#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-JANUARY 12, 1866.

She paused ; and, looking up, saw madame's eyes fixed on her with a glance of intense interest .---She said abruptly :

"Kate, were you ever in love ?"

'Y-e-es,' answered Kate, very hesitatingly. "I thought,' continued madame, 'there must ed at his own fun. be something of that kind. Girls of your age 'We'll give 'em a lesson they'll not forget ia be something of that kind. Girls of your age don't become thin and pale, and require change of air, for nothing, and read Romeo and Juliet afeerd of us already,' rejoined the first speaker. schools as will effectually prevent all danger of pro-with such heartfelt enthusiasm. Do tell me; ' Look at Misther Wilcox there; look at the selytism, or of any child receiving any religious inwith such heartfelt enthusiasm. Do tell me; has any thing gone wrong in the affair ?' And by degrees she drew from Kale a confession of door without the police. I call that fear .-the whole. 'With us,' said madame, 'such things seldom occur. We are engaged to each other without, 1 may say, almost any previous knowledge one of the other. You see I am bullet waiting for him. There's poor Tom Flatalking of myself as a Frenchwoman; for indeed I have been so long out of England, that I sometimes forget I ever was there. If the gentleman's and lady's fortunes answer, that is about all of it. My sister-in-law was taken home from school one day, and told, to her great joy, that have six little ones within, and my wife in the she was to go to a ball that night. While sthraw, and not a bit to put into their mouths, dressing her nurse whispered to her that she knew she was to meet that evening the gentle-.man to whom she was to be married. Louise went to the ball, and danced with several gentlemen. In the course of the evening she asked last rint-day; and to think of the place where her mother to tell her to which of these gentlemen she was to be married. 'Be silent, foolish child; it does not matter to you,' was her mother's response. I know another girl, whose trousseau I was inspecting; I said to her that her cashmeres were most beautiful-quite exquisite. I then inquired as to how she liked her futur; 'I have not yet seen bim.' Of course wisps of straw, with the little craythur asleep in there are such things as mariages d'inclination ; | her arms, and the five other playin' on the floor. but they are rare. In France girls marry as they are desired, just as, when children, they in their mouths. So I sint the eldest girl down obey any other injunction."

tiently, that I may induce my parents to change | eat. Poor little Tommy now was blue, and yees their determination; but mamma's ideas unfor- can see the bones stickin' of his skin. Shure tunately are that one's fortune must count by you know it is a shame to have things this way. thousands instead of hundreds a year; she can- 1' Well, Tom,' sis I, 'come down to us to-night, not understand happiness without a certain estab- and we'll talk the matter over. Maybe it is lishment. I wish, dear madame, you could only the boys as'll do you a good turn yet ; just see him; I am sure you would sympathise with Join us, and we'll do it for ye. Square Wilcox me.'

' Indeed, my dear child, I do most sincerely,' answered madame. . Will you come to me soon again, and spend a long time with me ! and, who | have himself. He must have fair play ; we'll knows, some one might come with you, whom I give him warnin'.' 'But,' sis Tom, 'I would should like to know very much. Tell a certain not like to git a dacint man banged for doin' a gentleman, whenever he is fortunate enough to secure you, that you have a great friend dying to see him.'

At length, to the regret of all, the day arrived which had been fixed for the departure of the Ashwoods. Kate and Fanny had become so of Fisherty, Coonan, and Murogue, all tenants much attached to their new friend that they were of Mr. Wilcox. very sorry to leave her. Ho vever, their mother was becoming very impatient for their return; they had been away from home a long time.

Charles, on his return to Warrenstown, tried to persuade his mother to look favorably on Fitz-James, and thereby induce his father to do so too; for Mr. Ashwood had a great respect for his wile's opinion on every subject. He voted parisbioners - we have to announce the deurged her by her affection for her daughter, the honor of the family, outraged, he considered, by the breach of promise—all in van. He then the breach of promise-all in vain. He then resolved to face his father boldly, and represent the case to him in the light in which he viewed it. This was a hard task for Charles, as he stood in much awe of his respected father; but his affection for Kate was very strong, and he loss of a true friend, a wise coursellor, and a good determined to fight for her as long as there was the slightest hope of success. He argued the matter with his father for several hours, and bot words passed between them; but he found his exertions useless, and worse than useless, for he only vexed both his parents by these representations. He told Kate, with deep feelings of regret, that at any rate for the present the subject must be dropped. He was much annoyed by the reflection that his words had so little weight with the elder members of his family; he was pained by the consideration of what his sister was suffering ; besides which he had conceived a high respect for Fitz-James, and a deep affection and regard for him. He resolved to absent himself from home for a period, and determined to go over to Ireland to pay Fitz James a visit.

sinking his voice : 'we are ground down, oppressed, tyrannised over by the landlords of the countary. Things will niver be right till we have thim right afeerd of us;' and here he laugh-

a hurry. Faith, I believe they are pretty well state of terror he is 10; he darn't quit his hall-Shure he does be thrembling in every limb .--When he gits out of the carriage he looks on every side of him, jist to see if there be a friendly herty goin' to be put out; and what for? list because, indeed, Misther Wilcox wants to.enclose the land. I met poor Tom to-day, just at the boreer by the bog; and sis I, 'Tom, how is all with you?' 'Bad enough,' sis he; 'shure I and we all served with notice to quit on Monday next.' 'Tom,' sis I, ' did you pay the rint ?'-'Yis,' sis he ; ' though I had to sell the bed from under us. I paid four pund, the year's rint, the my father before me lived, to be taken from us that with this view the development of the fisheries, that way.' 'Did ye spake to the gentleman about it ?' 'To be shure,' sis Tom; 'but he won't listen to raison. He wants a new plantation there, and so out we must go.' I went on to the poor craythur's place; and there indeed, shure enough, was Mrs. Flaherty lying on a few They had hardly a rag on 'em, nor a bit to put

to Mary at home, and tould her to git as many 'Thank God,' replied Kate, 'ours is more a praties as she could. The poor childer! they land of liberty. I am in hopes, by waiting pa- jumped agin when they heard of somethin' to desarves you know what ; and plase God we will

have justice done yet. I'll tell you what, it is a murther not to shoot him ; that is, if he don't begood neighborly act.' 'Niver fear,' sis I ; 'we takes care of oursilves, my boy; we makes our preparations first. Have some spirit in ye, and don't be afeerd."

Here they were interrupted by the appearance

(To be continued.)

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

It is with fealings of the deepest regret-regret which will be shared in by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, but by none more than his delabored with untiring zeal and solicitude for the spiritual interests of those over whom he was placed, and the deep and wide-spread sorrow now felt at his death sufficiently attests the love and affection in which he was held by his parishioners. By his death the people of Ballylongford have to mourn the pastor. THE CONFERENCE OF IRISH MEMBERS .- At & Conference of Irish Members of Par inment held on the 5th and 6th December, in the City Hall, Dublin, the following resolutions were unenimously adopted. Colonel Greville presided, and Mr. T. Kennedy and Alderman J. B Dillon acted as secretaries. The with such financial modifications of the British plan as the peculiar circumstances of the country may render necessary. 7. That pending the legislative settlement of the

education question, the denominational system should be at once adopted in the existing model training schools, and that such alteration should be made in the present rules applicable to the ordinary struction save in the creed of his parents.

8. That in the opinion of this conference a bill ought to be brought in early in the session, containing provisions that one uniform oath or declaration be adopted for all members of the legislature and all office-holders, which all classes of her Majesty's subjects may be required to take or make without giving offence to any class of their fellow-subjects, and without curtailing, or seeming to curtail, the present action of any person who may take or make it either in his cupacity as a legislator or as a citizen.

9. That it is the daty of the government to consider the peculiar circumstances of this country, which does not, like England and Scotland, possess the advantages of a powerful middle class and fully developed manufacturing and commercial resources, and which, moreover, is exhausted by an enormous annual drain in the shape of absentee rents, and the expenditure of a large portion of our public revenue in England, and to assist, by wise and fostering legislation, in developing the wealth of the country, and the industry and enterprise of its people ; and the improvement of the harbors of the country, the extension of arterial drainage, and the promotion of of the Government and the assistance of Parliament. 10. That this Conference recognize the necessity of a change in the Grand Jury Laws of Ireland, and that Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Maguire, and Mr. Blake be requested to prepare a bill for this object, to be submitted to the next meeting of the Conference.

11. That we have observed with anxiety, not quite free from alarm, the rapid spread of the cattle plague in England, and, understanding that the Irish Executive has under its consideration the adoption of measures to prevent its spread to this country, we feel it right not to separate without expressing our approval of the prompt action already taken by the executive, and our willingness to support any welladvised measures the executive may deem it neces. sary to take for the further protection to the agri cultural interest of this kingdom.

12. That amongst the means of developing the industrial resources of Ireland, we consider the reform of the Irish system of railways, one of the most prominent, and we shall willingly support any adequate measure upon that subject brought in upon the responsibility of the government and suitable to the circumstances of the country. 13. That inasmuch as the 'advance' section of the

English Liberal party largely share our political views and sympathise with our efforts, we are anx-ious to co-operate with them in anything calculated to advance our common interests, and hope for their assistance in the promotion of measures beneficial to Ireland.

14 That while cordially recognising and warmly advocating the justice and expediency of extending the franchise, we must express our conviction that | ed August 12, 1865. any measure of reform applied to Ireland should be accompanied with the safeguards necessary for the security of the votes.

[We understand that the name of Mr J Pim, M P, was added to the committee appointed in reference to the land question, but as that gentleman was not present at the conference, and as the secretaries have not had an opportunity of seeing Mr Pim on the subject, his name does not appear for the present on the list of the committee nominated by the first resolution. - Ed. Freeman's Journal

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE LIBERAL PARTY .-The Times says that the resolutions passed unanimously by the twenty five Irish members who met in the City Hall, Dublin, last week, deserve a respectful bearing.

Of the Land Question the Times sava :--Believing that at the bottom of the tenant-right question there lies an elemertary defect in the social system of Ireland, an enormous excess of would-be farmers as compared with the number of arms, indvitably placing the tenant at the mercy of his landlord, but aggravated by customary agreements between ong and incoming tenants, equally ruleous to onte

once accepted by all Iriah nationalists, but for the that subscriptions are being collected throughout fired opinion among many that the English are so different districts of the country for the support of greedily tenacious of the tribute which the Union the wives and families of all who are or may be arenables them to exact from Ireland, that they never rested for Fenianism, who are not provident enough will consent to give it up by allowidg us our own to afford the means of sustenance to themselves, and independent parliament. Now, we of the League that even respectable farmers are coerced to conhold that a union of all Irish nationalists for Repeal, tribute to the fund. I merely give the tone of sentiand a steady persistence in that demand, would ment and the feeling which pervades in the provinces If all Irishmen at home, who in their obtain Repeal. hearts desire self government, would publicly say so, and would peaceably confederate to make their desire prevail; and if the Irish of the Colonies and of the United States, Fenians and all others who wish that Ireland should be for the frish, would openly and psaceably declare their sympathy with us at home, then I say England could not long refuse our demand English statesmen would consider that in the great change of their national situation which has been brought about by the free trade system, the tribute of men and money drawn from our country by the so called Union is not an equivalent for the dangers to which their Irish dependency exposes them. They would be content to let us manage our own affairs and possess our own country, while retaining the Queen for our Sovereign. We want nothing - no-thing -- from them, only to be let alone. We covet nothing of theirs; but we will never be content to remain their subjects, nor be content to let them possess our country and take our revenues for their purposes. And simple Repeal would give us our own country, and give us real self-government; and it would end our sectarian feuds by ending the injustice that causes them; end the war of landlord and tenant, by making both parties Irish citizens; end our poverty and idlentes by giving us our own other productive improvements, require the attention | capital and oar own property to employ it upon. It would end our misery and shame, and begin our prosperity and happiness. Let us of the League but persevere -- modestly and firmly; and, please God, before long, we shall see the majority of our country men at home and abroad, confederate for the restoration of our national right, of our own free constitution of the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland.

## IRELAND, PAST AND PRESENT.

# To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,-Availing myself of the late fine autumn, I visited Ireland, not only to attest to the great success of the Irish Exhibition, which would have done credit to either London or Paris, but also to judge myself if any improvement had resulted to the people and country, since 1 made a general tour through freland in the year 1845. In substance from what I have seen I found the country greatly improved, not only the people personally, but their cabins, farms, Leutaigue, had appointed the warders no prisoner stock, towns and public buildings; religion in all its phases, including numerous new churches and religious houses and charitable institutions; both trade, commerce, and in all departments of life, improvement was conspicuous. The powerful delusion of Fenianism having no hold on the body of the people, will only feebly retard the general improvement, and like many of its predecessors, the secret societies of the last 40 years, will only be remembared as having existed in the great Exhibition year of 1865, have an effect sufficiently deterring I hear that the familiarly called 'the money year,' from the number conspirators are still active and hopeful, and there is of visitors and the high price of all kinds of stock .--To confirm what I have written I will make a few extracts from the Registrar General's returns publish-

Under the head of Agriculture I find Ireland contains 20 millions of acres of land, of which six millions only are under crops, that is nearly 1 acre for each inhabitant. In 1864 there was an increase of 10,000 acres of land under crops, the cereals have failen off 120.000 acres, but the meadows had increased 50,000 acres, and the cultivation of fix had the N. Y. Daily News. also increased 90,000 acres. In 1865, on the 5th of there was a decrease of 50,000 in the growth of Aug., flax.

Ireland had increased since last year 240,152; sheep by 316,502; pigs by 241,321.

Population .- The last 20 years, including the pe riod of the famine, fever and exodus, Ireland, instead of progressing to ten millions of population as it ought to have done, is reduced to six millions .----In 1861 the population was of-Roman Catholics, 4,490,000; Protestants, 678,661; Dissenters, Jews, &c, 586,263; Total 5,755,224 Half a million of cabins or hovels have now given

place to 100,000 good houses.

In 1841 the persons who could neither read or write were 53 per cent., in 1861 it was 39 per cent.

Now I'll tell you what,' quoth the other, system, we pledge ourselves to advocato the exten- | Irish desire - it is simply and solely self-government. soner who receives his sentence in Dublin, and for sinking his voice: 'we are ground down. opwhich is too distant not to be observed by parties in the habit of travelling amongst the people in the country districts. - Dublin Nation.

THE ESCAPE OF STEPHENS .- The Dublin Evening Mail of the 8th isst. contained the following-

It is now all but generally believed that the event was not so much an escape as a release. In proof of this, circumstances are mentioned which, if true, will undoublediy lead to some proceeding in the House of Commons on the part of a member who has already held the office of public prosecutor in Ireland, and who has manifested a lively interest in the conduct of the case by the Crown. Should this proceeding be taken, the learned gontleman to whom we allude may make some startling revelations as to the connection of the Phœnix conspiracy in Oork and Kerry in the year 1858 That Stephens' liberation from prison was expected some days before it took place is beyond all doubt, and it may be stated that both to his captors and gaolers he openly announced that he would never he brought to trial. All through he exhibited a nonchalance altogether different from bis natural demeanour, and certainly not easily recon. cilable with the position in which he stood, a charge of high treason hanging over him. His declarations should have induced the Executive to take extra precautions to insure his safe custody. The mode of his escape it is not necessary to consider at this moment; but this much may be said, that if he was true to his confederates he is not far distant from the city of Dublin-if he is not, he was in a foreign land. A somewhat indignant denial of these statements occurs in the Dublin correspondence of the Times of

Monday. The writer says :-There is not the slightest foundation for the paragraph in the Dublin Evening Mail, copied by the Globe yesterday, that the Government had directed

Mr. Corry Connellan to be interrogated in conuection with the escape of Stephens. That he would sympathise with rebels or aid in their escape is an idea too ridiculous to be entertained for a moment by any one who knows him. Some time ago is rendered himself obnoxious to the Roman Catholic members of the Board of Control by his efforts to prevent abuses and irregularities in the civy prisons. I have no doubt that if he and his colleague, Mr. would have escaped. The meaning of the writer of the paragraph in the Muil no doubt was that interrogatories were to be exhibited, not to Mr. Corry Councilian, but by him, as one of the inspectors General of Prisons in Ireland, to the officers of the prison who are suspected of aiding in the escape of Stephens or conniving at it. Some persons have been disposed to think that the punishment awarded to Luby and O'Leary is too severe, but it seems, so far, not to a decided improssion on the public mind here that Stephens is still in Dublin.

We read in the Freeman of Monday, the following telegram, received yesterday from Liverpool, announces the arrival in Paris of the fugitive Head Centre, James Stephens :--

LIVERPOOL, Sunday. - A letter received in Liverool this morning confirms the arrival of Stephens in Paris; and it is stated that, with Mr. John Mitchell, he will form one of the European correspondents of

The Iris' Times says :- There are reasons for believing that Stephens is still concessed in Dublin, and hidden even from those members of the confe-Calile .- On the 15th August, 1865, the cattle of deracy who are still at large. We have strong bopes that Stephens will yet be re-captured before the close of the Special Commission.'

One of the Dublin papers reprints the following proclamation, which is being circulated liberally through the city :--

BY THE IRISH REPUBLIC - TO THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD. Brethren-In spite of the prosecutions, our cause is progressing. There is now a Parliament sitting in Dublin, composed of members elected by the people. They have determined on these three projects : 1. The crippling of the Church of your Sagon op. pressors by depriving it of its property, and thus

#### CHAPTER IV.

" Lady Mucbeth. We fail ! But screw your courage to the sticking-place, And we'll not fail. When Duncan is asleep (Whereto the rather shall his hard days journey Soundly invite him) his two chamberlains Will I with wine and wassail so convince, That memory, the warder of the brain, Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason A limbook only. When, in swinish sleep, Their drenched natures lie as in a death. What cannot you and I perform upon The ungustded Duncan ? what not put upon His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt Of our great quell ?" Macbeth.

Now new scenes open to our view. The previous part of our story introduced us to English and French domestic life. Our tale changes somewhat its character, and we take a little trip to 1reland.

In a dirty ill-ventilated cabin a party were assembled round the fire : a jug of whiskey, or, more properly speaking, the illicit poteen, stood on the table. The evening was chilly; and a bright blaze, produced by turf, showed a motley group. The house, or indeed hovel, was scant of furniture. A wretched bed was in one corner; a table in the middle of the room, on which were laid the tumblers of those ot the company who had exhausted their share of the hurtful liquid. A few old stools were scattered here and there. Some pictures hung on the wallsone of Blessed Virgin and Child, another of St. Patrick; and almost side by side with these were some coarse-looking daubs.

Six men were engaged in earnest conversation. They were dirty and uncouth ; their countanances were fierce and wild.

" Can't you whist ?' said the oldest of them. - Yees don't know who may be listenin'; shure yees can't trust yer shadows nowadays; yees -can't dipind on any one.'

following members attended :--Sir James Power, Wexford; Sir P O'Brien, King's County; Sir John Gray, Kilkenny City; The O'Donoghue, Tralse; Oolonel Greville, Longford County; J B Dillon, Tipperary County; T Kennedy, County Louth; George Bryan, Kilkenny County ; M Corbaily, Meath County ; G Barry, Cork County ; P Urqubart, Westmenth; Charles Moore, Tipperary Orqubart, Westmeth; Outries alore, reportary County: M O'Reilly, Loogford County; E J Synan, Limerick County; J F Maguire, Cork City; J A Blake, Waterford City; J Bagwell, Clonmel; R Armstrong, Sligo; R Devereux, Wexford Borough; O Stack, Oarlow; J O'Reardan, Athlone; and W Whitworth, Drogheda.

1. That recognising the primary importance of the land question, we request the following gentlemen to undertake to frame a bill embodying the best practical measure of justice on the subject-providing adequate compensation for all tenants' improvements, and to encourage the granting of leases by such means as in the judgment of the committee may be bought desirable and practicable-with a view to submit it to a general meeting of Irish members on the earliest day of the approaching session of parliament-the bill when approved to be introduced, and the support of the government claimed, for it is essential to their acquiring the confidence of the Irish people :- Mr Maguire, Mr Corbally, The O Dono ghue, Mr Bryan, Mr Kennedy, Mr Synan, Mr Dillon. 2. That, as we cousider the settlement of the laud question of paramount and pressing importance to the welfare of the country, we carnestly recommend all classes of our connurvmen to combine and concentrate their influence for the speedy attainment of this object.

3. That the appropriation of the ecclesiastical revenues of this kingdom to the support of the church of a small minority of the population is an injustice - is opposed to the principle of religious equality and is an intolerable grievance which should be terminated, and that it is the duty of the government to give its most energetic aid to secure the just and prompt settlement of this question. 4. That, in the opinion of this conference, the serse

of parliament on the church question ought to be taken on an carly day during the coming session, and that we pledge ourselves to take measures to have this done.

5. That whilst we recognise the willingness shown by the Government to meet the just claims of the Roman Oatholics on the subject of University education, and have learned with pleasure that negotiations on the subject are pending, we feel it a duty to express our conviction that no arrangement will satisfy the claim of justice which does not put the Catholic University on a footing of perfect equality in all respects with the other colleges.

6. That, inasmuch as the present system o primary education in Ireland has been condemned by the ec- shores, and nothing else can avert it. All the dis clesiastical authorities of both churches, and seeing the necessity of combining secular with religious instruction, and that the Denominational system prevails in G eat Britain and throughout the colonies,

themselves and to the proprietor, we almost despair

of a Parliamentary specific for so deep-scated an evil. On the other hand, we admit with pleasure that great authorities are of a contrary opinion, and we may safely predict that if a considerable majority of Irish members can be persuaded to agree among themselves upon a legislative compromise, no Eng. lish prejudices will be allowed to stand in the way.

Of the Church Question the Times says :-As to ' the appropriation of the ecclesiastical revenues of this kingdom to the support of the Church of a small minority,' there is in one sense more, and in another sense less, hope of effecting an amicable settlement. The question is in itself simple, and there are probably few who would deny that such a Church Establishment, if now erected for the first time, would be, in the language of the third Resolution, 'an injustice, opposed to the principle of religious equality, and an intolerable grievance.' To admit this is one thing, but to confiscate the revenues of this Church, either for secular purposes or for the endowment of a rival Church, is evidently another and very different thing. Happily, there is a third alternative besides the maintenance of things as they are, and the abolition of the Protestant Establishment-viz, the appropriation of an annual sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the payment of the priests, who have certainly merited by their recent conduct an increased degree of public coufidence.

### Of the Education Question the Times savs :-

Again, the educational controversy, whether in regard to a national University, to primary schools, or to training schools, is by no means incapable of being terminated by statesmanlike counsels. The cardinal principle of State education in Ireland is justice to all denominations; the mixed system is after all, but a means to an end. The advantage of bringing together children and youths of various religious persuasions into one class-room is so great, and the experiment has answered so well where you it has had a fair trial, as fully to justify the Gov. erument in adhering to it firmly, but we are not prepared to say that no modifications of it should be tolerated. It may be that sectarian animosity is still too rife in Ireland, and the clerical jealousy of secu-lar education too formidable, to make it possible to carry out completely what we still believe to be the best possible plan of education for a country in the position of Ireland.

Tas Times says : - The Roman Catholic Oaths Bill. which is the subject of the 8th Resolution, touches a point of honor rather than of practical interest, and is unlikely to encounter again any serious opposition, even in lhe House of Lords.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE AND THE REPEAL OF THE UNION .- At a weekly meeting of the League held in the rooms of the Association, D'Olier street, Dublin, Mr. John Martin, the Chairman said ;-Whenever England is drawn into war with the United States, or with France, this country will, assuredly, be made a battle field, unless the national question between us and the English be first settled. Repeal of the Union would avert such a calamity from our affection that provails in Ireland, all the hostile designs of the Fenians in America, would immediately cease if this country obtained its self-government.

The number of persons who in 1841 spoke the Irish language were one and a half million-in 1861 they scarcely exceeded one million-an Irish literarature scarcely now exists. It admits of no doubt that the Gaetic, the oldest of the European languages, descended from the Sanscrit, is withering away in Ireland, Scotland, and the Isle of Man .-Wales only makes a jealous effort to preserve it. Pauperism --- In 1851 there were in the Poor-houses,

249,877, in 1861 50,000.

Relig on .- For the four and a-half millions of Roman Oatholics there are 3,000 Priests, or one for 1.500 souls.

For 678,661 Protestants there are 2,265 clergy men, being 1 clergyman for every 295 in congregation, and the 12 Protestant Bishops, giving 56,515 to each diocese.

In 191 parishes in Ireland there are no Protestants. In 1,340 parishes there are fewer than 100 Protestants in them. In the County of Clare only 2 persons in the 100 are Protestants. 20 per cent, in the province of Ulster. 9 per cent. of Presbyterians, and 10 per cent. Protestants throughout the country. Government Annointment. - Lot us take one county -only-out of 212 appointments in the county and borough of Sligo only 19 are held by Roman Catho. lics, although 123,019 of the population are Catholic-whilst the Protestants numbering only 13,707, enjoy 193 appointments. Of the 18 officials situa. tions held by Catholics, not one is otherwise than honorary, 17 of the office holders being unpaid magistrates, 2 members of a public Board-out of 112 is by no means peculiar to the county of Sligo. In fact at the present moment the administration of Public affairs in Ireland is with a few exceptions as much in the hands of the Protestauts as before Catholic emancipation-and Protestant ascendancy is hardly less the rule in every department of the public service now, than it was at any period of English History. A READER.

#### Leamington Nov. 20, 1865.

THE HUNT FOR STEPHENS .- A correspondent writstrong reasons for believing that James Stephens is still on Irish soit. No sensible person would doubt this who had the opportunity of frequently passing through the rural districts, and entering into conversation with young men of the peasant class, who are evidently connected with the Fenian Society, and who assert that Stephens, even at the risk of his life, must remain in Ireland, as the Head Centre of this country. When asked a few days ago how it here, knowing that £1,000 was offered for his apprechance of escape might be given up for ever, a shrewd country lad remarked, 'Would you want a general to leave his army? Stephens is sworn to remain with his men.' Others argue that should the Head Centre fly from the country, he would be considered as having abdicated, and that no Fenian, after such a circumstance would occur, was for a moment brund to the oath he had taken. There is a strong belief entertained in many remote districts that James Stephens is not only secretly located in this country, but that he continues to issue despatches, from time to time, through the country to the A's and It is not constitutional changes, it is not revolution. B's. Another significant fact connected with Fe-

curtailing its means of disseminating that apple of discord, yclept the Bible.

2. To carry out the tenant right, so as to deprive the landlords of the means of depopulating the country, and which must eventually load to the return of the property to its rightful owners, the people

3. Free education, by which the teachers of every religion, whether true or false, will be paid by the State. But in all schools that book erroneously stated to be the Word of God will be prevented from spreading these doctrines which lead to dissension among the people.

When these measures are effected you may be convinced that the prison gates will be opened, and a spleadid reception with ovation will be made to those martyrs of oppression and of English misrule, and Ireland will be only for the Irish.

JAMES STEPHENS,

H.C.F.B for Ireland and Great Britain.

At Navan, county Meath an the 9th ult., before Edward J Bannon, R. M., Francis Mu.phy, and T. L. Roberts, Esqrs., Justices, a man was brought up on supposition of his being James Redmond, late of Enniscorthy, county of Wexford, charged with high treason, and for the apprehension of whom a sum of £50 reward is offered in the Hue and Cry and by proclamation. The prisoner appeared about twenty six or twenty eight years of sge, and in his answers to the court evinced considerable tact and smartness The head-corstable placed upon the table a quantity of paper, cut up in slips, such as those used by shor :magistrates 95 are Protestants. This state of things hand writers in furnishing reports to the press, which he took from the prisoner's pocket, and stated that he also found in his possession, in addition to the slips of paper alluded to, a ticket of admission for temporary relief to the workhouse. The name the prisoner gave witness was John Ryan, although John Reilly was the name written in the admission ticket. Prisoner stated that his parents were natives of Enniscorthy, county Wexford, but that he himself was born in New Zealand. After some questions, the head constable read from the Hue and Cry the personal description of Redmond, as follows :- ' Twenty ng from Drogheda on Tuesday says :- There are seven years of age, 5fts. 7in. in height; stoul, smart make, fresh complexion, thin face, brown eyes, long nose. &. Speaks with a strong, commanding voice; has been a ticket of leave convict, and belonged to the Wexford Militia.' The Magistrates expressed their belief that the description strongly bore upen the prisoner, and remanding the prisoner, wrote to Wexford on the aubject.

The Uork Correspondent of the Irish Times, writing on the 11th ult., says :- ' For the last few days men was that Stephens would be so foolish as to remain have been engaged in fitting up Elizabeth Fort (an old building in the north end of the town, and erected hension, and that should be be again taken all in the reign of the queen whose name it bears), for the accommodation of any extra force of police that may ne sent to Cork." \* \* The same corresmay oe sent to Cork.' The same correspondent states, 'on official authority,' that ' Hegarty, the blacksmith, who is alleged to have been the maker of pikes for the Cork Brotherhood, has turned Queen's evidence. Hegarty, it appears, not only made the pikes, but also distributed them, and hence his becoming Queen's evidence has caused a perfect panic amongst certain classes. Nearly a dozen persons have left Oork fearing to be implicated by He. garty; amongst others a wealthy shopkeeper, living in one of the principal streets. It is also mentioned that Alexander Nicholls, one of the prisoners, bad

and viewing the practical working of the National aty anarchy, that any considerable number of the minism is the great sympathy evinced for each pri- become insane.