I regret four determination; but as you decline down, before the listless groups who lounged and therefore, deny that the poor Irish cottier, at this returning to the security of his roof, he can, of gossipped there. The coach drew up at a little moment in Ireland, with his life and death fairly in course, do no more than wish you as much trandistance from this door, and Sir Hugh Willough is not in a worse condition, and is really a more dequillity and safety and respectability elsewhere; by, followed by old Jeremiah Tisdal, descended graded slave, than the Negroes of North America? good night, madam, we take our leave.'

So saying, the little gentleman put his arm through Garrett'e, and infinitely to the amazement of the other two occupants of the chamber, led him waresisting and in silence from the chamber, and so down the stairs.

'Thank God, thank God!' said the poor lady, clasping her than hands fervently together as she raised her eyes to heaven in an agony of gratehysterical paroxysm of weeping.

· Come what may,' she said at last when the I should ever have owed protection to the perse-

sumed with a shudder, 'I do believe he would bavesmurdered me; he looked as if he could; well, well, my life they may take; would-would yield in this; I will not eat the bread of his betrayer; no threats, no cajolery shall prevail. I will not, go back; another home they may find me, but there I will not go.

Meanwhile Garret and his companion, inclosed in the old-fashioned coach, were driven rapidly along the streets. For some minutes the silence was junbroken, except by the rumble of the wheels. The shabby-tooking personage, however, at last remarked.

What a virago that is - mere skin and bone, but animated with the soul of a tigress; you took, a wrong course with her, believe me; the only way with such subjects, is to wheedle and coax; as to resorting to brute force-doing mischief and ultimately falling, as you mightwhy, it were worse than frenzy; besides, the object is not really worth the risk. You apprebend, believe me, too much from her newly-asseried independence.

LI do not agree with you; it's a bad business -cursed bad, said Garrett, sulkily; 'but you're right in saying that force would not do, after that officious dog of a priest came in. I do not know what to say of it.

'Nobody knows but yourself that she's here, inquired his companion.

No; and do you keep your counsel; not a me ?! said Garrett, impressing the caution with two or three lazy but emphatic kicks.

Trust me, Mr. Garrett; confidence is confidence, sir, with me,' said the sinister-looking personage from the corner of the coach, where he lay coiled up like a reptile in the darkness.

· I tell you,' said Garrett, suddenly, after another sulky pause, 'I don't like it-it's a bad business; if she makes herself troublesome to certain persons just now, she will ruin my schemes for me; curse her, she's here, of course, about the old blustering knight's affair, though what can she do to help him! I don't like it, precise and only freak she could contrive to nester and baulk me. I can't afford to lose one particle of my interest at court at this moment: if I do, all my pains go for nothing. Curse the woman! curse her! Look ye, Garvey, you must find some way to keep her quiet-dispose of her somehow; any how, so you prevent her meddling-prevent her showing herself-that is all that I want.

A silence ensued, which was broken by Mr Garvey's bursting into a short laugh.

. A duced comical plan crossed my mind, and not a bad one either; one that will bring the old lady to reason, Mr. Garrett, said be, 'and keep her as close as if the grand inquisitor had her tour bones under lock and key."

1 don't want to know anything about it,' said Garrett, hastily; and then added gruffly-'but remember, the occasion may arise suddenly, and-and you need not be over scrumulous when it does come; but here we are again.'

The coach stopped, and they proceeded to

. A few days after the events recorded in our last chapter, somewhere about the hour of noon, a coach, surrounded by a guard of dragoons, rumbled over the drawbridge, and under the ancient archway, which then, between two grim and dusky towers-massive, sombre, and prisonlike, and under cover of two heavy cannon, upon a platform within-gave admission to the Castle resemblance to the present structure. A suspicious-looking, dingy, ominous building-steruly impressed in every aspect with the double charlounging soldiery—and with every pass, and almost every doorway, guarded by a musketeer; outer walls; and the buildings, whose narrow and unequal gables crowded up the intervals between the towers, formed a spacious quadrangle. sounds of military occupation-the echoing tread of the sentinels, and the challenging of those who passed—and the marching and counter-marching of the files of soldiery, at stated times, relieving mestic and medical point of view. They don't know guard; all impressed the mind of the man who, what is a poorhouse for their kindred: they are never leaving the busy streets, plunged on a sudden transported; they are never shot down by Negrowithin its solemn precincts, with something at once of gloom and excitement—how much more the mind of him who passed beneath its formid-

able shadows as a prisoner of state. While this vehicle made its way onward, several carriages and four, having deposited their be entitled to a principle of liberty if they cannot enliving burdens of rank, arrogance, guile, or wis-

by, followed by old Jeremiah Tisdal, descended graded slave, than the Negroes of North America? to the payement; and Turlogh O'Brien dis The landlords at present in Ireland, hold a lever in mounting, whispered a word on two in his ear, their hands like a scrubbing machine for the removal and then led the way briskly towards the narrow of the tenantry; he holds the long arm of this lever, arched doorway, which admitted to the interior and by the least motion and power, he can lift the of the building, in which lay the chamber where con the building in which lay the chamber where King James's privy council were then assem- at this inhuman clearance of the people; and views

crowd of applicants and expectants who haunted tude, 'Oh, God be thanked,' and she burst into a the outer door, Thomas Talbot stood within the shadow of the archway. He caught Sir Hugh's summer, or the ebb of the tide, the crushing result eye as he passed, and a slight and stern inter- is a mere matter of time; and its certain and gradual Come what may, she said at vast when we eye as he passed, and a sight and stern interpolated the violence of her passionate agitation had subdued, 'change of recognition partially revealed the other. I shall never know the bitterness and humdia- feelings with which each regarded the other. I be the poor Catholics of Ireland. It is idle to trace this feelings with which each regarded the other. But the old knight engaged his eye but for a for to the free laws of Emigration; But the old knight engaged his eye but for a for to the changes in commerce or agriculture. The moment—a fittle incident, which might easily sole cause of this awful catastropho is the inappear. have escaped another, attracted and rivetted his able bigotry of England, the sectarian malice of the cutor the murderous persecutor of poor poor, attention. Tisdal was following Sir Hugh at a wronged _____ She buried her face in her brief interval, and as the burly Puritan made his hands, and sobbed and trembled so violently that way through the crowd which beset the enthe young man became almost alarmed for her. trance, some one tapped him sharply on the 'Had you not come in when you did, she re- shoulder; he looked round, and encountered the steady and sneering gaze of the musketeer who kept guard at the door . Could he believe his eyes !- there, in the bright scarlet uniform and leafed, low-crowned military hat, stood with a suppressed grin of triumph stamped upon his unsightly visage, the identical Richard Deverill, whose body he at that moment believed to be mingling in the ashes of the runed Grange of Drumgunniol. Without deranging his stiff military attitude, Deverill kept his eye with a steady significance, which he enhanced by one or two arch winks, and a low titter of suppressed delight, full upon his confounded and horror-stricken acquaintance. Tisdal returned his pleasant glance of recognition with a stare of such obvious agitation and dismay, that it was impossible to witness the intensity of fear and amazement which it portrayed—an expression so powerfully contrasted with the dogged and masculine character of his features—without a sensation at once of curiosity and suspicion. Tisdal stepned, or rather staggered back a step or two, with mouth agape and a scowl of horror-but mastering his emotion with a strong effort, he recovered his self-possession; he glanced quickly round him, to see if he had been observed, and darting another burried look at the object of his fear, he hastened into the building, and followed Sir Hugh up the stairs. This recognition, and its time than would have sufficed to receive a blow word of it to any one breathing; do you mark and to stagger a step or two under its impulse; but though no other eye observed it, the keen glance of Talbot, who, as we have said, had trance, instantly noted the occurrence. It might mean nothing-but it might be important —so without a moment's delay, this crafty and energetic man, inwardly resolving to turn the incident, if possible, to account, took his own

Meanwhile, Sir Hugh mounted the broad staircase, and passing a crowded lobby, entered the apartment, where he was to await the pleasure of his majesty, King James, then sitting in landlords of Ireland could be comoined with success, council in the adjoining chamber. The feelings ought not to meet are now in town, and here of suspense and excited expectation—the con- firmness and moderation, into an aggregate capable she comes, as if the devil inspired her with the few moments, those public men, whom, upon earth, he most dreaded and hated -- the feeling that he was about to stand, for the first time, under the eye of royal suspicion and displeasure, that he was momentarily approaching a scene which must prove one of the most memorable and momentuous of his existence-all these reflections and emotions combined to denress, excite, and agitate him to a degree that was absolutely painful. Thus he awaited with breathless anxiety and suspense the summons which should call him through the crowded ante-chamber into the royal presence.

decisive measures thereupon.

(To be continued.)

LETTER OF THE REV. DR. CAHILL. TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

United States, August, 13. Fellow-Countrymen .- The statement in the late Census of the decrease of the Irish population is thrilling. The reduction of upwards of two millions of souls, within twenty years, is a record of cruelty and extermination unknown in any other country in Europe. The cold-blooded extinction of the Irish race is an old practice, in reference to the forcible removal of the people: but in the modern plan of carrying out this wholesale demolition of our race, there is rather a new scheme. Heretofore, the rope, the axe, the sword, the transport-ship, banished the poor defenceless children of Ireland: but now, the ejectment, the sheriff, the police, are introduced in the room of the former sangulnary extirpation. The Irish are now dead and buried by law: or, like a rabbit-warren, they are ferreted out by process-servers out of their wretched cabins, and thinned and of Dublin. The Castle of those days bore small killed, to suit the interest, the taste, or the whim of the landlord! One set of landlords receive them. give them leases, permit them to build houses, and encourage their existence and propagation. Another set of proprietors, the successor of the first class acter of a fortress and a gaol-swarming with persecute, eject, and exterminate them, The men of the past, and of the beginning of the present century have brought these poor creatures on their lands; and have given them leave to live: while the deold brass cannons of marvellous length, peered scendants of these comparatively indulgent propriegrimly from the time-worn embrasures of the tors have, within the last twenty years, swept milpoorhouse, the ocean, and the grave. The Irish are now planted and thinned, or uprooted like trees or cabbage; and the old, faithful inhabitants of their whose irregularity and gloom, coupled with the lown beautiful country are let live, or are legally murdered, by the Government of the Nation!

Of course the Negro slaves of America are far happier than the poor Irish : these black creatures are well clad, well fed, well lodged, well cared in a do-Orangemen: nor are they ever doomed to be chained in gangs in foreign islands, living on bread and water, while constructing quays and harbours, till they sink with labour, torture, and despair, into the works where they lie buried in an ignominious death. Of what advantage is it for the persecuted poor Irish to

My friend and natron, Mr. Garrett, he conthe council chamber, were moving slowly away the handlords, beyond all contradiction, the power of the council chamber, were mounted lacqueys were expulsion over their poor tensuls; and is not this for thicteen years, and was received back into the timed, in the same humble tone, and with the and two or three mounted lacqueys were expulsion the very definition of the power of life or thicteen years, and was received back into the time of the power of life or thicteen years, and was received back into the same humble tone, and with the and two or three mounted lacqueys were expulsion the very definition of the power of life or thicteen years, and was received back into the same humble tone, and with the master's horses slowly up and and death over the poor dependants? Who will, priest, the Rev. Joseph M Guinness. Patrol. on the highways. The House of Commons looks on without concern, or pity, or relief, this plain, public As Sir Hagh was about to pass through the cold-blooded murder of millions of men, women and children!

This system, if steadily persevered in, will soon annibilate the Irish people. Like the departure of Irish laudiords, and the incurable vengeance and malice of the Protestant Church. All other peoples have suffered for their vices-the Irish are persecuted for their virtues. Others are punished for their

crimes-we are killed for our honour and fidelity. Other races have incurred the auger of their rulers for their revolution and disloyalty, but the Irish have in flood and field, fought by the side of the English and won their share in all the bistory of her triumphs and her glory. This fact is the invincible logic it were ended, and so all over; but I will not bandolier, with shouldered musket, and broad- which places England before all the nations as the most perfidious, the most cruel, the most persecuting rancorous, bigoted ruler perhaps ever known in all the history of the civilised world. In order to put a total stop to this universal massacre of the Irish people, the Parliament has only to construct a counterlever on the soil, and mulct the proprietor for every tenant he inequitably removes. The government passes stringent laws to protect young trees, to encourage the breed of fish, to take care of game, to punish the destruction of foxes; and who can describe the inquity of the same class in making laws eventually tending to efface the whole race of the

Irish Catholic poor? There is a great omission in Ireland of not publishing through Europe this cruel bigotry of England. Oh, if Austria, or Naples, or Spain, expelled only one dozen, aye, even one Protestant, through the action of bigotted laws; what an uproar would not England raise against Popish intolerance; and therefore, why should not all. Europe be made, acquainted with the flagitious laws of England, in mercilessly blotting out a whole Catholic people in Ireland. Public opinion has ever been the medium through which England has propagated her lies through mankind: why not employ this public opinion to publish the truth in the misfortunes of Ireland. The one sermon of the Bishop of Orleans has enlightened the people of France on the iniquities of the Protestant Church in Ireland more than a century of private remonstrances could effect: and an organized combination of writers in the various cities of Europe would do more to expose and check the tyranny of England than the agitating effect upon Tisdal occupied little more united voice of our most zealous and powerful press at home. But Ireland cannot be made to believe this fact; and she expends in rancorous divisions, the talent, the power, and the time which could be used with success if directed in the proper channel of foreign exposure. The poor Trish have, through all paused for a moment in the shadow of the en- past time, done everything that men could do to maintain the liberties of Ireland; they have ever followed the Irish leaders, to the loss of all they pos-sessed, since the year 1826; they have borne for religion and their country, persecution of the most crushing, persevering severity. Most certainly, these Irish martyrs should receive the best efforts of all future Ireland to pay them back for the sacrifices they have made, and to make some amends for the sufferings they have endured.

I do believe, from a thorough knowledge of Ireland, that the number and the influence of the good if judiciously arranged and worked; I believe that a public body of this class could be united, with ture: and if you add to this grave assembly, the urgent voice of the united Hierarchy, I do believe, I do firmly believe, that ireland possesses, as yet, a suffi-cient power to induce or to compel the Legislature to do justice to the people, and to save the faithful, defenceless poor from atter annihilation. I am convinced that several Protestant noblemen and gentlemen would willingly join any confederacy having this sole object in view; and abandoning all past causes of quarrel, strike out a new course of Tenant Right for the protection and security of the whole nation. In all your best plans on this subject, the opposition of purties has ever ruined final success; but if failure has heretofore attended this discussion at several times, I still repeat my conviction, that an aggregate, legal temperate, confederacy, composed of the tolerant, liberal landlord interests, aided by the united voice of the Irish Hierarchy, could not fail to secure, in this one particular grievance, a large measure of justice to the poor cottier tenantry of

Neither would I hold public meetings on this subject; and of course I could not think of presuming to drag the Hierarchy into these assemblies of disunion, discord, jeulousy, and abusive animosity!
No, I would procure such an array of eminent names as Ireland has not seen before on this subject: I would then appoint a deputation of such power, temperateness and resolve, as never before argued or supported this question: and I do believe that this plan, well managed and presented in the proper quarter, would secure the desired legislation of justice, as well as of present national expediency.—Your attached friend, D. W. CAHILL, D.D.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Tuam Herald announces the return of the Rev. Peter Conway to Headford. The reverend gentleman intends to set about building of the new Catholic Church in that town immediately.

Intelligence reached town (Enniskillen) yesterday evening, 22nd ult., that that respected and much-esteemed clergyman, Very Rev. Daniel Boylan, Dean of Clogher, and P.P. of Enniskillen, expired, after a short illness, at Liverpool, in the early part of the day. The reverend gentleman had during the last few years rather suffered in health at various times, but with these exceptions, managed to attend to his parochial duties with all the zeal and alacrity of his earlier years. A beautiful new convent, and cemetery attached will best convey to future times his unceasing energies to promote the interests of Catholicity in a town with such a high Protestant character as Enniskillen, and be, no doubt, the greatest evidence of his diligence in, and attention to, the cause he had so much at heart-forming, in fact, a suitable monument to his worth as a Catholic priest. Father Boylan sought to exercise no influence over his parishioners in the political contests between Mr. Collum and Mr. Whiteside, which disturbed this borough on two or three occasions within the last decade, and was a favorite with all classes. He was returning from Belgium, where he had left a young rains, the writer regrets that thorough draining and niece at school, which he was overtaken by the fatal summons which terminated his earthly labors. We understand his remains will arrive here to-day from Liverpool .- Fermanagh Mail, 23rd ult.

RETURN TO CATHOLICITY .- CONNEMARA .- On last living burdens of rank, arrogance, guile, or wis- from this legal freedom; but the mere poor are cer- burden, as the case might be, at the entrance to tainly excluded from its free provisions. Have not im as Cosgrove publicly and penitently renounced Dublin News.

SACRILEGIOUS OUTRAGE .- Just as we-(Connaught Patriot) are going to press, intelligence reaches us a fearful attack made on the Catholic Church, Lord Plunket's property in Partry, on Monday night lust, on the advent of his Grace, our Archbishop, to administer Confirmation in the parish. The stones being found inside, and some of them in the very sanctuary. This wicked outrage was perpetrated while Father Lavelle was engaged on retreat in this town. No language of ours can convey the feelings of indignation and horror which swell within us while we contemplate so atrocious and impious an act committed in this Catholic county by a handful of the very dregs of society-vagabonds - imported into that afflicted district, but our commentary we reserve for next week. GRAND MILITARY REVIEW AT THE CURRACH.

On Saturday last Queen Victoria held the Grand

Review on the Curragh of Kildare; one of the chief

features in the programme of her movements in Ireland. Although a very poor display compared with those so often seen by "our faithful allies, it was the largest assemblage of troops witnessed in Ireland since the Russian War. About sixteen thousand roops of all arms were on the field; although, owing to the immense size of the noble plain upon which they were manouvred, they made far less show than much smaller bodies in the Fifteen Acres. Never before, however, did the Curragh behold such an immense concourse of civilians. At least thirty thousand persons, with some thousands of rehicles, gathered from all points to see, the grand military spectacle. They came some from great distances on foot and from all the towns adjacent on horseback, and by every kind of conveyance. Tattered and weather beaten "mail coaches,", that, had lain, by since they ran between Dublin and Cashel, long before the glories of Kinge-bridge and the reign of Mr liberry began. Hotel omnibusses, with hope in-spiring, hunger banishing hampers propitiously perched on the roof. Shabby genteel turnouts, of squireen aristocracy; the unfortunate horse takenfrom the drudgery of farm work to pull the creaking jingle, with the master and the young ladies, all over the county Kildare to see the Queen! Battalions of jarvies had come down the night before from Dublin, and made a golden harvest—thirty shillings, and in some cases two guiness being charged for the day's hire on the field. But what a golden harvest did the Great Southern and Western Railway reap on Saturday! I calculate that at least fifteen thousand persons left Dublin on Saturday.: in these enormous 'specials" that one after another, each a furlong in length, left Kingsbridge freighted to the full. From Kilkenny also, and from Limerick Junction special trains, heavily laden, brought their contingents, while all the ordinary trains, stopping at Newbridge and Kildare, up and down, poured out a heavy contribution. Over one hundred engines were at work that day on the line. Every office of the company's traffic and passenger departments, was called out and eagaged. The Chairman and, I believe, every member of the board; Mr. Taylor, Secretary; Mr. Molloy, Assistant Secretary; Mr. Ilberry, Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Shaw, Assistant Superin-tendent; Mr. Miller, Engineer in Chief, with his assistants—all were to be seen on the alert; and, indeed, the manner in which some fifteen or twenty thousand persons were transported over the line on Saturday last, amidst excitement and hurry, without accident, failure, or break-down, maintained the high prestige of a line admitted to be the best and most safely worked in Europe. Between ten and eleven in the forenoon the troops commenced to take up their positions on the northern slope of the rising ground on which the Curragh Camp stands. At five minutes to eleven a salute from the artillery, and the Royal Standard of England hoisted on the Camp flagstaff; announced that the Queen had arrived. She was received in a respectful manner, but with the most marked absence of enthusiasm. This was the case already in Dublin; and the Press of Europe, no doubt, will not omit to notice that the Government newspapers are, at this moment engaged in a pologetically explaining the frigid reception of her Majesty in the metropolis, by suggesting the "machinations" of the nationalists. These same machinations would seem to have penetrated Kildare and the adjucent counties; for while there was evidenced the greatest curiosity to see her Majesty, and a respectful and even courteous demeanour towards her, there was Reformatory started from the Royal Irish Academy a coldness no one could fail to observe in a striking | House in 12 carriages, at 10 o'clock. The bu degree. The attempts at cheering were like the wails | consist of the old barracks, which are occupied by of disheartened cricket players. At any meeting of a the director and his staff. A new building has been hundred persons in the Rotunda a more hearty, earnest, spontaneous cheer would greet a favorite speaker. The Royal children accompanied their parent, and to my mind, judging from the little I could see of them, are worthy children of one whom her enemies-if she have any, and I don't believe she has one, personally -must admire as a woman, a wife, and a mother. I know this is a point on which she is praised ad nouseam. I know there are millions of wives and mothers in Ireland as exemplary of whom we hear no praise, and I certainly don't think it is a title to a throne not to be an unfaithful wife or a licartless mother. But when we recollect what bud examples Quoen Victoria had in her royal predecessors on the throne of England, and how thoroughly she has discarded their odious precedents and followed the path of a popular father and a virtuous mother, she deserves all honoring and respectful commendation. The Queen was accompanied by a distinguished and brilliant party. -Indeed amidst the crowd present might be seen ail the nobility, most exalted and public functionaries of Dublin. Scarcely a Dublin name of any note in imperial politics was absent. What her Majesty wore I cannot attempt to tell you, not being "up" ou millinery. Doubtless a certain contemporary will supply all minute information of this sort, as well as a column's length of a description recounting the fierce engagement, dashing charges, splendid retreats and glorious victory of the sham battle. For my part, I think of all the shams a sham battle is the most unvaried and uninteresting. To see sixteen thousand men fighting an imaginary toe, is very pretty, artistically speaking but very incomprehensible to general spectators. The usual course for a special reporter is to get an old book of campaigns, and into a mass of verbiage sprinkle a score of "echellous," as many "deploy," numerous "countermarches," a great many "exciting manœuvres" and unlimited "dashing and daring" but bloodless-charges by the cavalry. I prefer to say simply that a great quantity of powder was expended in bombarding some furze bushes up to which the troops eventually advanced-meaning that the enemy was supposed to have been crushed with terrific slaughter. Her Majesty, about two o'clock retired to the hut of the Prince of Wales, where she partook of some refreshments; and about four o'clock left for Dublin in the Royal carriage by which she arrived. Soon after the monster concourse, military and civilian had scattered and disappeared, and ere evening's close the Curragh presented little trace of the busy and stirring scene of which of it had a few hours pre-

It is something new to find the Times objecting to the extirpation of Irish tenantry, and the conversion of their tillage land into pasture, but "better late than never." In the Irish column of yesterday's Times, in speaking of the damage done by the late subsoiling have not been more commonly practised, and recommends this improvement to the landed proprietors and agricultural societies. This, he adds, would be found much better for their own interests, joy it. The wealthy may and can derive benefit Return to Catholicity.—Connemand.—On last as well as those of the State, than turning off their ling circus which has pitched its tent, here. The from this legal freedom; but the mere poor are cer- Sunday, in the Catholic Church of Ballinakill, Tho- tenants and converting their tillage into pasture.— usual precautions have been taken by the police to From A. Berger 198

viously been the theatre. The last whistle of the

last Special, the last puff of the last engine, died

away in the distance and the Sentry's challenge and

Camp. - Morning News.

'all's well" alone broke the silence of the Curragh

SOUPERIBE AND KIDNAPPING. The court-house of Ardee, at the petty sessions on Tuesday last, was the theatre of secones such as are witnessed in few places except where the souper-squad "play such ministic tricks before high heaven, as make the angels weep. The court was crowded with persons anxious to hear the jucidents connected with the kidnapping of a child named Mary Postley who was carried off from Dundalk, and placed in the care of a saint near Ardee, and who was afterwards captured by the man who had acted as her foster parent from her birth. On the beach were four magistrates—Mr. Caraber, Mr. Hatch Major Ruxton and Mr. Taaffe. Mr. Caraber occupied the chair, and a clear-headed, intelligent and excellent ma. gistrate he seems to be Mr. Taaffe and Mr. Hatch are mild and gentle in temper; but the gallant Major appears to us to have a great deal of spleen in his composition, and he exhibited bad temper on one occasion towards Mr. Denvir, solicitor, who met it in a very proper spirit, and the Major was quiet afterwards. This is only another proof that military men are unfit for the duties of social life; and when the Demonracy obtain supreme power, we hope, should we see the day, to have a law exacted that will keep all military men out of civil offices. They are accustomed in the army to be obeyed at once, and they have not patience for the slow and quiet habits of civil life, and, consequently, they are totally unsuited to mix in our every day affairs To the right of the magistrates, and immediately under the bench, are two Protestant ministers, sitting close to Mr. Dickie, solicitor. These ministers are the Rev. Mr. Studdart, and the Rev. Mr. Youngthe latter, of Forkbill notoriety. - For a wonder Mr. Young is not mixed up in this affair; but Mr. Stud-dart has had something to do with it. Mr. Young, however, has a peculiar taste for getting "Roman-ist" children into the souper ranks, and he is here to witness the issue of the trial. Opposite to them is Mr. Denvir, of Dundalk, a young solicitor, who promises to take a leading part on the legal theatre in Louth. He has his books and papers before him, and he is evidently studying the best course to take in defending his client, Michael Carroll, who stands in the dock. We need not here detail the incidents of the trial, which we report in detail elsewhere. The witness, Chanman, seems to be a curious blade He appears very properly named, as he is a trafficer in souls; and although he spent most of his years in earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, he can now dabble in Scripture, and as he stated at a trial in Dundalk court-house, some months ago, he reads the Bible for Catholics and contrasts it with the "errors" of their Church! This glib, souper made some queer statements, which, contrasted with the evidence of the little girl, Eliza Postley, compelled the Chairman, Mr. Caraher, to say he could not believe him. Indeed, it appeared to many present that his swearing was of a very "hard" nature when he said that Carroll made no objection to the children leaving him. We could not believe such a story ; and we may state that the rumour prevalent in Dundalk on the subject is, that Chapman and the child were locked up in the waiting-room at the railway station, still the train was ready to start, when Chapman rushed with the child into a carriage, and was soon out of Carroll's reach. The whole story impressed us with the conviction that this reckless desire of purloining children to recruit the failing ranks of the Establishment is most discreditable. What is the use of; making such efforts to prolong a nuisance which must shortly be removed? But, we believe, they will play out their game to the last, or as long as the English fanatics send them the cash. We suppose the little girls have already figured on the reports of the soupers as converts from "Popery," and that it was after a hard battle they were "rescued from the euraged Priests! !" They are not, however, gone into the souper camp as yet; and if we can rely upon what we are told, it is likely they will never receive the ranters' stamp on their foreheads .- Dundalk Democrat.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times, writing on 30th ult., says :- "The managers of the Social Science Congress, following the example of the British Association, arranged for a number of excursions, which took place yesterday. The weather proved most unfavourable. It rained nearly the whole day. Unpromising as the morning was, the several parties started at the appointed time, hoping that the critical hour of noon would bring a favourable turn, and that, as it had been raining so long, the chances were in favour of its ceasing. The excursion to Glencree erected by the labours of the inmates. It is a twostoried range, more than 300 feet in length, the lower story being divided into a refectory, workshop, washing-room, &c. The whole of the upper story is occupied by the dormitory, with four rows of beds, placed as close as possible in line. Each boy has a bed to himself. The aspect of the place is clean, and it is perfectly ventilated. A person remains up the whole night watching over the boys, to prevent any misconduct. The Rev. Mr. Lynch, and his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Marphy, with the "Lay Brothers" by whom they are assisted, belong to the order of "Oblates," and are specially devoted to the Blessed Vir-The "Fathers" are evidently superior men, gin. and the "Brothers," each of whom teaches some trade and has charge of a section of the boys, seem very attentive to their duties. Immediately after the arrival of the visitors all the inmates, 240 in number, were paraded before them. Some wore a green tunic, with marks on their arms showing the degree of honour they had attained; others of inferior degree wore gray tunics, and the majority in the lowest class a dress of dingy colour. Some of the boys in the section of honour have been taught music, and form a band, which performed in a very creditable manner. They all work at shoemaking, tailoring, cabinetmaking, and on the farm, digging drains, blasting rocks, and gardening. The building stands at the foot of a hill almost covered with heather; this belongs to the Reformatory, and will, no doubt, be soon reclaimed and converted into a model farm, for 240 ablebodied boys, from 12 to 16 years of age well fed, and constantly employed, can get through a great deal of work of that kind in the course of a year. The dietary seems to be good and what we saw was certainly abundant-a pound of bread for each, with meat, soup, and potatoes. They get meat on Sunday and Thursday, bread, soup, and vegeta-bles on other days; and for breakfast and supper they get an ample supply of stirabout and milk,-a very nutritious kind of food. About three hours daily are allowed for literary instruction; one in the morning and two in the evening. I noticed some fine looking boys among the inmates; but the prevailing types of head and physiognomy were repulsive, and spoke of early neglect and bad propensities. Some had a very idiotic aspect. The managers however, speak of the effect of the training as most satisfactory. The silent system is enforced during the day, except during the bour after dinner allowed for play. There is no solitary confinement. The in-fliction of some privation in the way of food, or placing the offen ler in an attitude of degradation before his companions during meal times, is found sufficient for the purpose of enforcing discipline.

DONNYBROOK FAIR .- An endeavor has been made this year to revive Donnybrook Fair on a small scale in the piece of ground near the old green. Some tents and stalls have been erected, and people who, probably, are glad to have an excuse for doing nothng are to be seen there during the day, walking about, trying to persuade themselves that they are enjoying some fun: In the evening the number who attend increase somewhat but, on the whole, the "Fair" is a very dull affair indeed. The only thing worth talking of in the amusement line is a travelprevent a disturbance of the public peace.

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