Charles, that is what I want you to do every

What-drop a dime into this new-fangled

arrangement of yours. Egactly.' · Very well, that will be easy enough. A dime is no great sum. But may I know what you are going to do with this newly-commenced

hoard? · Lay it by for a rainy day,' said Caroline.

Charles laughed merrily. And what will a dime a day amount to?' he

inquired. In a year it will amount,' commenced his

wife, seriously,cOh, never mind, spars me the calculation !-It sounds too much like business, and I have

enough of that during the day.' But you don't object to my plan ?'

Not in the least. I have no doubt it is very prudent and commendable ; but you know, Carrie, I never was gifted with much prudence.

· L am quite aware of that,' said his wife, smil-

This ended the conversation for the time.

The plan mangurated by the young wife was steadily carried out. She was not one of those (of whom there are so many) who enter upon a new pian zealously, but soon tire of it. In the present case she was thoroughly satisfied of the wisdom of her purpose, and resolved to carry it through. Every morning she called upon her husband for a dime, which was forthwith added to the accumulation. Frequently he had not the exact change, but would toss her a quarter instead. She would assure him laughingly that this would answer her purpose quite as well.

More than once Charles would banter her on her little savings bank, but this she bore gady. But these were not the only accessions the fund received. Her busband had early arranged to wake her an ample allowance for dress-I say sample, though I dore say some of my city remacrs might not have considered it so; but Caroline, who was in the habit of making up ber own dresses, provided herself with a good wardrobe at a much less expense than some nor so well versed in the science of managing could have done.

After considerable calculation she came to the conclusion that out of her allowance she should be able to make a daily deposit equal to that which she exacted of her husband. Of this, Lowever, she thought it best, on the whole, not to inform Charles, enjoying in anticipation the prospect of being able, at some time, to surprise him with the unexpected amount of her savings.

At the close of every month the tin box was emptied, and the contents were transferred to a savings bank of more pretensions, where interest would be allowed. When the sums deposited here became large enough, Mrs. Lynford, who had considerable business capacity, withdrew them and invested in back and other stocks, which would yield a larger per-centage. Of her mode of management her husband remained 18 complete ignorance. Nor did he ever express any desire to be made acquainted with his wife's management. He was an easy, careless fellow, in receipt of his old income. More than two spending as he went, enjoying the present, and not feeling any particular concern about the

At the end of eight years, during which he had been unusually favored by prosperity in business and uninterrupted health, his books showed that | daily. he had not exceeded his income, but that, on the offier hand, he had saved absolutely nothing.-Twenty-five cents alone stood to his credit.

Running pretty close, isn't it, Carrie?' he said, laughingly. 'I take credit to myself for keeping on the right ride of the line. But, then, I suppose you have soved up an immense sum."

How much do you think ?' asked his wife. On! perhaps a hundred dollars,' said Charles Lynford, carelessly; 'though it would take a

good many dimes to do thit. His wife smiled, but did not volunteer to enlighten him as to the correctness of his conjec

jecture. So things went on till at length came the panic of 1857-a panic so recent that it will be remembered by all the readers of this sketch .-It will be remembered how universally trade and business of every kind were depressed at this period-among others the trade which occupied Charles Lynford suffered.

One evening he came home looking quite serious—an expression which seldom came over his cheerful face.

Caroline, who had watched the signs of the times, was not unprepared to see this. She had expected that her husband's business would be affected.

What is the matter, Charles?' she asked cheerfully.

The matter is, that we shall have to economuze greatly.'

Anything unlavorable turned up in business

matters.' I should think there had. I shall have but half a-day's work for some time to come, and I am afraid that even this will fail before long .-You haven't an idea, Carrie, how dull business of every kind has become.'

'I think I have,' said his wife, quietly, 'I have read the papers carefully, and have been fooking out for something of this kind.

Do you think we can reduce our expenses

one-half? asked her husband doubtfully. 1 think we shall be able to do so. Both of us are well supplied with clothing, and shall not need any more for a year, at least. That will cut off considerable expense; then there are a great many little superfluities you are accus-Comed to buy-little things you are kind enough to bring home to me frequently, which I can do wery well without. Then we can live more plainly-have less pies and cake, and I have no public alarm, narrow and ungenerous in that of comdoubt it will be an improvement so far as health;

Es concerned. What a calculator you are, Carrie, said her busband, feeling considerably easier in his mind. \*I reatly think, after all you have said, that it eron't be so hard to live on half our usual in-

'No, only a little prudent. But seriously, should entirely fail-I suppose you couldn't re-

duce our expenses to nothing at all could you? 'That certainly surpasses my powers,' said his wife, smiling; but even in that case there is no ground for discouragement. You have not forgotten our savings bank, have you?

Why, no, I did't think of that,' said her husband, 'I suppose that would keep off starvation for a few weeks."

His wife smiled.

· And in those few weeks,' she added, ' business might revive.

"To be sure," said ber husband. "Weil, I guess it'll be all right-1'll try not to trouble myself about it any longer.'

The apprehensions to which Charles Lynford had given expression proved to be only too well founded. In less than a month from the date of the conversation just recorded, the limited supply of work which he had been able to secure entirely failed, and he found himself without work of any kind,-thrown back upon his own resources.

Although he had anticipated this, it seemed unexpected when it actually came upon him, and again he returned home in a bt of discourage. ment. He briefly explained to his wife the new

calamity which had come upon bim. "And the worst of it is," he added, "there is no have of better times till spring."

Do you think business will revive then? asked his wife. "It must by that time; but there are fire or six months between. I don't know hove we are

to live during that time. "I do," said the wife, quetly.

'You!' exclaimed her busband, in surprise.

'Yes: your income has never been more than six or seven hundred dollars a year, and I have no doubt we can live six months for two hundred and fifty dollars.'

'Yes, certainly; but where is that money to come from? I don't want to run in debt; and if I did, I shouldn't know where to borrow." Fortunately, there is no need of it," said Mrs.

Lynford. 'You seem to forget your little sav-

But is it possible it can amount to two hundred and fifty dollars?' exclaimed Charles to sur-

' Yes, and six hundred more,' said his wife.

· Impossible?

. Wast a minute and I will prove it.2

Coroline withrew a moment, and then re-appeared with several certificates of bank and rail road shares, amounting to eight bundred dollars, and a bank-book in waich the balance was deposited to her credit.

Are you quite sure you haven't had a legacy?' demanded Charles, in amazement .-Surely a dime a day has not produced this."

' No; but two dimes a day have, with a little extra deposit now and then. I think, Charles. we shall be able to ward off starvation for a

time.' 'All this I owe to your predence,' said Charles, gratefully. 'How can I repay you?'

Charles Lynford remained out of employment for some months, but in the spring, as he anticipated, business revived, and he was once more thirds of the fund was still left, and henceforth Charles was no less assiduous than his wife, in striving to increase it.

The little tin savings bank still stands on the mantelpiece, and never tails to receive a deposit

(To the Editor of the Tublet)

Sir, - One of the most lamentable results of the Fenian movement is the estrangement it has caused between so many of the Irish people and their clergy. The duty imposed upon us of discountenancing all secret societies, framed with revolutionary objects, has naturally tended to create the impression that we are insensible to the grievances and sufferings which form the explanation of the movement, though not, of course, its defence; and, again that we are not sufficiently alive to the radical difference between the disaffected spirit of the Irish and that by which the miscreants who have risen in Italy against the authority of the Holy Father are animated. This difference is two-fold. It belongs to the character and motives of the several insurrections, and it belongs far more to the spirit in which they have severally been conducted. The movement in which Garibaldi and his confederates have taken part has not even the shadow of an excuse to warrant it, or the pretence of a grievance to give it even a color of justice. It is a movement of Italians against Italians, and Catholics against Catholics; of the subjects of one Go. vernment against another upon which they have no dependence, and with which they have no relations of any kind, and involves the attempt to enlist the subjects of that other Government in a revolution for which they have no mind, because they feel no inconvenience whatever under its action. A more utterly indefensible act of wicked meddling, a revolution entirely incapable of excuse, even according to the received political axioms of these times, it is hardly possible to imagine.

How different is the case of the Fenians! Fenianism is but the crisis and ultimate resolution of that spirit of national bat ed against England which has been feel by centuries of the most oppressive legislation, embittered by differences of race and religion, and above all by the constant presence of an anomaly to which the civilized world presents no parallel, the presence of an established Church, adious in all its circumatances and results to the religious instincts of the most religious people on the face of the earth. It is true that Fenianism proper is a plant, not of Irish but American growth, but the home it has found in Ireland is due to local causes which render any scheme attractive that gives an exciteable nation tha hope, however imaginary, of ridding itself of the Eng-lish connection. Then, too, what was it which first brought Ireland into relations with America, and has entailed this terrible retribution upon ourselves? Surely it was that spirit of emigration which successive English Governments have encouraged with the view of depopulating, and thus decatholicising Ireland and obviating by a short road the social miseries which were the product of arbitrary rule and exceptional legislation. The bateful policy of former gonerations has, no doubt, been in some degree modified in later times. Still, the policy of England towards Ireland is that of alternate promise and disappointment; menseing and arbitrary in the time of parative peace and security. England, according to the old proverb, is a penitent in the hour of dauger, and a hardened offender in that of recovered safety. At the slightest note of danger from Ireland she is literally frightened out of her propriety. When at it is said, were admitted by the treachery of an old ease she can talk pleasantly about pothouse plots servant, who had lived in the family for three geneand cabbage garden revolutions, but as soon as the rations, and enjoyed their implicit confidence. When

everything. Respectable people wake up and find boon companion, and soon reached the ears of the their bouses surrounded by policemen, and the other police. A watch was set, and a few nights afterday it was found impossible to hang three Fenians wards the constabulary observed a party of men of defence as if an army had been approaching its consultation. They were immediately taken into home sanctioning the law upon which the Fenians treasure, which they were evidently preparing to are acting, though with far greater excuse than the foreign revolutionists, whom Lord Palmorston, the most popular of Ministers, was in the babit of patting on the back with little or no signs of dissatisfaction on any side.

But if the Irish insurrection has a great deal more to say for itself than others which our statesmen are in the bubit of defending, there is also that about it which must give a character of its own in the eye of a Catholic as compared with that which has lately Catholic of nations. There is indeed too much reason to fear that America has produced upon the Irish character a great deal of the effect which was desired by the English in their ecouragement of emigration. But there is nothing to show that even in the worst cases the spirit of Irish faith has been eradicated; while, in the great body of those who are rather the dupes than the deceivers, rather the followers than the leaders in the late insurrection, its edge does not

appear to have been blusted. The enthusiasm and self-denying generosity quite recently evoked in the cause of the fiely Father prove that the heart of Ireland is still sound at the core, while the speciacle presented the other day at Manchester, where the great body of the Irish population turned away from the sickening sight at the New Balley in order to flock to the Catholic churches and offer their prayers for their cruntrymen then passing into eternity, was one which presented the most strik ing contrast to that of the Garibaldians converting the churches into dens of infamy, rifling the tabernocles, and employing the vessels in which the B'essed Sacrament was contained as drinking cups and

I cannot but hope that the late saddening executions may have the effect of bringing the misguided Femians and the'r proper spiritual guides into such relations of sympathy as may subject them once more to these influences to which, for more than to soldiers, special constables, palicemen, and public executioners, we must look to the rectification of their consciences, and their restoration to Christian habits of proceedings and patient submission. It was a touching incident to hear of the Masses offered every day last week in all the Catholic churches of Manob ster to obtain the Divine grace uson the men lying under sentence of death, while all accounts agree that the deaths which they ectually made were hely and happy. Dr. Newman has somewhere a most beautiful passage upon the saving effect of final death real participation in the Passion of Our Lord it must be such a dauth. It was also must consolatory to that affecting letter and generous gift of is noble Carbolic hedy, and of the gratitude with which they were received. It was a new thing in these dans to see the grounds of Hyde Park converted in o the floor of an open air chutch, and atrewn with multitudes, Protestants as well as Catholics, in the attitude of preser for the departed criminals. It is a outhing and honeful thing to see poor Itish servants one of whom came to me yesterday) spending their little savings in getting Masses said for the souls of their countrymen and making the request with tremulous voices and moistened eyes in no spirit of vengraves against the stern upholders of the law, but simply of compassion towards those whose terrible sufferings may still have been insufficient for the expiation of their sins. Incidents like these are calculated to bring the priests and people toge ber since, on the one hand, they prove deep and unconquerable in that instinct of faith which brings the frish people to church in the hour of affliction, and on the other give the clergy an opportunity of manifesting sympathy with the people in their tenderest points, without the slightest compromise of their principles which teach them to regard with disapprobation all acts of violence and insubordination, however excused to the conscience by the plea of political necessity, or invested with the false light of beroism and chivalry.

-Your obedient servant, F. CANON OAKELEY.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

A meeting of the Catholic clergy and laity of the Archdiocese of Armagh to express sympathy with the Pope in his recent difficulties, and to congratulate him on the success of his army over the Garibal-dians, was recently held in the Catholic Cathedral, Dundalk. The Most Rev. Dr. Kierau, Archbishor of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, presided and the meeting was addressed by a number of the most influential Catholic gentry of the archdiocese.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN DUELIN .- Another seizure of arms has been made in Dublin Between the hours of nine and ten o'clock on Saturday morning Inspecfor Connor, of the C Division of police, Detective Officers M Gee and Egginton and Acting Scargeant Prandy, in consequence of private information, procreded to the public house kept by Mc Power Henry Street, where they found a shop assistant, named Phomes M Kenna, a young man aged about 23 years Mr O'Connor questioned M'Kenna, who stated that he had a gun, for which he had a license. 'That is all vary well, replied O'Connor, but have you any revolvers? Mr M'Kenna at first hesitated, but at length brought the officers to his bedroom, where they discovered two six-chambered self-acting revolvers. quite new and unloaded, a leather revolver case and ormidable-looking bowie knife in a leather sheath M'Kenna refused to give any explanation of how he came by the weapons, and Mr Power stated in his presence that he had repeatedly warned him to have nothing to do with Fenianism. The officers took him into custody, and conveyed him to Sackville Place Police Station, where they charged him with being found in the possession of arms without a license in a proclaimed district. Sabsequently the officers proceeded to No. 1 Villa Bank, Phibbshorough, where the prisoner's family resided. His father, who has some time an inmate of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, had a licence to have in the house two single-barrelled guns, and liberty to carry one of them in the county of Dublin. These guns were now found, together with three powder horns full of powder, three shot ponches, a small bex of percussion caps, and a box containing various kinds of shot all of which were taken possession of by the police, in the absence of a responsible owner. At a ater hour the prisoner, Thomas M Kenna was prought before Mr O'Donel, at Capel Street Police Office. O'Connor made a statement similar to that given above. - The prisoner offered no defence, but stated to his mother, who was present, that none knew about his having arms but himself .- Mr O'Donel sent the prisoner for trial to the next Commission.

The Times Dublin correspondent writes as follows with reference to the present state of the Fenian movement :- The only dangerous circumstance which shows itself at present is the hoarding of revolvers, which can only be intended for evil purpages; but the discoveries which have been already made may serve to check the practice A number of further arrosts have been effected at Glanworth, near Formey, county of Cork, in consequence of information conveyed to the police respecting the concealment of arms taken out of Captain Burry's house on the night of the 5th of March. The insurgents, war-cry is heard her former confidence assumes the the Fenian plot was exploded by the disclosures of come—for the present, at least. But, and his chape of an irrational and undignified panic. The Massey and Corydon, the Fenian arms were concountenance again changed, suppose my work very air becomes charged with treason, and the Fe- cealed in a cornfield. A tailor in the neighbourhood,

nians, as of old the Jesuits, are at the bottom of who happened to be in the secret, revealed it to a without putting Manchestor into as complete a state cuter the field and stand in a particular spot, as if in gates. Meanwhile England is everywhere but at custody, and on digging up the place the hidden remove, was discovered.' A correspondent of Saunders' Newsletter writes

from Cork on Friday :- Extensive preparations for the Fenian winter campaign are making in this city In the course of last night from one hundred and fifty to over two hundred stand of the most improved fire-nrms were sto'en from the extensive gunsmith establishment of Messra Richardson & Sons, of Patrick Street in this city. The wavergoms and workshops, which extended from Petrick Street to William Street shown itself in what is sometimes called the most in the rear, were, as usual, carefully locked up lest hight after the workmon completed their day. The premises were opened as usual this morning, and atter a short time the Saider rilles which were in a prominent glass case, were missed, and further investigation disclosed the loss of all the most improved fire-arms that had been in the warercoms, including a barge number of breech loaders and many-berrelled revolvers. How the robbery was effected is to the present involved in mystery, there being no appearance of forcible entry. One fact however, is established, that the rebbery was offected by persons intimately acquainted with the premises and conversant with the value of fire-arms, for none were taken but those useful in warture, the fawling pieces being disregarded, while all the rifled arms were selected from eming them and carried off. There must have been a number of persons engaged in the plunder, the concerns are so wide stread and the arms were to dispersed. Up to the present time no clue has been discovered that gives hope of recovering any por ion of he property or leading to the capture of the depredators. It is evident the robbery was effect sequence, and he red to strike terror into Irishmen by through the door from William Street, and that the legal mender. Mr. Martin made a long and elequent spoil wis finally removed in a horse dray. This robbery is no inconsiderable allition to the Feulan armament, which is known to be considerably augmented during the last few weeks by importations of fire-arms from America and the continent of Europe which have been dropped along the const. As som us the robberg had become known it created the greatest consternation amongst the local in the city, which is considerably increased by the publication this morning of a Fenian proclamation directing the fairligens of Gork to assemble on Sunday next in 'funeral procession, to pay tribute to the memory of Allen, O Beien, dias Grald, and Larkin, who. 99 Saturday November 23 were unjustly executed in England.' The manifesto declares: The procession will form in front of the Mercy Hospital' - a Roman Catholic institution -- fet helf-past one p.m. and at accepted in a Catholic spirit; and surely if there by two o'clock sherp will begin to move in the following anything in this world which can give a Christian a order: - The bier the ladies, boys of the different two o'clock sherp will begin to move in the following schools, the trades, the public? The rowe is then given comprising the principle streets of the city the ceremony to come'ude at the Roman Catholic cometers. To this document the names of the smel A committee are affixed - Jumes Adams Michael O'Browley, Timothy Curtin, John Rocke, Diniel O'Conner, Augustine Murphy.' Messes are also to be said in the Reman Catholic chapels for the repose of the souls of the marters. Nothing has up to this moment transpired to explain the circumstances of the robbery, or attach suspicion to any party. Every investigation the more strongly proves the complicity of some of the employes. It was providential that the residents in the house were not aroused while the villians were selecting their booty, for they had conveniently placed a number of swords and bayonets in different places throughout the concerns to have them at hand in case of surprise to prevent their capture and effect their escape. Amongst the arms stolen was one lot of 130 revolvers. These being arms of great value, were kept in a strong The case was found in the yard of the premises forced open, its contents being removed. the firm of Messra Richardson says that he secured the premises last night; that after fastening all the outer doors he placed the key of the William Street door in the shop desk. This morning the key was found in the door on the inner side, the door being closed by a spring bolt. The feeling of alarm amongst the loyal in the city hourly increases, while the rebels are jubilant. The irish papers report that within the last fort-

ing during night time, keeping the regular military step of well-drilled men, in several diff-rent localities surrounding the town. They are supposed to be Feniers, especially as since the late executions in Manchester an unusual amount of spirit d ectivity seems to bare animated them. Knots of fierce-look ing men may be observed from nightfall each evening up to ten and and even cleven o'clobk, at the corners of the streets and the junctions of the different cross roads outside the town, engaged in curnes' but low conversation, which, as soon as a stranger approaches is discontinued, and the company generally break up departing in different directions, some of them generally humming a verse of some song, while exactly the same class of men invariably are seen as regularly attending as the paid officials them selves, the arrival of the trains, as if awaiting some ntelligence. Several shots were beard on Thursday night, fired from eight o'clock up to eleven, in different localities round the town, as it Bignals for some purpose.

The robberies of arms in Cork are the subject of magisterial inquiry but no clue has been found to lead to the discovery of the guilty parties. The Austrian bark Medes, from which six stand of arms were taken on Monday night, had been for some time undergoing repairs in the docks at Passage, after dis charging a cargo of corn at Cork. The arms were stored in a small apartment, to which access could casily be obtained, at the stern of the ship. So stealthily was the robbery effected that a large mastiff, which was chained close to the deck house door by which the parties had to pass, gave no alarm. The Passage police usually take charge of the arms in foreign ships, but in this instance they were not so well-informed as the persons were who knew where to lay hands upon the muskets. Some uneasiness was at first excited by the robberies, but it appears to have since subsided.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5 .- In the Commission Court yesterday an application was made to have John Walsh, a prisoner who is charged with firing at a Crown witness in Blackrock admitted to bail, as the Orown had sent up no bill of indic'ment against him to the grand An affidavit was made by the Crown Solicitor to the effect that the Urown could not proceed in the absence of a material witness, John Devaney, who is in London, giving evidence in the prosecution against 'Colonel" Burke. The Court held that the Crown had made a case to bring the facts within the exception to the Habeas Corpus Act, and refused the ap plication.

A young man named Molony, who had been "on the run" for nine months to escape arrest under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant on a charge of Fenianism, was captured yesterday at the railway terminus in Limerick, as he was about to start for Cork on roule to America. He is a native of Corolin, county of Clare, and is suspected of having been engaged in the rising of the 5th of March last. He has been lodged in Eunis Gaol. - Times' Cor.

Four men who were lately found by the police in a publichouse in Marlborough street, armed with revolvers and one of whom expressed regret that the promptitude of the constable who arrested him had prevented him from using his, pleaded 'Guilty' to an indictment for having arms in a proclaimed district

and were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. We have been informed, on reliable authority, that the Earl of Granard has become a member of the Oatholic Church .- Saunders' News-Letter.

The great funeral procession in memory of Ailen. Larkin, and Gould, took place in Dublin on Sunday. in 8th of December. The Chairman of the Demonstrative Committee was John Martin, who in 1848 was sentenced to 10 years penal servitude for 'treason felony.' At the head of the procession there were 200 men walking eight abreast, then a band of music, and behind that several thousand of boys and girls, then came three hearses, and then about 3,000 women, and behind them a large army of men, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 20,000. Severol hands were interspersed in the procession, and nearly every participant wore crape and green favours, the day was very wet, but several thousand of spectators lined the streets along which the procession passed, a large number of whom wore sym. pathizing colours. The band played 'The Dead March,' Adeate Fideles,' Savourneen Dheelish, The band played 'The Dead and other tunes. When passing the epot where Emmet was hanged, in Thomas-st., the procession-ists lifted their hats and observed. When the procospion arrived at Glasnevin Cemetry, John Martin addressed the immense audience who 'closed in' around him. He denounced the 'malignant policy,' of England, and said that the men whose memory they were mat to konor wore not murderers, but pions and virtuous men, who feared God and loved their country. For that love they were doomed to death at the hands of the British bargman. The death of these min was legal murder-the act of Euglish policy, which, through jealousy and betred of their nationality, had by fraud and force destroyed their independence. They had since endere s'xty seven years of insult and robbery, of impoverishment, extermination and millering, beyond what any other people had ever enduced from a foreign master. A vast number of Irichmen whom apprecion of English rule hid ferbade to live in their own country had in America tearn'd to become soldiers, and resolved to make ver on England. She was in a pasie in consequence, and he ped to strike terror into Irishmen by speech which was listened to in perfect silence and with great atteation.

This speech was made at the grave of Terence Bellew McManus, the lender of 1848, who was taken over from the United States and buried there. Each of the bands of of music halted and played at the grave during the march round the cemetery.

Mr. Martin's speech when he referred to the 'innecent lives which had been token,' was received with shouts of 'We'll strike terror into them.' Cheers were given for the Irish Republic, and grouns for the present rulers of Iteland,

Apart from this demonstration the utmost order was observed and no excuse was given to the police to make any charges that the psace of the city had been

A procession took place at Limerick on the same day and the proceedings were likewise peaceable. Ten thousand people were in the procession many being from the adjoining counties. The London Daily News thinks that ' nothing can

be more feelish than to underrate the importance of such indications of Itish feeling as are presented at Cork and elsewhere, or to attribute them as Lord Dufferin does to the misrepresentation of the Irish national press or to the arts of sedious organizations. The press simply shares and expresses a too common ferting. The effect of the executions may possibly be to strike terror into the active agents of the Fenica conspiracy. Unquestionably it has fostered that passive sympathy with the movement which forms no small part of the strength of section and of the difficulties which besets all English legislation for Ireland. Even if it were possible to emplate at Glashevin in Dublin, or at St. Joseph's Cemotery in Cork, the part which the representatives of law and order sometimes play in the Pere la Chaice etill to suppress the manifestation of an objectionable gentiment is not to destroy it. It is only to extinguish light which might guide us. The impressive spectacle which was exhibited at Cork on Sunday cannot be wisely ignored. The procession of thousands of men, women, and children of respectable rank, the blending of the symbols of mourning with those of patriotism, the national cry of wailing, the solemn religious ceremonial, are elements of a scene on which statesmen will do well to reflect. The delusions which actuated the wast gathering may have been perversely absurd. The Irish may be the most irrational of nations. But a strong feeling does not cease to be dangerous because it is unressonable night, in the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy, several large bodies of men have been seen and heard march we cannot get access to the heart of people through the understanding, some other path to it must be devised. From the suppression of lawful expression of mistaken feeling nothing is to be hoped.'

A warrant was recently issued to search for arms and treasonable documents at the house of Mr. Patrick Campbell, a respectable farmer residing at Caratown, new Duleek. The clothes of a Mr. Halpin, a saddler and harness maker, of Brooklyn, New York, who happened to be on a visit to Campbell's. were searched. Being of good moans, and having received sums of money on several occasions since his visit to Ireland, it is supposed that fact, coupled with the rumor that he is a relative of " General Halpin," recently convicted, put the police on his track. and led to the present proceedings.

The Mayo Constitution of a late date says : During the past week three government engineers have been engaged in making a minute examination of the lines of railway in this county, from Athlone to Westport, as also the line from Manulla to Foxford. We have heard of the plan of 'taking up' our Irish railways by government, but are not at liberty to make it public for the present; but this we may sav, that we are satisfied that public opinion and public interest will decline the "boon" most emphatically.

A Dublin paper states that the military authorities have decided on making that city in future a permanent station for the Foot Guards, and that as the annual reliefs of the household troops take place, one battalion will be detailed to replace another there. Under this arrangement, it is added, the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards now in Dublin, will be removed in March next, and a battalion of the Grenadier Guards will succeed them.

A curious document bearing the signature of Richard Dalton, Tipperary, November 30th 1867, appeara in the Irishmon. It states that he is a merchant, and one of the imprisoned confederates in 1848; that he has been publicly charged with being a paid private servant of the crown, and with having sold his then comrades; and he offers a 'reward' of £500 to any person or persons who can 'prove' those borrible allegations.

A case of garotting occurred at the suburb of Raibgar on Sunday evening. A lady, who had just left an omnibus and was proceeding home, was set upon within sight of her own house by a man who nearly choked her, and robbed her of all the money she had. A laborer named Hogan was arrested, whom she believed to be the highwayman. He has been remanded for further examination.

The late sumor of the pardoning of John Francis Mugent, arrested in England and brought to Drogheda for being concerned in the Fenian rising last Sarch is untrue. On the 4th inst., Nugent was transferred to Dublin to await trial.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says it is reported that Fenian parties have been seen recently to the number of 600 engaged in midnight drilling near I onoughmore, and about the same number at Carrignavis, County Cork,

The Dublin Gazette recently published a warning notice against any person, not duly licensed or exempted by law, having arms in the barony of Upper Bolfast. The penalty is 12 months' imprisonment.

On the 3rd inst., Mr. Martin Orean, one of the most prominent attaches of the great O'Convell and Cenciliation Hall, died in the city of Dublic, of which be had been Marshal since the death of another antique, the late Tom Reynolds.