conlession good for the soul.' Anna was seated, that he was altogether incapable of such a task.

by her tather a bed whalf reclining ugon it, ab. About this time old Mr. Emmet came to reside with his son, and by his pious conversation, and liam Craft lay on a lounge in his brother's room; be intended to watch by him, if it should be necessary. Anna was sure of her lover's speedy return, though he had left them so unceremonieasly; and she longed for him to come. The clock struck nineras he entered; he was glad it girl, whom he found occupied so large a portion up alarmed but the rose suddenly bloomed, as of ed once more in her clear, dark eyes. They sat down and talked low and earnestly for an hour. He told her of his struggles with his love, of his antentions to spend his life in the service of God, of the path he had chosen, the many temptations and trials of which he feared he had but a foresaste, of his new hopes for the future, provided ake could see his duty as he had marked it out, and become his wife without a fear, trusting in God to enlighten her heart, as his own had been enlightened, and then determined to let nothing binder her progress in the divine life.

Dear Anna,' said he, 'I am asking sacrifices perhaps; yet, if you are never fully convinced, as I have been, I would not have you perjure your soul; do not fear. But I wish you to be willing to investigate for yourself; I do not intend to ever bias your mind, even if I could, my Appa.

"I am willing to investigate, dear Edward," was her answer; 'and if I ever see that you behere to be truth, in the light in which you regard it, I shall never hesitate for a moment to take the step you have-I must say noblytaken. If you are in the wrong, you will never ask me to follow.'

Before he had bid her good night, they had knelt before the throne of God, and implored His blessing and His assistance, that they might serve him in their new relation, and in that which they hoped would soon bind them for life. As he pressed upon the lips of the weeping girl a long, thrilling kiss, and looked into her weeping eyes, he felt a happiness that he had never felt before with the loved one of his heart, and he believed that the blessing of God had descended

CHAPTER VII .- LABORS OF LOVE.

Three months after that eventful night, as Dr. Lynn took up the letters lying upon his office sable, which had been left there in his absence, he perceived that one was from his sister, and he seated himself before the blazing fire, for the snows of a northern winter were piled thick without, and the freezing lake winds crept in at every possible crevice: he read:

\* Dearest brother-I had just seated myself to mrate to you, when I received a letter from Kate White, and of course had to pause and read it. She is so happy that I fear it cannot last. I told you in my last that the impulsive girl was about to join the Catholic Church, at St. Mary's convent. She has been baptized and made her first communion, and writes as one in the seventh beaven might. And yet she is not so enthusiastic as I would expect, knowing ber so well, but every sentence has such a positive tone of calm rapture, and I must add of holiness. Her Rather and mother seem to think Kate will become a 'sister;' I do not like to think of it, as I has undergone more conspicuous improvement, by Exace not entirely gotten over my antipathy to the reason of better and more judicious administration name of nun. From her entrance into the convent, I heard, that she has been all that her
leachers could wish: and that she is in earnest in Reachers could wish; and that she is in earnest in which the institution was. It maintained but a her desire to lead the life of a sister; but that small number of children, and that indifferently, and they will not allow her to enter upon her set it wis always in pecuniary difficulties. The and the Catholic Clergy in Ireland by the State, as anovitiate'—I think they call it—without much asylum was unbealthy, as well as inadequate, and the Presbyterian Church and its ministers are re-"novitiate"-I think they call it-without much preparation and wish her to finish her studies .-She says she has prayed fervently over it, and Really thinks it her vocation. Dr. White is al- lacey, exactly hit the plot. He determined so far to ready a zealous worker. I suppose you have alter the whole arrangements as to place the chilreceived notice from the doctor himself, that he and his wife have professed the Catholic faith .-Dr. is doing all he can to get a school under the enough. It is one of those admirably simple things supervision of the sisters, established here. You which everybody comprehends easily after the dis remember Mr. Nolan's little girl, Maggie. Dr. necessity of a Catholic education, and I presume special duty. That is quite plain. But there reshe will place her at St. Mary's in a year or mained this other problem; with small numbers and two, if a convent is not established. As you any accommodation that might be had, the institution may imagine, Edward, the other schools are all may imagine, Edward, the other schools are all then was it to be when not only were the numbers up in arms against the proposed innovation. If to be agumented, but to be provided with buildings it is founded it will be in the face of much and of the best character? To a great extent this appowerful opposition. It all church members were | parently puzzing problem has been happily solved, as zealous in their work as you and Dr. Wnite, what ad fierent world we would have. How are deal has been already achieved, and there is every your religious views tolerated by your new reason to believe the work may rapidly be brought friends? and how does the school prosper which to each a completion as will make the Orphan Asyyou are about to establish? I have always thought the people in that section of the country particularly anti-Catholic. Dear Ed, I have, as may be supposed the cost has been considerable .love seems to have been tempered, not subdued by sorrow; I think she is happier than before.-Her father's sentiments towards you must have undergone many changes, as she says he seldom apeaks of you, but when he does it is in terms of of the greatest respect. I am so glad, dear brother, that you and my dear Anna are again happy kind. ma your love. Now for myself; Mr. W. has not yet whispered the momentous question, but I am afraid that he feels pretty certain that I will give him the answer he desires; and I do fear of me.' As this is all which the letter contained is audplied, and that they are educated in a manner that can throw any light upon our story, we will quote no farther.

acquaintance with Mr. Emmet that his father Daptized, but never lived according to the faith. He had two interesting children of ten and which has guided the management of the institution, twelve years, and gladly consented to send them and is an additional reason why the public co-opera-He had two interesting children of ten and to a Catholic school, if one could be formed, and tion should facilitate its efforts. a competent teacher procured. He wished to benefit of change at an earlier period than the male

the room she was to occupy, one opening into steady Christian deportment gave much encourber father's, and had then left her, surmising that agement to the need octor, and his new unber presence would be a restraint. Mr. Wil dertaking. The children of Catholic parents, her presence would be a restraint. Mr. Wil dertaking. The children of Catholic parents, her Craft lay on a lounge in his brother's room; and of those who called themselves Catholics, but never practised what they professed, were gathered together, a plous teacher employed, and he had soon the gratification of seeing a well-regulated and promising school. They also procured the services of a priest once a month, and was no later. Touching the arm, of the gentle boped at no very distant day to be able to build a chapel and employ a pastor to guide them in of his heart, and from whom he now believed it the spiritual way. Many voices were raised in was not his duty to part forever. She looked opposition to his plans, it is true; he had no smooth way to travel; some, who had seemed old, upon her cheek, and the light of love beam firm friends forsook bim, but trusting in One who has promised hever to forsake, who stick th closer than a brother, the brave young man worked on. A source of great joy to him lay in the knowledge that she who was so soon to become his bride, was seeking the way of truth; scarcely expecting to be able to walk in the same path, yet secretly hoping to do so, for she believed that a faith which could claim so earnest a spirit as its adherent could be no false and vam belief.

And sister Cecilia-what of her? In the homes of the lowly, beside the couch of suffering, in the crowded hospital, or in the lowly dwelling, may be seen an angel, though in woman's form, ever bent on some deed of mercy. Ah! she will never know on earth the blessing emanating from her heart of love, that like a chain, the end of which we cannot see in the mist of the future, is winding itself around and around, through the intricacies of human life, and guiding many up to the gate of heaven.

THE END.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

THE VACANT PRIMACY .- Belfast, June 4. - At a meeting of Clergy of the Diocese of Armagh, held here to day, and presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Londonderry, the votes were taken for a successor to the late lamented Dr. Dixon. Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, when there appeared - for the Very Rev. Rieran, P.P., V.G., Dundalk, 28 votes; for the Very Rev Dr. Russell, President of Maynooth College, 26 votes The decision remains with the Holy See. -

THE MOST REV Da. CULLEN. - His Eminence the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, accompanied by the Very Rev. Monsignor Ford, V.G., left Kingstown on Saturday morning, by the 7 o'clock steamer, on his way to Rome, where he has been summoned in order to be invested with the insignia of his new dignity. To mark their sense of the honour conferred not only upon the diocese of Dublin, but upon the whole Irish Church, it is, we understand, the intention of his clergy to present Uardinal Cullen with a testimonial suitable to his exalted rank on his return from the Eternal City .- Evening Post.

THE OBLATE FATHERS AT CAHIR. - The mission of the Oblate Fathers at Cabir closed on Sunday even ing last. A beautiful cross of Gothic character and grand proportion was erected at two o'clock, in presence of not less than seven thousand people, whose fervent piety and old faith shone forth as rivals of the brilliant mid day sun. 440 persons were confirmed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and more than six thousand souls approached the Holy Sacrament of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist. We cordially congratulate the good Parish Priest of Cahir and the truly Catholic people over whom may he preside for many a long year to come .- Corres. ppudent of the Waterford Citizen.

St. Patrick's Orphan Abylum, Cork .- The charities of Cork may be regarded as upon the whole most successful, but there is none of these which the very appearance of the children protested that there was something wrong about the whole affair. The sagacity of the bishop, the Right Rev. Dr Dedren under the care of religious, and to have them located in buildings adapted to that purpose. The advantage of the first determination was obvious covery has been made. Of course it would be an incalculable benefit to the children to have the care White has sent her to school, but Kate urges the of orders who had made the training of youth their would not be kept free of pecuniary difficulties; how and though difficulties many and numerous have been encountered, and many remain, yet a great lums at once a blessing and a pride to our city.

The buildings have been carried on with the utmost economy, consistent with durability, but as you may be aware, received an invitation from The present undertaking has needed an outlay of no Anna to assist at the nuptials which she tells me less than £800, and when the expense of providing will take place when the May roses bloom. Her the necessary furnishing has been taken into account a sum of probably £100 additional will be needed .-Towards this there have been already made some contributions, but much more is needed. It has been resolved, therefore, to make a special appeal to the charity of the ladies of Cork to sid in supplying the required amount, an appeal which we are satisfied will be responded to with the genorosity and charity which becomes the devouter part of man-

It is we assume, a superfluity to dwell upon the advantages which the bereaved children of the poor derive from this institution. When we have said that they are under the care of the Presentation Brothers, we have told enough to indicate that they my little romantic heart would say 'yes' in spite are senderly watched over, that the place of a parent calculated to make them good men and useful members of society. We may add this one fact to show the physical benefit that has accrued to the children Dr. Lynn had discovered upon a more intimate from the change. Before it the tell scou ge of scrafula was rife amongst the boys, few as were their num was a practical Catholic, and that he had been ber; now with fifty-one in the institution there is not a single example of the disease to be found .-This is itself is a conspicuous proof of the wisdom

have them trained up in the faith, of which he brench In 1853 the girls were handed over to the

to an orphanage existing within their own walls. Like that under the care of the monks it has thriven and increased noder the new management. The augmentation of the original building made to reet the wants of the St. Patrick's orphans is now insufficient, owing to the steady swelling of the numbers to whom the blessings of the institution are extended. The orphans properly belonging to the Sisters are thirty in number, the St. Patrick's orphans forty-six, so that there are now no less than seventy-six female orphan chi dren in this establishment. The Orphanage of the Convent of St Marie's of the Isle is one of the most interesting parts of that interesting build. ing. It consists of a refectory and day room below. both spacious and well circumstancel, and above of dormitories of large size and well ventilated. Room however, is wanted sadly, and when means permit it 's proposed to add another wing in order to supply increased sleeping accomodation, and a number of conveniences which are essential to the proper working of the establishment. When this shall have been accomplished, then the male and female orphanages of Cork may be reckoned amongst its best administered and most efficient institutions. - Cork Ex-

CONDITION OF IRELAND. - To the Editor of the

Weekly Register .- Sir, - It need not be said that Ireland becomes, as the world becomes more enlightened and liberal in its sentiments, every year a greater curse to the British Government. Nor is the case much affected, for better or worse, by the party who may hold the reins of power in the State. The union established between England and Scotland has led to the prosperity and strength of both countries. The union between Eugland and Ireland, especially since the beginning of this century, tended in a contrary direction. The proportion of homeless, clothesless, godless people in England and Scotland to people in comfortable circumstances has, every year for the last sixty, been becoming less. In Ireland it has been becoming greater. Statesmen cannot account for a result as distressing as it is strange, and which all legislatio : bitherto has failed to discover a remedy for. The Irish har and the Irish police, with a few peop e of the upper classes here and there who enjoy the smiles and hospitality of the Castle, may be satisfied with the existing state of things, but these are nearly all. The mass of the nation, that is nine out of ten of the population of the three southern provinces, and a large proportion of the northern one, feel like Lazarus, full of sores which have eaten into their very hones. Any one familiar with Ira-land and with Irish life, knows this to be as true as that two and two make four. It is only in the British Parliament or in the English press that it can be denied, as it is often denied; sometimes from hostility. In most cases the denial proceeds from the former. There is, therefore, room for hope that knowledge of Ireland, of its real condition, is all that is wanted to enlist the services of English Statesmen in its cause. assuming that the bulk of a nation is the nation, and not the privileged few who hold the property, or the power, or the Church-preferment, Ireland is the most dejected, the must miserable, the most destitute na-tion in Europe. Yet this is what men like Mr. Roebuck and Mr Newdegate, who know nothing of the country and care nothing for the people because they are Catholics and love their priests (which ought not to be a crime) will stand up in the House of Com mone and deny the ipse dixil of such men on such a point is conclusive with the Times and hat portion of the press which follows its track. Hence it is that an impression widely obtains in England respectnig Ireland, which any one sojourning in that country for a few months, finds falsified at every turn Everything he hears and sees verifies the deplorable fact that the general state of Iroland at this time is a state of almost unmitigated decay. I own it is easier to prove this than to account for it; as again it is easier to account for it than to prescribe for the disease. Still, something may be done towards its ar rest, if statesmen will honestly set about it. Let statesmen take the matter up, as Mr. Gladstone some years ago took up the financial state of the country, and there can be little doubt that they will soon discover the primary cause of Ireland's miseries They will come to the conclusion which every foreign statesman of note has come to, that an entirely new system of government for Ireland must be adopted - as different from the old as free trade is from the old prote tive corn law system, which Mr. Gladstone was instrumental - greatly instrumental, as the late Sir Robert Peel was wont to say of him, in sweeping away. The fault-the grevious fault to be rectified in the past government of Ireland-is to be the latter are still but in part) treated. This change will involve the recognition of the Catholic Church cognised in Scotland. At present the Iriah nation -for I am assuming that the 'religious denomination' which numbers seven times more people than than the largest of the other 'denominations and four times all the others put together, must be so considered, is not in its proper character recognised by the State. It is, in its faith, in its worship, in its dierarchy, in its religious orders, in its supreme spiritual head, perpetually insulted and bespattered with Ministerial and Parliamentary abuse. The civil power which claims to rule it denounces its doctrines and mysteries as 'idolatrous,' 'supertitious,' damnable, and then, with singular inconsistency, calls upon her people one and all to honour and obey the very power who does so. The Jews, the Turks, the Hindoos, to say nothing of the various sects who live under her Majesty's gentle sway, experience no such exasperating treatment at the hands of the State. The religious fee-ings of men of all creeds or no creed are respected by the Crown and its ministers, and its officials except Catholics. A ruthless, relentless, provoking, never-ending war is carried on against them. They are called on to be loyal, which many of them are, almost to a fault; they are called on to bear their share of the national expenditure, which they willingly do: they are called on, like the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, to risk their blood in the defence of their Urown, and none more readily give their services, yet the Grown, while re-ceiving all these tokens of fidelity from them, cannot, or will not, speak of their religion, except in words which carry a poignard to the heart of every one who loves it.

Hence it is that so many of the people of Ireland at the present day have come to the conclusion that perhaps there is some impossibility in the attempt which England has been making for 300 years to exercise a beneficial away over a Catholic country, as Ireland is It Englishmen will give their calmer thoughts to the subject it will not appear so strange to them that such a conclusion should be come to. The case they have to view is drawn out over 300 years During all that long period England has been trying ber hand at the work. She has had two ways open to her in which to move. One was to leave Ireland, as Scotland was left, to determine what should be her own creed, and then to apply her powers in the natural, civil, and material order, to prompte the temporal welfare, or as political economists would say, the 'wealth' of country. The latter. which she ought to have done, and could so well have done, E gland has left undone, and directed al! her energies, moral and physical, to force her own creed upon a people who would not, and in their conscience could not embrace it. The whole founda-tion of English, even Irish, levislation has been anti-Catholic. It is this that has destroyed Ireland, and made both the source and stream of English Government hateful to the Irish nation. Till that foundamany religious disabilities has had this day. Let it cease with the past Lat it be confessed that it was sphere with the people of Ireland as it does with the people of Scotland, without either disparaging their religion, or, in the exercise of its patronage, passing by men on account of their religious belief - Yours,

R. BELANEY.

THE IRISH LAND BILL .- A copy of the bill prepared and brought in by Mr. Fortescue, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General for Ireland, has been issued amongst the Parliamentary papers. It is not a voluminous document. Its provisions are briefly the following :- It repeals certain sections of the Landed Property Improvement Act of 1860, allowing the rest to remain in force. The term 'improvement' is defined to mean the building of a mansion house and offices upon the lands of a limited owner. It provides that the previous sauction of the Lunded Estates Court shall not be necessary for landlord's improvements, in any case where the next collateral successor does not cbject within a month after receiving notice from the limited owner. Any limited owner who expends money on landlord's improvements shall be entitled to be a creditor upon the estate. If he intends to lay out money on such improvements he must give notice in writing within three months to the next collateral heir, and must annually, within four mouths after the 31st December, lodge an account of the expenditure for the previous year in the Landed Estates Court, where a record will be kept, with the proper vouchers, open for inspection. He shall be entitled to an annuity of £7 2s, for every £100 so expended. Any person succeeding to the estate, subject to such charges, may within aix months lodge an objection in the court, which shall be em. powered to deal with the objection and the costs of the proceedings. Charges may be regulated by lodging in the Office of the Registry of Deeds the record of titles with an affidavit of the expenditure and the estates affected If the court vary or modify the amount of the annuity an attested copy of the order shall be registered. In case the next collateral owner objects, the court may inquire into the circumstances of the estates, and sanction or disallow the charges. The court may order advertisements and notices, and shall have full discretion as to the costs of all proceedings before it. Successors shall be entitled to inspect improvements A limited owner shall be empowered to grant agricultural leases, improvement leases, building and repairing leases, for any term of years, absolute or determin able, at fixed periods, subject to these restrictionsthat no lease shall be valid without notice to the successor, and the terms shall not exceed 31 years for agricultural lease, 61 llears for an improvement lease, and 99 years for a building lease; but if the judge of the Landed Estates Court be satisfied that it would be beneficial for the inheritance, he may grant a longer term for a building lease. Every agricultural lease shall contain covenants to till and use the lands in good husbandry, and not to injure or burn the soil without the written consent of the landlord. Every lease shall take effect within one year after the execution, and shall imply covenants of reentry for non-payment of rent, and for the due payment of the rent. The auccessor, after receiving notice, may apply to the court to prevent the making of the lease.

Twenty five sections, comprising two parts of the bill, are devoted to the subject of landlord's improvements and leasing powers. The third part treats of tenants' improvements. It provides that any tenant may make such improvements as are mentioned in the 37th section of the Act of 1860, and upon the termination of the tenancy shall be entitled (subject to certain exceptions) to a sum of money for compensation equivalent to the increase in the letting value of the land. He shall not be compensated for improvements which the owner could have compelled him to make. If he has been allowed to remain in undisturbed possession for 41 years after the making of improvements numbered 2 and 6 in the 27th section of the Act of 1860, or for 31 years after the making of improvements numbered 1, 6, 4, and 5, he shall be entitled to no compensation. The possession of a tenant who has redeemed after eviction for non payment of rent shall be deemed undisturbed. The 31st section enacts that if the owner shall grant and the tenant shall accept a lease for 31 years, it shall be deemed a complete satisfaction of all claims for compensation. If the tenant does not, within three months after notice of the landlord's willing-Dess to accent such a lease he shall be debarred from afterwards making any claim for compensation on receiving notice to give up the possession. If the parties cannot agree to the amount, a valuator shall be appointed by the Board of Works, who may examine on oath. He shall take into account deteriorations or diminution of value caused by bad cultivation or neglect, and he shall in no case award more than £5 an acre. He shall give notice of his award to the owner, who may appeal to the chairman of quarter sessions. The awards and orders shall be open to public inspection. The amount of compensation shall be a set off against any claims for rent, and the tenant shall be entitled to retain possession until a settlement. Any limited owner Who pays compensation to his tenant shall have a charge upon the fee-simple, and he shall have power to agree to tenants' improvements. The successor, if he disputes it, may apply to the chairman of the county to set aside such agreement, and the chairagreements binding upon the successor, they must be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Peace within six months. By the 47th section of the bill the right of distress is abolished, unless the land shall be held under a lease or written agreement regulating the terms and giving a right of distress.

INDEPENDENT OPPOSITION AND MR. DUFFY'S LETTER. -At the last meeting of the National Association Mr. Dillon, in replying to the criticisms which his letter of a few weeks since to the secretary of that body had called from a section of the Irish press, read in his defence a letter from Mr Duffy. We thought that this letter was likely to cause misconception, and we find by an article in the Ulster Observer that it has done so already. The writer of that article assumes that Mr Duffy has declared himself in favor of an alliance with the advanced Liberals of England. We will believe this when we find it expressly stated by himself, but no sooner. Assuming the existence of an Independent Irish Party in the House of Commone, who, in the exercise of an impurtial neutrality, had done their utmost to obtain the best terms possible for the Irish tenantry, and that the land bill of the Government was the most that could be procured, we think it would, in that case, have been perfectly consistent with the spirit of the Independent Opposition pledged for Mr. Duffy, if he had been in Parliament, to have voted with ministry. It is in this sense we understand him. We cannot understand him to mean thus he would have voted with the Go. vernment simply because there was an Irish Land Bill on the paper for the next night without reference to whether it was good, bad, or indiffernt. He would have first used whatever means an indetion has been swept away, and a new foundation pendent position supplied him with to get the best laid, not in extending toleration - the name of which measure he could either from the Government or the measure he could either from the Government or the is a reproach -but in what the people are to be dealt Opposition. No one who remembers Mr. Duffy's had utterly neglected the practice, and he felt care of the Sisters of Mercy, who, in their abounding build upon it will fail. In regard to religion, Ire- last year at the Dublin banquet, can believe that he peace. - Cork Examiner.

benevolence, took upon them this burden, in addition | land asks as one has a right to do, that the Crown | regards ther land Bill of the Government either as and the law of the law thods taken by the State to make the religion of the of a measure of this character, unless be had ex-Irish people be detested by others must for ever be hausted all means of obtaining a better, and thought abandoned before the rule of the British Crown can it preferable to nothing. We don't deny that the be a rule of peace in Ireland. The pottering system vote of an Irish member might have been given to of legislating to remove evils which are the cause of ministers in the division on the Reform Bill in strict accordance with the principle of Indepencease with the past Let it be confessed that it was dent Opposition, but we do deny that the vote of the a crime and a wrong to attempt to rule a Catholic so called Irish Independent representatives was so nation by a Protestant rod; and let it be shown that given. If we have not apprehended Mr. Duffy the Orown of this realm can deal, within its temporal rightly we should be very glad indeed to have his rightly we should be very glad indeed to have his views on the whole question of Irish Parliamentary action, that we may understand him thoroughly .-Wexford People.

THE LATE FENIAN TRIALS. - We believe that Sil Fitzroy Kelly, who is a high authority in criminal law, has given it as his opinion that the invictments at the late Fenian trials were bad. Application is. therefore, about being made to the Attorney Gen. for a writ of error, and the case will shortly be argued before the House of Lords. Should nions of Sir Frzroy Kelly and Mr. Butt be maintained, the convictions obtained will be quashed .-Ulster Observer.

BAILED OUT .- Mr. O'Donnell Divisional Magistrate proceeded on Saturday at two o'clock to Kilmainham Prison and admitted to bail Henry and Michael Doran, two brothers residing at Roundtown, who had been detained in custody under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian movement. They were released on their own recognisances in £50 each, and two bails in £25

CONDITIONAL LIBERATION .- Mr. Jeremiah Ryan, son of a respectable citizen, Mr. Michael Ryan, pawnbroker, Broad street, has been liberated from jail by order of the Lord Lieutenant, on condition of his immediate departure for America, whither the young man has had to proceed, attended by a constable, until his arrival on ship board. He left on Tuesday last, having been compelled to go direct from the prison portal to the railway carriage door and to start to Queenstown wi h a constable in plain clothes as his custodian. Mr. Ryan was not allowed to take a farewell look at his old home, but he had been visited frequently during the days before his departure by his relatives and friends. There are fourteen fantuatically named 'Fenian' prisoners still in the county jail, most of the number from the county of Limerick, and if the quiet of the country could be endangered by their enlargement they must be formidable people indeed. - Munster News.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the Lord Lieutenant has directed the release of Mr Stephen B. Walsh, Kilmallock. In conformity with the order, Edward J. Collins, Esq , R M., attended at the City Courthouse, yesterday, and accepted the highly-respectable bail tendered by Mr. John Walsh of Clonbrien, and Mr, Michael Stephen Walsh, of Kilmallock, in the sum of £300 each, and the prisoner in a like amount. We trust this is a beginning of the remissions so long reserved from Limerick, and that Earl Kimoerley will in thate and inaugurate his acession to his new title (due 'tis said to the Fenians) by a liberal and propiliatory emancipation of the other sufferers who are still, perhaps unwarrantably, as far as reliable evidence goes, but at any rate unnecessarily detained .- Munster News.

Dublin, June 1 .- There was some extraordinary evidence given at the trial of Sergeant M'Carthy by court martial yesterday, when Constable Talbot, of the detective department of the constabulary, was examined. The objects of the Fenian Brotherhood were to make war on the Queen in this country, to establish a republic, to seize on all property, and kill every person who opposed them. They were to rise on a certain night in certain places, where arms were to be distributed among the Brotherhood; the men were then to form in different places where the Fenian leaders were ; they were to seize every one that would not go with them, and hang or shoot them until they succeeded in overthrowing the Government of the country and establishing a republic in its place by force of arms The question having been read over by the short hand writer, the witness said, 'There is more I wish to add to that reply .-The informers were to be carried to the camp, stript r ked, and tied to trees, and a man told off to keep stabbing them now and again every half hour or quarter of an hour, going from one to another where they were.' Major M'Bean.—' This was in earnest, and not joking?' Witness .- 'Upon my oath, Sir, this was not joking.' Major M'Bean .- " scarcely believe it.'- Times (or.

The proceedings of the general court-martial for the trial of soldiers charged with participating in the Fenias conspiracy was resumed yesterday at the Royal Barracks, under the presidency of Colonel Brett, 61st Regiment. Lance-Corporal Brennan was under examination during the entire day, and gave further details of the prisoners' complicity with the movement. He was cross-examined at considerable length by Colour-Sergeant M Cartby's counsel, but at the rising of the Court at 4 o'clock nothing had been elicited from the witness to shake his direct examination.

It is not so easy to circumscribe and 'stamp out' the plague of Fenianism as the rinderpest. When th . police think they have succeeded, and that their vigilance so long on the stretch may at length relax, a sudden outbreak shows that the social disease has been lurking in unsuspected quarters almost as virulent as ever. The plan, however, of putting the infected out of the way seems to be as effectual in one case as the other. In former times the summary mode now adopted of dealing with suspected cattle was the approved method of dealing with suspected rebels. In these times we find it sufficient to lock them up, and prevent communication with the bealthy part of the community. It is a fortunate circumstance that in both cases the pestilence is a foreign importation, and may be successfully guarded against by a strict man shall determine the question. To render such inspection of vessels at our ports. The police are now pretty well acquainted with the diagnosis of Fenianism, and yesterday they obtained what they believed to be clear proofs of five new cases in Dub. lin. At 26 Capel street, they found Peter Kelly, a leather-cutter, whom they believe to have been one of the military organizers of the Fenian movement, who has held much intercourse with the soldiers in the garrison, and been an extensive manufacturer of military belts In the same street they found Thos. Bady, alias Flood, who had lodged in the house in Denzille street where Stephens was when the Irish People was seized. Bryan Gibney was arrested in little Britain street, and he is said to have been first a 'B' and lasterly a ' Centre' in the Brotherhood. Two other persons, T Brady and John Reilly, were arrested at their residences in Great Britain street and Green street. These two are suppresed to have formed part of the detrotive steff of the Fenian police, whose business it was to protect Stephens by conveying false information to the authorities and putting them on the wrong scent.

The Daily Express understands that Judge Longfield has intimated his intention to retire from the position of Judge of the Landed Estates Court, which he has ably and faithfully occupied since the institution of the Court.

At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, held yesterday, Mr Gilbert announced the following donations :- From the Marquis of Kildare, a MS. of the book of posting of the torfeited estates of Ireland of 1801; from Lord Romilly, English Master of the Rolls, 10 vols. of the publications issued under his superintendence; from Mr. W. D Moore, a translation of Professor Dander's treatise on the constituents of food.

THE LATE INVESTIGATION IN MIDLETON .- The result of the late in restigation has been that Mr. Wilwith consider justice and equality, every attempt to views on the Tenant right question or his speech of kinson has been accerseded in the commission of the