

necessary formalities were gone through at Dieppe, Mark set out for Omerville, where he would probably arrive to-morrow more in love than ever.

This piece of news delighted everybody, but particularly Clemence, who embraced her uncle in a transport of gratitude.

As Bruno pressed her to his heart he said smiling.

'We will be good friends in life and death, will we not? and that you may not weary yourself too much in listening to an old sailor, I will give you my parrot, it will speak to you of him.'

With many grateful acknowledgments, Clemence, no longer afraid, extended her hands for the bird, which flew towards her, crying, 'Good day, Clemence.' What a burst of laughter followed, and what warm caresses the delighted girl lavished on the precious parrot, as she carried it off in triumph.

'You came to make me happy, brother Bruno,' said the widow, as she followed with her eyes her daughter's retiring form.

'I hope she will not be the only one,' replied the sailor gravely. 'I have something for you also, sister-in-law, but I am afraid of awakening a slumbering sorrow in your heart.'

'Oh! it is about my son, Didier!' she exclaimed, with the quick instinct of a mother.

'You have said it,' replied Bruno. 'When he was shipwrecked we, unfortunately, were not together. If a merciful Providence had only put us on the same vessel, who knows—I swim like any porpoise—I do, and I might have been able to give him a helping hand, as I did at Treport.'

'So you did,' cried the widow, recalling, with a remorseful feeling, that almost forgotten event, 'so you did, and I ought never to forget it to you brother.'

She extended her hand to the sailor who cordially grasped it in his.

'Bah! 'twas nothing,' he said kindly; 'a simple neighborly service. But in India I had no chance, when our ship arrived, Didier had been off the coast fifteen days, and so all I could do was to find out where he had been buried, and mark the spot with a bamboo cross.'

'And you did that?' cried mother, bathed in tears.

'Oh, thanks Bruno, thank my dear brother.'

'That's not all,' continued the sailor. 'I knew that the beggarly Lascars had sold the clothes of the poor fellows who were drowned, and so I searched and searched until I found my nephew's watch, bought it with all I had in the world, and brought it to you, sister-in-law. Here it is.'

And as he spoke he drew forth a large silver watch which was attached to a metal chain besmeared with tar. Eagerly the widow seized it, and kissed it again and again. The woman wept, Martin was deeply moved, and as for Bruno, he strove vigorously to cough down his feelings of sympathy and commiseration.

In silence that was more affecting than words, Widow Mauvare embraced the worthy sailor. All her ill-temper had vanished; all the worldly thoughts that had preoccupied her mind, were gone, and to the exclusion of every other idea she was filled with gratitude for the precious gift that recalled to her memory the son she had untimely lost.

Henceforth the conversation with Bruno became freer and more friendly. His frank explanations made it impossible for any one to be deceived as to his true position—the Uncle from America returned as poor as he went. When he said to his nephew that he and his would repent of their unkindness to him, he thought only of the regret they would experience sooner or later, for having ill-treated an affectionate relative; and the inference was Martin's exclusively.

Although this discovery destroyed forever the hopes of mother and daughter, yet it did not change their manner, for both, won over by Uncle Bruno's kindness, now felt the affection they had before only simulated, and took pleasure in testifying their regard by every means in their power.

The sailor for whom they had exhausted all the resources of their humble housekeeping, had just quitted the table, when Martin, who had gone out a moment before, entered in haste, and asked Bruno if he wished to sell his monkey.

'Rochambeau?' inquired the sailor; 'not I. I have raised him, he obeys me, he is my servant and my companion; I wouldn't sell him for ten times what he is worth. But who wants to buy him?'

'M. le Comte,' replied the young man. 'He was passing by, and saw the animal, and was so much pleased with him that he desired me to bring it up to the house and ask what price pleased.'

'Tell him he may keep his money,' said Bruno filing his pipe.

Martin's looks and gestures implied emphatic dissent.

'What a turn of ill luck,' he said. 'M. le Comte alluded to his promise just now, and said when I brought up the monkey he would arrange with me about the situation of steward.'

'Oh, heavens! your fate is sealed,' murmured the widow, in deed affliction.

Bruno demanded an explanation. 'And so,' said he, after a moment's reflection, 'you hope, by procuring Rochambeau for the Count, to obtain this employment you so much desire.'

'I am sure of it,' replied Martin.

'Well,' cried the sailor, abruptly, 'I will not sell the animal, but I will give him to you.—Make a present of him to M. le Comte and then he must show himself grateful for your politeness.'

The sailor cut short the general chorus of thanks by sending his nephew up to the castle with Rochambeau. The Count received Martin very graciously: chatted with him for a while; satisfied himself that he was capable of discharging the duties of the situation he sought, and at once granted it to him.

We can imagine the joy of the family when he returned with the good news. Madame Mauvare, wishing to atone for past shortcomings, confessed to her brother-in-law the interested hopes to which his return had given rise. Bruno laughed until he was tired.

'By my faith,' he cried, 'but I have played you a shabby trick! You expected millions, and I brought you only two useless animals.'

'You are wrong, uncle,' said Clemence, tenderly, 'you brought us three priceless treasures; for, thanks to you, my mother has now a memento, my brother has employment, and I—I have hope.'

THE IRISH HIERARCHY.

The following is an official copy of the resolutions come to by the Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland at the recent general meeting in Dublin:—

"On the Disendowment of the Protestant Church Establishment and the Application of its Revenues."

"The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, seeing that the Government and Parliament are preparing to deal by law with the Irish Protestant Church Establishment, deem it their duty to declare—

"1. That the Irish Protestant Church Establishment is maintained chiefly—almost exclusively—by property and revenues unjustly alienated from the rightful owner, the Catholic Church of Ireland; that Irish Catholics cannot cease to feel as a gross injustice and as an abiding insult the continued, even partial, maintenance of that establishment out of that endowment, or in any other way at their expense—an establishment to which, as to their fountain-head, are to be traced the waters of bitterness which poison the relations of life in Ireland and estrange from one another Protestants and Catholics, who ought to be an united people.

"2. That notwithstanding the rightful claim of the Catholic Church in Ireland to have restored to it the property and revenues of which it was unjustly deprived, the Irish Catholic Bishops hereby reaffirm the enjoined resolutions of the Bishops assembled in the years 1833, 1841, and 1843; and, adhering to the letter and spirit of those resolutions, distinctly declare that they will not accept endowment from the State out of the property and revenues now held by the Protestant Establishment, nor any State endowment whatever.

"The following are the resolutions referred to:—

"Resolved—That alarmed at the report that an attempt is likely to be made, during the approaching Session of Parliament, to make a State provision for the Roman Catholic clergy, we deem it an imperative duty not to separate without recording the expression of our strongest reprobation of any attempt, and of our unshakable determination to resist, by every means in our power, a measure so fraught with mischief to the independence and purity of the Catholic religion in Ireland.—Resolution of the Irish Bishops in 1837.

"Resolved—That his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Murray be requested to call a Special General Meeting of the prelates of all Ireland, in case that he shall have clear proof, or well-grounded apprehension, that the odious and alarming scheme of a State provision for the Catholic clergy of the portion of the empire be contemplated by the Government, before the next general meeting." Resolutions of the Irish Bishops in 1841.

"Resolved—That the preceding resolutions be now reëmbled, in order to make known to our faithful clergy and people, and to all others concerned, that our firm determination on this subject remains unchanged; and that we unanimously pledge ourselves to resist by every influence we possess every attempt that may be made to make any State provision for the Catholic clergy in whatever it may be offered.—Resolution moved by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, seconded by the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, and unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Prelates of Ireland, in Dublin, on the fifteenth of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, the Most Rev. Dr. McHale in the chair.

"3. That in thus declaring their determination to keep the Church of Ireland free and independent of State control or interference, the Bishops of Ireland are happily in accord with instructions received from the Holy See in the years 1801 and 1805, as well as with the course pursued by the Irish Bishops of that day in conformity with those instructions.

"When a project for the endowment of the Catholic clergy by the British Government was proposed at the end of the last century, Pope Pius VII. gave the following instructions to the Irish Bishops, through the Secretary of Propaganda:—

"The Holy Father most earnestly desires that the Irish clergy, continuing to pursue the praiseworthy line of conduct hitherto followed by them, shall scrupulously abstain from seeking for themselves any temporal advantages; and that while by word and deed they express their unvarying attachment, gratitude, and submission to the British Government, and give still more sensible proof of their gratitude for these favours offered to them, they shall nevertheless decline to accept them, and thereby give a bright example of that constant disinterestedness which so becomes the apostolic zeal of the ministers of the sanctuary, and which confers so much advantage and honour on the Catholic religion, by winning for its ministers, in a remarkable degree, that esteem and respect which render them more worthy of the reverence and love of the faithful committed to their spiritual charge.

"These are precisely the sentiments which our Holy Father has commended the Secretary of Propaganda to communicate to you, Rev. Father, that through you they may be conveyed without delay to the excellent Metropolitan and Bishops of the kingdom of Ireland."

"The same sentiments are repeated, and at much greater length, in another letter from the Secretary of Propaganda dated 25th September, 1805.

"4. That the Bishops are confident that the Catholics of Ireland will receive with joy this repudiation of a State endowment for the Irish Church, and that they will never cease to give, without any legal compulsion, the support which they have hitherto freely and dutifully accorded to their clergy and religious institutions.

"5. That by appropriating the ecclesiastical property of Ireland for the benefit of the poor, the Legislature would realize one of the purposes for which it was originally destined, and to which it was applied in Catholic times."

ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

"1. The assembled Bishops hereby reaffirm the resolutions in reference to education adopted in a general meeting, held by the Bishops of Ireland in Dublin on the 4th and following days of August, 1863, which are as follows:—

"(a) That the Bishops of Ireland, assembled in obedience to the instructions of the Sovereign Pontiff, and having their attention particularly directed by his authority to the National system of education, reiterate their condemnation of the principle on which that system is based—namely, the principle of mixed education,—as intrinsically unsound, and as unsafe in practice, as at variance with the interests of the Catholic religion and dangerous to the faith of their flocks.

"(b) They object to the enforcement on the Catholic people of Ireland of a system in which religion is unnaturally separated from secular instruction; in which the State would substitute its own power for the authority of the Catholic Church in respect to the education of Catholic youth, and, by ignoring the pastoral rights of the Catholic clergy, would deprive education of the only adequate security for its religious safety which the Catholic Church can acknowledge.

"(c) That no change in the constitution of the body charged with the administration of a mixed system of education can compensate for its inherent defects or neutralize its injurious action.

"(d) That the constitution of the model and

training schools, as has been repeatedly declared by the Bishops of Ireland, evidently conflicts with the principles of the Catholic Church; that we again condemn them as specially dangerous; that we again hereby warn our flocks against them; and we rejoin our priests to use their best exertions to withdraw children from them, and at the same time to endeavor to the utmost of their ability, to provide equally good secular education for the youth of their respective parishes; and that we require a punctual observance of the resolution adopted at the last general meeting of Irish Bishops, a copy of which we here submit—viz:—

"That convinced of the importance of Catholic teachers being trained only in Catholic model schools we direct that no priest shall, after the first day of next term, send any person to be trained as a teacher, either in the central or model school, or in any other model school, or in any way cooperate with other patrons of National schools in sending, after that date, teachers to be so trained, and that no teachers who shall be sent to be trained after that date in any model school shall be employed as such by any priest or with his consent."

"(e) That we have learnt, with the greatest satisfaction, that in the dioceses in which the model schools were introduced or upheld against the authority of the respective Bishops, the measures taken to prevent the attendance of Catholic children at them have been most successful; that we congratulate those zealous Bishops on that success, and on the fidelity of their clergy and people."

"(f) That the fiction of a mixed attendance of Catholics and Protestants at ordinary National schools has been so thoroughly exposed in a Parliamentary report as to render it quite easy for the Government to accede to the legitimate claims of Catholics for the reconstruction of those frequented by Catholic children. Those claims are—that the teachers be Catholics, approved of by the bishops and priests severally concerned; that school books such as those compiled by the Christian Brothers, or like them in tone and spirit be used in those schools; that the use of religious emblems in the schools and the arrangement for religious instruction be not interfered with; and that those schools be inspected only by Catholic inspectors, as in England.

"(g) That, as it is expedient to have teachers trained to teach, and as such training, being part of a well-regulated system of education, is acknowledged to be justly chargeable on the public educational funds, an adequate portion of that public money is due to the Catholic people of Ireland for the training of Catholic teachers for Catholic schools receiving aid from the State; and that, as Catholic teachers cannot have recourse with safety to the existing training schools, a separate establishment for Catholics approved of by competent ecclesiastical authority, is necessary, and should be provided at the public expense; or Catholic teachers should be trained and supported at the public expense in existing Catholic institutions approved of by the Bishop.

"(h) That as it is forbidden by the Bishops to send Catholic teachers to the existing training schools, and as it is the duty of Catholic parents, in obedience to the instruction of their pastors, to withdraw their children from existing model schools, Catholic Commissioners fail in the respect and obedience due to ecclesiastical authority if they require Catholic schoolmasters or induce Catholic pupils to go for training or education to those schools.

"(i) That we declare it to be the duty of Catholic Commissioners of National Education to use their utmost endeavours to effect such a fundamental alteration in the system as will allow aid to be granted for schools exclusively and avowedly Catholic, as to teachers, books, and other religious characteristics; and that, failing to effect such change, they ought to withdraw from a position in which they can neither do good nor prevent mischief.

"(j) That we caution our priests against accepting building grants under such conditions as are contained in leases which the National Board has lately prepared, and against concurring in the acceptance of grants on those conditions by others."

"2. The bishops call particular attention to the resolution (d) which declares that the constitution of the model and training schools evidently conflicts with the principles of the Catholic Church, and which enjoins on priests to use their best exertions to withdraw children from them as being specially dangerous. They direct that that resolution be promulgated anew in all parishes from which it may be apprehended that children would go to those schools; and that priests be again instructed, that it is their imperative duty to enforce it to the utmost of their power."

"3. They also direct that the resolution of the bishops assembled in May, 1862, regarding the training of teachers, and of which, in their meeting of August, 1863, the bishops required a punctual observance, be again notified to all Catholic managers of national schools."

"4. The meeting decides that a petition be sent to Parliament praying for such a change in the existing national system of education as may afford to the Catholics of Ireland all the advantages to which they are entitled."

ON THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

"That we call on the people and clergy of Ireland to contribute generously to the funds of the Catholic University, and to use every effort to make the approaching collection as ample as possible."

"On Secret Societies, and on the Means of Establishing Peace and Prosperity in Ireland."

"While we warn our flocks against the criminal folly of engaging in secret societies or open insurrection against the Government of the country, we also declare to the Government and the Legislature our profound conviction that peace and prosperity will never be permanently established in Ireland till the Protestant Church is totally disendowed, education in all its departments made free, and the fruits of their capital and labour secured to the agricultural classes."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31st.—At the session yesterday of the special commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners, a motion was made by the counsel for the defence that the accused be tried by a mixed panel composed in equal number of Catholic and Protestant jurymen. The motion was denied by the judges. The prisoner General Warren declined the services of counsel, and declared that he was a citizen of the United States, any refusal to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Court in his actions.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.—For some time past, after nightfall, the police picket in this town (Drogheda) have been in the habit of patrolling the town under arms, but much excitement was created amongst the inhabitants of Yellow Baiter and Borglass a few nights ago on a party of the constabulary entering the premises of farmers in those vicinities which are about a mile distant, and making diligent searches not only in the residences but the out offices, barns, &c. What the object of the search could be the villagers were at a loss to know; but I have learned the following particulars:—It will be recollected that about two months ago Colonel Leonard, a notorious Fenian leader, who the police have learned attended the rising in this town, in March last, made his escape, under extraordinary circumstances, from the house of a gentleman in this town where, it is supposed, he has been staying since the memorable morning of the 6th of March last. When he fled from the place above-named, and the police authorities lately heard he was frequently seen there. They failed, however, in fending the arch-insurgent. What makes this matter the more remarkable is that there is a rumour abroad to the effect that a second rising

is about to be attempted in this town during the winter, when the Fenians are to be better prepared; and so far has the report been relied upon, that I understand the bank authorities and officials are making, or have made, such arrangements as will render life and property secure, should these establishments be molested.—Freeman.

A correspondent of the Irish Times writing from Asketon (Limerick) says:—'Unmistakably, something is brewing for another outbreak in this country of a far more formidable and determined character than the last. There were some smart fellows moving about at the fair, and I heard one from the City of the Violated Treaty' make some astounding announcements. He was a respectable looking, intelligent young man, dressed as a farmer, and when conversing about the funeral display in Limerick last Sunday, he said:—'There were 700 in that procession, every one of them armed with six-barrelled revolvers, and it was our decided intention to have fired three volleys over Kelly's grave but for the pealers being in the graveyard. We are sorry afterwards we didn't do so, and shoot the pealers if they said a word.' This shows something determined, and hereafter matters of an alarming character will present themselves in this locality from all I have learned about the matter. I may add that it is believed that Colonel Kelly is in Ireland, having taken his flight to a quarter where he has relatives and friends. Allen, who assisted in the rescue at Mauchester, is a native of the county of Limerick, and well known in that city.'

A FENIAN LETTER.—A few evenings since an English resident of Cheltenham received a letter couched in the most vulgar terms, and dated from 'The Branch Depot of a Thousand Fenians at Cheltenham.' Alluding to him as a treacherous Englishman, the letter went on to say, 'If you do not refrain from exposing what you know of Fenianism, we have taken oaths to pop you off with lightning rapidity. We warn you—so beware.' Then follows a lot of blasphemy, and at the bottom is a representation of the skull and crossbones, at each side of the former being a drawing of a revolver and a bullet entering the cranium.

SENATIONAL RUMOURS.—It was extensively circulated through town on Tuesday that on the previous night a military reconnaissance was made in the direction of Tallaght and the Green Hills by a force of cavalry and infantry combined, for the purpose of breaking up a Fenian gathering, which, it was alleged, was stated to the authorities had assembled there preparatory to an outbreak. We need not say that the expedition never took place, and that there was no necessity for it; but the mischief caused by propagating and circulating such canards is incalculable, and cannot be too strongly reprobated.—Freeman.

COAST PRECAUTIONS.—From whatever cause, there is renewed vigilance on the part of the authorities at this port. The detectives seem to keep a sharp lookout for persons of a suspicious appearance, and the practice of searching steamers calling at Queenstown is being renewed, but as yet without result. The garrisons of the several forts have, we understand, been recently strengthened, and the Trafalgar is expected to be permanently placed on the station in addition to the Mersey, at present doing duty as guardship.—Cork Examiner.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY BY SUPPOSED FENIANS.—Clonmel, Oct. 11.—It appears that since the escape of Osborne, alias Captain O'Brien, from gaol, a gentleman in this town has been employed to draw a plan of the prison, showing the point at which the prisoner had found egress, and for the information of the Government. The plan, on being completed, was taken charge of by a high official for transmission to Dublin, but before arriving at the railway station he found that this valuable paper had been abstracted from the pocket. It was thought advisable under the circumstances to say nothing about the matter, but to order a new copy, which was done. The occurrence is similar to what took place during the disturbances of last winter, when an important police despatch was taken at the railway station almost from under the eyes of the guard.

LETTER FROM HUGH FRANCIS BONOBY.—Breskwater, Portland, on Board the 'Hougoumont,' Oct. 11, 1867.—My Dear Mother, — We, the Portland prisoners, were put on board on Thursday, and I am happy to say that I am delighted with the change. The political prisoners are all together in one department—I think between 60 and 70 altogether—and so fine and good a lot of men I never met before. I wish some of our pious slanders saw them collecting one another for morning and evening prayers, or saw them on Sunday or Sunday week, with scarce an exception going to the altar, they would cease to defame any longer the virtuous children of poor unhappy Ireland. May God enlighten and forgive them! I sincerely pray. So far our treatment since we came on board is very good. The rations are excellent; we are allowed a glass of wine a day, and are to go on deck any time we like. In fact, I am told by men who know the difference that we are as well treated as emigrants are on board a well-managed emigrant ship. I meet a great many men I knew before my conviction. They are all well but too numerous to mention by name. Tell Mrs. O'Connell that I never saw her husband looking better or in such good spirits. He got the carter she sent him. I received Peter's letter on Saturday, and was delighted to hear that you all still continue in good health and spirits. My own is very good, thank God! and I am delighted at having escaped the hardships of the coming Portland winter. I forgot to tell you that the clothes I brought with me to Mountjoy are here and will be sent with me. I got word to day that my box came on board; I was beginning to feel uneasy about it. I am happy to tell you we'll have a chaplain out with us, the Rev. Father Delany, of St. Paul's. So you see everything looks well for the voyage. If you have anything to say you may answer this letter, as the vessel may not sail for a week yet. We did not expect her to sail, but now she is prepared for a few days. Wishing you all at home every comfort and happiness, and hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you soon, and with fond love to all friends, I remain, dear mother, your affectionate son,

HUGH F. BONOBY.

Prompt measures have been taken to bring to justice some of the Orange rioters whose conduct recently brought discredit upon Portadown. At the Petty Sessions of the town yesterday a lad named Joseph Hamill was charged with assaulting the Rev. Charles Weeney, a Catholic priest, on the occasion of the missionary visit of the Passionists. The magistrates who presided were Mr. Thomas Skeffington, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, and Mr. William Reid. The rev. gentleman deposed that he was proceeding down the street in which he resided about 9 o'clock on the night of the 25th of September, when he met a drumming party, who rudely pushed him back, struck him in the face and knocked his hat off. He gave no provocation for such treatment. Other witnesses identified the prisoner as one of the persons who assaulted the complainant. The charge was positively denied, and witnesses were produced for the defence, who swore that it was not he, but another person, who committed the assault. The magistrates, however, found him guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months, and kept to hard labour. This is the severest punishment which they could inflict, and they stated that under ordinary circumstances they would pass a lighter sentence, but the town had been disgraced by the proceedings in which the prisoner had been engaged. The complainant pressed the Bench to mitigate the punishment, but the application was refused. The prisoner's solicitor repudiated the appeal for clemency, maintained his client's innocence, and gave notice of appeal to the next Quarter Sessions.

DISEASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.—That crime is regularly and yet rapidly decreasing in Ireland is a

fact happily beyond dispute. We see it proved in official returns from all our judicial and administrative departments; in our convict prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries; now in the elaborate report of the Inspector General of Prisons in Ireland for the past ten years. The commitments of all classes of prisoners to the county and borough jails last year amounted to 39,688 or less by 2,826 than in the year preceding. It is not only a remarkable; but most satisfactory result, that if we include the number of persons committed under the abnormal and exceptional charge of Fenianism—and they amounted to 700—there is still a diminution in commitments of no less than 1,856. If we take the year 1851 as our starting point, we shall be better enabled to understand how the actual diminution has been in sixteen years. On the 1st of January, 1851, there were in prison 10,084; on the 1st of January, 1867, but 2,332, or 7,752 fewer. We question whether the criminal statistics of any country in Europe can exhibit such a result as that. The Commissioners in treating of re-commitments of the same individuals, remark the propensity of re-commission of crime among females, as contrasted with males. Twenty-seven out of every hundred females, committed in 1866 underwent more than one imprisonment within the year, while only nine males out of every hundred relapsed into crime. It would seem that once the higher purity had become sealed, the stain became ever darker until the end. Although the entire number of sentences passed last year amounted to 23,743 yet the comparatively trivial character of the offences is seen from the fact that 20,349, or nearly 84 per cent., were sentences to terms not exceeding one month. Indeed, the average is ten days two hours each. Want of education still is found in connection with crime. Of 39,097 committed but 9,100 could read and write, and of females the wholly illiterate formed an average of 40 per cent. We may, perhaps, trace the effect of education, as a cause of diminished crime, more strongly in the case juvenile prisoners. A great number of 'illiterate,' and a smaller number of juveniles able to read and write, were committed last year than in the year before.—Irish Times.

LORD ERNE AND HIS TENANCY.—The cattle show of the Erne estate at Lifford, which was held last week at Ballindrait, was one of the most interesting that has yet taken place. Lord Erne and several of the gentry of the neighbourhood attended. A striking improvement was noticed in the stock exhibited, and the beneficial results of the inducements held out by the Irish Peasants' Society of London to improve the character of the cottage farms and labourers' dwellings was noticed. In his Lordship's address to his tenantry he announced that next year he would give further prizes for seamstresses and farm servants who have lived the longest time in the same employment. He congratulated the farmers upon the prosperous harvest they had secured, and the prospect of obtaining remunerative prices for their produce. He stated that he had never witnessed more comfort, more cleanliness or a greater appearance of industry and prosperity than during his visit to his tenantry. He was also gratified by their open and friendly reception of him. There was not, he said, a farthing of arrear due on the estate, and the tenants had laid out last year in permanent improvements £490. He referred to a return from his agent, which showed that in nine years the tenants had expended in permanent improvements—such as drainage, sub-soiling, fencing, and building—no less than £5900. His Lordship's plan as regards the society is to contribute double the amount of the farmers' subscriptions, and he strongly urged them to give more liberally to it. He also advocated the necessity of their improving the dwellings of their labourers, if they wished to retain their services. In order to encourage improvements he allows at once 5 per cent. upon whatever is expended.

The Cork Examiner draws this charming picture of the great 'Thunderer,' the Times:—

For a whole month or more its weathercock has never changed, so far as one subject is concerned. It howls a persistent tune against the Pope—it roars an echo to the curses which Garibaldi is sending from his island prison—it foams and aboos, and rages at the suggestion that the Emperor of the French means to enforce upon the slippery jugglers of the Italian Kingdom the stipulations of the Convention to which they had set their hands. True to its old character, it does not take the most infinitesimal trouble even to appear consistent. While it derides and discounts the efforts of the Hellenes of Crete to free themselves from loathsome grasp of a Mosbomonian hall-savage—whose existence as a power is the reproach of Europe. It preaches a crusade of backslards against a sovereignty which is reviled by the vast majority of Christians all over the world. It rails against a foreign conspiracy against Fenianism, and it fosters an inroad upon Rome by those who certainly are more strangers to the Eternal City than the Fenians are to Ireland. It has preached up discontent amongst the Roman people, but the Times, like its strange idol, Garibaldi, has failed to find it. There are but twelve thousand men in the Papal army—at least as many Garibaldians have entered the Papal territory, and these latter have at their back an army of fifty thousand men belonging to the Italian Government. If the Romans sigh for the peace and freedom Garibaldi and the Times preach to them—if they write so dreadfully, as we are told, under the oppression of the Pope, why do they not take advantage of this extraordinary conjuncture of this favourable circumstance. Let the Times put this case: Suppose the British force in Ireland were but twelve thousand all told—suppose there were landed on our shores as many Irish Americans, with fifty thousand United States troops close at hand and looking on with friendly looks and sympathy that only lacked the shadow of an excuse to be converted into help—would there be as much tranquillity on the part of the Irish masses as on the masses of Rome? Even the audacity of the Times would scarce be up to the mark of an affirmative. Yet the Times persists that the Romans are discontented, and that the Irish are not, or at least ought not to be, discontented; and it preaches rebellion in Rome, while it would hang insurrection in Ireland.

In the four Irish Protestant dioceses of Cashel, Emy, Lismore, and Waterford the entire population is 370,798. Of these, only 13,853 belong to the Anglican Church, and 354,779 are Catholics. In other words the Protestants are 3.7 and the Catholics 95.6 of the whole. The average sum which each Anglican's spiritual welfare and cure of souls cost is £18 15s. 11d. for each man, woman and child. The 'Romanists,' of course, paying for every thing connected with their own places of worship, clergy, &c. In two parishes of this district six Catholic priests administer to the spiritual wants of 14,931 people, which is about a thousand more souls than are cared for by one hundred and fifty-two ministers of the Established Church spread over the four dioceses. And yet we have in England, Ireland, and Scotland hundreds of fanatics who maintain that this order of things ought not to be disturbed, but who talk very loudly of the priestcraft and the priestridden people of other countries. Whoever was the father of Fenianism, says the Weekly Register, its pursuing mother was most undoubtedly the Irish Protestant Church.

PROPOSED STATUE TO SMITH O'BRIEN.—A proposal has been brought forward in the Corporation that a statue of Smith O'Brien be erected in Sackville street alongside that of O'Connell. The matter was on Saturday before a committee of the Town Council, who by a majority decided in favour of the proposal, and have forwarded a report to that effect to the Corporation.

We learn that the Chancellor of the University of Dublin has appointed the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier, Vice-Chancellor, in the room of the late Mr. Blackburne.—Dublin Evening Mail.