kiss the door-step she had crossed, to he in the room where she had slept, to know that she was There were still twenty men on board; but how wanst in that place, an' walked about id, an' many of them were actively engaged in the plot, talked in id; an' I was afeared less they might and how many were merely cowed into submiseatch me agin, so I stopped in the woods about ; an' wan fine summer's day the door here was open, an' I walked in, an' went up the stairs, an' through the corridores; an' all the rooms wor locked bud this, an' there was a fire here in the summer's day, an' I thought id quare ontel I looked up and saw her picther above there, an' thin I knew you set them mad, as you set every wan that ever shelthered you. An' I waited ever afther about this place, fur I knew I'd see She ought to bear nearly due east from us. you some time-bekaise you owe me for two pay the debt, as far as you can.

Bewildered and despairing the nobleman looked around him. He had no weapon, and he knew Phildy Lee's strength too well to try a personal struggle with him. If he could temporise with the madman, he might escape. Any and at night we tacked back again. And the atratagem that would give him the chance of flight would give him a chance of escape, but to cope with the madman gave him none. He depended on a trial to gain delay in the first place.

Well, then, Phildy,' he said, 'come to-morrow, and I'll pay the debt I owe.'

'To morrow,' said Phildy, 'no; to-morrow is the day I go to the girleen's grave to tell ber ber father's life is paid. Now I think shootin' is the quickest to do it; be cocked both locks of the pistol: 'so get ready at wanst.'

The words were hardly out of his mouth when Lord Warnham, seeing the scant measure of life the madman meant to give him, raised his foot with a sudden stroke, and bitting the pistol. which Phildy held loosely in his left hand, struck it upward to the ceiling both barrels exploding together. With a rapid bound, Warnham leaped from his seat across the table that intervened between him and freedom; but supple as he was, the lunatic was yet more active, and caught him again in his terrible embrace. In a moment his hand was upon the throat of the peer; and to avoid his desperate struggles, Phildy had him at arm's length. A hoarse at temat at a scream was the only signal of Warnham's fight for life. Held by the madman's murderous clutch-gasping for air la vain-a few seconds had made the strong man weak as a child before his murderer. Convulsion followed convulsion in his strong frame; but still unre lentingly and unyieldingly the madman tightened his clutch of blood. At last every struggle had ceased—the arms hung listlessly by the side of his victim-his tongue, swollen and blackened agony of that death, when hurried steps were beard approaching. Phildy Lee flung the corpse upon the floor, and lifting his band above his head, exclaimed. Measther, measther ! the debt is paid !?

He rusbed to the window and raised it. He bounded through, and closing it, peered in .-Jemmy the huntsman entered the study with a light in his hand; Phildy Lee watched him eagerly. The huntsman approached the pros trate body, and his loud cry for help was echoed back by the wild burst of maniac laughter that mocked from without in the night at Warnham's

THE MUTINEERS.

PROM A SAILOR'S LOG-BOOK.

'Man the most head there!' was the order from the mate of the Statesman, on a bright, clear morning in the tropical latitude of the

The order was obeyed by those whose turn it was to take the first looks-outs of the morning. But the youngster whose station was in the fore to'-gallant cross-trees paused in the foretop, and threw a rapid glance round the horizon.

Sail on the weather bow,' he reported. 'A boat with sail set, coming right at us.'

The announcement caused a stir at once on deck, and brought not only the captain, but all the watch below, up. The all-important moreing duty of washing off decks was suspended for the time being, to gaze upon the unwonted spectacle of a whale boat alone upon the ocean, coming to board us in the morning, like the veritable barber-Neptune, of equatorial noto-

The boat was not more than a couple of miles from us when first discovered, approaching swiftly under the combined power of sail and oars. The captain's telescope was brought to bear, and it was soon ascertained that she had at least a full crew. We backed the maintonsail. and hove to, waiting impatiently to know more, and making various shrewd guesses and speculations as to her history and character.

They've lowered for whales, and got lost

from their ship,' suggested one. 'Likely enough,' returned another.

'The captain makes out eight men in her,' said a coxswain, coming from aft.

Here was a new phase of the matter, and our theories were blown to the four winds. Nobody would lower in pursuit of whales with any more than six in a boat.

Castaways, of course, was now the unanimous opinion. 'Ship founded or burnt at sea, and some of her boats lost with her.'

But we were not kept long in suspense, for the strangers brought their frail craft alongside as rapidly as cars and canvass could do it, and leapt in on deck. In a few minutes we were in possession of the whole story—a parody on the old one of Bligh and Fletcher Christian.

The boat contained Captain Watson, his mate, and aix others, from the bark Newcastle, of Sydney, who had been set adrift the day before, by mutineers. The second mate, named Mc-Gregor, was at the head of the conspiracy, which had been most artfully planned, and carried into execution while he had charge of the

It was supposed that McGregor, the new kind the vessel.

was wandherin' about the country, strivin' to go commander, intended to carry the bark down down to her house, for it was a consolation to among the Marshall Islands, and there destroy ber, taking up his residence among the savages. sion to the new authority, was more than the captain could tell.

And how far do you suppose your ship to be from us now ?' asked Captain Bent.

'I have steered west-north-west by compass, as near as I could,' said Captain Watson; 'and have run, I should judge, about eighty miles .-The Newcastle, when I lost sight of her, was by the wind on the northern tack, under easy sail.

' Come below, and let's lay off your course on lives, an' must'-here he ground his teeth-' must the chart. I don't know as I can do anything for you, even if I should fall in with your ship. but it might be some satisfaction to see ber.'

The two captains went into the cabin and soon the order was passed along to make all sail on a wind. Nothing was seen during the day, first gray light of morning showed up the barkrecognized at once by Captain Watson and his mate as their own vessel-running down across our course.

Of course, he won't pass near us if he can help it,' said Watson.

'No. I suppose he will avoid us; but I am going to signalize, at any rate. Haul the mainsail up,' said Captain Bent, to the officer of the deck, 'and set the ensign at the gaft.'

The orders were obeyed; and much to our surprise, the mutineers altered their course a little, with the evident intention of speaking us.

What can it mean, that he is so ready to speak a stranger?' was the question that passed from one to another of the group.

' Now I think of it,' said the mate of the New castle, 'I think I know his object. If he really means to wind up his cruise at one of the Mar shall Islands, he will want to make a trade for tobacco and fire arms.'

'You've hit it,' returned his captain. 'That must be McGregor's object. There isn't much tobacco on board, and but little powder. Hwants to buy more. Captain Bent, let's von and I have another talk by ourselves,' he added. seeming to have conceived some new idea.

Their conference was short; but, judging from the expression on their faces when they came on deck and took the mates into their confidence, it seemed to have been productive of something of importance. The bark's boat, in which the wanderers had been picked up, was placed overhead on the skids, as if she had been one of our own, and a sail thrown over her, that she might protruded, whilst a bloody foam covered his lips. | not be recognized. The crew were instructed Every feature was distorted by the terrible to keep themselves out of sight while the two vessels were enmunicating.

'What bark is that?' asked Captain Bent, in nocently, after he had given his own name.

· The Newcastle of Sydney.'

Who commands her? ' Watson,' was the reply.

One of our men bad his leg broken yester day, bailed our captain, and I would like to get the services of your surgeon.'

'Certainly. I'll come aboard, and bring the doctor with me. I wish to see you, to trade with you.' And with a farewell wave of his trumpet, the vessel passed out of bearing, be luffed to under our lee, and lowered his boat.

Now the doctor of the Newcastle was at that present moment in our cabin, he having been set adrift in the boat with the captain; but M Gre gor would of course bring some one to personate the character. This would take seven men from her crew; and it was also certain that he would man his hoat with his choice spirits, for it he brought any doubtful or lukewarm ones, they might prattle. We had our instructions, and within five minutes after the seven men bad stepped on our deck, they had all been decoyed below and quietly secured.

The boat was veered astern by the warp, and the maintopsail filled on a wind, just as we bad made arrangements for a day's 'gam,' according to the usage of whale-ships on cruising ground. Of course our partner followed our lead keeping company with us all day, without the least sus picion. The remainder of our plan to regain possession of the ship could only be carried out under cover of darkness.

McGregor and his associates in crime were troned and placed in the run for safe keeping .--After dark, we have to and set a light in the rig ging, which was at once answered by another from the Newcastle, as she closed with us and lay under our lee.

Away went a boat from us in charge of our mate, with a picked crew; while a short distance astern of her followed another, with Captain Watson and his whole party. The ruffian who was in charge of the bark, calling himself mate of her, was amused by the story that their captain had made a bargain for a quantity of gun powder and tobacco, and that our mate had been sent for the money in payment. Suspecting nothing, he invited his visitor below, to drink and enjoy himself a while. Our men managed adroitly to engage the attention of those on deck, and the second boat was almost alongside in the darkness, before her approach had been observed by them.

The alarm was given by the cry 'boat aboy!' but too late. As she touched her side, her crew sprang up to assist ours, forming a suportor force, with all the advantages of a surprise. McGregor's lieutenant was knocked down by our mate in the cabin; the few men who really had any heart in the mutiny were quickly disposed of; and in less than two minutes, from the time the boat was hailed, the quarter-deck of the Newcustle was in possession of her former officers.

McGregor and the other principals in the revolt, still ironed were carried to Sydney for trial. As our season was up, we kept company with Captain Watson, and made our port there, where we were liberally rewarded by the owners of the recaptured vessel for our share in the busi-

Thought is the wind, knowledge the sail, and man-

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The same are a tribing to the same of the same and the same of the

The following excellent and able letter has been addressed by Mr. O'Neil Daunt to the Leinster Independent:-

When we see efforts made in several quarters to prevent the combination of C tholics and Protestants for the independence of their common country, it may not be quite useless to remind the public of the manifestations made by both Catholics and Protestants against the Union at different periods The facts show that nationality can find a warm response in the Protestant as well as in the Catholic heart. And if this be so, what censure is too great for men on either side who, professing to desire the Repeal of the Union, yet work hard to obstruct the coalition of the members of the different Churches for its accomplishments?

To go back to 1759. The project of a Union being rumoured, the populace of Dublin Protestant and Catholic, surrounded the parliament-house, and compelled every member they met to swear upon the Rible that he would give it every opposition.

In 1782 the Protestant nobility gentry, and people of Ireland rallied round the standard of national independence with a fervour and energy that speedily schieved success. Who does not know that the illustrious Grattan, whose genius inspired the movement, was a Protestant? You, sir, are perfectly right in claiming for the Catholics of the period the glory of contributing all the help in their power to the struggle for liberty. There was a noble rivalry between the members of both Churches, who should heat serve the national cause. It may possess a local interest for your readers to present them with a record of the Protestant patriotism of the Queen's County. At a meeting of the grand jury of that county, held at Maryborough, Tuesday, 2nd April 1782, resolutions were adopted, of which the following is the first :--

Resolved - That the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, being fully and alone competent to enact aws to bind the same, the interference of any other legislature is inconsistent, injurious, and oppressive and that we will ever resist the execution of any uch pretended laws, at the hazard of our lives and

The resolutions were signed by George Burdett foreman of the grand jury. We may ask, by way f parenthesis, if the principle thus enunciated is not se true in 1870 as it was in 1782? I could name a very distinguished gentleman, now resident in the Queen's County, who has laboured with great zenl and ability to show that the English legislature has given us grievous reason to regret that an Irish arliament no longer regulates our financial in-

In 1782 Protestant corporations, Protestant grand juites, Procestant guilds, Protestant and Catholic volunteer corps, poured forth resolutions affirmatory of their utter borror of any legislative interference with Irish concerns save that of a domestic

In 1795, the project of a Union being again spoken of an aggregate meeting of Catholics in Dublin de clared by public resolution that they would reject their own emancipation if the price to be paid for it was the extinction of the national legislature.

In 1798 the bankers of the city of Dublin, who then, I believe, were exclusively Protestant, assembled at the Mansion-house on the 18th of December, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor; and, having borne their testimony to the national prosperity resulting from the settlement of '82, passed the following resolution :--

That we look with abhorrence on any attempt to deprive the people of Ireland of their parliament, and thereby of their constitutional right and immediate power to legislate for themselves.

In 1799 all Ireland bristled with anti-Union de clarations. Many Orange lodges protes'ed against the ministerial crime in contemplation. Once again let me refer to the Queen's County, where a meeting of the freeholders, convened by the high sheriff. unanimously resolved-

That any other than an independent parliamentait ting in Ireland is unfit to legislate for Ireland.

In 1800 the Dublin Catholics met at the Royal Exchange on the 13th January, and unanimously passed resolutions condamnatory of the Union.

It is sometimes pretended that the Irish Catholics supported the Union. The proof is plain that they were not guilty of such baseness. Out of a total population of about five millions, the utmost efforts ignatures in favor of their measure, and of these five thousand only three thousand names were appended to prayers for its enactment. The remain. ing names were affixed to petitions merely praying that it might be discussed. Whereas, in spite of martial law and the whole weight of government bostility, 707,000 persons signed petitions against it. These figures show that the Irish Catholics were no percies to the Union : the charge against them merely rests on the fact that a few Catholic aristocrats, and some nine or ten bishops, were cajoled by the gov ernment to desert the interests of their country .-Marquis Corowallis, in a letter dated 31st January. 1800, testifies that the Catholics were 'joining the erandard of opposition.' In a letter dated 4th February, he confesses that he was fighting a hard battle against 'the pride and prejudices of a nation.' To the real hatred borne to the Union by the very men who were its bribed supporters in parlinment, he bears witness in these words written 18th of April, 1800 - I believe that half of our majority would be at least as much del ghted as any of our opponents if the measure were defeated.' I need not say that the majority as dt is opposition of whom

the Viceroy speaks were exclusively Protestants. After the Union was cari d, the first movement made for its repeal emanated from the Protestant guilds of Dublin in 1805 Toe Orange corporation of Dublin prepared a petition for Repeal to 1810; the corporators carried the petition by a majority of thirty. In 1813 a large meeting to promote Repeal

was held to Oublin by men of all religious creeds. The facts I have recorded demonstrate that Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics have repeatedly stood up for their country's independence. Nearly all Catholic Ireland declared for Repeal in the days of O'Connell's later agitation. Although the Protestants were in general kept apart from the movement by special circumstances that have ceased to exist, and by prejudices which are daily losing force. yet they have far too often come forward as the spirited assertors of our national right to self-gov ernment to render it in the least degree surprising that they should do so again, or to leave the shadow of excuse with their present assailants for impeach-

ing the sircerity of their nationalist professions.

Why should they not be sincere? Do they not see and know as well as any of us the havoc the Union makes of Irish prosperity? Do they not see and know that whatever injures the material interests of Ireland must injure themselves as well as their Catholic countrymen? If their country be despoiled by alien rule, and degraded by the want of self government, do they not suffer from the national spoliation and partake of the national ignominy?

If, then, it be their clear interest to join the Catholics in seeking Home rule, if the noble sentiment of patriotism glows in the souls of both Catholics and Protestants, what shall we say of writers who labor to keep them asunder; who labor to destroy their mutual trust, and thereby to prevent their combination for a purpose dear to both: a purpose vital to Ireland; a purpose requiring above all things the united efforts of the Irish people?

I confess that I feel very warmly on this subject. In my early boyhood I read with avidity all the memorials of the Union struggle within my reach The elder members of my family taught me to deplore the destruction of our national senate. I could not help detesting its destroyers; I read Pitt's memorable speech introducing the Union resolutions;

and I well remember the feeling of mournful pride and the exodus from Queenstown is averaged a: with which I read Mr. Speaker Foster's magnificent ceply to Pitt. The national principles I imbibed from these youthful studies have acquired intensity from the matured experience of my life My warmest wish, so far as concerns this world, is to see Iriah Protestants and Irish Catholics sitting together in a national parliament on terms of thorough and lesting political equality; animated by no other rivalry than the noble emulation of showing who can best conduce to the liberty, the happiness, the honor, the prosperity of their common country.

MR. JOHN MARTIN.

Mr. John Martin, of Kilbroney, returned from America recently, after spending several months with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Mitchell, and viewing the strides which the Great Republic is making in prosperity and power. A keen observer of men and manners, be must have observed the vast down with measles within 24 hours of each other. difference between America, mistress of her own destinies, and Ireland, mis-governed by a strange people. Beyond the Atlantic he saw a nation ruled by its own sons, and enjoying the spirit, the com fort, and the splendour of a land well governed. And now, on his return home, he sees clearer than ever the squalid poverty of a country which has lost native rule, and groans under the misgover; ment of the stranger. More forcibly than ever the truth must have fished on his mind as he travelled from Cork to Newry, that Ireland can never have prosperity until, like America, England, and France she possesses the power of native government.

Whilst in the United States Mr Martin strictly maintained in the face of adverse audiences - or rather in the face of men who say that nothing less than separation will make Ireland happy and prosperous -that all we require to render us a happy and contented people is the Repeal of the Union. He stated that our great complaint was, that the Eng lish parliament undertakes to accomplish for us what she is totally incompetent to perform, and that when reland is legislated for by our own Parliament the grievance will be swept away. Ireland will then have the power to enact her own laws; to dispose of ber revenue; to encourage trade; to foster manufactures, and provide employment for all her idle bands; and thus circumstanced she will enjoy all the freedom home rule can supply.

Mr Martin is perfectly right. To achieve Irish

freedom and prosperity it is not necessary to separate rom England. Let the two parliaments be separated. and that will prove satisfactory to this country. It will give us all we require It will place in our bands the power to serve ourselves which was taken from us seventy years ago by fraud and force. And since that disastrous time, what a melancholy story is that of England's attempt to ru'e! The whole world's history does not present such a picture of fraud, ignorance, duplicity and tyranny. She set creed against creed, race against race. Her press blackened our character before the world, in order to justify her in her conduct towards us Her legislation for Ireland consisted chiefly of Insurrection Acts, Whitebey Acts, Disarming and Crime and Outrage Acts. She maintained the Church of the minority on the shoulders of the vast majority. She gave the landlords unlimited power, in order to keep the millions in poverty, ignorance, and degradation. And when the great f-mine came, she permitted a million to die of starvation, and has since driven three millions of our people to foreign countries.

Such has been England's career in making laws for this country Nothing, in any other part of the world, could be found to match it; and let no one feel surprised that although we have a fertile soil and a frugal, hardy and industrious people, we are the poorest nation in the world. It is impossible that such a state of things could con inne much longer. The Irish people of all creeds feel that they bave been false to themselves in permitting it to continue so long, and we see every day men of sta tion and importance announcing themseives advocates of Repeal. We trust these men will soon join with the mass of the people, and that the Repeal Banner. which Mr. Martic has so creditably krept unfurled for so many years, amids: apathy and neglect, will

soon be surrounded by enthusiastic millions. If there is any wisdom at all amongst the Irish people, they will make up their minds to forget everything that would tend to separate them. The Evening Mail has been displaying symptoms of nationality in some of its articles; but the Mait, if it is in earnest, and desires to see a union between all classes and creeds, must give up its curious ideas on upwards of 100 priests of 'the Roman Church' took religious subjects. It must cease its insulting remarks on 'Romanism;' put an end to its bitter writing on the Pope, bishops and priests, and just attend to the affairs of the Protestant Church, and meddle with no other people's faith. Catholics will continue Catholics, no matter what the Mill may say or do; they will respect the Pope as the visible head of their Church, and pay him all the homage due to his exalted position. To exait Ireland, and place her in the proud position of a self-ruled nation, petty sectarian quarrels must casse, and all men learn to trust and respect each other. When Irishmen arrive at this point, they will be united; and once 'her various tints unite,' there is no power in the Empire able to resist Ireland's demand for the Repeal of the Union .- Dundalk Democrat.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

We are glad to learn from the Cork 'Examiner' that the beginning has been made of a great Catho lic Cathedral for that city. Upon the spot hallowed by the associations of more than a century, and conspicuous by its elevation for miles around, it is intended that there shall stand a structure which will have no superior among the ecclesiastical edifices of Ireland. This project has all along been a cherished one with the thoughtful and zealous prelate who rules the diocese, but he was content to wait until other and more pressing wants had been supplied, in order that he might not bear too beavily on a will ing public. The general desire of the community has however, so barmonised with the aspirations of the bishop, that the work has actually begun, and enough progress has been made, if not to indicate the full nobleness of the design for the new structure, at least to illustrate the beauty of detail and solidity of construction by which it is to be character-We also learn that the new Cathedral will far more than double the dimensions of the present building, and be marked by all the dignity and grandeur of proportion which befit the Uathedral of an important discess. From the bounty of the peo-ple of Cork sufficient funds have been obtained to keep the works steadily in progress, but the undertaking is a large, nay, a gigantic one, and it has been thought well that an extraordinary effort should be made to provide the means.

Ocrk, June 8 - An extensive seizure bas been made of arms, &c.. concealed by Fenians in this city and surrounding country.

Mr. O'Reilly has been added to the Convent Committee in the room of the O'Copor Don, who has been permitted to retire.

MR DAROY INVINE. - This poor gentleman whose shouts whilst in jail at Enniskillen could, according to the 'Express,' be heard outside, is stated by the Freeman's Journal' to have been, owing to his state of mind, removed to Dublin, where it is supposed be will be placed in an asylum.

A commission, acting under the provisions of the coercion act, has tried Gearty and Brady for an at-tempt to murder Mr Radeliffe. Both were convicted and sentenced - Gearty to penal servitude for life; Brady for ten years. Two juries previously failed to agree on a verdict,

2,000 weekly. The emigrants are, with few exceptions, the youth of both sexes, and represent the bone and sinew of country. Every train and steamer brings down numbers, and the town is crowded with emigrants preparing to depart. - Cork Herald.

The ' Limerick Chronicle' reports that the exodus from that county still continues. The trains are constantly filled with emigrants, principally labourers small farmers, and mechanics. The wages of isborers are considerably increased, owing to the diffi-culty of procuring them. The drain upon the population of Galway, Clare, and Mayo is also very great.

The following remarkable instance of contagion is recorded - Andrew Goodhue went from Manchester to Antrim, last town meeting day, and at the time had the messles. As the result of his visit, 33 men and boys, who were at the town house, were taken

A strange and shocking sight was witnessed on Monday, in the yard of a man named William White, in Nengh. White owned two boars, which he was showing to a farmer, when one of the animals made a rush at the other. A terrific battle ensued be-tween the infuriased beasts, the noise of the contest being hideous in the extreme. Before the owner could succeed in separating the combatants, one of the latter had his side literally ripped open by the tusks of his antagonists, who also suffered consider-Again and again did the ably about the mouth, maddened brutes return to the contest, until the fight suddenly terminated in a 'drawn battle,' both of the animals falling dead in the arena. The animals were valued far nearly £10 each .- Dublin Express.

The numerous friends of the Messrs. Macken, propritors of the mill in which the fatal boiler explasion took place, will be glad to perceive that the coroner's jury, after long and minute investigation, declared that Mesers. Macken and Son appeared from the evidence to have used all diligence and care in the constructing, keeping and working of their machinery.' No blame what ever can be attached to them on account of the accident. They had done all that they could or that science suggested to ren . der their machinery safe as well as perfect .- Irish Times.

The rain and few days' heat have had a wonderful effect upon all growing crops The effect was at once seen in a reduction in the price of wheat. The decline is not confined to these countries, but is gen. eral throughout the Centinent, and it is now ag. serted that considerable quantities of wheat-grown in the summer of 1868 must have remained on hands. We wonder whether the price of the poor man's loaf will show a corresponding sympathy with the marker. Nothing is so curiously sensitive as the baker's scale of charges when wheat rises one or two shillings per quarter. Scarcely is the market note published when a farthing is added to the price of the two pound loaf- If there be any real connexion between the price of wheat and of bread the latter ought to decline with the former .- Ibid.

There is one point, however, which it is important to call attention to at once, and that is the assertion that the infallibility of the Pope is over:brown in itself, and in the minds of the Irish race, by a Bull of Adrian IV making Ireland over to Henry II. This is an appeal to national feeling which will hardly deceive anyone but the most blinded and reckless of the Fenians, and is utterly unworthy of a Christian writer who knows that the doctrine which he assails is on the very eve of definition. It must be abundantly manifest to the least well instructed, that, even granted the existence and authenticity of such a Buil, which is disputed, it contains no dogmatic decree whatever, and has nothing whatever to do with the preservation or deficition of the matters of faith .-Vatican.

The Globe of Tuesday contains the following interesting piece of information :- The foundation stone of a new college was laid a few days ago at Lurgan, Ireland. The building is to be erected for the education of the sons of gentlemen belonging to the Order of S. Benedict, by a limited company called the Usrmelite College Council.' We have heard before of people who, on their own authority, have thought fit to call themselves Benedictines, but we are not aware that any tathers of families had as yet followed their example As to the Carmelite College Council (Limited) we must profess our total ignorance. Were it not that we are told that our contemporary's correspondent was chronicling the doings of some charitable associations with fantastic names, such as the ancient order of Druids or Rosicrucians. As it is, we fear we must conclude that somebody has been wicked enough to hoax him. - Tablet.

Apropos of Protestants, Archbishop Trench is not likely to hear the last of the Maberly affair for some time. The Protestant parishioners of Rathdrum, in the county Wicklow, held an indignation meeting on Tuesday last, when the following counterblast to the insidious inroads of Popery was thus fulminated in the shape of a resolution :-

We the parishioners of Rathdrum parish, desire to make a public and solemn protest against the Ritualistic teaching and practices which are, in our opinion, now sanctioned in the Diocese of Dublic, and we express our great gratification at the faithful and scriptural protest of the clergy of that diocese against the recent sanction of such teaching by the Archbishen of Dublin, and we record our determination, with God's assistance, to resist and cast out from among us teaching that is not in complete harmony with the Word of God, that the trumpet may not give an uncertain sound.

The Rev H Gulbraith, rector of Rathdrum, presided et the meeting. At another meeting in the diocese it was truculently proposed to relegate Dr Trench to his own place;' this the speaker interpreted as meaning 'Westminster, from which he was removed to be toisted on this unfortunate country.'-Cor. of Weekly Register.

We (Nation) take the following from the report of the Strokestown Petry Sessions, as given in the columns of our contemporary, the 'Roscommon Mes-

George Johnston, of Rathmore, summoned Michael Kelly, of Rallyvahan, and his two sons, John and Michael, for having assaulted him on the 30th of April last.

Mr Browne appeared for complainant, and Mr M'Dermott for defendants.

Complainant proved that on the above day he went to serve a notice to quit on Michael Kelly, acn, (who is tenant to witness's mother). Mickey col-lated him, and dragged him along for two or three perches, threatening that he would make him tear the document and eat it all, which he did, but only, he said, through terror for his life. While he was dragging him along witness knocked him down, and Kelly, a small man, got his tidy little head between his opponent's pillars, and brought his burly frame to earth! He also was influenced in partaking of the paper lunch by the kind attentions of Kelly's sons, who brandished a spade-shaft over his capital, and threatened to send the troubled spirit of George Johnston beyond the river Styr, by a shorter voyage

Mr M'Dermott addressed the bench, and pro ceeded with the cross-case, when old Kelly deposed that the land for which the notice was to be served had been in his possession over twenty years without paying rent, but for another farm he is a yearly tenant to Mrs Johnston. On the 30th April George came and tendered witness a paper. What's this?' says Mickey 'You'll know that when you read it, o agree on a verdict.

or get it read, was George's reply. 'I'm not a
The emigration season is now at its full height, scholar, says Mick, 'and there's a new law now

than he could imagine, if he would not speedily com-

ply with their wishes. What, then, could be do but