

young soldier, with a burst of enthusiasm...

"No, Cormac," he said, "I will not be your murderer."

"There is no fear," said Cormac, warmly, "you will be back in time to prevent mischief; and if you remain, it will be only to see me share your fate."

"What says the bride?" inquired the Knight, bending on her a look of mingled pity and admiration.

"I will answer for her," said Cormac; "she had rather be the widow of a true Irishman, than the wife of a false one."

"O alliu! we'll all be murdered if you don't hurry," said the aunt. "What do you say, Minny, my child?"

"Cormac speaks the truth," replied the trembling girl, hanging in her weakness on his shoulder; "if there be no other way, I am content it should be so."

She was rewarded for this effort of heroism by a fervent pressure of the hand from her betrothed, and the exchange of accoutrements was presently effected. The Knight mounted Cormac's mare, and prepared to depart.

"My gallant fellow," he said, holding out his hand to the generous bridegroom, "you do not rack the part you act, for nobility is stamped upon your soul. If you suffer for this, I have a vow, that I will never more wear any other garb than yours; for you are the knightier of the two. Let me clasp your hand, than which a nobler never closed on gauntlet."

They joined hands in silence, and the chief-tain galloped away with his retainers. When they were out of hearing, Cormac turned to his bride, and again pressing her hand, while he looked fixedly into her eyes, he said: "Now, Minny, you will show that you are fit for a soldier's wife. Go, with your aunt Norry, into your room. No one here will be molested but those who are in arms for the Knight; and I will contrive to postpone any violence, for a day, at least."

"I will leave you, Cormac," said Minny, speaking more firmly than she had done since the interruption of the festivity. "I am somewhat more to you than you are to the White Knight."

Cormac smiled, and seemed to acquiesce for some time in her wishes. He took his seat at the hearth with the bespattered garb and sullied weapon of the knight, and awaited in silence the approach of the pursuers, while Minny occupied a chair as near him as might be decorous, taking his new rank into consideration. They listened for a considerable time to the changeful rushing of the night wind among the trees that clothed the hill-side, and the howling of the wolves, that were disturbed in their retreats by the sounds of combats. Those sounds, renewed after long intervals and in an irregular manner, gradually approached more near, and they could plainly distinguish the trampling of horses' feet over the beaten track that winded among the crags as far as the cottage door. Again, and with great eagerness, Cormac entreated his love to secure herself from the chances of their first encounter, by joining the family in the inner room; but she refused in a resolute tone, and on persisting, she assumed an impatience, and even a desperation of manner, which showed that her purpose was not to be shaken.

"Ask me not to leave you," she said; "any other command I am ready to obey. I will be silent; I will not shriek, nor murmur, even though—" She shuddered, and let her head drop upon his hand. "I will not leave you, Cormac. Whatever your fate shall be, I must remain to witness it. Do not doubt my firmness; only say that you will freely trust me, and I am ready for the worst that can happen. I feel that I can be calm, if you will only give me your confidence."

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE REV. MESSRS. CONWAY AND RYAN.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The prosecution of the two Priests of Mayo for exercising, as it is stated, undue influence during the late elections for that county, is, I believe, an instance of state criminal jurisprudence not known since the passing of the Act of Catholic Emancipation. From the evidence taken before the late committee of the House of Commons, the testimony adduced by Mr. Conway to rebut the charges brought forward by the opposing counsel has appeared perfectly satisfactory to the Irish people: and has, beyond all doubt, demonstrated that he has not exceeded the excusable ardour practised on all similar occasions by the partizans of both parties. In some instances of the impeachment, he has clearly proved the legality of his conduct: and in other cases, where his words or his harangues to the people have been misquoted or misinterpreted, he has decidedly established, as far as impartial judgment would testify, the fact that on the entire record he has not passed the boundary of the juridical rights of a citizen. He has certainly addressed large masses of people: he has shouted for hours at the top of his voice: he has stood in the streets during whole days: he has ridden on horseback hundreds of miles: he has mounted carts, and has climbed walls, in order to encourage virtue and to oppose vice: but he has in no instance which I have read (and I have narrowly watched the entire proceedings) gone beyond his duty, as the consecrated guardian of the liberties and of the conscience of his people.

But, forsooth, these gentlemen drew forth spiritual thunder from their ecclesiastical arsenal, and shook the firmament over Mayo, made the mountains of Connemara nod, and even affected the nerves of the unsuccessful candidate. Pah! what a mean lie! when all the world

knows the power of a persecuting landlord, a hind from an exterminating candidate, has more terror for a poor honest voter than ecclesiastical threats (if ever they were uttered) put forth in all the art of Homeric force and unity. What a farce to talk of undue influence in Ireland, while looking into the exposed face and the naked heart of landlord electioneering depravity. The terrors of the landlord on this side of the grave, which may be heard and seen in the fever-shed, in the poorhouse, in the emigrant-ship, and in the wayside legal murder of the people, prove that undue influence in Irish elections is a practice which is exclusively confined to the landlord: and that if the House of Commons would employ its legal functions in the suppression of this constitutional cruelty, its decisions would be received with national respect in place of being scouted in universal scorn. Who can forget the trouble, the loss of time, and the expense which have been inflicted on the priests of Mayo during the sitting of the late committee in London? and what Irish Catholic will ever lose the recollection of the annoyance sought to be cast on the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, by subjecting him to querulous interrogatories, to almost an impertinent scrutiny, for whole days in the committee room? But oh, at the conclusion, who would not desire a repetition of this triumphant scene! What friend of Ireland and of the Irish Church would not rejoice to be present in that breathless committee room, where the Lion of the Irish Fold rose in his strength, and shook off, like a dew-drop from his mane, the petty petulance and the puny assault of Mr. Forcible Feeble, the English advocate. What an unbecoming gibe on the part of the House of Commons to protect, forsooth, the purity of election, by instituting a prosecution against the men whose zeal has been employed to expose perjury, to defeat political perfidy, and to shelter honour, honesty, and conscience.

It is not just to throw any part of the discredit of this shameful prosecution either on the feeling of the Irish Government or the wishes of the Attorney-General. Mr. Fitzgerald has risen to his present position through a manly career of forensic eminence and unimpeachable integrity: and when he shall wear the ermine as the reward of his superior legal attainments and his unblemished character, he will sit on the Irish bench without one stain on his name, second to none of his predecessors in private worth and in public official purity. No, this prosecution has been originated by the House of Commons: and when we recollect the Durham Letter: when we call to mind the religious calumnies and the furious bigotry of the Drummonds, the Shaftesburys, and the Spooners, and the entire Parliamentary tribe of Exeter Hall, one cannot be surprised at the call of the House to make victims of the Mayo clergymen, and thus to create a case of legislation against priestly influence in the elections of Ireland; it is precisely a parallel case of the "wolves endeavoring to silence the dogs, in order to maintain the peace of the fold, and encourage the good feeling and the charity, and the security of the sheep during the darkness and dangers of the night."

Yes, it is solely the act of the House of Commons: and directed, not against the two individuals, Rev. Messrs. Conway and Ryan, but against the entire priesthood of Ireland: nor is it got up in defence of the defeated candidate, but in the support of every man who breaks his pledges to his constituents, and joins the enemies of Ireland. These reverend gentlemen have been exposed to this Parliamentary, harrasing suit from their zeal for the welfare of religion, for the political interests of the people: and the House of Commons have taken up the case against them, in order to gratify the priest-hunting malignity of a Souper faction, who have long degraded the dignity, and have disgraced the professed liberality of the English Parliament. If the prosecution, therefore, be the united voice of the House of Commons, the two priests must be supported by the united voice of the Irish priests and people. The case does not belong exclusively to Mayo, it equally concerns all Ireland. If the prosecution succeed, which I cannot well suppose could result from a jury of the men of Mayo, and if the people of Ireland withhold their practical sympathy from the defendants, what priests will in future, be found to stand between the people and their political enemies? What clergymen will, in future, stand forward to secure (what Ireland so imperatively wants) an honest unpurchasable representative to defend the liberties of the people? When, however, it is once understood that this case is one of vengeance against the Irish priesthood and people, it is then clearly the duty of Ireland to stand forth in the attitude of legal defiance, and to demonstrate by their unanimous support that the nation resents this attack on their clergy, this invasion on their civil and religious liberties.

In all other cases where evidence of undue influence at elections is taken before committees of the House of Commons, the Committee is content to pass a decision of unseating the culpable candidate without the personal impeachment of his supporters: but in the present case the supposed culpable member is not only unseated, but his supporters (because they are priests) are pursued by the whole House of Commons, and threatened with the omnipotent anger of the empire. The whole ease for the prosecution, therefore, has so much the appearance of sectarian animosity, of parliamentary souperism, that it must be met by a corresponding indignation from every man of independent feeling in Catholic Ireland. We have sympathized with the sufferers in the French inundations: we have aided the representatives of the Crimean fallen brave: we have joined the surrounding countries in giving assistance to the Cawnpore victims: shall there be no voice of help raised for the priests of Mayo, arraigned before the congregated hostile council of the British nation, and threatened with heavy expenses, with long imprisonment for their defence of Irish liberties, and for their denunciation of political deceit. In fact, if there be any one Catholic layman or one priest in Ireland, who refuses or withholds his active co-operation in this case when called on

to give it, his blood is more impure than the foul discharge which flows from the putrid sewers of the Mendicity institution of the city.

And if this malevolent prosecution shall succeed, the Government will find to their cost that never in our memory have they made such a grievous mistake; they will be branded before Europe as presiding over a nation of such bigots that no experience can alter, no civilisation improve, no intercourse mollify the acerbity, the intolerance, and the acrimony of their character. We shall publish throughout all foreign countries that although we are the people of Ireland, we are treated with the hostility of enemies: that although our fathers have planted and built Ireland's ancient Churches, we are persecuted and plundered and hunted, in the name of the religion which they first published in the island; that although we pay the rents, and the taxes, our people are exterminated and banished: that although we spilled our blood in every field of England's honor and England's fame, we are branded, as if with disloyalty; and that although the four fifths of the brave army which has taken Delhi, relieved Lucknow, and preserved the Indian empire for England, the implacable House of Commons, the incurable bigots of Exeter Hall have instituted at home a harrasing, a shabby, a rancorous prosecution against two priests: yes, the priests who have taught lessons of allegiance and courage to the noble fellows who have won victory for England; and whose blood is not yet dry before the assaulted fallen capitals of Oude and Hindostan. Let Messrs. Conway and Ryan rest satisfied that when the hour of their conviction shall have arrived they will meet such a support as they cannot now anticipate: and that the sacred cause in which they have been engaged, indignation at the meanness of their persecutions and the universal love entertained for their illustrious Archbishop, will unite all Ireland in the invincible band in their favor. I hope I shall be the first honored man from Leinster in this glorious sympathy to subscribe my five pounds as a mark of my respect for their personal character, and of my willing homage and my undying affection for my old and beloved master, the invincible John of Tuam.

Dec. 3. D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. P. CONNY, P. P., KILCOMMIN.—On Thursday last a deputation, consisting of a number of the inhabitants of this town, proceeded to the residence of the above-named estimable and respected Clergyman, for the purpose of presenting him with an address and a purse containing one hundred sovereigns, as a tribute of the veneration and esteem in which he was held by the parishioners of Tuam during his Missionary career amongst them, which extended over a period of fifteen years.—Tuam Herald.

DEATH OF THE REV. P. HICKEY, P. P., OF ARLING.—We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Patrick Hickey, the venerable parish priest of Arling, who died at his residence on the 26th inst., at the patriarchal age of 84 years. Few priests in the Irish church were more widely known, and we believe not one was more universally beloved than the Rev. Mr. Hickey.—Carlow Post.

We said last week that last Sunday would be a great day in Castlecomer. We were right. The sum collected for the repair of the chapel of that town was almost incredible, being £951 3s! Priest and people worked together—the priest laboured for the people, and the people loved the priest. Herein lies the secret.—Kilkenny Journal.

On Monday evening a numerous and respectable deputation from the Catholic working men of Belfast waited on Mr. D. Holland, editor of the Ulsterman, in the Victoria Hotel, and presented him with an address and a purse containing a hundred sovereigns.

NEW WRIT FOR MAYO.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday night, Colonel French moved "That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland to make out a new writ for the electing a knight of the shire to serve in the present Parliament for the county of Mayo, in the room of George Henry Moore, Esq., whose election has been determined to be void." Colonel North, as a member of the committee which sat during the last session opposed the motion on the ground that the writ ought not to issue until the result of the trial which had been directed by the House should be made known. Colonel French said the resolution to which the House had come to was that the writ should be suspended during the last session; and he called upon the noble lord at the head of the Government to put a stop to the attempt made to overrule the privileges of the people. Lord Palmerston said that when the question was last under the consideration of the House he agreed with other honourable members that the writ should not then issue, and that it ought to be suspended until after the trial had taken place, the expectation being that it would take place during the autumn. The prosecution, however, had been postponed; and it appeared to him doubtful whether it was right and proper to continue to withhold the writ and deprive the people of Mayo of their representation. He thought the objection which formerly existed was no longer tenable, and entertained no objection to the motion. The motion was then agreed to.—Dublin Telegraph.

Mr. Corballis, the law adviser of the Irish Government, has been appointed a county judge at Kilkenny. Mr. Lawson, who was the liberal candidate at the last university election, will succeed Mr. Corballis.

THE IRISH PRODUCE-MARKETS.—One of the Dublin Trade Reports gives the following rather gloomy account of the effects of the recent commercial panic at this side of the Channel:—"Our readers will have seen by our commercial notes during the last three weeks that the altered state of money affairs, the stringency which everywhere prevails as to discount, the large failures elsewhere, still going on, beginning in America, passing through Great Britain, and now reaching the northern parts of Europe, have told on the prices of produce. Within this brief period thousands have been reduced from affluence to poverty, tens of thousands of artisans thereby thrown out of employment, touching Ireland less than elsewhere, but still the shocks are everywhere sensibly felt. The effect, so far, on farm produce has been to reduce cattle and sheep 20 per cent from October prices; pigs, 30 per cent; wheat, about 35; Indian corn, 25, and almost every other article of breadstuffs proportionately. An exception exists in potatoes, probably from their failure (still prices do not rise), and in oats, now extensively required for oatmeal to make good contracts and for general use as well as feeding, without noticing what goes for distillation. Such an altered state of affairs has quite taken farmers and producers aback when in the act of preparing for payments of the half-year. All articles are therefore necessarily pressed for sale towards the fall of the year."

Great numbers of both men and women are arriving along the line of the Derry and Enniskillen Railway almost every day, returned emigrants from America. About forty arrived on Thursday.—Tyronne Constitution.

The pamphlet of His Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop of Dublin has already reached the third edition. In this last publication there are some important additions which deserve publicity. Referring to the controversy raised by the Rev. Mr. Preston as to the religion of Mrs. Kirley, His Grace says:—"It does not in fact affect the main question in this case; as, even supposing her not to have been a Roman Catholic, still, according to the established and recognised law of this country, the children should have been brought up as Roman Catholics, that being the religion of their father." Such are the words of a distinguished lawyer. That however, Mrs. Kirley professed herself a Catholic at the time of her marriage, and subsequently in Dundalk and Dublin, appears from Appendix V. What importance is to be attached to the present alleged declarations of a woman lately dismissed from a lunatic asylum, each one will judge for himself.

The proofs in the Appendix referred to are as follows:—"As some doubts have been raised regarding the religion of Mrs. Kirley, it may be allowed to say a word on that subject, though in point of law it matters not whether she be Catholic or Protestant, as her children should follow the religion of their father, certainly a Catholic, and who educated his children in that faith. Mrs. Kirley's name was Margaret McCormack. The Rev. Gregory Yorke, Catholic Administrator of the parish of Longford, certifies that she was married in that town on the 10th of September, 1844, according to the rites of the Catholic Church. She prepared for that sacred ceremony by confession.

The following affidavits afford conclusive evidence on this subject:—"I, Elizabeth Quinn, of Lisdoe, county Louth, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am sister of the late Sergeant John Kirley, of the Fourth Dragoon Guards; that Margaret McCormick, my brother John's wife, lived with me for four months; that she and her children attended Mass while stopping with me, and that said Margaret McCormack, my brother John's wife, told me she was at confession with Father Kieran of Dundalk. My brother John Kirley expressed in my presence that he wished his children to be educated in the Convent School of Dundalk."

"I, Patrick Kieran, C. C., of Dundalk, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that Mrs. Kirley, wife of the late Sergeant Kirley, of the Fourth Dragoon Guards, presented herself for the reception of Sacraments in the Catholic Church at Dundalk."

"I, Mary Macken, of Dundalk, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I lived in the same house with Mrs. Kirley, wife of the late Sergeant John Kirley, of the Fourth Dragoon Guards, about three months; that I heard her frequently say she was a Roman Catholic; that she could have got her eldest child provided for by a Protestant lady in England, but she would not consent to have her child brought up a Protestant."

"I, Rose Martin, of Seatown, county Louth, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that Mrs. Kirley, wife of the late Sergeant John Kirley, of the Fourth Dragoon Guards, lived in my house in Seatown; that I saw her and her children at Mass; that I heard her say she was a Roman Catholic; that I heard Sergeant Kirley state he wished above all things his children would be educated by the Nuns."

These affidavits were made before M. Kelly, Esq., Justice of the county Louth, the 3rd of December of this year.

Other affidavits of a similar tenor have been sent to me from Dundalk, all proving that Mrs. Kirley professed herself a Catholic before she had the misfortune to become weak in mind and to be confined in a lunatic asylum. The persons in whose house she lodged for a considerable time when she came to Dublin, after leaving Dundalk, testify in the same way that she professed herself a Catholic before she was placed in the city lunatic asylum. It is certain that even since then she has several times made similar professions.

As to the character of the school at Kilmeege, at which the Kirleys have been placed, we learn that it is—

"A colony of so-called Soupers, established by a Mr. Aylmer, near the bog of Allen, for the purpose of promoting Protestantism. It appears the inhabitants of the colony did not acquire a good name among their neighbors, and the village soon assumed the most dilapidated appearance. It is well that the proselytising character of Kilmeege should be known. The fact of Major Harris having selected such a place for the education of the Kirleys, is an illustration of the tendencies of the agents of the Patriotic Fund. Proselytism is the only attraction of Kilmeege. It is a strange place for education."

The following important statement is also made:—"I have letters now lying before me from most respectable persons, stating that grants from the Patriotic Fund were paid in several towns through the agency of the resident Protestant Clergyman. Thus, in Carlow, two wounded soldiers who had served in the Crimea received sums from the Patriotic Fund through the hands of two Protestant Clergymen of that district. Indeed, everything connected with the management of the Fund was thrown so much into the hands of Protestant Clergymen, I do not know by what means, that scarcely any one else could understand how relief was to be obtained, and a general persuasion prevailed that any application, to be successful, should come from, or be supported by them."

Reviewing the various topics examined in the letter, it appears to the Archbishop that, to say nothing of minor and incidental questions, His Grace has established—

"First—That there is a party in Ireland animated with a spirit of bigotry and of hostility against their Catholic brethren.

"Secondly—That great efforts are being made by that party to injure and defame Catholicity, and to establish schools for the purpose of perverting Catholic children.

"Thirdly—That agents of the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have manifested a tendency towards that party, by sending Catholic children, such as those of Sergeant Kirley and Mrs. Norris, to proselytising schools.

"Fourthly—That the Commissioners themselves have given serious grounds of complaint, by allotting out of the Patriotic Fund, contributed for another object, more than a quarter of a million to the establishment or endowment of schools where the teaching is Protestant; or which are dangerous to the faith of Catholic children, whilst they have made no allocation whatever for the support of schools conducted on Catholic principles.

"Fifthly—That the system of existing schools, such as the Duke of York's school, the Hibernian School, and the orphanages and regimental schools at home and abroad, shows how much reason Catholics have to be watchful about the education given to their children in public institutions.

"Sixthly—That in India, as well as here at home, there are men, such as Lord Haris, who display a strong spirit of hostility against everything Catholic, and to whose hands the administration of public charitable funds cannot, with safety to the Catholic cause, be committed."

From these various propositions, I have come to the inference that it behoves us to be on our guard, lest money collected for a most laudable and charitable purpose—the relief of our suffering brethren in India—should be diverted to another object which we cannot consider charitable—namely, the establishment or endowment of orphanages where children are made compulsory Protestants; or of schools conducted on principles dangerous to Catholic Faith. Whether my reasoning be conclusive upon so important a question, or my statements accurate, I leave it to your Lordship's enlightened judgment to decide."

The government is to sanction the production of the Irish Tenant Compensation Bill, this session, provided that no retrospective clause is required.

RECORD TOWER, DUBLIN CASTLE.—What Sir Edward Burke has effected in the Record Tower would astonish any one who, like ourselves, knew the place before his time, and see it now. He found the tower a chaos—records piled, or rather pitched, in masses, one upon another, and hidden in the dust and dirt of ages. A day, at least, and one of no small industry, used to be requisite to get any particular document, and frequently the searcher, overwhelmed and almost suffocated, and covered with dust, gave up the task in despair. Now the contrast is most striking. The whole tower is a model of neatness and arrangement from turret to foundation stone. Every record has its allotted place, and may be handed to the inquirer on the instant; and the lawyer, the antiquary, and the genealogist meet with no delay whatsoever in reaching the objects of their search. This Record Tower, independently of its historical recollections as the prison house of many a gallant Irish chief, deserves really from its present perfect elegance and order the stranger's inspection as much as many other public sights in Dublin.—Dublin Literary Gazette.

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A return at an order of the House of Commons made last session, on the motion of Mr. Bland, M.P., shows that there were 56,892 paupers in the workhouses of the Irish unions on Lady-day last, and that the amount of "establishment charges" for the year terminating on that day was £171,000. Besides the above paupers, 828 were in receipt of out-relief on Lady-day last. There is workhouse room in Ireland for 197,839 paupers. The gross total number of paupers relieved in England on the 25th of March last was 897,445, which number refers to a population of 17,666,030, and excludes lunatic paupers and vagrants, relieved out of doors. The total number of paupers relieved in Scotland on Lady-day last amounted to 92,213.

STRIKE OF MILL WORKERS IN BELFAST.—Monday, after breakfast hour, the workers employed in the York-street Flax Spinning Mill turned out upon strike owing to an intimation on the part of the manager that their wages would be reduced 10 per cent. The workers offered to work three quarter time at their old rate of pay, but their offer was refused, and, in consequence, the clocks were ordered to pay the wages up to that hour. The number of persons thrown out of employment is about 2,500, but it is not known whether the strike will be confined to the departments already out. The lappers and flax dressers are still at work. Mr. Hunt, stipendiary magistrate, Sub-Inspector Williams, and twenty of the constabulary attended to preserve peace, but all was quiet. There is a rumor that other millowners will reduce the wages 10 per cent.

There is great distress in the town of Drogheda, over one thousand weavers are out of employment, their wives and little ones hunger and have nothing to eat.

ENORMOUS IMPORTATIONS OF BREADSTUFFS.—The Cork Reporter publishes a statistical document of no ordinary importance, and from which it appears that there is now lying on ship board in the harbour of Cork, waiting for orders (and no orders coming for it), or, in other words, seeking purchasers for consumption, the enormous quantity of 8,596 tons of wheat, 9,188 tons of Indian corn, 3,073 tons of barley and 869 tons of oats, besides immense quantities of beans, rice, sugar, fruit, and other articles of household consumption. In addition to this it is shown that there are still greater floating cargoes of grain, &c., at Falmouth, and other ports of call, where there is no disposition shown to purchase, and their marketable value greatly depressed.

At Kilrush petty sessions, Michael Mulville and Charles Walsh, were fined £22 10s each, at the prosecution of the excise, for sowing tobacco seeds, which were given them by a travelling woman.

Three Irishmen are now judges on the English bench. Martin, of Belfast; Willes, of Cork; and Keating, of the county Limerick.

Among the matters of political importance may be mentioned the case of an American citizen—Mr. Maillard—whose property, purchased by public auction at a place called Moyne, in Queens county Ireland, was taken possession of, and is still withheld from him, by a lawless mob. Mr. Maillard, it may be remembered, applied to the Irish government for the assistance of the civil power to enable him to obtain the cattle he had bought. Having failed in this, he applied to the American Consul at Dublin Mr. Jas. Arot, who, on inquiring into Mr. Maillard's complaint, was sufficiently satisfied that he had been treated with so great injustice as to justify the application to the Irish executive to obtain or rescue Mr. Maillard's property from the hands of the mob. This application was refused on the most shallow pretexts. Mr. Maillard is, therefore, about to submit the history of this affair, to Congress, and to petition both houses for an official inquiry.

We are sorry to report a large increase of prisoners in our county jail, the number at present amounting to 200, including the four imported for the Lurgan riots. Since the 4th of September, 1856, there was nothing to approach this state of the prison.—If crime be an index of poverty, our country must be in a bad state.—Barnagh Gazette.

The dwelling house of Paul Connolly, at Ballycomon, near Genshill, was attacked on Friday night, 5th ult., by a party of seven armed men, who beat the inmates, and carried away a gun.

Several of the persons arrested for the murder of Mr. Ellis have been discharged.

A comprehensive and most Irish prospect may be gained any day from a certain spot of rising ground by the Royal Canal side, a short distance from the Liffey, Dublin—the poorhouse on the one hand, a prison on the other; a graveyard in the distance; the water-way leading east and west; but the heavens still over all! Are not these literally, the prospects of but too many of the children of the Irish poor? The workhouse, crime, or emigration, death, and, for whomsoever wills it, Heaven. And if property or crime be the only alternative at home, which is passionate, unguarded youth, naturally the more likely to sink into? Will the orphan boy turn out a cadger and "prig wiper," and other like wares and commodities, live in flash company, a man upon town, till nabbed, convicted, sent to prison; there to be punished—but withal humanely cared for, fed on butcher's meat two days a week, &c.? Or, will he rather choose to be honest and a pauper, and be treated accordingly—to porridge and stone-breaking? "Why doesn't he die!" exclaimed the Rev. Hugh McNeill, giving vent to the poor law sentiment. The "grazier"—poor orphan of the famine—sent out "to grass" to the workhouse auxiliary, and returned to the main house when able to eat stirabout, may live and die there, if not perchance shipped as one of a cargo to Canada or Van Diemen's Land. What else is to become of her? Witness the state of things evinced in the riot of the pauper girls of the South Dublin Workhouse the other day, and evidenced at the trial. "We were hoping," said one of the poor girls, "that the Sisters of Mercy would be brought over us, as was thought of; but that wouldn't be permitted, lest the Nuns should make any good of us." Housewives, it would seem, do not care to take girls out of the poorhouse into their service, and hitherto household service has been the sole industrial occupation of the daughters of the poor. How few even of the best of kind-hearted women are found to trouble themselves at all about this matter, which one might expect would touch them to the heart. What then is the poor workhouse orphan to do? To spend his life in a poorhouse—to venture out to go upon the streets? What else remains except possible, and most helpless, expatriation?—Tablet.