

living donations, or, at least putting her name down for them, to every collection for a distressed family, or testimonial to some worthy clergyman. Numerous were her calls upon the pockets of her friends and the public for pecuniary aid towards the evangelizing of India.

She was never heard of by the most travelled. Mrs. Aylmer was an excellent gazette, and people liked to have her at dinner for that agreeable quality she had of being a local journal. No one could actually say she was a scandal-monger, as when imparting the intelligence of any mishap in the affairs of her friends, she did so most confidentially, and for the purpose of drawing some moral. Then every one sympathized with her for the loss she had sustained in the death of her husband, not being aware that whilst alive, that gentleman had led a miserable life owing to the bad temper of his wife, and that it was an everyday occurrence for him to be told that he was of no use in the world, and that it was better for him to be dead, — an assertion that he often agreed to. Very pretentious with regard to her attainments, Mrs. Aylmer was a most illiterate, narrow-minded woman.

She was mistress of but one talent acquired from mixing with people who could never get out of their creditors' books, — that of living at the rate of a thousand a year upon something less than an income of fifty per annum, the interest of the money she had received upon her husband's death from an Insurance Company. It was generally said she was an authoress, and (though most modestly) she encouraged the idea, and often spoke of her translations from the French and Italian authors, though, were the truth known, half a dozen words in either language constituted the extent of her knowledge about them. She was an artful, designing woman, but she acted her part so well that few found it out. She blindfolded every one, and made them think her charitable and unselfish; whereas she was not, and only cared for herself. Amelia Thomson had written much concerning Alice and her expectations of being a great heiress. Mrs. Aylmer had inquired into the matter, and finding that Henry Morton was a very rich man, she thought it might turn out advantageous to her to know his daughter. Therefore it was that she took Alice for a drive, and by every means in her power strove to ingratiate herself in the young girl's regards. Such an attempt was sure to be attended with success, and in five minutes after first seeing Alice the wily Mrs. Aylmer knew it. Another reason besides, — self interest prompted her; not alone for the sake of being an intimate friend of rich Morton's daughter; no, she had some idea of managing a match between her nephew, who was then in London, but whom she expected at Cork daily with his regiment, for he was a lieutenant in the army. He was poor, having no property; but, being reared by his aunt, having been left an orphan, he had received some lessons from her which he did not fail to put in practice upon finding himself in the world and obliged to live upon his own resources. To get this young man married was a wish of his aunt's because he was a regular drain upon her means; and then, of course, he was to marry none but an heiress, and she had a notion that he might pay her back what he owed her.

It was three o'clock when Mrs. Aylmer and Alice arrived at Mr. Morton's door in the handsome carriage, from which the latter stepped out with some feelings of regret, but not without having promised faithfully to call at Sydney-place on the morrow. As sudden as had been her friendship for Mary Power, so was it for the fashionable woman she had just left. Coming into the house she felt its gloominess terribly, and, running upstairs, she went into her mother's former room, and commenced to read over the papers of which we have already spoken.

Such consoling words were those written there that soon she became quite cheerful again. — Continuing to read, delight mingled with some wonder at the curious change in her mother's mind before her death.

'To become a Catholic — dear me,' said Alice, 'would any one ever think she could do such a thing? No one in this house was a Catholic; how could it have entered into her mind to embrace a faith of which she could have known so little? Another thing, it is not fashionable to be a Catholic, so Mrs. Aylmer said to-day, when I told her about the hope expressed in these pages by my dear mother. I don't know much about this faith; sure it's no matter, if I profess what I have been born in. But then when she wished it, ought I not mind her before Mrs. Aylmer? What could have aided her? It must have been the work of Jesuits, as Miss Borem would say. Well, there's no use in thinking of these things now. I'll see the world first. What kind of a young man is this Ralph Seymour, I wonder. A lieutenant in the army, wear a red coat, gold lace, and all that sort of thing. I hope he'll arrive soon. He can't equal Bob if he's ever so good a fellow.'

'Such were her thoughts for that evening when not otherwise engaged.

'Well, so you have done nothing in the matrimonial line since I saw you last, Ralph?'

'Nothing, aunt, so I must appeal to you again.'

'To me?'

'Yes, I have not twenty pounds left after paying Emily what he won from me last night.'

'You ought to be more prudent in your gaming speculations, and be careful not to engage in play with any but some young hand.'

'That is my usual course, but when regularly challenged, as I was last night, what could I do?'

'Oh, I know sometimes the wariest may be surprised, but you must see that it is an utter impossibility for me to keep you up at the rate you are going at.'

'Well, I do live rather fast, but remember, that was your own advice to me. You said you had tested it, and found it successful in gaining you respect and consideration.'

'But I act systematically, you do not. I keep up a certain style, at what cost to the people giving me credit matters little, but I do not do anything foolish.'

Why that is only natural. You have not the calls for expending money that I have. What I wish to impress upon you is this: — You have not a guinea of your own except what you make at the gaming-table, and I suppose your loss equals your gain at all times. You take everything I can give you without the least remorse; and you should recollect, too, that what you receive from me is generally got for other purposes.

'Oh, now aunt, confess if you please. I know well enough where the money comes from. Old gentlemen, with full purses, as well as do something for the poor benighted Indians. May they not, more especially, appeal to by a honey-tongued lady like you.'

'If you mean to taunt me about my charitable collections, it would be well were you to sell your commission in the army first, and give me back the purchase-money, that I may refund it to my dupes — dupes made solely for your advantage.'

'For my advantage — that is too strong a phrase.'

(To be Continued.)

THE RIGHT REV. DR. KEANE.

In a Pastoral from the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, dated at St. Colm's College, Fermoy, on the Feast of St. Anne, his lordship says: — Having accepted the invitation of the Holy Father, we now, on our return home, deem it a duty to speak to you on some of the wondrous things connected with the memorable visit. We do not intend to call your attention to that marvel of Christian architecture, St. Peter's Church. Its length, its breadth, its height, the richness of its materials, the admirable harmony of its vast proportions, and the grandeur of its decorations and the splendour of its illuminations on the 29th of June, together with the thrilling effect of music, scarcely of this earth in its composition and execution — all these leave St. Peter's towering aloft, alone and unique, in unrivalled majesty. Yet they constitute at best only material or artistic elements, which for worth, for dignity, and for life fall short of what affects and aways and guides the mind and heart and soul of man. With the late proceedings in Rome were mixed up higher and holier considerations, which imparted to them a tone and a character never yet recorded in the history of the Church. To those considerations we mean in a special manner to direct your attention, fully persuaded that they will be for you as they have been for others a source of joy, of instruction, and of edification. It was supposed that there were in Rome more than a hundred thousand strangers, of whom fifteen thousand were priests. From every country there were clergymen; but, above all France, active, ardent, zealous and Catholic, poured out its curies without number, some of whom, as they told their fellow travellers, had fought on the plains of Castel Fido, and were now going, as ministers of peace, to invoke blessings on the Church, and to lay the homage of their love and veneration at the feet of her anointed head. History does not record the arrival of so many priests on any former occasion. To the address presented by the bishops to the Holy Father, there are attached the names of twenty-four cardinals, including the Cardinal Patriarch of Venice; of six patriarchs; of two primates; of one hundred and one archbishops; and of three hundred and fifty-seven bishops — making together a list of four hundred and ninety signatures. Besides these there were cardinals in Rome who did not sign, because they were not bishops having seen, these were bishops, having left home, were taken ill on the way; and it was said that others on arriving were so suffering that they could not go to sign their names. Thus the number of cardinals and bishops prepared to obey the voice of their father exceeded five hundred. But this high figure does not give everything you ought to know. All the Oriental rites, the Armenian, the Syrian, the Greek, the Chaldean, the Ruthenian, and the others, without a single exception — a fact unprecedented in history — were represented by their patriarchs, their primates, or their archbishops, some of whom, on leaving home, had to travel, mounted on camels, fifteen hours a day for twenty, thirty, and forty days, before they reached the sea coast. And there they were, venerable men, differing in language, in dress, and in appearance, but mingling and communing with their brethren of the West as if they had but one heart and one soul. Among the latter were bishops from China, from India, from Australia, from Africa, from San Francisco, from Canada, and from North and from South America. And of these some had to make, through wild districts, a journey of three hundred leagues before they could get any travelling conveyance. The sums laid by all at the feet of the Holy Father — the noblest tribute ever paid to man — amounted, it was said, in the aggregate, to ten millions of francs, or four hundred thousand pounds sterling.

But, beloved brethren, there is still more to gladden your hearts. And thoroughly to appreciate it, you must endeavour to take a comprehensive view of the relations between the Church and the world for the last eighteen hundred years. When the Apostles, filled with the fire of divine love and eloquence, commenced to preach the Gospel, the pride and passions of man had brought the pagan world to a state of moral and intellectual degradation which the inspired Paul wanted words to describe. Yet, in a comparatively short time, a marvellous change from darkness to light, from chaos to order was brought about. Tender maidens, growing boys, men in the full strength of passion, matrons of noble birth, and senators sinking under the weight of years and honours — converts in a word of all ages and of all classes, singing of the old pagan man and putting on Christ; became renewed in spirit, and with the heroism of martyrs defied the threats of the persecutor, and smiled at the terrors of the scaffold. And at length the Christian, tracked, hunted, headed, or torn in the amphitheatre, became, by the force of divine grace, victor in his turn; the idol was replaced by the cross; and the proud emperor, beffed in his abortive attempt to resuscitate defunct paganism, acknowledged in his impotent rage that the 'Galilean had conquered.' Not less remarkable, not less successful, were the efforts of the Church to bring to the true faith those warriors who, created in the heart of Germany or of Scythia, threatened, on the disruption of the Roman empire, to throw the world back into the heathenism of old, or by denying the divinity of the Son of God, to destroy the great mystery of man's redemption.

How unjust are the judgments of men on the actions of the Church during the ages that elapsed from this memorable period to the so-called Reformation of the sixteenth century! She had again to recommence the work of conversion. She found pagans, and she made them Christians; she met with Arian, and she made them true believers; she founded sanctuaries of virtue and of learning, she multiplied colleges and schools, she preserved the classic remains of past ages in the midst of proud warriors, who, despising the arts and sciences of the conquered Romans boasted that the sword was their pen. And not only was her ministry effective among the Goths, the Burgundians, the Franks, and other tribes, who, passing the Rhine spread themselves over Western and Southern Europe, but, ever mindful of the great commission of 'teaching all nations,' she sends apostles in succession to Ireland, to Scotland, to England, to the various nations of Germany, to Poland; to the Magyars of Hungary; to Denmark, Sweden and Norway; and finally to Permania: till at length her way, always gentle, wise, firm, progressive, triumphing over every obstacle,

won all hearts and all souls; and Europe, united in faith, became one fold under one pastor, Jesus Christ, and His visible representative on earth, and yet such is the injustice of men, a Church that did so much for the propagation of the Gospel, and for the encouragement of learning, is branded as the promoter of ignorance and superstition. Proud Europe, of modern days, Europe twice converted by the ministry of the Catholic Church in Europe, with all the advantages of the discovery of the compass, of printing, of a new world of steam, and of electric wires! What have you done during the last three hundred years for the conversion of the pagan? Where is the nation that has brought to the light of the Gospel? Alas! beloved brethren, all that the great defection of the sixteenth century has been able to effect, is to neutralize the action of the Catholic Church. In the East, the great Xavier has commenced to reproduce the wonders of the apostolic times, he has begun to convert his millions of heathens of the East, where the Dutch and the English have been the forward movement of Gospel progress, and now with all the appliances of modern science and civilization, with mercantile vessels in every bay and in every creek all over the world, the heathen is confused and bewildered, refuses to adopt doctrines about which Anglicans, Calvinists, and Catholics differ among themselves.

Here beloved brethren, are the general historic outlines of the relations between the Church and the world, in England and Germany, before and after the Reformation; and in the Catholic countries of Europe for several years. Churchmen have been taught by the several lessons of apostasy, of confiscation, and of the guillotine, that for the work of the ministry they must rely on the spirit of a vocation from Heaven, and that secular rulers, who at one time protect, may, at another, abandon, undermine, or persecute them. And hence, at the invitation of the supreme pastor of souls calling them to Rome for the celebration of the eighteenth centenary of the crucifixion of St. Peter, bishops and priests, flinging aside the cumbersome trappings of State control and feeling that for the preservation of the true faith and for the honour of the ministry there is no security but in the guidance of Him on whom the Church is built, go in unprecedented numbers, disengage free, obedient, devoted, to lay at the feet of Christ's Vicar on earth the purest homage, the noblest tribute ever paid to man. Here is a spectacle at which the enemies of the true faith look, confounded and bewildered. Here is a spectacle of which you and your fellow-believers all over the world may justly be proud. Take into account the numbers, distance, difficulties, offerings, love, veneration, and obedience of this universal representation, and you have before you the most generous outburst of Catholic feeling revealed in history. Oh! beloved brethren, what a happiness to belong to a Church that can thus set the world in motion. She was supposed to be sterile, but here she is the joyful mother of children. In his allocution to his hope, the Holy Father intimated the intention of formally calling together a General or Oecumenical Council. The successful termination of so great an undertaking would be the crowning act of a pontificate remarkable for many reasons, among the two hundred and fifty-two which cover the last eighteen hundred years. In the present unsettled state of Europe events may happen to prevent or to delay the convocation. If peace be preserved, it is not unlikely, as far as an opinion can now be formed, that the letters of invitation may be forwarded to the bishops of the Catholic world on the 8th of December, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of this current year, and that the first meeting or opening of the council may be fixed for the same feast in the year 1868.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE DIOCESS OF CLOGHER. — The heart of the Holy Father must indeed have been greatly consoled by the love and attachment manifested towards him by his faithful children throughout the entire world during these dark days of bitterness and persecution against his throne — a love and attachment not confined to mere words of sympathy, but proven by the generous and magnificent offerings presented by the bishops of the church, from those committed to their care. Clogher, which prides itself on having St. Patrick for its first bishop, could not let such a noble opportunity pass without claiming a place in the foremost ranks of the church's most devoted children; and hence, through the hands of its venerated bishop the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, placed at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff the generous offering of 5631. When we consider all that has been done and is still doing for religion in this diocese, we must admit that the sum is truly magnificent. No wonder, then, that his lordship speaks of the audience which he had with the Holy Father on the 18th instant as of the most gratifying and consoling description. It could not be otherwise, when a pastor offered to such a father this practical proof of the love and affection of a generation and devoted people.

TAK CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. — His Grace the Lord Primate has resolved to establish a community of the Christian Brothers in Dundalk, for the purpose of imparting to the youth of the parish the blessings of that admirable system of education which they practice in various parts of the country. His Grace deserves the highest praise for thus providing such a boon for the children of his flock, by which they will learn their duties to God and man, and acquire those christian virtues so necessary in a combat with the enemies of their salvation, when they enter on their various careers in the world. A residence for the Brothers is being erected in the ground to the National School, in Chapel Lane, and it will form a very handsome edifice. The National school will be transferred to them, and thus Dundalk, in a short time, will possess a system of instruction for its young boys, which has no equal in any part of the world. — Dundalk Democrat.

On Friday the Lord Bishop of Ross was, on his return from Rome, presented by the gentry and people of Skibbereen with a splendid equipage. His lordship received an enthusiastic welcome, in which many of the Protestant inhabitants participated.

THE MITCHELSTOWN RIOTS. — In the case against Michael Hogan, Thomas Power, John Moran, and Martin Slattery, tried for the riot and for assaulting Corporal Piers of the 6th Regiment, and others, on last Friday at Mitchelstown, the jury convicted the prisoners of riot, and they were sentenced on Saturday morning — viz. Slattery to four months imprisonment and Hogan to give security to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

Patrick Mahony and Patrick Grady were then charged with a similar offence on the same day. A similar verdict was returned.

His Lordship sentenced Grady to four months' imprisonment, and the other prisoner to two months' imprisonment.

How JUSTICE IS DONE IN IRELAND. — During the present Assizes the Judges have done something else besides dealing in the conventional platitudes which a *nonus homo* of the order has sneered at. They have gone into several topics of practical importance according as the subjects rose to the surface in the trials and another business with which they were engaged. Not the least important of the judicial observations were made by Judge Fitzgerald in reference to the Mitchelstown trials for riot. Our readers, perhaps, will remember that when an application was made on behalf of the Crown at the Fermoy Quarter Sessions to postpone those cases until the Assizes, we denounced the facility with which the application was granted, as a great hardship upon the miserable people who were compelled to waste their time and money in making new preparations for their trial at a more distant port. We are glad to see that Judge Fitzgerald adverted to this subject and said that the cases should either

have been disposed of summarily for all events at Quarter Sessions. We trust that the opinion of so eminent an authority will not have been uttered in vain, but that magistrates and assistant barristers may remember that poor men, as well as rich ones, have a right to the strictest justice, and that the principle of law which enjoins that every accused shall receive a trial at the first suitable tribunal may be respected in their case. Indeed, it is mainly in their cases that it is important. To a wealthy man it may be an annoyance, but it is no great calamity to have to pay fees for his defence twice over, or to have to spend unnecessary days far from home, and to lose, during his absence, all the courts, the time which might be employed in a manner more valuable to him. But in the case of the class of those committed to Mitchelstown it is a serious evil. When we write on this subject we did so from our general knowledge of the condition of life of the persons who were subjected to this treatment, since then we have been able to do so more carefully advised, from the substance of the evidence which we have seen in the Cork Assizes. We trust that in future such consequences may be avoided, and we may add, our hope that the stipendiary magistrate for Mitchelstown and the Assistant-Barrister for the East Riding of Cork County, will attend to the rebuke which has been uttered by Judge Fitzgerald. These unfortunate Mitchelstown rioters certainly appear to have been out of luck, while their opponents the soldiers, came off with flying colors. There appears to be little doubt from the evidence of one of the constabulary that the row was provoked by the ruffianly and outrageous language of a military bully, and there may fairly be a shrewd suspicion that the innocent gentlemen who took off their belts before the fray began at all, did so with some other object than to give themselves freedom to run. It is a curious fact that informations were taken against these lumps by the Mitchelstown magistrates before any prosecution was attempted on their behalf, which would certainly seem to show that some persons — including gentlemen in the commission of the peace — regarded them in the light of aggressors in this transaction. Yet though bills on these — the first informations taken — were sent before the grand jury, that body rejected them, while they found true bills on the cross information sworn a fortnight later. By this happy arrangement the soldiers had the sole right to examination; the accused civilians were clapped into the dock with shut mouths, and were not suffered to utter a word in their own behalf — We are far from thinking that this extraordinary course was in any degree affected by the constitution of the grand jury, but an unusual and questionable decision is always more to be lamented on the part of a body which has been improperly brought together than on the part of one whose constitution offers no subject of complaint. But not only was the behaviour of the grand jury such as to create dissatisfaction. The petty jury followed suit. The gentlemen who tried Hogan for an assault upon one of the soldiers, and found him guilty of riot, arrived at the verdict which Judge Fitzgerald regarded as so monstrous and absurd that he let the man out on bail without a sentence. Altogether, we do not remember a case in which there have been so many occurrences co-operating to bring the administration of justice into contempt amongst us. When poor men find their convenience disregarded, their claims for bearing set aside, while those of their opponents (being military) are abandoned, and a verdict found of which the judge has to show most marked disapprobation, it is really very hard to expect they will have much confidence in the protection of law as administered here. — Cork Examiner.

Mr Justice Morris has been occupied for three days in trying Fenian cases at Nenagh, in the North Riding of Tipperary. — The majority of the prisoners arraigned appeared to have been amongst the rank and file of the insurgents on the 5th and 6th of March, and there was nothing in the cases to distinguish them from the hundreds of others which the insurrection had produced. The most important trial at the assizes was that of Michael Steady, who was arrested at Queenstown some time since endeavoring to escape to America. Steady was one of the two leaders of the band of Fenians who butted the Roskeen police barrack on the 5th of March, and appeared on that occasion dressed in a green uniform. At a public house near Roskeen the insurgents met a man named Patrick Tracy, who was shot dead on refusing to join the band. Steady was alleged to have fired the fatal shot, and a bill for murder was found against him, but the Crown decided to proceed with the indictment for treason felony, not ascribing the act to individual malice. He was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. On the same day before Mr. Deasy, forty-seven prisoners pleaded guilty to Whitefoote offences, and were liberated on bail. The trial of Harbison, the alleged centre for the north of Ireland, has been postponed to the next assizes, on the application of the Crown. At the Louth Assizes and the assizes for the South Riding of Tipperary there have been a considerable number of political prosecutions.

In Kilmabham or Mountjoy the Teelan Pilot, Michael Gallagher, of Kilear, is now expiating the following offence, which would be no offence in any other country under heaven. On the last Saturday in May three wounded men were committed to Sligo Gaol; they were found on the beach by Joseph Clarke, constable station, sheehag, const. Sligo, and not being able or willing to give a good account of themselves or the cause of their helpless condition, they were suspected of Fenianism, committed to gaol, and one of them is dead. During the day previous to that named before, a vessel came in from sea and signalled for a pilot. Gallagher, of Kilear, Donegal, known as the Teelan Pilot, put off in his boat and went on board. He was informed that the Capt. had gone ashore; he sent back his boat; soon after the vessel lay off to seaward, and during the following night, or that evening, the wounded men were landed. Gallagher came home through Donegal town, and on the night of his return he was arrested while in bed in his own house by the indefatigable force. He was brought before L. De Batt, rector and justice of the peace, and was committed to Lifford Gaol, and thence conveyed to Dublin, under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. The absurdity not to say cruelty of this proceeding is very striking — rumour has it that the vessel was laden with fire arms and war material. If that were so, men would be then, doubtless, prepared to receive them, but, as no stores were on board, or no organisation existed on the shore at that particular point to receive them, consequently the pilot was taken in the wrong, and is detained in the wrong. We should like to know with what offence this pilot is charged, it would be a strange law which would make a pilot responsible for the nature of the cargo on board the ship which employs him. — Irishman.

It is most painful to see that there are so many unhappy men in Ireland to fall into the net laid for them by scoundrels, who escaped with 'loves of tin' to enjoy themselves with, while their unhappy victims writhe in the agonies of the dungeon and their wives at children languish in want and wretchedness. As an instance we may notice that brought before us at the Nenagh assizes when Mr Justice Morris, in addressing the grand jury, said that he very much regretted the lamentable state of the county Tipperary, as presented to him by the calendar. There were no less than 99 cases of Fenianism, while some cases of murder would come before them for investigation. His lordship denounced the wickedness and insanity of a conspiracy which could only end in the utter destruction of those engaged in it. The police authorities of London, telegraphed to the authorities at Portsmouth that two hundred thieves had left London to attend Portofino fair. An army of thieves reside in London, and they invade the provinces in organised detachments.

STRAFFORD COLLEGE. — A prisoner of rank in the Irish revolutionary movement, but who is not a native British subject, is stated to have made some revelations of an important character bearing on the revolutionary movement throughout Europe, of which the Fenians formed a portion. On Friday it is stated, a Crown official had two interviews with him in Kilmabham prison. The prisoner, it is asserted, has given such information as will compromise many persons of position, not only in Ireland but in England, including some of former high political importance. The self-justification of the alleged informer for his 'treason' is that he was abandoned to the dangers of his position without legal help, having been afforded him by his former friends.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES. — The main object of Government in founding and endowing the Queen's Colleges was, as is notorious, to so secularize education that Catholics and Protestants might pursue their studies in common, undeterred by the fear of proscription. Wreathed by their bishops, the Catholics as a body have kept away from these godless establishments, and the bulk of their advantages has consequently become a monopoly of the Protestant community. The following facts are a bitter commentary on the total failure of the Government scheme, whilst they demonstrate the immediate necessity for modifications in the educational policy of the State. The three Queen's Colleges were opened in 1849, and a university created for them in 1851. The Catholic clergy and laity were not consulted as to the scheme of education, so that from the first they have been condemned by the Catholic Church. Now eighteen years in operation, one of these colleges — Belfast, situated in a town containing 50,000 Catholics, and in a province containing a million of inhabitants that of the Church — the entrances in it never rose to five Catholic students in the year and often were only one and two. The staff is Protestant, the students are Presbyterian and Dissenters, and Catholics have no connection whatever with it. In Cork, a city with 67,148 Catholics, the capital of Munster with 1,420,076 Catholics, and fully two millions of Catholics in the portion of Ireland designed to 'feed' the college, the number of Catholic students entered in the session just closed was thirty being less than at the opening of the college in 1849. The facts in Galway are still worse. Thus, after eighteen years' experiment, and the expenditure of nearly a million sterling, the whole number of matriculated students on the books of the three colleges is under 800, less than 200 of these being Catholics. — Register.

The Chronicle, a new weekly journal which has treated of Irish affairs with great ability and in a very just and liberal spirit, since its appearance, believes that the true solution of the education question will be found in the charter and endowment of the Catholic University, the abandonment of the Western and Southern Queen's Colleges, and the affiliation of the Belfast Queen's College with the University of Dublin. The first part of the scheme — the charter to the Catholic University would count the Catholics, and draw the Catholic students out of the two Queen's Colleges, the closing of which would then be dictated by economical motives. But the Belfast College should be preserved to gratify those who desire non-sectarian education, and its connection with the University of Dublin — the Queen's University being abolished — would be serviceable to both parties to the agreement, as a large party in Trinity College have always desired to have a non-sectarian college attached to theirs as a bulwark against Catholic assaults.

A Somersetshire Rectory writing from Kilkenny, County Cork, to the Daily News, makes some pertinent and striking remarks on the state of Ireland, and the grievances which afflict and weigh her down. He asks: — Do you know why the National system is hated? Not so much on religious grounds; the Irish layman is not so priest ridden as people fancy. It is because the books are all anti-national, i.e., anti-Irish. I never saw any Scotch class-books, but I don't imagine they run quite contrary to popular views — endorse the Saturday Review's verdict about Wallace, for instance. You know how it is in the 'Irish books.' They are very complete in the history of the seven nations of Canaan; but the national heroes after Strongbow's time they ignore, if they do not malign them. Sentimental grievances? The Irish have plenty of solid ones. 'The Church question I do not meddle with; it is said to be mainly sentimental, though when I go to Mass and mark the continual pouring in of copper and small silver, I fancy it is pretty practical too. The poor Irishman pays weekly for his religion, the richer Protestant gets his free. However, here is the midst of a landlord and tenant war I hear more of the land difficulty; priests are not all given to discuss Church questions with chance acquaintances. Give us as they do their tenants in England. That is the cry all the country over. Put them for us and it is what every sensible man urges whether he is connected with the land or not. Believe me, the Irish difficulty is not even solved by the ruin of Fenianism; it demands, and must get, a speedy solution.'

The London Globe asks how it is that Ireland has no manufactures worth speaking of, and answers its own question by asserting that the Irish have no genius or invention. The Irish will not employ a twenty-seven millions of capital they have hoarded on, and frightened away the English capitalists from whom they might derive assistance. After giving us a *reclasse* of the Times leaders for a few years on the commercial weakness and general vices of the Irish character the Globe sketches the career of Mr. Tai, the worthy Mayor of Limerick, as an example of what may be done in Ireland by care and perseverance without the aid of capital. Tai, the Globe says, 'is a self-made man. He ran the blockade, too, and supplied the South with something very different from the New York shoddy. He now makes a great deal for our own army clothing besides clothing the Irish constabulary and doing odd jobs for foreign Powers, like that which the Prussians gave him the other day. Thus, if he is not altogether a manufacturer — for, though he makes Limerick lace, and uses a good deal of Irish frizes, the bulk of his cloth is woven in Leeds — he has at any rate shown that Irish industry may be, with common care and perseverance, remuneratively diverted into non-agricultural channels.' The Globe then asks cannot some other southern city imitate this example, and suggests that Cork should try and do a little in the book-binding line.

FATAL ACCIDENT. — Mr. Michael Dunne, a respectable shopkeeper of Athlone, met with a fatal accident. It appears from the statement of two young men shop assistants in the deceased's employment, that they heard a noise in the street, as if a number of persons were engaged in fighting, and shortly afterwards Mr. Dunne got out of bed and went to the front window, to see who was fighting. He took down the upper sash of the window, and when leaning out overbalanced himself and fell to the ground, a distance of between 60 and 80 feet. The police discovered the unfortunate man lying dead. He was a most temperate man, and greatly respected by all cases of society.

EMIGRATION. — A very perceptible diminution in the emigration has taken place within the past six weeks, and this state of things, it is believed, will not last very long. The people are willing to go, but the want of means prevents them, which, however, they will be likely to obtain by employment in gathering in the harvest. It is expected, therefore, that at the close of the harvest there will be a 'rush' equal in proportion to that which occurred immediately after the sowing season. Two steamers, sailed from Queenstown on Friday, the City of Baltimore and the Queen. The former took about 80 passengers from Queenstown, and left behind for next steamer 120. The Queen embarked about 200 passengers, and left none behind. — Cork Examiner.