foam by the long descent, rushed through a bed, of massive granite, along the pathway, and downward, toward the lakes. The hiss and roar of the cataract was heard louder and louder among the trees, as he approached, until, at length, emerging suddenly from the leafy screen, he stroke of the impetuous element, and went crashstood in the close area which formed the theatre | ing down the glen. A rock, time bedded in the of its fury. It was a dead and lonely scene.-Behind him was the dense wood from which he tion, and sent thundering from ledge to ledge, bad just escaped; on his left, a mountain, clad to the top, in rustling birch and pine; and on his hoary torrent, and settling at last, with a prodi- abolished the Salic Law, and put the Spanish right, uprising from the bed of the torrent already to, he beheld a crag, steep, stern and precipitous, and feathered along its brow and sides with branches of the low-waving larch, which, like the plumage on a warrior's helm, gave a abyss of distance. softening character of grace to what would other-

wise have inspired unmingled terror. Before him, in the centre of the lonely chasm, downward, over the lofty ledges of rock, now flinging itself in one impetuous mass over the of milky streams, now gathering its force again, and dashing its angry froth against the deepfounded masses of black rock, that seemed to shoulder its strength aside with imperturbable facility; now shooting to one side, now to the other; now, outspreading in a foamy sheet, upon a wide and sloping tablet of the everlasting granite, half screened by hanging trees; and, again, collecting its diffused volume, and falling heavily with an exhausted plash, over a low ledge of in the deep retreat, and the turf on which the beholder was standing, trembled with the fardriven concussion of the mass of waters, and the that gathered overhead, uttered at intervals a length." stunning chorus to the eternal thunder of the caing day-light.

It was a feat, which Francis had often performed, though not without some difficulty, and through the very bed of the cataract, to the exprecipitated into the woody glen. At times, when the river was swoollen by the mountain rains, this was an adventure wholly impracticable, and even now, though the stream was far from being flooded, there was more water than they hastened to his assistance, and conveyed there had been on any occasion when he made him slowly in the direction of Riordan's cotthe essay before. Nevertheless, it seemed by | tage. no means hopeless to attempt it, and the temptation was great, to sit upon the dark block of granite at the top, and hear the waters booming upward from the woody covert.

Descending a broken bank, he passed from rock to rock, into the bed of the torrent, and soon found himself at the base of the cataract. Without much labor, he succeeded in ascending the first and second ledge. A slight effort was requisite to enable him to reach the shelter of a massy rock, which divided the waters at a little distance above, and afforded a dry standing place at its foot, whence one might look up and down the fall, with all the thrilling sense of insecurity, and yet with real safety. The altered condition of the stream rendered this an undertaking of more difficulty than Francis had hitherto found it, and, when he reached the spot already described, his limbs were warm, his pulses quick, and his nerves excited to an unusual degree .-He selt the more doubtful of his strength, as he accomplished the victory of Waterloo, and his country and army, was hooted, insulted, kick- rope, makes a probable presumption that they knew that the upper ledge was incomparably more arduous of ascent than that on which he had but just made good his hold, and returning, of not only ruling France in their councils, but by the course he had ascended, was utterly impossible. Dismissing, however, from his mind the consideration of those difficulties, he leaned against the rock, while the spray was cast upon his brow, and over his dress, and contemplated, for some moments in silence, the awful splendor of the spectacle by which he was surrounded .-The day-light was fast departing, and the extreme vividness of the electric flashes, produced, at intervals, an artificial gloom which made the glen look dark as Erebus.

The rain had long since begun to fall in prodigious quantity. Between the pauses of the thunder, the practised ear of Francis was startled by a sound, low, deep, and distant, which came from above, and in which he fancied that he recognised a well known portent. He bent forward, to listen more attentively, but a crashing peal of thunder, which broke above him at the instant, engulphed within it every other sound, and prevented him, all anxious as he was, from ascertaining the justice of his fear. The thunder died away, and he could now distinctly hear the sound of menace, with a perceptible increase of loudness, and with a noise of rushing mingled with its booming. A sudden pang of unavoidable fear first wrung his heart, and deprived him almost of the power of motion; and in the next instant, so strange an accession of life and force was in his frame, that he sprang with a light vault over the rock, and ascended very near the summit of the next ledge, by efforts far surpass- in the French seminaries, and she actually aping any that he could have made under an ordipointed professors in "the French University." ing any that he could have made under an ordinary excitement. One farther bound was necessary, to enable him to secure his hold upon a born of the rock above, but his breath failed, and he paused for a moment's rest. Looking to and the fame of the Count Montalembert for his feet, he saw the yellow tinge growing on the rescuing French popular education from a scheme face of the torrent, and the waters seemed to swell. But the lessening light might have given ceived its principal encouragement and support the hue which he feared. He looked up to the from English influence and stratagem in that summit, a mist streamed upward through the overhanging trees, he sprung and clasped the rock, swung up his person to the crag and, in the throne of Louis Philippe, England abandoned the action, caught a glimpse of the terrific mass of yellow waters, bounding with a roar of fury over the summit and down-bursting on his head. Once more upon his feet, another spring, and he throned in the year 1847, and a republic declared, twined his arms close around the trunk of a England, as the protector of France, again years of abuse against the hangings, the flogyoung mountain ash, just as the tawny volume abandons Philippe, and joins and applauds the gings of Austria, the dungeons of Naples, the thundered down the steep, and dashed its colored in heart and brain.

them again, beheld the flood burying in its headlong depth; all traces of the path by which he had ascended, and suffering only a tew black points of rock to remain uncovered by the yellow foam. Several trees had been felled by the aged cliff, was uprooted from its strong foundashowing its dark bulk at intervals above the gious crash, in the centre of the basin. Outchorussed on the earth, the heavens themselves Ferdinand the usurper. In the cruel conflict seemed now to sink their voices, and their thun- which consequently ensued between the Carlists ders died away with a diminished echo in the

Turning away from this stupendous sight, he was about to follow the uneven path, which led from the brink of the cataract to the bill-top, the mighty cataract came roaring and raging when the voice of David Lenigan, apparently influenced by some deep emotion made him stop years, from 1815 to 1834, she produced in Spain short upon his track. Presently, he saw the brow of the precipice, now split into a multitude man hurrying towards him, and waving his hand with a cautionary action.

"Run! Run!" he exclaimed, "or you are taken! Down! down into the wood, or Lacy has you with his Peelers!"

" Lacy !" "He is on the bill; down, down, sir, for the

love of mercy !" Without returning any answer to the attendant, he hurried up the hill, and appeared upon the summit exactly in time to encounter his enemy, rock, into a deep and troubled basin. Here it alone and seeming nearly as exhausted, and at aspirant, and concluded the match with his spun round in a ceaseless whirl, and hurried on- the same time as excited, as himself. Each youngest son, the Duke de Montpensier. ward through the craggy torrent-bed that winded among the trees. The mountains that framed from his horse, and abandoned the reins in his eagerness to confront his enemy on even ground.

"We are met again!" cried Lacy, but not upon the same terms as when we encountered at his niece, daughter of Don Pedro, on the throne. foliage shivered in the breathless air. The clouds, Drumgoff. Villain, you are my prisoner, at In the revolution which, of course, followed be-

As he uttered these words he suddenly levelled taract, and the flashes of blue lightning gleamed a pistol at Riordan. The latter, aware of his the expenses of the civil war, on the condition vivid on the sheeted fall, and blinded the decay- intention, sprang upon him, struck down the weapon, which exploded in the struggle, and then lifting him quite off the earth, hurled him down the slope with great violence. He gazed even danger, to climb up from rock to rock, for a moment upon the fallen man as he lay true, colleges into barracks, convents into military stunned at the foot of an old pine, and then heartreme summit, from which its waters were first ing the tramp of borses, burried swiftly down- of both sexes were drawn from their cells and their

The persons who approached were Tobin and two policemen, who had accompanied Lacy .-Directed by his moans, as he began to revive,

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON EUROPEAN REVOLUTIONS.

ENGLISH ADVOCACY OF THE INSURRECTIONARY. PARTIES.

Within the last forty years there is scarcely a country in Europe which has not been distracted with civil strife, thrones remodelled, monarchies abrogated, ancient laws repealed, and the whole framework of society disjointed. The overthrow of Napoleon I. and the restoration of Louis XVIII., was the era which suggested the remodelling of the surrounding dynasties. The impartial historians of all nations (Great Britain excepted) assert with confidence that an English general and an English army having principally ral, who checked the insurgents and mutineers of and Biblical agents of England throughout Euaced a Bourbon on the throne of his ancestors, i English statesmen at once conceived the design fused redress in the English Courts of Justice! future Commissions of Inquiry shall once estab- duary people scornfully requested the recruiting also of governing all those nations which had heretofore yielded to the military dominion of Napoleon, and which now owed their liberation to the prowess and the power of England. Aus- | culcd: his life was threatened: a price was set tria, Naples, the Italian Duchies, Spain, Holland, and Portugal, which had suffered so severely by the English press, the organ of our English from the victorious career and conquests of Napoleon were mapped out, therefore, by British the office, and promised to fulfil the task of senddiplomacy as future dependencies of English rule; so that in fact they only changed their past condition from being the vassals of Napoleon to be the future servants of Great Britain. And so thoroughly impressed has been the English government with the conviction that they ought by right to rule those nations, that whenever the Parliament of these countries attempted to introduce laws at variance with English notions and wishes, these assemblies have been held up in the British senate as the most stupid, or the most unreasonable, or the most ungrateful representatives that ever directed the destinies of mankind. In fact, England planned the laws, the commerce, the liberties, and the succession to the throne of each of these nations: and she became sulky, abusive, and unmanageable whenever they had spirit or power to dare to resist her usurpations.

Hence England exercised a dictatorial power over France during the reigns of Louis XVIII., and Charles dix, from the year 1815 to the year 1830; she introduced English penal regulations French literature during these reigns was not only anti-Catholic but infidel; and the Catholic Church is indebted to the talents, and the piety, of profane and unchristian teaching, which recountry. On the expulsion of Charles dix, in July, 1830; and on the subsequent accession to her former protege, Charles, applauded the Re- possession. volution, and supported the usurper, Louis Philippe! When he, too, in his turn, was de-England, as the protector of France, again years of abuse against the hangings, the flog-abandons Philippe, and joins and applauds the gings of Austria, the dungeons of Naples, the Republic. And when this mode of government deportations without jury of France, the Castle in heart and brain.

Change, and takes young Bonaparte under dictanever tied their inutineers to their guns! and
lestly, when Louis is blew their mangled flesh into the air!—that they

the new Constitution, fawns on Napoleon III. and thus she enacted within the space of forty years an amount of inconsistency and perfidy which have for ever earned for her the character of being the most unprincipled nation in Europe.

On the same principle England has revolutionised Spain, has by stratagem removed Don Carlos, the rightful heir, and placed a usurper, his brother Ferdinand, on the throne. Again, on the death of Ferdinand in 1834, England crown on the head of the eldest daughter of and the supporters of the usurping Queen, England supplied all the expenses of the war, on condition of being indemnified by the confiscation of Church property. England also changed the election of the Spanish Parliament or Cortes; and thus, in the short space of nineteen a cruel war, altered the succession to the throne, sequestered the property of the Catholic Church, banished all the friars and nuns from their cloisters, seized their revenues, closed their convents, and expelled to the hospitals, to starvation, and to death, religious of both sexes, to the number of seventy-five thousand souls. Her last attempt on Spain was the effort to marry the Spanish Queen's sister to a Coburg; and thus to rule the country on purely English principles. This stratagem was defeated by Louis Philippe, who, on equally interested motives, ousted the English

The same scheme was pursued in Portugal on precisely similar principles. England formed a party in Portugal, who formed the plan of expelling Don Miguel, the rightful heir, and placing tween the partizans of Miguel and the advocates, of the young Queen, England defrayed all of being repayed by the confiscation of all the Church property in Portugal. Hence the revenues of bishops, priests, friars, and nuns, were protected, worn and hungry, have been subjectsequestered: churches were converted into thea- ed by an unbridled, savage soldiery. There is hospitals and stores, and thousands of religious as he reads these bewildering scenes of terror, homes, to beg and perish on the highways. Portugal is a perfect rehearsal of the history of Spain: and to make the picture a perfect copy of Spain, the young Queen was married to a Cobourg, the first cousin of our Prince Albert.

the throne of Holland, which had been given by pidity or insolence of the East India Company Napoleon to his brother. She encouraged the revolution of the Belgians, supported their pretensions, and, in the year 1831, she placed Leopold, a Cobourg, the son-in-law of George the Fourth, on the recently erected throne of Bel-

During the last ten years every one is familiar with her barred attempts to revolutionise the thrones of Austria and Naples: together with the duchies of Northern Italy. The correspondents of the English press have labored incessautly to convince the English people that the tyranny of those States exceeded all credulity: that their press was fettered: their liberties crushed: their laws a mockery: their royal courts the seats of deceit and immorality. And when the Hungarian revolution broke out, the insurgents were applauded, their leader was officially feted in England: and the Austrian Geneed in the streets of London, and was even reon the King and Government of Naples. English Commissioners were appointed to report on the King's incompetency! his police were ridion his bead: the revolutionists were applauded Government; and our Prime Minister undertook ing an English flotilla to visit the coast of Naples as a guarantee of sympathy and protection to the most sanguinary rebels and assassins, who, during our present times, have outraged law, corrupted society, and stained our common Christianity.

Concurrently with these huge political schemes of England, she also attempted to change the religion of these various nations; and while her political emissaries on one hand revolutionized the State, her biblical bands, on the other, attempted to infidelize the Catholic Church. Her historians, her editors, her novelists, her tourists, have been all employed in this one engrossing stratagem: tens of thousands and tens of millions of pounds sterling have been expended in this malignant project: and when the chronicler of these facts will publish to posterity the results of this English confederacy, during upwards of forty years, he will be compelled in truth to forty years, he will be compelled in truth to of Meath, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. On state, that this long, expensive, and malignant Thursday, 10th inst., the sad event took place, and combination of England and her emissaries, has Catholic Europe: in the entire defeat of England abroad; and in her total failure and overthrow at home. France is now the mistress of England: Spain and Portugal are now avowedly under the protection of Napoleon: Austria has crushed her rebellions: Naples has recalled her revelutionists to their former allegiance: all these States are now relieved from the intrigues of England: while she herself is now the weakest of all the surrounding nations, her national nion that there should be no more preaching in the character lowered: her prestige lessened: her streets, and that Mr. Hamilton, of Castle Humilton, military name tarnished: her Biblicism mocked: gave a house as a more fitting place to hold forth and her Indian empire all but wrested from her

Is it any wonder, therefore, considering her former conduct, that she has no sympathy from the Catholic States of Europe? She has spent of deep felt gratitude; and, when he opened declared Emperor, England applauds to the skies never muzzled the whole press of a nation in one

day, or dictated to the editors what they should write—that they never slandered Protestant worship-forced Protestants to attend Catholic worship, or employed colonels of regiments to ridicule Protestantism in presence of men on their parade! England has had a long run of her bigotry; but she has come at last to a dead lock in her politics and religion, and she now stands by common consent a suitor for protection at the gates of the Tuileries, despised abroad, crippled at home, and unable singlebanded to defend her own foreign possessions.

Her long dominations filled her with pride; and her admitted prestige prevented men from looking narrowly into her internal arrangements; but the Crimean war has opened the eyes of the public to her incompetency; and now it is a proverb that in all her military, naval, and administrative arrangements, all is blunder and mismanagement. Her admirals are Biblemen, singing hymns for the sailors; her Colonels are Swaddlers, preaching to their regiments; while her Indian officers themselves, according to Captain Harvey, " Never go to church, spend the Sundays cursing, swearing, and drinking-quoting Scripture in contempt and irreverence-blaspheming the name of God, and ridiculing When one reads the accounts from India—the

cruelty of the Sepoys-the nameless treatment of European ladies-and when one considers the agony of the friends at home as each mail brings news of some additional atrocities, it is hard to say whether the fate of the dead abroad, or the affliction of the living at home is more heartrending. The savage phrenzy of these black soldiers over their innocent, powerless victims, are new facts in the history of human crime and revenge; it is a trial of strength to the stoutest nerves to finish with dry eyes the account of any one of the furious instances of sanguinary malice recorded of these demons. The heart almost faints, the blood, by turns, boils and freezes, and the intellect reels as one reads over the passages of shame, brutality, torture, and death, to which the ladies of our country, alone, defenceless, unno man of feeling of every class and creed, who, who would not wish to be there to defend them with his life; or now contribute, as far as in him hes, by his purse and his exertions, to swell our armies, to point their steel, and to nerve their arms, to take revenge for the deep wounds inflicted on innocence, justice, and morality. But Nor did England forget her protectorate of if this mutiny has been caused by the deaf stu--if it has originated in the same revolutionary policy which has made enemies for England all over Europe-if it can be traced to the fatal bigotry which issues from Exeter Hall, disturbs foreign courts, converts Ireland into a battlefield, and fills our poorhouses and emigrant ships with victims of religious persecution—if English Colonels, English Commander-in-Chief, have insulted the religion of the Sepoys, sent missionaries to force their convictions by bribery, and maddened the native troops into fury, mutiny, and revenge, then, beyond doubt, on the heads of the Indian authorities, and on the hearts and consciences of the Exeter Hall bigots, be the responsibility of the scenes of terror, agony, and blood, which fill India with refined cruelty, and spread lamentation and woe through every city, town, and village of Great Britain and Ireland. And, indeed, the past conduct of the political public reprobation will deservedly be discharged more abundantly on the culpable tyranny and inbreasts the stamp of man, by their inhuman lust and their savage ferocity.

D. W. C.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Amongst the tourists now visiting Cork, is the Right Rev. Dr. Carli, late Bishop of Almira and Vicar Apostolic of Agra and Thibet. The Right Rev. Dr. Carli is a native of Italy, but has spent sixteen years in administering the duties of his Indian dio-

of the Diocese of Dublin, has just arrived at home benefit of his health.

DEATH OF THE REV. R. O'REILLY, P.P.—We are sorry that we have to announce the death of the Rev. Robert O'Reilly, P.P., Dunshauglin, in the diocese on the following Saturday his remains were laid in ended in the defensive, compact union of all their last resting-place on earth. The deceased, who was noted for his picty and many virtues, amongst which hospitality was prominent, was a native of Kells. For many years he was Pastor at Balliver, and in the famine days he was transferred to the place in which his mission was ended; everywhere he was respected and esteemed, and now his name is never mentioned without an expression of regret .-May he rest in peace.—Meath People.

STREET-PREACHING IN KILLESHANDRA .- A COFFESpondent informs us that Mr. Hickson, the resident magistrate of the district, pronounced a strong opifrom. Since then the disturbances have ceased. We are very glad that it is so, and take leave to cougratulate Mr. Hickson on the firm attitude he assumed and Mr. Hamilton on his accommodating disposition. Henceforward Protestants and Catholics will, we hope, live on good terms in and about Killeshandra. -Meath People.

foam upon his feet, and on the bank to which he is again modified by the appointment of Louis of Saint Angelo of Rome, the Inquisition of propagatory to their being sent to India. The Hawk, clung, relieved in mind, exhausted and bewildered Napoleon as President, England joins the new Spain. These countries now exclaim that they 60 guns, stationed in Oork harbour, will proceed round the southern and western coast for the same purpose. A correspondent hopes the Conway will receive from our townsmen a right loyal reception. -Belfast News Letter.

COUNTY DONEGAL IN The Gweedore district of this county a party of 200 constabulary, accompanied by two stipendiary magistrates, a county inspector. and two sub-inspectors, have been scouring the country for cattle, and to find out the perpetrators of, the malicious damages done to the sheep, &c., of the English and Scotch tenants. They have impounded upwards of 1,000 head of cattle and sheep, which are to be sold by auction to pay the damages levied at last assizes, some £1,300, besides an item of some £600, for extra constabulary. As I hear the case, there appear to be some hardship as far as the rural tenantry are concerned.—Armagh Guardian.

A Heinous Offender.—At Abergavenny Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, David Thomas, a boy eight years old, was mulcted in costs 9s., and fined 1d., for picking four apples from a neighbor's tree, the branches of which projected over his father's garden.
The magistrates on the bench were one "honorable,"
and a trio of "reverends," whose decision deserves to be recorded as the latest specimen of "justice" in the rural districts .- Cork Examiner.

THE IRISH BANK RETURNS.—The returns of the Irish banks for the four weeks ending the 29th of August show a falling off in the circulation, as compared with the preceding return, of £208,000, which makes a total decrease, within four months, of very nearly £1,000,000. The diminution on the month extends to all the banks, with the exception of the Ulster, which has increased its issues by £3,000. In the coin held there is a decrease on the month of £20,000. The banks in which there has been a diminution of specie are the Provincial and Northern Banks and the Bank of Ireland. In the Belfast, Ulster, and National Banks there has been an increase.

THE MILITIA. - The Times told its readers the other day, that around the standards of the recruiting regiments in Ireland thousands of young aspirants for military fame were rallying, and that immense numbers of sturdy young men seemed anxious to join in the battle against the Eastern mutineers. Now, the fact is, that rarely have the exertions of recruiting sergeants been so remarkably unsuccessful, nor until some higher inducements he held out to young men, is it likely that "thousands will accept the Queen's bounty. The recollection of the conduct of the Irish Militia, at the close of the Crimean campaign, and when John Bull thought the fiend of war had fallen asleep for a season, the stripping of many poor fellows, and sending them to their homes half naked, while the lazy legioners of Germany were petted like idle children, have not yet been forgotten in this country.—Banner of Ulster.

Both in Meath and Cavan the staffs are beating up for "young heroes," for training for the militia, but they are acting most unhero like in both counties. keeping at a respectful distance from the sergeants, They were treated badly before, and they seem inclined not to subject themselves to the same treatment again.—Meath People.

An awful instance of sudden death occurred at Mr. Withrow's mountain, near Feeny, on Saturday last. A man named Joseph Mills, of the Glebe, Magherafolt, went on Friday to bring home a few heifers which he had grazing on that mountain, and staid at Mr. Withrow's that night. Next morning he started for home, and had not proceeded far when one of the heifers ran off the road in a contrary direction. He followed, running with all his might to overtake her, but in vain. After running about a quarter of a mile, and being unable to overtake the beast, he called to a herd boy who was near to assist him in turning her. The boy was just starting after the heifer when Mr. Mill's called to him again to come to him, saying he felt weak and must sit down. He attempted to sit down and staggered forward, or rather fell, and instantly expired. t appears that disease of the heart was the cause of his death, and running so far after the beast excited that dangerous affection. An inquest was held, and a verdict given in accordance with the above facts. Such an occurrence speaks loudly to all to be ready, "for in such an hour as we think not, the Son of man cometh."—Coleraine Chronicle.

INDIA, IRELAND, AND THE SCOTCH HIGHLANDS .-During the war with Russia, British pride was forced to the humiliation of begging, or borrowing all the outeasts of continental society who could be induced to rent out their carcases as targets for the bullets of the Cossacks. When recruiting agents visited the mountain glen's of Scotland, which, in former days, had poured forth their thousand of Celtic warriors at a single chieftain's bidding, the residuary people pointed to the red deer, wild fowl, and flocks of sheep, in whose favour the race of Adam has been pursue the same course in India; and hence, if driven out by territorial supremacy, and the resi-No abuse, contumely, and lies have been spared lish the guilt of the same parties in India, the agents to transport this gallant batch of tenant occupants to Sebastopol to shoot the Russians! The responses made in Ireland to similar invitations need curable bigotry of our officers and preachers in events, differ materially from the sarcasms attered not be repeated; but these responses did not, at all Asia than on the very mutineers, assassins, and by the indignant Gael, who are still permitted to savages, who have stained their swords in the blood of the innocent, and effaced from their In plain fact, men could not be had for her Majesty's service, and hence the humbling necessity of continental crippling, and the still more questionable system of smuggling carried on in the United States. When the immediate difficulty had been got over, and the Irish militin were about to be disbanded, the treatment of the unfortunate Tipperary men, as contrasted with the superabundant kindness lavished upon the "German Legion," cannot be readily for-gotten.—Londonderry Standard.

The Times reads Mr. Hanna, the Belfast Presby-terian firebrand the following lecture:—"But perhaps Mr. Hanna, so far from being a good disciplinarian, is not so quiet and orderly a person himself as years in administering the duties of his Indian diocese. In consequence of the state of his health he has been obliged to tender his resignation to the Holy See, which has been accepted, and the Cark in preachings, and says they are simply meant to Holy See, which has been accepted, and the Cork instruct careless and ignorant Protestants, and have Ezaminer says it his intention henceforward to reside no controversial design whatever in them. He is, if we are to trust his own account of himself, as inno-The Venerable Monsignor Hamilton, Archdeacon | cent as a child with regard to any wish to provoke of the Diocese of Dublin, has just arrived at home or annoy a single Romanist. But his address to from a visit in Germany, whither he had gone for the Protestants of Belfast' is anything but a calm benefit of his health and peaceful document. He disclaims, indeed, as he is obliged to do, all wish to do bodily injury to the Roman Catholics, and he enjoins on his followers abstinence from all attack. He tells them even when they are collected around him to take care and leave room for the public who are not of his audience to pass. But how does he describe the road which he thus clears for them?- Call that clearance the 'Pope's pad.' Is that a peaceful style of language? Is that like a man anxious to conciliate his opponents and bent simply on securing for himself an uncontroversial access to his own people for the sake of converting the careless Protestant to a religious life? He is very strong indeed on the subject of keeping the peace, but so the most violent demagogues often are, at the very time that they are deliberately and intentionally bringing masses of peopl into such a position that they will be certain to break the peace. Mr. Hanna is tenderness and charity itself, if we are to trust these verbal warnings of his; the mere sight of blood would unnerve him; he would faint if a man's shin were kicked. But what is the meaning of a leader deliberately bringing things to the very precipice of a convulsion and then saying 'Peace, order, charity!'—putting whole antagonistic masses into such an attitude towards each other, and then professing, on the very verge of collision, to hold them back? And what does Mr. Hanna mean, as a professed friend of ponce and order, by actually placing himself in declared conflict with the magistrates of Belfast, by designedly wording his public notice of a next Sunday open-air demonstration in such an ambiguous way as to forestall a magistrate's prohibition and cheat civil justice of her fair power? 'Your preachers will do their duty; you will manage to find them wherever they may appear. No one knows whether you are to have preaching; you may all guess. I cannot speak more plainly. If I did somebody might go and swear