

a free man, and a burgher of the town: to him I owe all. "And I too," said Melfort, falling on his knees before Berenger...

"Kneel not to a sinner, my brother," said Berenger, raising his hand from the ground; "let us forget the past, and pray God to forgive us for all we have done against each other."

"It is your forgiveness I implore, that I may hope to be forgiven by God," answered Melfort; "but know, that from the day on which, to avenge my father's wrongs, I laid murderous hands upon your kindred, I have never had one peaceful night; the very prosperity which heaven bestowed upon me was bitterness to my heart. I shall believe myself pardoned only when you have forgiven me."

"Let this embrace be the pledge of my friendship," said Berenger, as he threw his arms round the hereditary enemy of his house; "and now come to the altar, where I am about to offer the Adorable Victim, and receive the pledge of the mercies of your God;—come, follow me."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

BISHOP'S PASTORALS.—Most of their Lordships in their Lenten Pastorals allude to the Present position of the Holy Father and to the proposed tribute from the Irish Nation to His Holiness.

The Bishop of Cork says:—The offices of the Church, will, no doubt, be constantly and numerously attended according to your accustomed piety. But, whether joining in public prayer or united in family devotions, let your petitions incessantly ascend before the throne of Grace, that the Lord may defend the Church in the trials which now beset it, and that He may strengthen and console the great Pastor of the whole flock, whom His Providence has constituted the Vicar of His Divine Son, as well as the guide and support of the faithful committed to his care, under the injustice, calumny and treachery with which he is assailed by professed enemies or pretended friends.

The Bishop of Down says:—We will bear in mind that we are contributing to support his difficulties. Christ's Vicar on earth—to sustain Catholicity against infidelity and heresy—to maintain oppressed innocence and virtue against anarchy and impiety—in a word, to defend the cause of Christ and His Church in the person of His Vicar, against His and her enemies. Who can refuse to contribute his mite to so holy a cause? I am bold to affirm from what I know of you, that none of you will; and that you all, of every age and state, and condition, will vie with each other to see who shall contribute most, according to his means and ability, on the 26th of February, the first Sunday of Lent. Happy, indeed, will it be for every person who can happily himself with the remembrance of having contributed on that day according to his ability, to sustain his Holiness Pope Pius IX. against his enemies, and the enemies of Catholicity.

The Bishop of Ferns:—The heart of every good Catholic throughout the Christian world is oppressed with grief for the unmerited wrongs heaped upon the Common Father of the Faithful. From every every corner of his wide domain, his children have hastened to lay at his feet the expression of their filial devotion and affectionate condolence. This universal sympathy has undoubtedly served to soothe his affliction and to soothe the anguish of his soul; but it has not checked his persecutors in their godless career.

THE POPE'S FETTERS.—The Times Correspondent exceedingly complaisant that Dr. Cullen's scheme for replenishing the Pope's exchequer, has been a triumphant success in the diocese of Dublin. Banknotes and gold were as plenty yesterday in the almost countless chapels of the metropolis as copper and small silver on any ordinary Sunday of the year.

STRENGTH WITH THE POPE.—The subjoined letter, from Cardinal Barnardo, has been received by the Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, in reply to an address forwarded by his Grace to Rome, on the occasion of the county Tipperary Catholic meeting, which was held some time since in Thurles:—

"Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Lord—in reply to an epistle from your Grace, given on the 14th day of January last, enclosing a letter for our Most Holy Lord the Pope, to be presented in your name to the same Most Holy Father, I have to say that I did myself most willingly perform this duty in a recent audience of his Holiness. It moreover becomes my agreeable duty to assure you of the special consolation which the Supreme Pontiff experienced from the illustrious proof of love and devotion, towards himself and the Holy See, given by your Grace, as well as by the clergy and people committed to you. Wherefore his Holiness, in token of the paternal love in which he holds you, imparts his benediction, to be applied to yourself and the whole flock of your diocese. And I pray God that He may long preserve you safe and well."

Rome, House of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith, the 4th of February, 1860.

Your Grace's obedient servant, AL. C. BARNARDO, Prefect, CAPTAIN A. B. THIBAU, Secretary.

R. F. L. PATRICK, Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, Thurles, Ireland.

LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON THE TRIBUTE TO HIS HOLINESS.

We publish a most gratifying letter addressed by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin to the Committee charged with the management of the Extraordinary Collection, and his compliments to the Committee, still more in a spirit of gratitude than in that of a triumph, and which has attracted the attention of the public, and which has clearly refuted the ridicule and discouragement cast upon it when it was first suggested.

65 Ecclesie-street, 29th Feb., 1860. GENTLEMEN.—Though prevented by a severe cold from assisting at your meeting this morning, I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the success with which last Sunday crowned your proceedings. The clergy and the laity—the poor and the rich, in every parish and district—have acted with unparalleled generosity. Perhaps, no one ever witnessed so decided a manifestation of true Catholic faith and so devoted an attachment to the Apostolic See. It is not, however, the extraordinary amount of the collection with which I have been most delighted, but with the spirit and fervor displayed in the words and prayers of the people. Undoubtedly, God in His providence will amply remunerate their sentiments and sacrifices, by imparting to them, their families, and their country, His choicest blessings. Their conduct reminds me of the early Christians, who in their fervor brought all that they possessed, and laid it at the feet of the Apostles.

As it is desirable that an accurate account of occurrences so edifying should be preserved, I trust that, when drawing your proceedings to a close, you will crown your good work by the publication of a small volume containing the subscriptions, with a list of the contributors as far as they can be ascertained. In after times it will be a source of pride to children yet unborn to find the names of their fathers and their friends registered in that list, and to refer to the generous faith with which they had assisted the Vicar of Christ in his trials and difficulties. As soon as this publication will be ready we can send a publication of it to his Holiness to be deposited in the Vatican archives.

When writing to you some few days ago I expressed a hope that the collection in Dublin would show how little weight the Catholics of this city attached to the charges made by Lord J. Russell, of ignorance, corruption, and despotism against the government of Pius IX., the best of fathers, to his people, and the mildest of sovereigns. I have not been disappointed in my expectations, and Lord John Russell may now read in the proceedings of last Sunday how little attention is paid to his words. It is extraordinary that a Minister of State, carried away by his hatred of Catholicity should adopt the tone of a Cumming, or a McNeill, or some fanatical expounder of the prophecies, forgetting the dignity and the responsibilities of his office. In one of his official despatches this noble lord tells us that three millions of the Pope's subjects are pining to be freed from his rule, thus converting into violent rebels and fiery demagogues women, children under ten years of age—nay, sucking infants, for the entire population of the Pontifical States, comprising, men, women, and children, bishops, priests, friars, nuns, scarcely exceeds three millions. His lordship's imagination must have been greatly heated by bigotry or by the perusal of Cumming's prophecies when he ventured to write and to submit to the censure of the world a dispatch more worthy of the master of an Orange lodge than of a Minister of Foreign affairs. Truly, "Iniquitas mentis est sibi."

But, leaving Lord John Russell treading in the footsteps of his predecessor, Lord Malmesbury, to encourage rebellion against the Pope, and to carry out the instincts of the founder of his family, well described by our great countryman, Edmund Burke, I trust that Ireland will persevere in the course on which she has entered—will continue to present to the world the spectacle referred to by a former distinguished representative of her Majesty's government in Ireland, Lord Normandy, of the masses of the people protesting the rights of property, and inculcating obedience to lawful authority, whilst ministers and statesmen are patronising rebellion, spoliation, and communism, and giving an authoritative sanction to principles subversive of every legitimate government. Believe me to be, with great esteem, your devoted servant,

PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin.

THE DOMINICANS.—The Freeman states that the Dominicans of Ireland have forwarded to Rome the sum of £250 being the contribution of this ancient province of the Order of Preachers (including the nuns of Sienna, Drogheda, and the J.M.J., Galway), to the fund for the Holy Father.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—A collection for the Catholic University was simultaneously made last Sunday in all the parishes of the archdioceses of Cashel and Emly, which was eminently successful. On Monday evening, professor Robertson delivered a most instructive and eloquent lecture last evening at the Catholic University in the presence of a crowded audience of ladies and gentlemen, and students. The subject selected by the learned lecturer was one which excited much interest, particularly as it served as an admirable continuation of a subject on which Professor Robertson showed on a former occasion his intimate knowledge; with the past history and social condition of Spain, when dealing with the periods of the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the two succeeding Philips. The subject of this present lecture was "the History of Spain" from "the peace of Utrecht" to the termination of "the war of Independence." During the course of the lecture, Professor Robertson was frequently applauded, and on resuming his seat, the approbation was loud and general. Dr. Ellis moved, in suitable terms, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Dr. McSwiney amidst loud cheers. Professor Robertson returned thanks, and the proceedings terminated.

The sum of £60. was collected at the Cathedral, Thurles, on Sunday, in aid of the Catholic University.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ryan attended on Sunday last at St. Mary's, when the sum of £240 was collected for the new cathedral of Limerick.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. MANNING, P.P., CUSKER.—We regret to record the death of the above rev. gentleman, which took place after a short illness at Cusker, county Clare, on Tuesday last. The Rev. Manning had been for some time curate in Nough and Ennis; and in the discharge of his duties he was zealous, indefatigable, and exemplary. His death is regretted by his brethren in the ministry as well as by all who knew his worth.—Limerick Reporter.

The steamer Liverpool had been wrecked on a passage from Liverpool to Cork. All on board about 50 drowned.

KNIS RETURNED.—Captain Stackpoole was on Monday returned, without opposition, for the borough of Ennis.

MAYO.—The Connaught Patriot states that the Archbishop and clergy of Tuam are taking steps to procure the triumphant return of Mr. Moore for Mayo at the first opportunity.

DROGHEDA.—Mr. McCann, M.P., has written to the Nation to say there is no truth in the report that he is about to resign his seat for Drogheda.

CORK ADDRESS.—REPLY OF THE HOLY FATHER.— Pope Pius IX. to the Right Rev. William Delany, Bishop of Cork.—Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction. We have received from you a letter of the 14th inst., in which you have expressed your indignation against the charges made by Lord J. Russell, of ignorance, corruption, and despotism against the government of Pius IX., the best of fathers, to his people, and the mildest of sovereigns. I have not been disappointed in my expectations, and Lord John Russell may now read in the proceedings of last Sunday how little attention is paid to his words. It is extraordinary that a Minister of State, carried away by his hatred of Catholicity should adopt the tone of a Cumming, or a McNeill, or some fanatical expounder of the prophecies, forgetting the dignity and the responsibilities of his office. In one of his official despatches this noble lord tells us that three millions of the Pope's subjects are pining to be freed from his rule, thus converting into violent rebels and fiery demagogues women, children under ten years of age—nay, sucking infants, for the entire population of the Pontifical States, comprising, men, women, and children, bishops, priests, friars, nuns, scarcely exceeds three millions. His lordship's imagination must have been greatly heated by bigotry or by the perusal of Cumming's prophecies when he ventured to write and to submit to the censure of the world a dispatch more worthy of the master of an Orange lodge than of a Minister of Foreign affairs. Truly, "Iniquitas mentis est sibi."

THE LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald was sworn in on Tuesday one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench at the Lord Chancellor's residence. The following is his valedictory address to the electors of Ennis:—"The Queen has been graciously pleased to select me to be one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and my accession to that high office has determined my political connexion with the borough of Ennis. I have enjoyed the distinguished honor of being chosen on six different occasions to represent you in the Imperial Parliament, and during my connexion with you, of many years' duration, I have received at your hands kindness, consideration, and forbearance. In now expressing my gratitude for all the favors you have conferred on me, permit me to add that, whatever my position in life may be, I will ever refer with pride and pleasure to that period during which I was member for Ennis. Conscious of my own many failings, I venture to express a hope that my accession may prove a more efficient representative than I have been, though I feel I cannot be more zealous or faithful. And now, with heartfelt grief and regret, I bid you farewell, but believe me that it is with the sincerest sincerity I declare that I will never cease to feel the deepest interest in your welfare and in the prosperity of Ennis. Your faithful and attached servant, J. D. FITZGERALD.

The successor of Judge Fitzgerald, Captain Stackpoole, is an advocate for a full measure of tenant right, in favor of separate education, an extension of the franchise and the ballot, and with regard to the Italian question, he is for maintaining in their integrity the dominions of His Holiness the Pope, and deprecates any foreign interference that would deprive him of any portion of his ancient patrimony.

The promotion of the Right Hon. Richard Deasy to the Attorney-Generalship has given general satisfaction; and as a signal proof of the estimation in which the learned gentleman is held, even by Protestants, we may mention that at the commemoration held on Tuesday in the University of Dublin, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him.

The appointment of Mr. Sergeant O'Hagan to the Solicitor-Generalship was generally expected owing to the position he held at the Bar and in society, and has given universal satisfaction. The Freeman, remarking upon his nomination, says—His position at the bar, where he is universally respected, his popularity with the country, and the sterling virtues which have enabled him to ascend to the highest position, whether as a lawyer or a citizen, without the slightest sacrifice of that independence which he has maintained and cherished throughout his honorable career, qualify him for still higher distinctions than even that to which, so fortunately for the country, Mr. O'Hagan has succeeded. We believe there are, now or ever have been, few men more popular than the Solicitor General, and that his future career will not detract from the regard in which he has been held by all classes, we may assume from the universal approbation which has hailed the appointment.—There is, perhaps, no stronger test of the value of personal character than the esteem of that portion of the community in which it has been formed, and which has watched its progress. Applying this test we find public opinion in the north unanimous in its appreciation of Mr. O'Hagan and approval of his elevation. At the same time we should not be in-sensible to the part of the Government in selecting Mr. O'Hagan at such a crisis. They deserve credit for the firmness they have displayed, and we rather think that to the Earl of Cardigan more especially is owing this popular election. The important Irish measure, which it is understood will soon be introduced into Parliament, will require the presence of the Solicitor-General in the House of Commons, but whether that event is to take place in the present or the next session, we are convinced Mr. O'Hagan's appearance in the House will not detract from the reputation he has acquired at the bar, while the rights of the Irish people will find in him an able, judicious, and consistent advocate. Our contemporary the Nation is not surprised at his selection, but observes of Mr. O'Hagan's appointment, many will hear with more regret, under the circumstances, while few Irish Catholics will readily permit themselves to blame one so long endeared to them by his worth, his integrity, his genius. For the Bench he had long been marked out by the inevitable course of circumstances and by the unanimous accord of the nation. That position he could not fail to reach by the mere force of a moral and intellectual excellence that had already raised him to a rank in the estimation of his countrymen beyond the patronage of a minister to bestow. He had no necessity to dash the natural satisfaction of his countrymen at his first step towards the eminence they had always hoped for him, by making it under the evil auspices of the present hour. It still, however, remains to his honor to be said, that he sought for the favor of

the Government by no parliamentary servitude—the common path to such preferment. It is true the Government may deem themselves under no light obligations to such a man for allowing himself to be ranked with them on the side of the nation, and against the voice of the nation, in the House of Commons; and this may have been for him, as the Parliamentary servitude has been for the nation. But all this can at best be but surmise or probability, while it is right to recollect the possibility of having advanced, in explanation of his recent step, circumstances less unfavorable than those that now present themselves.

Of the minor appointments, Mr. Lawson obtains the Sergeantcy, and retains his position as law adviser—thus making sure his ground for the next vacancy among the law officers. The Chairmanship of Kilmalsham, we understand, has been offered to Mr. Robert Andrews, Q.C., and accepted. This change creates a vacancy in the East Riding, but who is to succeed Mr. Andrews is as yet undetermined. The death of Mr. George, late Assistant Barrister for Fermagh, has placed another Chairmanship at the disposal of the Government, which has been conferred upon Mr. Coffey.

UNBORN MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—A letter has appeared from the Rev. W. H. Plunket, nephew and private chaplain of the now notorious Right Honorable and Right Rev. Exterminator, calling on "the friends of the cause of Missionary Labour in Ireland" for hard cash to carry on the work of Evangelism in the benighted regions of Mayo and Galway. He very shrewdly cautions his "friends" not "to estimate the results of missionary labour by the number of converts," as very clever indeed! He knew well the number of converts was almost nil. He knew well that in Oughterard, Clifden, Partry, Achill, Louisburgh, the "numerous" converts made by (famine during its awful visitation fell back again into "Romanism" the very moment the visitation passed away. In fact, except in Partry alone, there is hardly a vestige of "conversion" throughout the length and breadth of Western Connaught, and even in Partry at this moment only four heads of families, two of these being helpless widows remain to attest the progress of the "missionary" Gospel. After twenty years' hard work—ploughing and harrowing, and shaking golden seed—only four native families to show for the thousands upon thousands lavished on the task! And, worse than all this, two of those have appealed to the priest to take them back, only asking some place of shelter during the winter! Nay, not merely this, but even in Partry, in face of the dreaded landlord, twenty-two souls have come back to the horrid errors of Romanism during the last twelve months. Now, while he is thus losing every day, we defy Mr. Plunket to name the second "convert,"—(at this moment we are quite sure about one half-witted girl)—he has gained for the last six years. For six years, the missionary work at a dead loss—nay, the gains of famine, now almost completely vanished! Yet he has the assurance to call upon the public, who imagines he has gained us all over, to endorse a parcel of persons (not bigamists, of course, or seducers, like the Rev. Harry Lloyd Bickerstaffs or Reay), to preach to empty benches, or, as of old, to find the goose hatching in the pulpit! Let him show value for money expended, and then ask no more.—Nation.

REFORM DEMONSTRATION.—In accordance with a requisition numerously and influentially signed, and addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, a meeting of the citizens of Dublin, favorable to Parliamentary reform, extension of the suffrage, abolition of the freeman franchise, and vote by ballot, was held on Friday night in the Queen's Theatre, "to petition Parliament to establish the franchise of the city upon a sound liberal basis." The attendance was most numerous and respectable; the building was densely crowded in every part, and a large number of those present consisted of the industrial and artisan classes, who evinced a warm interest in the proceedings. Dr. Peabody, Q. C. moved, and Dr. Gray seconded the following resolution:—"That no measure of Parliamentary reform can be considered satisfactory that does not largely extend the elective franchise to the industrial and artisan classes." This resolution having been carried, Alderman Reynolds moved—"That the poor-rate valuation is not a just basis for the Parliamentary franchise, and that a rental, at the rate of not more than five pounds yearly, should be the foundation of the franchise." Mr. T. Parker, operative carpenter, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried. Alderman Curran proposed the next resolution, as follows:—"That no long as the poor rate shall continue to be the basis of the occupation franchise, every man in occupation of premises rated to the relief of the poor ought to be entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector."

A CHRISTIAN BISHOP AND HIS TENANTS.—Lord Plunket bears the title of a Christian Bishop. He claims to exercise powers apostolic—in fact, to have inherited the mission of St. Paul. Well let us see. Were St. Paul a landlord, would he banish and drive to misery sixty families, who paid their rents and taxes regularly, though they would not deny the teachings of their faith? This is the test. It is blasphemy almost to institute the hypothesis, yet here have we a Christian bishop ready to apply the crowbar to nearly sixty dwellings, to whose inmates his lordship can have no other objection than that they prefer their religion to his. Now we hope the country will look to this at once. It has been too long silent. Other matters indeed have engrossed attention; but when such acts as these occur at our very doors, it would be a crime in us to fold our arms and be still. These judgments, fully sixty in number, are to be tried on the 9th inst., in the town of Castlebar, County Mayo. On the issue depends a great deal—not merely the happiness and the very lives of the poor faithful tenants who are to be made the immediate victims, but the example of success attending such a cruel proceeding. If Lord Plunket be allowed to banish his tenants with impunity, though they owe neither rent nor taxes, and if every tenant who resists the attempt that may be made to proselyte his offspring is to become homeless, homeless, and hopeless, we do not see why every bigoted landlord of Ireland should not try an experiment so worthy of the enlightenment of the Nineteenth Century, thus carrying out the counsel of the Times, that they should be the Evangelists of the Irish. Were public spirit in its normal state, such acts could not be even attempted. In no other country could they be even dreamed of. But with us any individual whom chance of fortune raises from poverty and obscurity can in broad day light heartlessly trample upon the most cherished rights of our Catholic people. We therefore beg most earnestly to recommend these truly hard cases to the country, to the press in the first instance, and then to the people. Father Laville cannot, unaided, carry out such an unequal struggle. We will remember how nobly the country ran to the aid of John Byrne, of Enniskeen, whose case was of a similar nature. Here, however, are sixty Byrnes, and the Colonel Lewis of Partry claims to be a Right Reverend Father in God. We at least do our duty in again calling attention to the subject, trusting, and hoping that our call will not be in vain.—Dublin Telegraph.

FUNERAL OF THE OLDEST INHABITANT OF ANIMAGH.—The funeral of the late Mr. William Murray, "the oldest inhabitant" took place on Wednesday, and was large and very respectable. His remains were interred by the side of his wife, who has been dead some forty years. Mr. Murray was fully 113 or 114 years of age, and some of his friends say more. His one child a gentleman in this city that he remembered the year in which the present style was changed, which would have his age at least 113 years.—Drum's Guardian.

The representative for the borough of Clonmel John Bezwel, Esq., has given another donation of £20 to the Sisters of Charity for the sick poor.

If "Revivalism" is declining in Ireland, the curse and bane of that country—"Orangeism" is in the ascendant. The Daily Nation, in giving details of an unprovoked assault on Catholics—says, "A Saracen Orange demonstration was witnessed in the North of Ireland, and it is predicted by all sensible people, that Revivalism has died away rapidly, and our religious fears having abated, our religious antipathies have burst forth once more in renewed activity." We trust that the Executive will see at once the necessity of controlling this disloyal society, and restraining any further manifestation of that fierce hatred towards Catholics, which is their especial characteristic.—Weekly Register.

PREPARATIONS IN GALWAY FOR THE NEW SHIPS.—For the last week men were busily employed in clearing the site for the sheds which the Atlantic Company are about to erect at the docks, for storing goods intended for shipment by the vessels of the line to America. This accommodation was much required. Passengers' luggage, instead of being scattered around the place of embarkation, can be safely stowed in those sheds, and removed from thence on board the tender to be conveyed to the ship. Passengers also, while waiting to embark, will be protected from the inclemency of the weather. This is an earnest to the laboring classes and tradesmen that other works will follow, and that the permanency of the Packet Station is beyond all cavil.—Once our harbor bill receives the royal sanction, public works will follow one another in rapid succession.—Galway Mercury.

A CALUMNY REBUTED.—The following extraordinary statement is extracted from the Derry Standard, and, as the facts are fully borne out in the reports of the official investigation published in all the other local papers, it would be but a simple act of justice that this strange version of what seemed to be an inexplicable piece of barbarism should obtain its share of public attention:—"When the report of the alleged destruction of sheep upon Mr. Adair's mountain of Gartan found its way to the public a short time ago, the Standard was the first journal in Derry to demand a searching investigation, as we had good reason for distrusting both the fact reported and the careless manner in which matters of a similar kind have been frequently disposed of.—On Thursday last the required investigation took place at Churbhill, near Letterkenney, before Mr. John Stewart, J.P., of Gartan-house; Mr. John Chambers, J.P., of Fox-hall, Letterkenney; and Mr. Theobald A. Dillon, Esq., Donegal. James Murray, Mr. Adair's land steward, was examined, but all the account he could give was that in October last he had 492 sheep, and in January he could find only 375, and allowing 20 to have died from natural causes he concluded that the remainder had been maliciously destroyed, as there was a bad feeling in the country against Mr. Adair." In his cross-examination this witness repeatedly contradicted himself, and was proved by other witnesses both to have concealed the truth and to have shown no anxiety to aid the police in searching for the missing sheep, while a considerable number of skins about which he had kept silence were found in his house. The police, it will be recollected, discovered among the mountains the bodies of between 60 and 70 of the missing animals, which had evidently perished from the inclemency of the weather; and Sub-Inspector Hensworth repeatedly offered to produce testimony to the extraordinary fact that on a former occasion a man in Mr. Adair's employment had been seen hunting down sheep with dogs and burying them in a hole! It is needless to go length into the details of this case, which, during the proceedings, members of the bench did not scruple to characterize in strong language, adapted to their conviction of its merits. The following is a copy of the decision adopted by the magistrates, viz.:—"The Bench are unanimously of opinion that no sheep belonging to Mr. Adair were maliciously injured or done away with; and, through the able assistance of the sub-inspector and the constabulary under his command, we find that 63 sheep have been found dead from the inclemency of the weather, as there was no mark of injury on them." This startling transaction will, we hope, have the effect of inducing future caution in regard to missing animals for whose malicious destruction no rational motive can be assigned on the one side, while a very obvious temptation may exist on the other."

TENANTS' COMPENSATION.—The following passage occurs in a letter from Mr. Maguire, M.P., to the Cork Examiner:—"I take this opportunity of disabusing your correspondent, Mr. Edward O'Sullivan, of an impression which a certain phrase of mine—"sham"—has evidently made upon his mind. I did not at any time say that a bill without a valuation clause would be a sham; but I did say, at a meeting of the League, in Dublin, that if I took charge of the League Bill with the declaration of my belief that Parliament would then consent to give a compensation clause a retrospective operation, I should be guilty of a fraud upon public credulity, and that I would not lend myself to a sham. At one time—now about six years since—a retrospective clause, with a limited operation, passed the Commons; but the bill was lost in the Lords, mainly through the opposition of Lord Clanciarde, and the more ardent hostility of the Dukes of Newcastle and Argyll. In fact, the clause—the 14th—was well damaged by Sir John Young in the Lower House, and given the coup de grace in the Upper. Then—even then—there existed a formidable section of a betrayed party; but at the time I used the word to which Mr. O'Sullivan has alluded, the number of the "Independents" was small, and not capable of forcing on an unwilling assembly, an obnoxious, though a just, principle of compensation. The result of the subsequent division when the leaders on both sides—Lord Russ, then Irish Secretary, and Lord Palmerston—openly denounced retrospective compensation, and assured against the second reading of the bill an overwhelming majority, fully vindicated my refusal to pretend to a belief which I could not entertain. I would be glad to see many things in a Tenant Bill; but I know enough of the past, its bitterness, its disappointments, and its disasters, to reject, or counsel the rejection, of a measure which contained in it real good, and gave to our people even an instalment of substantial justice."

THE DUTIES OF THE VICEROYALTY.—The inaugural banquet of the new Lord Mayor (Alderman Carroll) was honored last night, as usual, by the presence of the Lord-Lieutenant. On his Excellency's health being proposed he responded rather briefly, the greater portion of his address having reference to a recent speech delivered in another place by Mr. Burns Osborne, in which the hon. gentleman made some allusions to the Irish Viceroyalty. Lord Clanciarde observed:—"With respect to myself, I find that an old and very agreeable friend of mine has recently complained that I invest the office which it is my high honor to hold with not a sufficient degree of solemnity and gravity. (Laughter.) I confess that this is not the precise charge which I would most readily have expected from that quarter (hear, hear), and to the real force of such a charge I feel this—that time has been within the fresh memories of most of us, in days of national gloom and disaster, when the shrill wail of famine or the low moan of fever rose in almost every street, and thrilled through every hovel—when unwholesome produce rolled on the untended field, and the graves scarcely sufficed for the neglected dead. I know that predecessors of mine were constant to give long hours by day and by night to the toil of devising remedies for enormous evils, and for lightening the suffering of a stricken population. (Hear, hear.) Burns, when to speak comparatively at least, and admitting fully that there are still causes of great individual suffering and privation, any, moreover, that in certain districts, limited, I am justified in saying, the occurrence of outrage and of crime still calls forth daily vigilance, yet, looking to the condition of the country general-