"I entreat of thee," -I said with ardour, "do not deny me the satisfaction of sharing in some way, the sense I have of what thou has done for me. Let me know who my benefactor is-let me lovelet me serve him."

He looked on me for some time with a smile, if smile it could be called, which conveyed unmixed

"I see, Chenides," he said, "thou canst be curious as well as grateful."
"And is it evil?" I exclaimed. "Is it for harm or for mere satisfaction of an idle thought, that I do seek to know thee? The weakest may often have the power of rendering good service, even to the strong. Thou hast aided me in seeking happiness shall I see thee in want of the blessing, and not feel desirous to sympathize with and be-

friend thee!"
"How knowest thou," he asked, with a sudden gesture of rebuke and haughtiness, "that I am not

Thy speech-thy action reveals it." "Tush, fool!" he exclaimed, "thou art of the brain!ess herd, who think that happiness consists in a perpetual sunning of the teeth, and giggle of the voice. Silence and gravity, and even tears, have more to do with happiness, than thou, and such as thou conceivest."

"Aye," I replied, "but peace of mind has yet even more.

The stranger started, and frowned scowling upon

me.
"How darest thou twit me with the want of "what does thou mean?" peace!" he said sternly, "what dost thou mean?"
"Answer me first," I exclaimed, "what is that dread design which occupies thy reason even at the instant that we speak? Does Peace consist with

He recoiled and looked upon me, like one betrayed and ruined.

"I seek not to deceive thee," I exclaimed, "be not alarmed. I know not what it is, but I have learned enough to know that it is likely to make a lasting wreck of thee and of thy peace. Let thy astonishment cease. All that I know of thy designs, I learned from thy own lips on a certain night which thou canst not have forgot so soon, in the temple of Hecate."

"Mean spy that thou art," the stranger exclaimed with an anger which seemed increased by the previous terror he had undergone. "Is it then thy wont by such means to pry into the purposes of those whose folly leads them to befriend thee? Is this what thou hast learned at Athens?"

"Do not think so hardly of me," I exclaimed, "I went there with a different intent, and all I heard was purely accidental. Let me not suffer in thy thought, by dealing openly with thee as I have done. If it were ever my intent to reveal what I saw and heard to thy injury, I would not have men-

tioned it to you." The stranger paused for a time, during which, his eyes, that either from doubt of others, or of himself, never rested on one object for more than an instant, were frequently directed to my countenance. I felt his glance upon me, while the fear of offending yet further, kept mine fixed at his feet. At length he said in a more tranquil tone, but still with the contemptuous manner which was usual

"And what reason hast thou, inquisitive tailor, to judge that the project which I have in hand, is such as cannot consist with peace or happiness?"

"I fear," I replied, "if I tell thee all my motive, thou wilt make little account of my philosophy."

"Say it, however," returned the stranger. "A few nights after I had seen thee at the temple," I said, yielding to his wish, "it happened that I sat alone in my room, thinking of thee, and la-menting that I had not found some means of seeing and conversing with thee, ever since I received thy generous gift in Macel. The night stole on, while I continued still occupied with these reflections, and it was near midnight before I retired to rest. They returned in my sleep, and a singular dream which I had, added nothing to my tranquility. But you will think me foolish-"

"No-no-let me hear thy dream," the stranger said, with an appearance of sharper interest than he had hitherto manifested.

"But then thou wilt be offended," I said, " at that part of my vision which relates to thee."

"Fear not, Chenides," he said, "I know thou art of the master of thy sleeping thoughts; few have

that sovereignty even in waking.",
"I thought, then," I continued, "that I was walking in a fertile plain, where I beheld a beautiful child running sportively from place to place, and wherever he came, scattered around him seeds, which presently struck root, and changed the whole scene into a garden of the loveliest fruits and flowers. While I enjoyed its perfume and its beauty, I beheld with horror, a swarthy looking figure creeping behind some rose trees at my side with bended bow and arrow ready drawn, and eyes full of the deadliest enmity, intently fixed upon the

naked infant. I looked upon the intensely wrought countenance of the stranger-forgive me !- it was "Proceed," said the unknown; still manifesting an interest that surprised me-" what followed?" "I was about to cry out and catch thine arm," I

resumed, "but it was already too late, the arrow had sped hissing from the bow which gave shrill and mournful vibration as if grieving to be made the instrument of so cruel a murder. I glanced to the child—he looked back at me with a piercing smile, as if half amused at my idle fears for his sake, and went on with occupations as before, unhurt, and unterrified. A moan of the intensest anguish made me turn again to thee-but shall I tell thee the rest? Thou seemest disturbed ----"

"Disturbed? at what?" cried the stranger, recovering himself with a sudden effort at laughter .-"Atadream! Proceed!"

"Thou wert lying on the ground, on thy left side," I continued, "the arrow buried heliway in thy right, just here above the liver, the blood bubbling around the shaft, and death already visible on thy features. At the same instant I heard a sound as if of millions of distant voices chaunting a hymn of victory, while another voice more near, and resembling that which we both heard in the temple of Hecate, exclaimed with a burst of mocking laughter: 'Did I not tell thee to beware of Phrygia?'

The stranger remained for a considerable time after I had concluded, absorbed in the profundest thought, with his eyes fixed immoveably on the

"Judge now for thyself," I said at length, "whether it were a merely idle curiosity that moved me in desiring to know thy name."

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

It is now perfectly clear that the most rascally frauds have been perpetrated upon the Indians dependent upon the bounty of the United States for a great share of their living, and the miserable excuses of the Indian Bureau only bring out in clearer relief the nature of these peculations. The sufferings experienced by the Cheyennes, Comanches, Wichitas, and Kirowas, has amounted in somes cases to absolute starvation, brought about by these frauds, and all the accounts of destitution have been far understated.

The Indian chiefs invited to Washington to con sult about the relinquishment of their title to the Black Hills have arrived at the Capital, and there is a prospect that the Hills will soon be open to

A Milwaukee lady paid fifty dollars to have a wart removed from her nose, and now wants to know what has become of the nose.

Market Barrier Barrier

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.

The Programme of the Celebration in Dublin.

(Abridged from the Dublin Freeman.) A meeting of the members of this body was held at three o'clock on Tuesday 4th inst., in the Man-

sion House. The Right Hop. the LORD Mayon in the chair. The following were present:

Very Rev. John O'Rourke, P.P.; Very Rev. Myles M'Manus, P.P; Rev. Matthew Collier, P.P; William Meagher, T.O; James P. O'Reilly, T.C.; Wm. Gernon B.L.; E. D. William James Hughes, T. D. Sullivan, P. O'Brien, Ignatius Kennedy, P. L. G.; John M'Dermet, Rev. Thomas O'Rielly, C.C.; Rev James Daniel, C.C; Wm. Hackett, B.L., J.P.; Michael A. Hayes R.H.A; Thomas Mulligan, President United Trades Association; John Duignan, Vice-President do; Patrick Rice, Richard Harlin, Nicholas Mulligan, Rev. Mr. Donovan, Robert D'Arcy, Patrick Moore, John Arkins, Thomas M'Entyre, Professor Kavanagh, hon sec; John Keegan, sec.

Mr. Keegan, secretary, read letters of apology from persons unable to attend, including the Mayor of Limerick; Mr. M. Considine, secretary to the Ennis trades (who stated that he could procure one of the old trade banners that was carried at the great Clare election of 1828, as also one of the Clare Volunteers of '82, if the committee approved of his bringing them to Dublin); Mr. P. Ryan, president of the Clonmel trades; Mr. P. Martin, M.P.; Alderman Harris, and Mr. D'Arcy, Carlingford.

The Bev. Mr. O'Rourke moved the following resolution -

"That the offer of Mr. Michael Considing to send to Dublin two banners for the processional celebration, one carried in the memorable Clare election in 1828, the other by the Clare Volunteers in 1782 be accepted by this committee."

Mr. T. D. Sullivan seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Rev. T. O'Reilly, C.C., proposed:—
"That Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, proprietor and editor of the Freeman's Journal, be added to the general committee, and likewise to the special literary and communication committee, and that the secretary be requested to communicate this resolution to Mr. Gray.

Mr. Hackett, B.L., seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The Very Rev. Canon Rooney, P.P., Clontarf, was also added to the committee.

The Rev. Father Daniel, C.C., brought up and read the report of the musical sub-committee, from which we select the following passage :-

"The sub-committee recommend that three musical performances shall be given during the Centenary feasts. One to consist of an oratorio, to the selection of which the committee will devote their most earnest attention. The second to be a have lived to hear of such a profanation of the concert of Irish music, and the compositions of Irish composers. The third, at popular prices, to consist history are the records of the martyrdom of those of the performance of portions of Professor Glover's cantata of Tara, and selections of Irish music. For the first two concerts they would suggest that Mr. Joseph Robinson should be engaged as conductor, and that for the performance of his own cantata and the accompanying selections, Professor Glover should as a matter of course as well as compliment, be en- lent society has most appropriately placed itself gaged to conduct. They suggest Mr. Levey as best qualified to act as leader of the orchestra. A good deal of attention was given to the consideration of the days and times best suited for the concerts, and they suggest as the result, that the oratorio be given at three o'clock on Thursday, the concert of Irish music at eight o'clock the same evening, and the cantata of Tara at eight o'clock on Saturday night."

M. A. O'Neill, T.C., moved :-"That the committee having this day had submitted to it the report of the musical sub-committee now adopts said report, and hereby authorises the musical sub-committee to enter into all the necessary contracts and engagements to the extent of £700, on the condition and understanding, however, that there shall be laid before the committee at its next meeting, the resolution of the musical subcommittee undertaking on its part, to pay over to this committee, or to lodge in bank to the account of the treasurers of the fund, all moneys realised by the sale of the tickets for the oratorios and con-

certs." Mr. Ignatius Kennedy, P.L.G., seconded the reso-

lution, which was passed unanimously. The following are the names of the gentlemen

who constitute the above sub-committee :-Rev. Myles M'Manus, Rev. James Daniel, Mr M'Dermott, Mr. Gernon, B.L; Rev. Father Donnelly, Rev. T. Reilly, Mr. P. T. Hayes, Mr. C. Dollard, and

Mr. F. Morgan. The Lord Mayor stated the musical arrangements had been under the consideration of the sub-committee for several days, and it was their opinion that the proportion, if any, by the general committee towards liquidating the sum of £700, would be a mere

The report of the celebration committee was next brought up. It recommended the follow-

1. The public celebration of the centenary will occupy three days—namely Thursday, 5th, Friday, 6th, and Saturday, 7th August next. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin having decided on holding a grand Religious Function in the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough-street, this solemn ceremonial and national thanksgiving for Divine blessings rendered through O'Connell's life and labours will fitly open the celebration on Thursday morning. 3, Same day a grand oratorio to be given in the Exhibition Palace, from three to six o'clock. 4. Two or three great banquets to be given during the celebration in the largest buildings in the city, the banquet halls to be suitably decorated. 5. Representative men from every country to be invited to the grand banquet as the guests of the Irish nation.
6. Friday, the 6th, at ten o'clock, the grand centenary procession, which will include representatives from every class of the Irish race at home and abroad, and from every country that may send delegates, will start from the Mansion House, the several processional bodies joining at assigned places along the route to the site of the O'Connell Monument. 7. That our greatest living Irish poet, Denis Florence M'Carthy, the friend and fellow-labourer of O'Connell, be invited to compose a suitable ode on the Centenary, and that he be presented with a literary honorarium of fifty guineas therefor. 8. The ode to be recited at one of the musical celebrations of the Centenary. 9. Two or three public balls to given during the Cen-tenary celebrations; the decorations of the rooms to be in keeping with the occasion. 10. Saturday, the 7th, might be devoted to foot races and athletic sports in the Park, and boat races in the river, while a fete champetre has also been suggested. concert, to given in the Exhibition Palace followed by fireworks there, and at other suitable sit is in the city and suburbs. 12. Communication to be opened with all the railway companies having their termini in the metropolis, with a view to grant return tickets to and from all parts of Ireland, and also with the English and Scotch lines, and with steampacket companies, at the lowest rates. Also for excursions on Saturday and the following days, from Dublin to the chief scenic and historical places within fifty or eighty miles of the metropolis.

Rev. Myles M'Manus, P.P., proposed the adoption of the report.

Mr. J. P. Arkins seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

It is very well for little children to be lambs, but a very bad thing for them to grow up sheep.

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THE POPE AND THE FREEMASONS.

Within the last few days England has witnessed a scene at which Englishmen may well blush. They have seen the Prince of Wales, the heir to the throne, solemnly and with flourish of trumpets, accepting the so-called "dignity" of Grand Master of the Freemasons of this country. The Freemasons assembled at Albert Hall in their thousands to celebrate the event, and there was a great display of sky-blue aprons and of curious architectural designs. It was stated by the Daily News to be intended as a protest against the denunciation which the illustrious Pius IX, has with such powerful eloquence hurled against the most dangerous society in existence. There was a sly little game played on the occasion, which all who can observe will see was only meant to entrap the unwary. The Continental Freemasons were not allowed to be represented, but there was a promise whispered to them that the Prince of Wales would receive deputations from them in private. This shows the truth of what we have often urged, that although the Freemasons in these countries have not fallen into those awful crimes which have stained the annals of Freemasonry abroad, yet, behind the scenes they are all brothers. Let those who admire the "craft" read the account of the riotous and savage proceedings in Belgium, the other day, when those who took part in a religious procession in Liege were brutally assaulted by the Freemason party. And yet it is with such men that he who will in all probability wear England's crown is now allied by those bonds which knit together this unholy brotherhood throughout the world. The society is at the present moment illegal in Ireland, because certain forms were omitted, and in strict point of law the Duke of Abercorn, her majesty's representative in Dublin Castle, is a felon.

How nobly, how sublimely has our good and great Pope spoken out at this critical moment. The enemies of the Catholic Church, not content with planting their infamous "lodges" in different towns in Italy, have actually introduced their abominations into Rome. Even in the sacred city of the Sovereign Pontiff they have, with characteristic offensiveness and audacity, raised their odious standard. To make the act still more outrageous, the day chosen for the open introduction of Freemasonry into the centre of Catholicity was a Friday in Lent-aday solemnly commemorative of the Five Wounds of our Lord. The scandal spread dismay amongst all good Catholics, and expiatory services took place for the purpose of making reparation for so great an evil involving special insult to God in the person of his Vicar. A truly Catholic Associaciation in Rome issued an appeal to other pious confraternities to lose no time in asking the clergy to celebrate Masses to appease the offended majesty of God. In answer to this appeal numerous Masses were said and large crowds flocked to the churches. This gave great consolation to the noble heart of the great Pontiff, who little thought that he would grand old city, the most glorious chapters of whose

who nobly gave up life for the faith. His Holiness has addressed a fatherly letter to the members of a society which has recently been established in France, having for its object union in prayer to God for the suppression of Freemas onry and other secret organizations. This excelunder the protection of the glorious Archangel St. Michael. In the letter of the Pope there is no dastardly compromise, but every word indicates the fearless boldness with which the carthly head of the Church confronts the enemies of his Divine Master, He points out how often the Holy See denounced Freemasonry with excommunication and how re peatedly it foretold the mischief that would result therefrom to religion and to civil society. He calls Freemasonry a congenial offspring of Satan, rejecting all authority and severing the bonds of society, and he deplores the sad fact that "many of those who ought to aid in crushing the monster are not afraid or ashamed to give it their countenance." His Holiness adds that, as it is plain that human power is no longer able to grapple with the enemy, recourse must be had to prayer that the Almighty may (to quote the language of the letter) " tear up this poisonous root of those evils which are driving souls headlong to the eternal abyss. God cast out of heaven the real parent of this sect, and He alone (continued his Holiness) will now be able to sweep it off the face of the earth: it is an impious society which outrages God and (particularly in its lodges) loads His Divine Majesty with blasphemies and in-

sults." It is to be hoped that these solemn words of our illustrious Sovereign Pontiff will sink deep into the hearts of all. The masonic institution has manifested deadly hatred of Catholicity, and yet some one at the masonic dinner, the other day, ventured on the daring statement that Freemasonry held out the hand of friendship to Catholics. Well it is for the late Grand Master of the Masons of England, the Marquis of Ripon, that he has come out from amongst them into the pure light of Catholic truth. His lordship's retirement from the body was spoken of in a London paper as a happy event, as it led to the appointment of the Prince of Wales. It is indeed a happy event for the marquis, for in abandoning Freemasonry, he has in truth "chosen the better part." We know well the oft repeated answer made by Freemasons, that, although (as was admitted by one of the " brethren" the other day) it has been on the Continent linked with intrigue and revolution, it does no harm in these countries! No harm i—then it is no harm to be united in what is called brotherhood with those who have in many lands perpetrated fearful crimes? Is it no harm to be the sworn secret ally and confederate of men whose public companionship (as was lately shown) must in common decency be spurned with all the outward appearances of contempt? Freemasonry does not carry out any one beneficial object. confines charity within a narrow channel, and in Ireland it is closely connected with Orangeism. Well it is for Catholics to have the voice of the successor of St. Peter warning them from the precipice. The world may now mock at that glorious voice, but its clear tones will yet be heard when the sneering accents of the enemies of religion shall have died away. The day will come when those who now foolishly think, in their pride of heart, that they can silence the Sovereign Pontiff by ridicule, will deeply regret that they did not in good time hearken with reverential and obedient attention to his sublime teachings.

On Monday the Daily News returned to the charge in a feeble attempt to reply to a grand article in tho Unita Cattolica on the recent silly affair at Albert Hall. Reference is made to "persecution and torture," and to the "rack" (did "good Queen Bess" never order torture?); and to "the amusing thun-ders of the Vatican," and to the "trivialities of Rome. We were thinking for a moment of con-dessending to reply to these poor assults on our sublime Church, but when we came to a passage calling the Pope " an Italian Whalley" we lost all patience and resolved to leave such rubbish unnoticed.

One word more. At this present time, if ever, it is most important that obcdience to all lawful and just authority should be inculcated. This has always been the doctrine of the Catholic Church. The English Ministers, night after night, talk in Parliament of the duty of Ireland to be entirely loyal. Surely it is a strange commentary on these teachings that he who is to be king of these realms should openly assume the headship of a society which is condemned as "impious and blasphemous" by the Church to which many millions of those who are to be his subjects have the happiness to belong. -The London Universe,

THE ADVANTAGE OF LIVING UNDER THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

A spectacle more nationally disgraceful than that which has been presented in the House of Commons during the week could not probably be witnessed at the present day in any country on the face of the earth. There have been nightly in waiting, at the beck of the leaders of the two great political parties, some 400 English and Scotch to do battle with a mere handful of Irish representatives, and vote away with the utmost indifference, the civil liberties of something like 5,000,000 of our fellow-subjects on the other side of the St. George's Channel; and not present in the house have these remarkable specimens of Parliamentary representation beenoh, no !-that would be too much of a display of respect to what we call the "Sister Isle"—but hid away in the lobbies, or refreshment rooms, or smoking rooms. So far as the English and Scotch members are concerned, therefore, the forcible and unanswerable facts and arguments of the Irish members in defence of the liberties of their fellow-countrymen are treated with the utmost indifference, judging by the empty benches which as a rule char acterize an Irish debate in the House of Commons. Only when the division bell rings do these gentlemen honor Ireland by some personal display of interest in her affairs, and then invariably to comply with their previously-received instruction to extinguish as effectively as possible the Irish vote, utterly regardless of what had been said on the subject during their absence.

How is it possible that a people can be contented and loyal under such a state of affairs as this? The great surprise is that so much loyalty and good order exists in Ireland. What other conclusion can the people of Ireland come to than that electing and sending representatives to the Imperial Parliament is a sham of the most useless possible character?-The parliamentary history of the past week has proved beyond all doubt that Irish representation in the House of Commons is a mere Will-o'-the-Wisp. How long this illusion will be tolerated rests with the people of Ireland themselves. To those of the English people who have gone to the trouble of educating themselves sufficiently up to the mark to judge for themselves of the existing Irish grievance, such a state of things is truly lamentable.

The Home Rule members-and they seem to be the only genuine represnetatives the people of Ireland now possess in Parliament - have done their best to render these unnecessary coercion laws as bearable as possible; but their efforts have, in some instances, been well-nigh powerless in the face of the large and well-organized opposition they have had to contend against. In connection with this wanton suspension of the liberties of the people of Ireland the names of Mr. Butt, Lord Robert Montagu, Mr. Ronayne, Mr. M. C. Downing, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. Biggar, Capt. Nolan, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Weldon, Sir P. O'Brien, Sir J. M'Kenna, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Macdonald should be for ever remembered.

On Tuesday the last-named gentleman, supporting Mr. Mundella in his amendment to the effect that no person should be kept in prison longer than thirteen months without being brought to trial,

"A few years ago the country rung with the cry raised by the right hon, gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) that people were rotting in the dungeons of Italy. The indignation of the people of this country was aroused and those doors had to be opened. Why should they now, in a part of Her Majesty's dominions, tolerate such a thing as putting a man into prison and letting him languish there for two years without being brought to trial?"

To this gentleman and the other English members who proved themselves above the ignorant prejudices against Ireland which prevail to such an extent among what are supposed to be the educated classes in this country, particular credit is due.-The (London) Universe.

THE IRISH COLLEGE AT PARIS.

One of the characteristics of our Irish race on which John Mitchel, in his history of Ireland, dwells with loving pride, is that affectionate memory and solicitude for the old land which the Irish exile of former times and the emigrant of later years so fondly cherished. In the whole of that noble work there is not a nobler page than that in | mained in the hands of the Treasury. Yet no Britwhich he describes the exertions which the noor people who fled to America from the famine made to help those whom they had left behind. But, as he himself observes, this was no singular trait in those fugitives, but had its counterpart already in former times. The men whom the penal laws and the national struggles in the seventeenth century had sent wandering all over Europe never forgot the land of their birth, never flagged in their interest for the weltare of their countrymen, whether in Ireland or abroad. Literally, as Davis has sung, from Dunkerque to Belgrade," establishments, or the remains of establishments, still survive to attest the solicitude which the homeless wanderers felt for those who might be still worse off than they were themselves in their banishment. Louvain, Salamanca, Lisbon, Ratisbon, Coimbra, Valladolid, Rome, are all names that held an honoured place in the history, not merely of Irish education dur-ing "those penal days," but also of theological

learning, A captions critic or an insulting tyrant may say that those institutions were not the offspring exclusively of Irish generosity. Foreign benevolence the bounty of great men in other lands, contributed to their establishment. It is only by a figure of speech, such a man will say, they can beat all described as "Irish." What an excellent plea! What then becomes of those things all over the world, in the foundation, development, arrangement of which others besides nations have had any share? According to such a theory, St. Peter's is not a Papal or Roman Church, because for sooth Michael Angelo and Bramante were its architects; and the whole Christian world contributed the funds for its erection. The French had no possession in the East Indies while the Irishman Lally Tollendal was their governor. Who won the battle of Waterloo? The British" troops were not one-third of the force arrayed against Napoleon; yet Englishmen certainly claim that victory as their own. How, then, can the Irish educational establishments that were founded on the Continent by Irishmen, for the benefit of Irishmen, be accounted any the less Irish because the liberality of men of other nationalities assisted in their establishment? Nay -to borrow an example from the present hour-at this moment the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in London, are engaged in an endeavour to complete for the common good, after the ages and generation that church, at an estimated enormous expense. The have solicited contributions from every quarter.
Will the church be any the less an English building the property of the English people, if others besides Englishmen contribute to the fund? Among the most famous of the institutions thus

established by the Irish exiles was the College in Paris. This college was founded for the education of Irishmen. At an early stage of the French Revolution, all Church property in France was declared the property of the nation. The National Commissaries claimed the property of the Irish College; but, by direction of his government, the English ambassador of the day interfered most peremptorily, insisting that inasmuch as it was the property of Irishmen, there was no ground for claiming great satisfaction that a determined effort is being it as French Church property. The plea was admade to have Gaelic taught in the Highland school it as French Church property. The plea was admitted by France; and three years later, when war with England broke out, the property of the college was definitively confiscated, as being the property of man's service in the cause; as indeed has the High British subjects. When peace was restored, the land member of parliament, Fraser Mackintosh. French government agreed to pay over to England But there are men even in the Highlands who was and the temperature of the control o

a sum of money out of which compensation should be awarded to those British subjects who had been deprived of their property during the Revolution A mixed commission was appointed to consider the cases of persons so claiming compensation. The friends of the college brought its case before the commission, and it is said that its claim was so far admitted that it was placed on a register of prime facie cases for £67,000. The actual documentary Jace cases for Lor, over.
evidence of this is not forthcoming; but it is firmly believed that it could be got at under proper pressure. After three years the French government agreed to hand over to England a lump sum agreed to hand sagregate to about £5,000,000, and that France was to be discharged from all fur. ther liability. Thereupon, a Court of Claims was instituted in England, by act of parliament, to in. vestigate all claims upon this fund. The Irish College appeared before this court, and

was once met by what might be described in legal language as a demurrer. It was soon made evident that the situation of affairs had been altogether changed by the change of tribunal. While plead. ing before the mixed commission in France, it was quite reasonable that the representatives of the Irish College should endeavor to make the best of a claim that was to be satisfied out of money which was not only to come out of French pockets, but was actually in French hands. But it was quite a different matter when the fund had been paid over to English commissioners. Now, the object was to diminish, as much as possible, the claims to be astisfied out of it, so as to leave a surplus available for British purposes. It would seem that the British government was not ashamed to have recourse to a piece of chicanery, as unjust as it was most disgraceful. The college was met by the statement that, having been founded for an illegal purpose—viz., the education of Irishmen beyond the seas in the Roman Catholic religion—it had no locus standi beforo an English tribunal. Some "gentlemen" went so far as to say that the men educated in the college ought to be very thankful that they were not prosecuted for the felony of which they had been guilty. The advocates of the college insisted that however the purposes of the college might have been tainted with illegality in English eyes, they were perfectly legal in France and in the eyes of Frenchmen. The fund to be distributed was a French fund, awarded as compensation for injuries done in France to Englishmen residing peaceably in France and living in perfect harmony with French law. The commissioners were merely the distributors of this fund, and were bound to deal with as if the were sitting in Paris, and according to French law. But this reasoning was thrown away. The commissioners decided that a lump sum having been paid over to the English government, they were really administering an English fund, and bound in so doing to follow English law exclusively. They ruled that the college was an illegal foundation, and therefore could claim no benefit out of the fund, This decision was so monstrous, so adverse to all correct notions of "natural justice," that the representatives of the college appealed to the Privy Council. They urged the same arguments as before observing further that if the college were debarred from claiming compensation because it was an institution established in violation of British law, then surely England could not be justified in taking from France money intended to compensate the college. For it was only through the claimants, and as representing them, that England had any title to receive the compensation-fund. An eminent bigot delivered the judgment of the Privy Council, that the fund was English, and that out of an English fund an illegal institution could claim no compensation. Such was the case of the Irish College in Paris,

and this was the fashion in which it was dealt with according to British law and British justice. From that day (1830) to this it has not been possible to induce any English statesman to consider the true justice of the case, and make tardy amends for this national injustice. It is not that there were not sufficient funds. It was admitted the other night in the House of Commons, that, nearly 50 years ago, £200,000 had been spent out of the fund in rebuilding a house for the Duke of York, the fanatical opponent of Irish Catholics. It has been alleged that twenty years later-long after the claim of the college had been rejected—the stables of Buckingham Palace were built out of the surplus of it which reish statesman will consent to redress this flagran wrong. Some years ago the late Marquis of Clauricarde brought the matter before the House of Lords. On Friday, 30th April last, Mr. Butt brough it again before the House of Commons. But in vain. The stereotyped answer was, that the question having been settled by a "competent tributal," it could not be reopened. It was in vain that both Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Butt appealed to the case of the Baron de Bode, against whom the commissioners had decided, but whose case, nevertheless, the House of Lords sent before a select committee for investigation. But then de Bode was a Henoverian whereas the college was Irish and Catholic. The Chancellor of the Exchequer refused even an in quiry; he would not again stir up a matter decided so long ago. What an illustration of English justice versus Irish wrong! Verily he is a credulous man indeed who looks to an English parliament for the redress of Irish grievances .- Dublin Nation.

THE GAELIC LANGUAGE IN SCOT-LAND.

There have been various indications lately of re newed life in the true Scots of Caledonia. A few years ago a Gaelic society was started in Inverness having as its objects, among other things, the "cul tivation of the language and literature of High-landers, the preservation of Celtic lore, the vindication of the rights, and the advocacy of the interests of the people." This society has issued two interesting volumes of transactions already, and it has third in the press. If we are rightly informed, this society has had some share in preparing that local opinion which resulted, at the last election, in returning the only really Highland representative of whom the English parliament can boast. The capital of the Highlands has also, as a further development, had the spirit to project a Highland newspaper, and, from week to week, the Caledonian Cell can now see himself reflected in prose and verse, in Gaelicand English, in the columns of the Highlands, appropriately conducted by our friend, "Finlagan," on his native heath. The Highlander aims at sinking the differences between the different members of the great Celtic family, and at bringing them to see face to face, and pull "shoulder to shoulder," during which they have been perpetrating follist and wickednesses against each other, at the bidding of their common political enemies. The Highlands is distinguished among British journals as almost the only one which has not degraded itself by distorting the facts of current or past Irish history suit the ignorant and malignant prejudices which the dominant classes in England deem it their is terest to foster against Ireland. To our people, home and abroad, we would say, "If you want truly Celtic journal in the 'Land o' Cakes,' procus the Highlander."

From the pages of this journal we gather the two other important movements have been set foot. We take the youngest first, and note will The Gaelic Society of Inverness is heart and so

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