nellie, my child—my only one—weep not,' her mother whispered tenderly. 'Believe me, little daughter, that I die happy.'

'O mother, mother!' Nellie sobbed; 'and I thought to have given you life!'

Mrs. Netterville paused a moment, and then, in a voice tremulous with feeling, she replied:

'Nellie, I would not deceive you. Life is no idle thing, to be cast off carelessly as a garment; and for one brief moment the thought that, but for this sudden malady, I might yet have lived some years longer, filled my soul with sorrow! But it is over now—more than over—and I am at peace. Why should I not? for you are safe—you for whom I chiefly cling to life! Yes, now that a man good and generous, as I long have known Roger More to be, is about to take my place beside you, I go rejoicing—nay, 'rejoicing' is not the word,' she said, correcting herself—'I go in great joy and jubilation to the presence of my God.'

'O mother!' sobbed Nellie, cut to the soul by this allusion to her marriage, 'that is the worst of all. Do not insist upon it, I entreat you.'

'Silence, Nellie!' Mrs. Netterville answered, almost sternly. 'Think you I could die happy if I left you—a child—a girl—unprotected in this wild city?'

'Mother, be not angry, I beseech you,' Nellie pleaded; 'if I remind you that I came hither safe.'

'Ay, but you were coming to your mother, and the world itself could say no evil of one bent on such a mission. To-morrow, Nellie, you will be motherless, and I will not have it said of you hereafter, that you went wandering through the country protected by a man who had no husband's right to do it. Child, child! Mrs. Netterville added, in a tone of almost agonized supplication, 'if you would have me die in peace, if you would not that your presence here (instead of joy) should cast gall and vinegar into the cup of death, you will yield your will to mine, and go back to your grand father a wedded woman.'

'Mother,' cried Nellie, terrified by the vehemence with which her mother spoke, 'dear mother, say no more. It shall be even as you wish. I promise. Alas, alas, this weary bleeding has commenced again. What shall I do to aid you?'

Mrs. Netterville could not speak, for blood was gushing violently from her lips, but she pointed to a jug of water on the floor. Nellie took the hint at once, and dipped a handkerchief into the water; with this she bathed her mother's brow and washed her lips, until by degrees the hemorrhage subsided, and the dying woman lay back once more pale and quiet on her pillow.

Just then, to Nellie's great relief, the jailer entered, bearing a lighted torch; for the sun was going down, and the cell was almost dark already.

After him came Ormiston and O'More, accompanied by the gray-haired man who had been with Mrs. Netterville at the moment of their own arrival in the prison. Ormiston took the torch from the jailer's hand, and placing a gold piece there instead, dismissed him, with orders to close the door behind him, and to give them due notice before shutting up the prison for the night. As he set the torch in the sconce placed for it against the wall, the light fell full upon Mrs. Netterville's which looked so pale and drawn that for a moment he thought that she was dead, and whispered his suspicion to the stranger.

The latter drew a small vial from his bosom, and poured a few drops upon her lips. They revived her almost immediately; she opened her eyes, and a smile passed over her white face as they fell upon her visage. 'You here again, my father,' she murmured beneath her breath. 'I thank God that you have had the courage. You know the purpose for which I need you.'

'I know it—and, under the circumstances, approve it,' the stranger answered quietly.—'The sooner, therefore, that it is done the better it will be for all.'

'Poor child—poor Nellie,' murmured Mrs. Netterville, as she caught the sound of the low sobbing which, spite of all her efforts at self-control, burst ever and anon from Nellie's lips. 'Poor little Nellie, no wonder that she weeps. It is a sad, strange place for a wedding, is this prison cell.'

'These are strange times,' said the priest kindly, 'and they leave us, alas, but little choice of place in the fulfillment of our duties. Nevertheless, sad as all this must seem at present, I am certain that your daughter will, some day or other, look back upon her wedding in this prison cell with a sense of gladness no earthly pomp could have conferred on marriage; for she then will understand, even better than she does now, how, by this concession to a mother's death-bed. That is,' he added, turning and pointedly 'dressing himself to Nellie, 'if sorrow for her mother's state is the sole cause for all this weeping?'

Nellie felt that he had asked indirectly a serious question, and she was too truthfully to answer it at once. She did not speak, however—she could not—but she gave her hand to Roger, and made one step forward.

'Come nearer,' whispered her mother, 'come nearer that I may see and hear.'

Roger drew Nellie nearer, until they both were standing close to the sick woman's pillow.

'Raise me up,' the latter whispered faintly. He lifted her in his strong arms, for she was as helpless as a child, and placed her in a sitting

posture, with her back supported by the wall near which her bed was placed.

As soon as she had recovered a little from the faintness consequent on this exertion, she waved her hand to Roger as a signal that the ceremony should begin. The priest turned at once to the young couple, and commenced his office, making it as brief as possible. Brief, however, as it was, and bare of outward ceremonial, Ormiston, as he stood a little in the background, could not help feeling that he never before had looked on—might never again behold, such a strangely touching scene. The wasted features of the poor mother, for whom death seemed only waiting until her anxiety for the safety of her child had been set at rest for ever; the fair face of Nellie, pale now with grief and watching, but ready as a budding rose to flush into yet brighter beauty with the first return of sunshine; Roger, with such a look of grave yet conscious gladness in his eyes as best suited the mingled nature of the scene in which he was a foremost actor; the priest, who, at the risk of his own liberty or life, was fulfilling one of the most solemn offices of his sacred calling; the vaulted roof above, glistening in the damp as the light flashed on it, and the bare, bleak walls around, with the names of many a weary captive inscribed upon them; joy and sorrow, hope and fear; life springing forward, on the one hand, to its brightest hours, and sadly receding, on the other, into the shadows of the tomb—all were gathered together in that prison-cell, and combined to form a picture which would have needed the pencil of a great master to render in its full force and truth.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the 15th instant, Mrs. Sarah Powell, wife of Mr. T. Powell, classical teacher, at Ballinrobe, read her recantation and was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Thomas Hardiman, P.P., in the Convent Chapel of that town, in presence of a goodly number of persons who were much edified at the ceremony.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. J. Brennan, P.P., of Warrenpoint, which took place in Dublin on the 19th inst. For some time past Father Brennan had been in failing health, and, although possessed of a strong constitution, the effects of a laborious life began gradually to tell upon him. Few men in the Ministry went through such a career of toil. He built several churches in the diocese of Down, for all of which he personally collected the funds. The beautiful chapel of Warrenpoint, as well as that of Mayo Bridge, owe their existence to his zeal. His task was equal to his energy and he had a devoted love of art which was displayed in all his undertakings. Kind and hospitable with a generous heart and an open hand for all his friends, he was a general favourite. His genial wit, an uninterrupted flow of harmless humour, a pleasant child-like vivacity, made him an agreeable and interesting companion. To the poor he was kind and benevolent, and he provided for their children the requirements of which they stood most in need. His brethren in the Ministry regarded him with the greatest affection, while his flock held him in the highest veneration. His life has not been a barren one. He has left many monuments of zeal behind him; and it will be long before his name is forgotten in the diocese of Down. In these hurried lines we cannot do justice to his character, but it needs no commendation at our hands. His worth will be appreciated by those who had the opportunity of knowing his sterling virtues, and who will, in years to come, remember how much they were indebted to his energy and zeal. His remains were removed from Dublin to Warrenpoint; and on Monday solemn office and High Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, after which the funeral will take place in Bryne Graveyard, where a good priest will be laid to rest amidst the regrets of a sorrowing congregation and a large circle of attached friends.—[Northern Star of Monday.

It is with much regret I communicate to you the intelligence of the death of the Rev. Hugh M'Fadden, which took place at his residence, Glens, Falcarragh, on Friday, the 11th Dec., at the age of 73 years. The very rev. and much lamented clergyman had been suffering from an attack of paralysis for more than twelve months, which he bore with the most exemplary patience, devoting all his time to pious exercises and a preparation for death.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty has barely escaped a serious accident at Killarney. He was leaning upon the hand-railing of a rustic bridge spanning the river Dinagh when it gave way, and he was only saved from falling by Lord Castlereagh seizing him by the arm.

The numerous friends and admirers of the Very Rev. J. A. Anderson, O.S.A., Dungarven, will be rejoiced to hear that he is recovering rapidly from his illness.

The Treasurer of St. Mary's Conference, Doonbrook, thankfully acknowledges having received three pounds per Mr. Francis Conolly, the bequest of the late Mr. John McO'Connell, Eastmoreland-lane, Dublin, for the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

After a long and tedious illness, borne with Christian patience, Lady Mary Dundas died breathless last on Monday the 14th, at the Mansion Dundasville, Co. Galway, surrounded by her immediate family, having been previously fortified by the sacraments and last consolatory rites of the Church. The remains of the illustrious lady were conveyed to the family vault at the ancient Abbey of Nilconnell, a distance of over ten miles, starting at eight o'clock, a.m., and arriving at their last resting-place at two p.m.

The Queen's letter authorizing the issue of letters patent appointing the Right Hon. James Anthony Lawson fourth Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, has been received in Dublin. Mr. Lawson has been sworn into office.

The Right Hon. Thos. O'Hagan was sworn in on the 18th before the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster as Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the Four Courts.

Mrs. Oddy, who, some months ago, sustained injuries by falling into a sewer, opened for repair and left unprotected under the Dublin Corporation for damages. The jury awarded her a verdict to the amount of £120 and costs.

The Irish papers announce the death of Thomas Kemmis, Esq., Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. Kemmis was for several years Crown Solicitor for the Leinster Circuit.

Mr. Charles Hamilton Teeling, barrister-at-law, Dublin, has been declared Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

Dunville and Co., Belfast, are the largest holders of whiskey in the world. Their old Irish whiskey is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy.

Messrs. Pardon, Brothers, proprietors of the 'Farmer's Gazette,' beg to acknowledge the receipt of 13s. 3d. in postage stamps, enclosed in an envelope, with the only remark that it was 'restoration,' and dropped into their letter-box.—[Freeman's Journal.

An Irish paper, noticing certain features of the recent Army Medical Report, mentions that Ireland sends two recruits to the army for every seven Englishmen. Dublin ranks next to London as a suc-

cessful recruiting ground, Liverpool following close after. The largest proportion of recruits for deficient physique took place at Belfast.

During the course of the recent storm and the accompanying high tides, some portions of the newly-constructed Downpatrick and Newcastle lines of railway have sustained considerable injury. Upon the upper strand of Dundrum, two bridges spanning the river there owing to the action of the tide, which rose to a considerable height, under the influence of an inflowing wind, have been undermined and thrown. The casualty is to be regretted, as it will be the means of delaying for some time longer the opening of the line for public traffic.

The prizes presented by the Solicitor-General, Mr. Charles R. Barry, to the Historical, Literary, and Aesthetic Society of the Catholic University, for the best English essay, has been awarded to Mr. Charles Dawson, and the medal given by the Society for the second best essay has been awarded to Mr. R. L. Hogan. All the competing essays were characterized by great ability.

A STORM of no uncommon character blew over the city of Waterford from the Southwest, on Sunday night, the 13th, happily without doing any considerable injury, beyond starting an occasional brick from a tottering chimney. Small steers were flying in all directions. The Liverpool steamer Lara, Captain O'Connell, only arrived at Waterford in the evening, instead of Saturday midday. The Glasgow steamer was eight or nine hours late. This is all the injury the storm has done as far as we know.

The following is a correct list of the legal appointments which have been made by the Lord Chancellor in connection with his Court:—Secretary to the Lord Chancellor—C. H. Teeling, Vice—W. H. Fitzgerald, Clerk of the Custodes—Randall McDonnell, Vice—The Hon. David Plunket, Forfeiture—Joseph Lantaigne, Vice—Louis Montfort, Train Bearer—William Armstrong, Vice—Henry Martley, Crier of the Court of Chancery—Arthur O'Hagan, Vice—Archibald H. Montfort, The Attorney-General has nominated Mr. William Sullivan, of No. 8 Inns-quay, Dublin, Solicitor, as his Clerk.

The wind which had been blowing fresh from the westward on Friday the 18th, suddenly veered round to the southward and eastward, and blew strong with torrents of rain. The 'drum' storm sign was again hoisted at Kingstown and at all coastal stations. The steamer City of Limerick, which left a few days since for London to carry on the mail service to the River Plate, had got as far as the Smalls when she was obliged to put back with loss of one of her quarter boats. The weather is reported to be fearful at the southward. The mail steamer Leinster, Captain Slaughter, from Ho'head yesterday morning, was an hour late in arrival at Kingstown owing to bad weather in the Channel.

The number of election petitions lodged up to the present time in the office of the Court of Common Pleas is 16, viz., Drogheda, Wexford, Sligo, Limerick, Carrickfergus, City of Dublin (2), Londonderry, Carlow, Athlone, Belfast, Enniskillen, Galway, Cashel (2), and Youghal.

An inquest was held on Friday by Michael Marmion, Esq., on the body of a man named Michael Reilly, at the Batterstown station on the above line. The deceased who was employed by Mr. Kelly at Rathwith, had been to Dublin the previous day, and returning, it is supposed, got out of the train unobserved, and was found next morning lying beside the rails in a mangled state. The police found a small sum of money on deceased, but no railway ticket, from which it was inferred he sought to evade payment of his fare. The jury concluded that he was killed by the up seven train, and added that no blame in connection with it attached to any of the railway officials.

Mr. Blake, late candidate for the parliamentary representation of the county Mayo, has brought a suit for libel against the Mayo Examiner. The Dublin Nation, commenting on the fact, says:—It was only the other day that the public, and his own particular friends especially, were gratified by the news that Mr. Blake had, like a sensible gentleman, given up his prosecution against one of the oldest, ablest and most respectable of the Irish National journals—the Mayo Telegraph.—Surely he is not about to visit vengeance on the young journal? It would be a small act and altogether unworthy of Mr. Blake, who would do well to let the recent election bury its own dead.

The Ulster Observer, of December 19, has the following:—On Saturday morning a man of the name of M. Cunningham was found dead within about thirty paces of his own house near Castlepollard. He is in company with another man, left Castlepollard on Saturday night for the purpose of stealing potatoes. In returning home, with a sackful on his back, the rope tying which was around his neck, on coming to a gate which was open and had a paling on one side, he reared his sack on the paling. The sack slipped off and the cord by which he carried it got about his neck and choked him.

On Tuesday night, the 15th, a family named Murray, residing at a place called Clonkeen, convenient to Monasterevin, Co. Kildare, had a very narrow escape from being buried alive. It appears that Murray, his brother, sister and nephew retired for the night about ten o'clock, but were not long in bed when the entire gable of the house fell with a great crash. Fortunately for the inmates, who were all sleeping at that end of the house, the wall fell out, or it is more than probable they would have been all killed.

A prisoner named Patrick Monaghan, confined in Gavan County Jail, effected his escape on December 13, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, in some mysterious manner which has not come to light, but it is believed that by some means or other he succeeded in scaling the prison wall, which is of very considerable height. His escape was soon discovered, and the governor of the jail, set out in hot pursuit of him and arrested him the same evening in the town of Clonkeen.

The national teachers throughout Ireland are making a very praiseworthy effort to have their salaries increased. They are a very deserving body of men, and are far too badly paid for the services they render to the country. In England, the average salary of certificated teachers is over a hundred a year. We hope sincerely when the education question is settled that an improvement will be effected in the condition of the teachers of our primary schools. At present, there is no inducement for men of superior abilities to remain in the service of the National Board as teachers. They are quite as well entitled to receive retiring pensions as any other public officers. We are glad to perceive they have adopted the good old maxim of 'helping yourself.' Success is certain to attend their efforts.—[Galway Vindicator.

At the last Anascan petty sessions a number of persons, including two Catholic clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Devine and the Rev. Mr. Neilgan, were prosecuted for trespass and riot on the property of Mr. Blennerhasset, a local proprietor. It appeared that the defendants went on a portion of Mr. Blennerhasset's land adjoining the sea shore, levelled a fence, and cut a road way from a certain point down to the shore. The defence was that these proceedings were taken to assert a public right, and re-open a road formerly made by prescription over the same ground to give the public access to the sea shore. The magistrates decided on submitting the case to the Law Adviser of the Crown.

A party of men numbering about two hundred, visited the house of a man named Chas. Diamond, residing at Drumcree, near Draperstown, a few nights since, at the hour of midnight. In Diamond's house a man named Bradley teaches a school, and it appears that both have made themselves obnoxious to the people of the neighborhood by what they con-

sider undue interference in some local affairs and their mode of showing their dissatisfaction, as evinced on this occasion, is rather of a novel character. They first secured Diamond by locking him up in his own stable, and then proceeded to remove all the schoolroom furniture book; &c.; to Bradley's own house, a distance of about a mile, where they were left the whole night outside exposed to the weather on a very wet night, and were of course much injured. They also posted on the door of the schoolroom when leaving a threatening notice addressed to Bradley and Diamond, warning them to cease all further interference in the matters in question.—[Northern Whig, Dec. 19.

In County Galway, near Shannon Bridge, there is an estate owned by Archbishop Butson, a pillar of the Established Church. On the estate is some land which the present tenants themselves reclaimed from a bog, at their own expense, with the understanding that they should occupy it rent free. Some time ago, the venerable Archbishop informed the tenants that they should pay thirty shillings an acre for this land, and also that he should raise the rent of some other lands they occupied from 36s. to 50s. shillings an acre. They refused to submit to this imposition, and an attempt had been made to serve notices of ejectment upon them, which had been successfully resisted. Archbishop Butson's bailiff then applied to the authorities for the aid of a detachment of police to enable him to serve the notices. A body of twenty constables was sent to the place, and arriving at the estate, the bailiff went toward the house of the tenants accompanied by ten agents of the law, the remainder being held in reserve. As they approached the houses they were met by a party of some hundreds of persons, the tenants and their friends, and were assailed with clubs, stones, and a compound of filth and lime which the women had prepared and which they used very freely. The bailiff was knocked down, and the head-constable was so well pounded that he was placed hors de combat very quickly. But the reserve were now called up and they fought their way to the houses, nailed the notices of ejectment on the doors, and then beat a retreat, carrying the wounded with them.

It was with deep and marked regret the announcement of the demise of Dan. Molony, Esq., solicitor, was received at Turles from Kingstown on the 14th, and was fully evinced by the expressions of sorrow that might be heard in every month, and by the business people closing their establishments, the highest tributes of respect which could be paid to any citizen, and the trust mark of the esteem in which Mr. Molony was universally held by his fellow-town people. For the benefit of declining health, Mr. Molony resided at Kingstown for some time back, to where he had only very recently returned being down here during the late election actively engaged forwarding the interests of the Liberal candidate for the county. Mr. Molony's remains arrived here by the first train from Dublin on Wednesday morning, and was met at the railway station by numerous sorrowing friends, and were conveyed to the residence of his brother. His funeral, which was, perhaps, the largest that left Thurles for many years arrived at the family vault at Ballycoblin, where the grave closed over all that was mortal of a charitable, kind-hearted man.

The Freeman of the 21st ult., announces that considerable excitement was created, recently, a few miles from Dublin, by the rumor that a young lady had met with a sad accident. Crowds flocked to the place, where an upset car was found, the driver of which was lying prostrate on the road side. The lady was found to be of enormous weight, and was therefore rescued with difficulty. Another vehicle—an outside car—was then procured, and the 'fair one' assisted to mount and occupy one side, while two men in order to balance the affair, got on the other side, the driver being in the seat. Off they started, and went but a mile towards Dublin, when crash went the spring beneath the 'fair one,' and the two balancing gentlemen were jerked into the air. A gain investigation proved that it was the lady's weight alone which smashed the spring; and a question from the bewildered 'jarvey' brought out the intelligence that she was none other than Miss Caroline Heenan—the celebrated American Prize Lady—who has received four prize cups, value £500, for her gigantic weight, symmetry, and beauty. At the request of the gentry of the neighborhood she repaired to one of the family residences, where she excited intense interest, and ultimately procured from them a 'family' vehicle to the Harcourt street station, where her attendants, who had preceded her by rail, were in waiting, and conveyed her to her hotel.

Care must be taken that the disendowment of Maynooth is not allowed to be confounded with the general questions of the disendowment of the Anglican Church. If Trinity College is allowed to retain its present revenues and status (and we heartily wish it may be so allowed) Maynooth must not only retain its present endowments, but must be amplified and levelled up, so as in all respects to be on equality with the sister University. For the Catholic priesthood, it is requested that some amongst them should have opportunities of learned leisure, and some large prizes such as well-endowed fellowships for life, and well-paid professorships which may draw into their body and retain in this country the elite of Irish intellect. This College of Maynooth stands on a very peculiar footing. Be it remembered it was established and endowed by the Irish Parliament in 1795 to meet certain wants and repair grievances and intolerable wrongs. The history of this seminary should be written and placed in the hands of Irish members before the question of its disendowment is entertained; but of one thing we are certain, and that is that it should not be mixed up with or allowed to form part of any arrangement respecting the disestablishment of the Anglican Church. The case of Maynooth is analogous, and not to be distinguished from that of Trinity College, except, inasmuch, as in the one the priests of the people are educated, and in the other those of a small denomination.—[Tralee Chronicle.

Our New Legislators.—The battle of the constituencies is terminated, and the net gains and losses defined. Disraeli's theory of latent Conservatism among the English masses is proved to be a fanciful creation of his own self-consciousness, though, in a few instances, the popular constituent as he is called anticipates that were entertained of them. The result shows nearly double the majority to what is called the Liberal party beyond what it commanded in the late Parliament. But this Liberal party is made up of various and discordant elements, and in shades all shades of opinion from the confines of Conservatism to the borders of Radicalism, and may or may not work in harmony, according as the various measures introduced for its acceptance may or may not agree with the principles or interests of the various sections composing it. The denizens of the 'Cave,' and the freemen who live on the hills, may or may not be in accord in opinion and action; and on their unanimity depends the efficiency of the corps which for the present acknowledges Mr. Gladstone as its leader. On the question of the Irish Church there can hardly be any dissent, for nine-tenths of the members returned on Liberal principles go up to Parliament as simple delegates of the constituencies on this question. There is no need without multiplying the principles on which they are pledged to the people, and to which they have been formally pledged. But, this question settled, and any other of the speculative measures which are at present being discussed by the English people being then introduced, there is no foreseeing to what wide limits the repulsion of caste and interest may separate the elements of which the so-called Liberal party is composed. From Lowe to Bright the range of opinion is extended; and though the former will no doubt prospectively modify his opinions in the immediate prospect of place, it is hard to conceive the mad who expressed such distrust and contempt for the masses cordially working side by side with the advocate of

the abolition of primogeniture, and who would radically deal with the land question by converting the occupiers into the owners of the soil. These are but types of the incongruous elements out of which it is expected Mr. Gladstone may be able to compound a concrete political power. With the astuteness and power of party manoeuvring possessed by his rival, the thing is within the range of the possible—but these are precisely the qualities in which the character of Mr. Gladstone is deficient.—[Dublin Nation.

The Sunday Observer states that the first act of Mr. Gladstone's Government on the assembling of Parliament in the beginning of February will be the restoration of the habeas corpus. Mr. Gladstone has also proposed a problem to Parliament, and he has also stated his plan for the solution of that problem. The very statement of that plan has gone some way towards attaining its object, and has rendered it unnecessary to continue any longer the abnormal suspension of the constitution. We would further hope that it would be found possible to accompany the restoration of the right of habeas corpus with an act of clemency towards the misguided men who are now suffering various terms of imprisonment for political offences. Nothing will tend more to prove the soundness of the new Irish policy than the fact that the measures we have indicated have become possible, even on its first announcement. There is no portion of Mr. Gladstone's declared policy with reference to public affairs which he has put forward more prominently and constantly than his opposition towards Ireland. It is said that, when he witnessed the manner in which the act of the Manchester Fenians, in murdering one of the guardians of the prisoner Burke, and rescuing him, was received in Ireland, he was deeply struck, and expressed himself strongly upon the evils which must exist in a country in which men were considered as 'heroes' whom the law condemned as 'felons.' It was absolutely necessary for the peace and unity of the empire that a great revolution should be produced in the minds of the people of Ireland and in their mode as regards the people and the laws of this country. In Parliament, in fulfilment of his conviction upon this matter, he had proposed the Irish Church policy, and expressed his conviction that the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland must soon engage the most earnest attention of Parliament. There is, however, one act of justice and conciliation which may, we think, be fairly expected at Mr. Gladstone's hands. The habeas corpus has been suspended for three years in Ireland. The circumstances under which it was originally suspended, and under which that suspension was renewed, are now, happily, matters of history. The excitement which the civil war in the United States of America produced and left behind it has passed away, or has at least so far subsided as no longer to be of any practical danger to the peace of Ireland. The exciting cause of Fenianism in Ireland has ceased to exist and there never was sufficient cause of any serious alarm for its peace. The words which Mr. Gladstone has lately uttered, and which have been responded to by so overwhelming a majority of the electors of the United Kingdom, have powerfully acted upon the people of Ireland, and have we cannot doubt it, still further weakened the cause of Fenianism and the desired independence or legislative separation from this country. The Irish people have conclusively shown by their votes during the late general election that they understand and appreciate the policy under which the Liberal party have taken their stand.—[Dundalk Democrat.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Gladstone has completed his government, and he will soon be in a position to commence his promised legislation for Ireland. There are some men of the old school amongst the members, but it is supposed that the premier has got pledges from them that they will support him in his efforts to make Ireland loyal, and has not an end to 'the Irish difficulty.' Parliament, after hearing a short speech from the Queen, has adjourned to the 29th instant, but the real work will not commence until February. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has got his disestablishment bill ready, but no one outside the ministry can state its terms. The secret, however, is likely to find its way to the public before Parliament is called together for the despatch of business. We may expect a very stormy session once the legislation in connection with Ireland begins.—Disraeli will do his utmost to thwart the movements of his adversary and to do the most he can for the Irish Church. But save her from a divorce from the state he cannot. She is doomed to feel the effects of a separation, and she will be told to do the best she can in her widowhood. The greatest battle will be on the question of disendowment, and if reports which are current be true, there is a disposition not only in the Tory camp, but also in the Liberal ranks to deal generously with the alien institution. If such be the case, we have no hesitation in saying that it will leave matters worse than they are, and half measures will render Mr. Gladstone's policy most unpopular in Ireland. But it is better to hope for the best, and await the development of the Premier's plan. Should it prove deceitful, and only a half disendowment, it will then become the duty of the Irish members to drive Gladstone from office, and pay him off for attempting to cheat and defraud the people of Ireland.—Dundalk Democrat.

The most prevalent remark made just now by many of the yielding conservatives is, that the abolition of the Church Establishment will not satisfy the Irish people. 'When they obtain that,' they say, 'they will ask for more.' And why not? As Mr. Gladstone said in one of his speeches in Lancashire, 'they are accepting instalments of the debt due them, and they will not cease till they receive 20s in the pound.' It is what every creditor desires, when he is dealing with a debtor, who has plenty of funds, but is slow in discharging his liabilities. They are right, however, when they state that small payment on behalf of an enormous debt will not prevent us from calling for further instalments. We shall renew our demands until the last farthing is paid. We shall ask for a settlement of the land question on an equitable foundation; in order that the tenant may not be in the condition of a slave; in order that he may exercise the rights of a freeman, uncontrolled and unchallenged by any one on earth. We shall ask for a separate education system, that every Catholic may have his children educated under the inspection of the parish priest; and that they may be instructed as Christians, and not as infidels, just what the government of England desires to make them. And when all these measures are achieved, Ireland will demand in her strength the restoration of that parliament which was stolen from her sixty-eight years ago, is the hour of her weakness. England may say she will not yield it whilst she has a soldier or a shilling; but we don't care what she may say on the subject. She is human, and must bend to necessity. Forty years ago she declared that the Irish Establishment should remain fixed and firm in Ireland, and now she is ready to cast it down and level its foundations with the earth; so that all her bullying and threats are worth very little. Why should Ireland be without a legislature to attend to domestic affairs? She has a population of 6,000,000, and surely when Canada has an independent parliament, and also Australia, Ireland should possess the same privilege. But England will bear more of this subject when the questions now before the country are disposed of. Ireland will be much stronger then than she is today. We have every hope that the good sense of our Protestant and Presbyterian fellow-countrymen will cause them to join with their Catholic brethren; and if such a union be formed, the Repeal of the desolating Union will follow, for England will again bend before necessity. She will want the strong arm of Ireland to assist her against her numerous foes, and in order to secure it she will willingly consent to open the old senate-house in College Green. And will she lose anything by making that concession? On the contrary she will gain a great deal. She will secure the good will of the Irish people; and