

"To the cloister shade of a quaint old town
Come roam for a while with me;
Let us leave to-night fair A'bion's cliffs,
And pass o'er the deep blue sea.

Lucy simple verses were read and duly admired by critics so gentle as the ladies in question; and then the farewell, that odious word, farewell, was at last pronounced, and Marion and Miss Arlington parted for ever, for their paths in this world would be widely apart from each other.

The next day was spent amidst the horrors of a public sale, the following in settling various little debts with the proceeds which had accrued therefrom, and the last days of Marion's residence at Torquay were passed with Mrs. Bowring and her daughter Maud.

It was on a fine September morning that she looked her last on that lovely spot. She was now about to enter on the state of life to which she had so long aspired: all the future seemed to her as bright as the sunrise which gilded the summits of the cliffs, shedding its roseate tint over the broad waters of the bay, and brought out the varied hues of the luxuriant foliage of the trees which cluster thickly around the pretty roadside station.

Though, as we have said, a pleasant vision swam before the eyes of the much tried Marion of future peace and happiness in the state to which she had so long aspired, her spirits were nevertheless depressed. She had risen with the dawn that bright morning, and before any one was stirring she had passed through the fields and lanes leading to the churchyard, and while the pearly dewdrops still gemed the grass she had stood silently weeping and praying by the humble grave of the ci-devant rich millocrat.

Then, too, she had passed through scenes well calculated to depress; the sudden shock of her father's death, his loss, the very time which she had been used to devote to him since he had been so long an invalid seeming to hang heavily upon her hands—all had contributed to cast a shadow over her, which she could not shake off until she had been some hours on her way to London.

Arrived at the station of the Great Western, she there met Herbert and Lillian, who had returned to Hampstead, and with them she was to pass the few days which she intended to give to home and home ties before she broke them for ever by leaving England for Namur.

During the intervening time she managed, however, twice to visit her old friends at Canley, not a little to the regret of the affectionate Lillian, who could not bear her out of her sight, so short was the time she now intended to give to the world.

way. Happy should we be, my sister, if together we might form a loving and united family, for Herbert now has a promise of enough and to spare for all of us. Give yet three months more to consideration, Marion, ere you cast a dark shadow over my future by this voluntary separation. Ah, grant a little to the joint efforts of Herbert and myself to retain you with us!

"It may not be, my own dear Lillian," said Marion, gently disengaging herself from her sister, whose arms were twined around her neck. "Let not your love for me, my own darling, prove prejudicial by seeking to turn me from the resolution, not of days or months, but formed years since, when we were happy girls, and reputed rich in this world's goods; no, my Lillian, rather pray that I may be faithful to my vocation, as you have been to yours—let me hope to be a happy nun, devoted to the service of my God, even as you are a happy and devoted wife."

Lillian never touched more upon a subject alike painful to herself and to Marion. Herbert, too, had done all he could to turn her from her purpose, and the next evening they stood with her on the deck of the steamer which was to convey her to Belgium.

We have little more to say, for we have heard that she has passed through her novitiate, and uttered these vows which death alone can break, and will shortly return a happy nun to dear old friends in the convent at Canley.

Lillian and Herbert are doing prosperously in the world; he is spoken of as a rising artist and author, and his beautiful Lillian as a model English matron, in these degenerate times. There is a shadow in their paths, for their union has been unbled by children since they lost their first-born, Archie.

It is quite true, though, that there is scarce a home in a thousand without a skeleton; whether people are willing to admit its existence or not, there it is, in some shape or other, the necessary ally in all earthly happiness, preventing us from being too much wedded to the world, as mayhap we might be were there no shadow here below to mar the bright sunlight around us.

Perhaps, reader, we shall see hereafter, when we are touching the confines of eternity, that it was well for you and myself that we each had a skeleton in our house, for so I term our worldly crosses—those which are not brought upon us by our own sin or folly.

We have heard that Minna Sheldon, Mrs. Burke's daughter, persevered in her vocation, and is now a professed religious; but that Ellen made a mistake, the novitiate proved that she never had a vocation; she left after six months' probation, during which she tried both her superiors and herself; three months since she became a wife!

Mr. Burke has paid the debt of nature; and Kathleen, her shadow ever by her side, but quiet and resigned, is now seen to move about with some little of her old sunny smiles; her faithful friend and stepmother resides with the young widow; and Mrs. Burke, with the hope of seeing her become more cheerful, has purchased a handsome house near to the home of Lillian, with whom they have become very intimate. Mrs. Bowring's prejudices are wondrously softened since her conversation with Lucy Arlington.—Maud is very intimate with the latter lady, and hopes at a future day to make acquaintance with the inmates of the cloister of Nazareth.

Let the curtain drop, reader, for our tale is ended. Happy is the writer, if some one of the very many who are so terribly incorrect in their judgments as to the point on which we have written, should read these simple pages, and accept the truth we have striven in our poor way, and from our own experience, clearly to illustrate—namely, that the novitiate is no trap to ensnare and allure enthusiastic girls, but rather a time granted for cool deliberation, for earnest and searching trial; and in which, if there ever be such a thing as a mistake committed, it most assuredly rests with the obstinacy of the individual, rather than the slightest fault in the conventual system.

Happy those who fulfil worthily their respective vocations; for most assuredly hath God called some to serve Him in the world, and others in retirement: the Spirit breatheth where He will.

THE END.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH BUILDING IN DROGHEDA.—The fine church of the Augustinian Fathers in this ancient town is now approaching completion, and our readers will not be sorry to learn something of it. It is another proof, if such were wanting, of the ever-living and burning zeal and piety of the clergy and faithful laity of Ireland. The mouldering ruins of the old Augustinian Priory of Drogheda still remain to prove what the Fathers of this ancient order had done in old times, and now that the flood of persecution has passed by, it is a touching and beautiful proof of the enduring zeal of the religious bodies to see the Church, worthy of the ages of Faith, growing up in our midst.

It is built in the early and severe, but graceful style of the thirteenth century, of which many remarkable examples have escaped even the ruthless hands of Cromwell and his destroyers in Ireland.—The material is the blue limestone of the neighbourhood, with the introduction in the chancel of polished red granite. The proportions are most satisfactory, and the accommodation will be large when all is completed, as the church has a total length of 132 feet long by 56 feet across the nave and aisles. A melancholy interest is attached to the edifice by the lamentable death of its accomplished architect, Mr. Moran, during its progress. The Rev. Father Doyle, O.S.A., has, with untiring care, watched over the completion of the fabric, and has now called in Mr. Goldie, the architect from whose design a magnificent altar composed of sculptural marble and alabaster is being erected. At the same time the great group of lancets is being filled with the richest stained glass, depicting the great saints of the Augustinian Order. It is fully expected that the opening will take place in the course of the summer with all the imposing ceremony and ritual of the Church.—Com. to Tablet.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.—Seldom was there to be found one so richly endowed with those splendid virtues that should adorn the Primate of the National Church and the lineal successor of St. Patrick in the See over which he so worthily presided for a period of fourteen years. He has gone to his rest and his very great reward at a time when it was to be hoped that his career of exalted usefulness, piety, philanthropy, generous self-sacrifice and wise

administration would have continued for many years to come; but God willed it otherwise and has taken to Himself the father of his flock; and one of whom the hierarchy was justly proud. He was the glory of his order. The high dignity of his office he bore with all the humility of true greatness, and he ruled with a gentle, though a potent hand. The great ambition of his life was the extension and promotion of God's glory, and the salvation and temporal welfare of the people confided to his pastoral charge. How these loved him could be seen in the intense grief expressed by priest and laity when the sad tidings of his demise spread far and wide yesterday evening. All seemed to feel that they had lost a great benefactor—one who reproved them in their errors, sustained them in their trials and afflictions, shared their sorrows and their joys, and was ever the living sermon of truths he taught—a beautiful example of the Christian bishop whose jewels were his brilliant virtues, and whose revenues were the love of the poor, and the blessings of his people.—Even in his every day life he showed forth the angelic meekness of his nature and greatness of his humility; but in his vice found its most stern re-prover and uncompromising foe, and virtue and religion their most able advocate and defender. He who was wont to be as gentle as a child, when aroused by a sense of wrong and oppression, his generous and noble heart showed forth all that fervid love of truth and justice for which he was so eminently conspicuous, and with that inborn eloquence for which he was so distinguished; he made the wrong-doer fear his power through public opinion, to which he never appealed in vain. High on the watch-towers of the church he kept a vigilant eye on the movements of her assailants. Though he never took a prominent part in politics, no one was more practically active in sustaining the rights of the people, and in no human breast did the holy fire of true patriotism burn more ardently and purely than in his. Esteemed profoundly learned, even amongst the erudite, he never used his knowledge for pompous display, but exercised it for the advantage and abiding good of others. His career at Maynooth College, from the time he entered it as a student till he rose to be one of the most gifted that ever occupied one of its professional chairs, was indeed a brilliant one. On the translation of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen to the Archbishopric of Dublin in 1852, Dr. Dixon was at once looked upon as his most fitting successor. In the November of that year he was consecrated for the primacy. Called to an exalted sphere, he soon displayed the great administrative power so remarkable in him. He devoted all his energies to rebuild the rule of the church on the track of the spoiler, and to make religion raise again her head in the Bethlehem of the faith in Ireland. Churches, convents, and schools were erected throughout the diocese. The building of the noble Cathedral, commenced by the Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, was resumed and continued with vigor up to its present almost completed state. How he looked forward to the day that he would consecrate that noble temple to God's honor and glory, few persons comprehend, but it was willed otherwise; and the Catholic community have this day to mourn the loss of the good Archbishop of Armagh, whose name will be held in pious veneration from generation to generation, and be associated with those of the most exalted Christians, and the benefactors of mankind. The obsequies and funeral took place on Wednesday.—Freeman.

The funeral of the late Primate on Wednesday was a grand and impressive ceremonial. The remains were laid out in the new Cathedral, a magnificent edifice, which is nearly finished, and which was crowded on this occasion, a large number of Protestants being present. Archbishop Cullen and 11 other prelates took part in the ceremony. Two hundred priests walked in the procession, followed by the students of the St. Patrick Seminary, the Christian Brothers' Schools, the gentry, and townspeople in large numbers, without distinction of creed, while the shops along the line of the procession were all closed. The remains were interred in a small cemetery connected with the convent. The Freeman says:—

"We cannot close our notice without making special reference to the presence of Lord Lurgan, who testified his esteem for the deceased prelate by not only taking part in the funeral, but also being present at the obsequies in the Cathedral. Such acts are deserving of special record, and we have no doubt will be appreciated as they merit by the local community to whom his lordship has endeared himself by the exercise of many excellent qualities."

THE NEW PRIMACY.—It is rumored that the Rev. Dr. Woodroffe or Rev. D. Russell will be the successor of the late Dr. Dixon.—Irish Paper.

ONE OF CATHOLIC IRELAND'S GRIEVANCES AGAINST PROTESTANT ENGLAND.—The iniquities of the Penal Code which England enforced, and still in part enforces on Ireland, will be plain from the following Report of a case just decided before twelve Judges:

An important bigamy or polygamy case, which came by appeal before the twelve judges, was decided yesterday. It was the case of The Queen vs. Fanning, in which a point was reserved by Mr. Justice Keogh when presiding at the Commission for Dublin last October. The prisoner was convicted of bigamy. It appeared that he was a Protestant, and his first wife was a Protestant. His second wife was a Catholic and the marriage was celebrated by a Catholic priest in Westland Row Chapel, in this city. The jury found that the prisoner professed Protestantism within 12 months of the second marriage, and that he held himself out as a Catholic at the time of that marriage. Mr. Justice Keogh then directed the jury to find the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, the case, however, being reserved. By the 19th of George II., the marriage by a priest of two persons, one a Catholic and the other a Protestant, or who had professed Protestantism within 12 months of the marriage, is, to all intents and purposes, null and void, and the main question in the present case for the Court was, whether the second marriage being null and void to all intents and purposes, it was sufficient, after proof of the first marriage, which was legal and valid, to sustain an indictment for bigamy. The point had been argued during last term, and re-argued this term.

The case was now called on for judgment, and the Court being divided, Judge O'Hagan, as junior, spoke first, and delivered an elaborate argument in favor of the conviction. Mr. Justice Keogh, Chief Baron Pigot, and Chief Justice Monahan took the same view, arguing that although the second marriage was null and void by statute, yet owing to the fraud and criminal intent, under cover of a religious ceremony, it was no less a bigamy.

Baron Deasy came to an entirely opposite conclusion, coerced by the statute of the 19th of George II., which declared all marriages between Protestants and Catholics by a Catholic priest to be absolutely null and void, though no previous marriage had ever existed.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Baron Hughes, Baron Fitzgerald, and Mr. Justice O'Brien, concurred with Baron Deasy. So also did Mr. Justice Christian, who in the course of a lengthened argument said:— "It will now for the first time be promulgated as the opinion of this, the first Court of Criminal Appeal in Ireland, that the law may be used by the profligate and the base with perfect impunity as a means of fraudulent seduction. And, when the case has been brought to that, I trust I may hope that the time which will elapse between the decision which we now pronounce and the repeal of this law will not be greater than that which is absolutely rendered essential by the necessary delays of legislation."

The Lord Chief Justice Lefroy wished with all his heart he was at liberty to concur with the judgment of the minority, which was founded mainly upon the opinion of Lord Denman; but, said his Lordship: "I found my judgment upon the opinion of all the

Judges in England, including Lord Denman, as given to the House of Lords, and adopted and acted upon by that House in the case of 'The Queen vs. Milles.' That judgment turned upon—as our judgment must also—the true construction of the Act upon which this indictment was founded, and it was that the word 'marriage,' when it occurs secondly in the Act, should have the same interpretation as it has when it first occurs. Lord Denman was a member of the House, and, if I mistake not, was present at the further judgment of the Law Lords, but he did not interpose to support the decision which he had made, and which, if we were now to act upon, we should be setting up against the opinion of the Judges sanctioned and acted upon by the House of Lords. We all know that the law is beyond a doubt that if the first marriage is not a valid marriage, there could be no offence in the second marriage; and, therefore, to constitute the offence in this case there must have been what but for the occurrence of an intervening marriage would have been a valid marriage. Now, in this case, the marriage which has occurred was a marriage made by Act of Parliament null and void; and that Act, although part of a system the main portions of which have been removed, has been left standing. It is under that Act of Parliament that that marriage is to be sustained, if it must be sustained. But, how does that Act deal with this second marriage? It declares by the most express words that a marriage, celebrated as the second marriage has been, must be to all intents null and void; and if, therefore, the second marriage must be as the first it is impossible that, in this case, the conviction can be sustained. For a very long time I considered the question from an anxiety to sustain a conviction where the mischief that has ensued, and which must ensue if the law were to remain in continuance, is so great as it is; but I have been unable to come to a different conclusion from that to which I have come. I feel myself bound by an authority such as I have stated. I feel myself precluded from going into a consideration of the prior cases—from weighing them or giving any value to them as authorities, as they must give way to the superior authority of the decision of the House of Lords. Under these circumstances, I feel myself bound in point of law to decide against the conviction; but, certainly, it is an obligation from which, I hope, every one will be freed on any future occasion by an intervening Act to provide for an offence so grievous, so mischievous, as that for which the prisoner must go unpunished.

The conviction was quashed.—Times Dublin Correspondent, May 4.

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons, on the 4th ult., respecting the treatment of political prisoners in, and the immense emigration from, Ireland, Mr. Maguire made the following remarks:—

Mr. Maguire believed that, as regarded the treatment of the prisoners, there was now no cause for complaint, but he thought the suggestion just made by the hon. baronet the member for Waterford was worthy the attention of the Government. He had to mention a still more serious matter, which was that the dread of arrest now extending in Ireland had given a fearful impetus to the emigration from that country. By the 1st of June not less than 30,000 emigrants would have left the port of Cork since the beginning of the present year. He was willing to bear testimony to the admirable manner in which, as a general rule, the police of Ireland had conducted themselves in reference to the Fenian movement. No body of men could have more nobly resisted temptations thrown in their way (hear, hear); but there had been some absurd arrests, and these had given rise to much alarm and to a strong feeling of insecurity in the minds of the people. In one case a man was arrested in mistake for his cousin, and suffered some days' imprisonment before he was liberated by order of the Lord-Lieutenant. The residence of a man named O'Keefe had been searched, all the ground of suspicion against him being that some parts of a Bible which he had purchased were covered with a leaf of the Irish People, and that there was found in his possession a summons to attend a meeting which turned out not to be a seditious meeting, but one for the relief of the sick poor. He had received a letter from Mr. Leader, a gentleman in the co. of Cork, which stated that there was a perfect panic among the people of his district; that within a few days 36 of his labourers had gone off; and that the neighbourhood would be deserted in a short time if something were not done by the Government to allay the apprehensions of the peasantry. Sir Thomas Tobin, who was well acquainted with a large agricultural district, had said to him that he was afraid the Government were going too far. The hon. baronet and other proprietors from whom he had received information on the subject apprehended that the labour of the country was being diminished to a very damaging extent. Of course, it never had been the intention of the Government to cause unduly alarm. He presumed that the object sought to be achieved by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was the arrest of dangerous leaders, and not that of agricultural labourers, who had neither the means nor the knowledge that would enable them to spread sedition even were they disposed to sedition themselves. (Hear, hear.) On this point he would take the liberty of reading a letter which he had received from a Catholic clergyman of high rank—a Vicar-General—and one who had zealously grappled with an illegal conspiracy in his own parish. The writer was the parish priest of Bantry, the Very Rev. G. Sheehan, who, dating his letter on the 24th ult., said:—

"I have watched with attention, and noted with accuracy, the results of the arrests under warrant of the Lord-Lieutenant, and they have produced very disastrous consequences. A wide-spread feeling of insecurity obtained at once among the young men of this parish. Their liberty was clearly at the mercy of every constable, or even of a malicious neighbour who might make a private statement to a magistrate or sub-inspector of police. It cannot be wondered at, then, that a determination to fly in haste from the land where no young peasant felt safe should spring up among this class. This determination to fly has been put into execution in a wholesale manner. Within the last two months over 250 persons, principally young men, have left this town and neighbourhood for America, most of them against the wish, many of them without the knowledge, of their parents. I am perfectly certain that a very small proportion of those who fled away was tainted with Fenianism. The result of this withdrawal en masse of the workers can be easily arrived at. Labourers are not to be had, even at extravagant wages; all farming operations are in arrears, and many farmers have abandoned the idea of putting in crops. Another evil remains to be told, and it will bear bitter fruit for years to come. The poor children are put to work long before their young frames are capable of enduring hardship. I have seen children of six years old, and under that age, striving to labour at potato planting. They are, of course, withdrawn from school, and doomed to ignorance as well as to bodily hardship. Last summer there were on the rolls of the national schools in this parish—16 in number—1,580 children. I am certain there are not 600 at school now. The decay of the rural population of course brings ruin upon the towns, so that all interests suffer. A gloomy prospect, truly, this is; and I see no streak of light to lessen the gloom."

Now, that was a very important communication from one of the most intelligent men in the Catholic Church—a man whose opinion was entitled to the respect of the Government. In conclusion, he should only say that in his judgment the advice of the hon. member for Clonmel ought to be adopted by the Government. They ought to send to every goal some impartial man, who should institute an investigation into every case, and if there were no reason why these people should be kept in confinement, in the name of God let them go back to their homes

and their property! He hoped the house would give him credit for speaking on behalf of law and order, and in the interests of the Government. He hoped the Government would make a declaration that if a man abstained from committing illegality for the future he might remain in the country and be free from arrest. He made the suggestion with the object of preventing excessive emigration, which was carrying away the strength and the very life of the people of Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell's speech entirely agreed with the hon. member for Clonmel and the hon. baronet the member for Waterford that it was the duty of the Government to deal with these cases of arrest under the Habeas Corpus Act and the Lord-Lieutenant's warrants with the utmost care, and that they should be dealt with not in a lump, but one by one, according to the individual circumstances of each. He ventured, however, to say that care had been exercised by the Irish Government, both previously to the issue of the Lord-Lieutenant's warrants and since the arrests of these misguided men. Although, of course, it was impossible to say that in no one instance had a mistake been committed, he might state that whenever a mistake had been made it had been rectified as soon as possible. The grave powers conferred by the Legislature on the Lord-Lieutenant could not have been exercised with a greater amount of care and conscientiousness than they had been by him. (Hear, hear.) The Lord-Lieutenant had never trusted merely to the reports of officials, but had made use of every means in his power in order to ascertain the truth in every particular case, and had never issued his warrant without having personally examined the statements laid before him. More than that, after the bulk of these persons had been committed to prison under the Lord-Lieutenant's warrants, applications for release poured in to the Irish Government, and still kept pouring in day after day. Indeed, the greater part of the time of the law officers of the Crown had been, and was still, occupied in the investigation of those applications, and in determining what advice should be given to the Lord-Lieutenant in regard to them. The result had been that in many cases prisoners had been set at large, and it was quite true that some of those gentlemen who came to Ireland from America on account of their health—which was invariably their motive (a laugh)—had been set free on condition that they should return to the land of their birth, or rather of their adoption. But the hon. member for Cork had made a very serious appeal to the House and to himself with respect to the excessive emigration which the hon. gentleman said was going on in certain districts, and which in the opinion of the hon. gentleman was stimulated by a sort of panic caused by the number of arrests which had taken place among the peasantry of that district. Now, with respect to arrests under the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant having been made among the humbler classes, the House ought to remember that many of those persons, although from one point of view they might be very insignificant, were, in connexion with the Fenian conspiracy, of very great consequence within their respective neighbourhoods. The fact was that in many cases the arrest and detention of these persons for a certain time had had a very salutary effect upon the neighbourhoods within which their operations had been carried on. He could hardly understand that emigration could have been greatly stimulated by the causes alleged by his hon. friend, because the fact was that scarcely any fresh arrests had taken place in any part of Ireland, and none at all in the particular district referred to. In respect to the appeal of the hon. gentleman, though he could not exactly repeat the eloquent formula which had been put into his mouth, he could on the part of the Irish Government assure the people and the peasantry of the districts to which the hon. gentleman had referred that if they would only keep clear of this Fenian conspiracy, or if, having been led to mix themselves up with it, they would make up their minds to abandon it and to return to the pursuits of honest industry, they would be as safe from the power with which the Lord-Lieutenant had been armed as any gentleman sitting in that House (hear, hear.) The retaining their liberty would only depend upon themselves, and if any panic had produced excessive emigration in the districts referred to, that anxiety would totally cease. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then withdrawn.

The Board of superintendence of the Cork Prisons have passed a resolution affirming that published statements imputing harshness, severity, or impropriety in the treatment of certain prisoners are wholly without foundation—a tissue of falsehoods throughout.

Mr. John Brennan, a native of Bray, who had made a large fortune in America, and came home to spend a large portion of it on buildings in his native town, died rather suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, Sea-point. It was he who built the International Hotel at Bray. He also caused the erection of a terrace called by his name, and several other fine buildings. It is said that there will be an inquiry into the cause of his death.

ARREST OF A PRISONER MONK.—Last Sunday the constabulary of Kilkenny, at the suggestion of the worthy Catholic curate of that town, succeeded in arresting a man whose name is unknown, but who, doubtless, has many aliases, on suspicion of being an impostor, as he was dressed in the garb of a Christian Brother, and was collecting money for some supposed charitable institution in Dublin. He had been in Ennistymon, Miltown Malbay, and other adjoining villages on the same deceitful mission.—When arrested, the sum of £7 was got in his possession, and a book containing a long list of names with the subscription of each attached to them. He was brought before the magistrates and fully committed for trial.—Clare Journal.

An outrageous strike has taken place among the tailors at Limerick in all the large clothing establishments, in consequence of the employment of women in sewing vests and the lighter kind of garments for men. The tailors are in the habit of earning from £1 5s. to £1 8s. a week upon an average, and they get plenty of constant employment; but they have taken upon themselves to demand that all the female workers should be turned out of employment. Mr. Peter Tait, Mayor of Limerick, is a principal proprietor of one of the firms (Cannock, Tait, and Co.), and he is sole proprietor of the great army clothing factory at Boherbudy, in which 2,000 women are constantly employed, with nearly 100 journeymen tailors. Although the latter had nothing to complain of, they joined in the strike through sympathy with the others. Mr. Tait had given them notice that no one who abetted the strike should be retained in his establishment. Some of the men, however, having returned to their work, they were assaulted and threatened by the combiners.—Three of these were summoned for the offence by a tailor named Carey, who stated that he earned £2 a week. The case was heard yesterday at the Limerick Petty Sessions, when two of the accused were sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the third. There were eleven magistrates on the bench, and they unanimously expressed their determination to put down the combination with a strong hand.

The church of St. Bride's was reopened yesterday, when the Rev. Mr. Carroll announced that he had resolved to comply fully with the wishes of the congregation. The innovations were all relinquished, and the service was conducted on the old plan, which seemed to give much satisfaction. There is no more intoning, and the worshippers repeat the responses as they had been accustomed to do before the changes. Not so in Grange Gorman Church. It appears that the mind of the Rev. Mr. Maura is made of sterner stuff, and he has had a complete victory over those who attempted to coerce him by mob law.—Times Dublin Cor., May 7.