

mercy would be granted to herself should the queen surmise that she had in any way mixed herself up with this new rising.

One after another the hours sped slowly on. She had dismissed her maid, telling her she should dispense with her attendance; and, stirring the fire into a blaze, she threw herself on her knees, seeking to strengthen and fortify herself by prayer, and also by the remembrance of the courage and resignation of the saintly Mary Beatrice, when, suddenly, the dead silence of the night was broken by the sound of some soft substance thrown against the window.

She started, rose from her seat, and listened attentively, when the noise was again repeated, this time somewhat more loudly. Shading her lamp, she advanced with faltering steps to the window, and partially drawing aside the curtain, fancied she could discern the figure of a woman leaning against a tree in the garden beneath. A moment passed in breathless suspense, then she became aware she was recognized, and advancing from the friendly shadow of the tree, the person beneath raised her arm as if again about to attract attention. Gently and very gently, for Florence had recognized, by the pale moon-beams which fell on the white waste around, the form of Mrs. Ashton, she opened the casement, and with true, unerring aim, a small substance, soft, and round as a ball, was flung into her room, and the next moment she had hastily glided away amidst the shadow of the thicket of evergreens. Gently Florence closed the window, and drew her curtain, and, afraid, for a few moments, to open the little packet, she fastened her door, waited still a few moments, in case she should be molested, and full of a deadly fear that her courageous visitor should have been watched.

Not a sound, however, broke the dead stillness of the night, and she proceeded to unfold the little parcel, which consisted of several rolls of wool, compressed together. At last, within the centre of the last roll, her eye fell on a small piece of paper. It had one word written on it, and that was "Danger."

Florence flung it into the fire, and crouching down by the dying embers, buried her face in her hands. Her worst apprehensions seemed about to be verified. She went to bed, but could not sleep, and when at last she sunk into slumber it was disturbed by frightful visions and distressing dreams, the reflection of her waking thoughts.

When the dawn of the winter morning broke at last, it found her with a raging headache, feverish, and utterly unable to rise. She had thought over several plans, and had cast them all aside as impracticable. The most feasible was to make a request to visit Sir Charles, but she feared being the means of drawing him into trouble, as she should inevitably do, did she obtain permission to visit him and fail to return.

Thus it was that the queen was told that indisposition confined Florence to her room.

Danger, in what form would it present itself? Incarceration, such as the queen's tender mercies had inflicted on her own uncle's, torture such as Neville Payne had undergone; or death itself, which this ungrateful daughter and her Dutch husband had unsparingly inflicted on the unfortunate Jacobites who had attempted to procure the restoration of the exiled James. (To be Continued.)

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE I.—NAME AND HOW COMPOSED. Section 1.—The name of this organization shall be the "Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America." Section 2.—This Union shall be composed of such Catholic Total Abstinence Unions and Societies of America, as are recognized by Ecclesiastical authority, and comply with the Constitution of this Union.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS. The objects of this organization shall be—1. To secure to all of its members the privilege of being received into societies connected with this Union in any part of America. 2. To encourage and aid communities and pastors in establishing new societies. 3. To disseminate correct Catholic views among members regarding Total Abstinence principles, through the instrumentality of Catholic Total Abstinence publications.

ARTICLE III.—MEANS. To accomplish the declared objects, this Union and its officers and members shall rely upon the following means—1. The practice of our holy religion by all members individually. 2. The influence upon our co-religionists of good example and kind persuasion on the part of members and their observance of the maxims laid down for our guidance by the reverend clergy. 3. By our connection with the Association of Prayer in Honor of the Sacred Thirst and Agony of Jesus.

ARTICLE IV.—GOVERNMENT. The government of this organization shall be vested primarily in a General Convention of Delegates, which shall assemble once a year, within the jurisdiction of this Union, to enact proper Laws and Rules, and elect Permanent Officers to execute the same; and, secondarily, in the Officers and Boards hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS. Section 1. The officers of this Union shall consist of a Spiritual Director, who, we desire, should be, during the year, the Ordinary of the Arch-Diocese wherein the President resides; and, during the sessions of the General Convention, the Ordinary of the Arch-Diocese or Diocese in which the Convention happens to be held—A President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms, One Deputy from each State or District, who shall be the President of a State or District Union, an Executive Council and a Board of Government. Section 2. The President of Subordinate Unions shall be ex-officio Deputies of this Union. Section 3. The Executive Council shall consist of a Spiritual Director, President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer. Section 4. The Board of Government shall consist of the Spiritual Director, President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer and Deputies.

ARTICLE VI.—CONVENTIONS. The General Convention of this Union shall be held at such time and place as shall have been decided upon by the previous Convention, or in case the previous Convention fail so to decide, at such time and place as may be chosen by the Board of Government.

ARTICLE VII.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer and Sergeant-at-Arms, shall be elected annually by ballot, at each General Convention, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors qualify; a majority of all votes cast, being necessary to a choice.

ARTICLE VIII.—VACANCIES—HOW FILLED. Whenever any vacancy occurs, except in case of President, which is elsewhere provided for, such vacancy shall be immediately filled by the President for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE IX.—ADMISSION. Section 1. Any Catholic Total Abstinence Union with Episcopal approbation, may be admitted to the benefits of this Union, upon payment of the admission fee—the Executive Council to decide as to its eligibility under these laws. Section 2. Union and Parochial Catholic Total Abstinence Societies having pastoral recognition, may be admitted to this Union upon complying with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Union.

ARTICLE X.—ADMISSION FEES AND DUES. Section 1. The Admission Fee of Societies shall be as follows: Societies connected with Unions, \$2; Societies not connected with Unions, \$10. Section 2. Such societies as are connected with Unions, shall make their payments through their State officers. Where there are no Unions, the payments shall be made direct to the officers of this Union. Section 3. Union Societies shall be assessed five cents per capita, and non-Union Societies ten cents per capita, annually, in the same manner provided in the matter of admission fees.

ARTICLE XI.—REPRESENTATION. Each Local Society shall be entitled to a representation of one Delegate. Each subordinate Union to three Delegates at large. Union societies not represented by special Delegates shall have their votes cast for them by their Union delegates at large, as may be agreed upon by the said delegates. Officers of the General Union, members of the Board of Government, and Spiritual Directors of Local Societies, shall be ex-officio Delegates.

ARTICLE XII.—WITHDRAWAL CARDS OR TRANSFERS. Section 1. Any member in good standing of any society connected with this Union shall, upon removing his residence to any place outside the State where his society is located, be entitled to be received into any society of this Union existing at the place to which he moves, or presenting to the President of said society, a Certificate properly signed by the officers of his former society and of this Union, provided such certificate be presented without any unreasonable delay. Section 2. Such member so transferred shall be a full member of the society which he enters as soon as he joins it, and shall be exempt from the payments of an initiation fee therein, and his membership in his former society shall count as membership in the society to which he has been transferred, and upon being admitted to membership as a transferred member he shall cease to be a member of the society issuing the transfer.

Section 3. All certificates of transfer shall have the seal of this Union, and shall be signed by the President of the Union, and by the President of the particular Union from whence the transfer issues, if any exist. Section 4. The form of Transfer Certificate shall be determined upon by the Board of Government, who shall have printed and dispatched to the societies a sufficient number for use. Section 5. Transfer issued to members in a state of sickness or disability shall procure them admission as Honorary Members only. Section 6. The officers of a society receiving a transferred member, may communicate with the society issuing the transfer, and if it be found that there was any imposture on the part of the person received, his name shall be stricken off the books. Section 7. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to grant benefits to any member removing to any Beneficial Society from a non-beneficial society until the time has elapsed which would be required from a beneficial member.

ARTICLE XIII.—TRAVELING CARDS. Every member in good standing in any society of this Union wishing to travel on business or for pleasure, shall be entitled to receive a Traveling Card from the society of which he is a member, which card shall entitle such member to recognition by all societies and members of this Union, and if such member, while absent, shall be taken sick (provided such sickness is not occasioned by improper conduct) in any place where there is a society or societies of this Union, it shall be the duty of such society or societies, upon notification, to have him cared for during his sickness, and in case of his death, it shall be obligatory on such society or societies to make such financial provisions for his interment as may be prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society of which he was a member, and such expenses shall be refunded to such society or societies by the society of which he was a member.

ARTICLE XIV.—EXCLUSION OF POLITICAL QUESTIONS. No question of local party politics, shall ever be brought up or entertained in the deliberations of this Union or of its Conventions, Boards or Committees; and, any officer, member of a Board or Committee, violating or attempting to violate the provisions of this article, shall immediately forfeit his said office or position on said Board or Committee.

ARTICLE XV.—AMENDMENTS. All proposed alterations, additions or amendments to this Constitution shall be presented in writing on the first day of meeting of the General Convention, and considered before the adjournment of the same Convention.

ARTICLE XVI.—OFFICERS OBLIGATION. Every officer before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe to, in a book to be kept by the Secretary, the following obligation: "I do solemnly promise that I will faithfully protect, maintain and support the Constitution of this Union, and all Laws made in pursuance thereof; and, that I will faithfully perform the duties of the office to which I have been elected."

BY-LAWS.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS. ARTICLE I.—SPIRITUAL DIRECTOR. The Spiritual Director shall have chief direction of the religious affairs of this Union; shall open and close all conventions with prayer, and be, ex-officio, a member of all Boards and Committees of the Union, and it shall be the duty of the officers to submit to him an account of the progress of the Union, and seek his counsel from time to time.

ARTICLE II.—PRESIDENT. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Union and Board of Government; shall enforce a strict obedience to the Constitution and By-Laws; he shall not vote on any question except in case of a tie or when a vote is taken by ballot; shall appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; decide all points of order; sign all drafts for the appropriations, and shall have a general supervision over the officers and affairs of the Union. He shall, at the annual conventions of the Union, submit a written report, setting forth the general condition and requirements of the organization.

ARTICLE III.—VICE-PRESIDENT. It shall be the duty of the Vice President to assist the President in the active discharge of the duties of his office, and in case of the resignation, removal or

death of the President the First Vice-President shall be vested with the power of the President until his successor be chosen.

ARTICLE IV.—RECORDING SECRETARY. The Recording Secretary shall attend all Conventions of the Union and all meetings of the Board of Government, and keep accurate minutes of the proceedings thereof; preserve on file all papers and documents pertaining to the business of the Union. He shall procure from the Deputies of the several Unions once in three months a statement of the strength, condition, and requirements of the organizations under their immediate charge, and prepare, under direction of the President (who shall insert therein such general remarks, suggestions and information as he may deem calculated to spread the principles and spirit of total abstinence among the Catholic people), a condensed statement of the condition and statistics of the general organization, the same to be printed and dispatched immediately to the deputies of the several Unions, sending to each deputy as many copies as there are members in good standing in their respective organizations, so that every member may receive a copy. He shall furnish to the officers of the Union, or to deputies all information required concerning the General Union, and shall make a report in writing at each annual Convention.

ARTICLE V.—CORRESPONDING SECRETARY. The Corresponding Secretary shall attend to all correspondence under direction of the President, and shall reside in the same place with the President.

ARTICLE VI.—FINANCIAL SECRETARY. It shall be the duty of the Financial Secretary to collect all dues from subordinate Unions and Societies not connected with Unions, and pay the same immediately to the Treasurer, taking a receipt therefor. He shall report quarterly to the Executive Council, and annually to the Convention.

ARTICLE VII.—TREASURER. The Treasurer shall preserve all money of the Union under direction of the Executive Council—He shall give bond in such amount as may be required by the Council; keep accurate accounts of all moneys received, and paid, and preserve on file all vouchers subject to examination at any time by the Council or President, and shall report to the Council or Board of Government when called upon. He shall pay no claims except upon the written order of the President attested by the Recording Secretary, and shall make an annual report to the Convention.

ARTICLE VIII.—SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall have charge of the Hall and shall see that it is properly opened and prepared for the General Conventions; see that delegates are properly seated, and execute all orders of the presiding officer with regard to presiding order in carrying on the business of the meetings.

ARTICLE IX.—BOARD OF GOVERNMENT. The Board of Government shall hold such meetings as its Executive Council may deem necessary, and may adjourn its meetings to any time it may see fit. The Board shall recommend to the Executive Council measures regarding the Union and its management, and shall have power to order such interests as it may deem necessary to promote the interests of the organization. It shall have cognizance of all delinquencies, and shall have power to fill all vacancies. All its official acts shall be reported to the General Convention, and shall be binding unless reversed by the Convention.

ARTICLE X.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. The Executive Council shall order all expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of these laws; shall audit all bills; prepare such blanks, forms, books and reports as may be required; shall carry out all orders of the General Convention or Board of Government, and shall report its official acts to each General Convention of the Union for approval.

ARTICLE XI.—DEPUTIES. It shall be the duty of the deputies to look after the welfare of the Total Abstinence Cause in their respective jurisdictions, and they shall report quarterly to the President of the Union.

ARTICLE XII.—BOOKS. All officers of this Union shall be furnished with the necessary books in which all the affairs of their departments shall be recorded, shall carefully preserve the same, and at the close of their term of office, turn over all books and papers in their possession to their successor.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.—The following are the principal provisions of the Bill brought in by Mr. Heron to diminish the expense and delay of passing local and personal Acts relating to Ireland through Parliament.—The Act is to apply to all cases where it is now necessary to pass an Act of Parliament, or to continue or amend an Act of Parliament relating to Ireland exclusively, for any public works. A petition is to be presented to the Lord-Lieutenant, for a provisional order, on receipt of which an inquiry may be directed by the Lord-Lieutenant, after giving fourteen days' notice of the time, place, and subject of the inquiry, after which the Lord-Lieutenant may issue the provisional order. But, in the case of objections, the Lord-Lieutenant shall order a trial to take place before one of the judges on the Parliamentary rota. The order for trial and the proceeding are to be filed in the Court of Common Pleas, according to seniority. After hearing the parties, the judge shall make a final provisional order; and the Chief-Secretary shall, as soon as conveniently may be, take all necessary steps for the confirmation of such orders by Act of Parliament; but previously to such confirmation such orders shall not be of any validity whatever.

HOMES RULE DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.—EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH OF MR. BUTT.—A Home Rule demonstration on a gigantic scale was held in the Rotundo, Dublin, recently, to give expression to the popular rejoicing at the recent Home Rule victories in Galway and Kerry. Upwards of 5,000 persons were present, and on the platform were the following:—Mr. Shaw, M.P. (chairman); Mr. Butt, M.P.; Mr. Martin, M.P.; Mr. Nolan, M.P.; and Mr. Blennerhassett, M.P. The speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. Butt, who said that the Irish upper classes stood aloof from the Home Rule movement because they had been corrupted by the English gold and English intrigues. If the upper classes wished, at the eleventh hour, to join the people, they were ready to receive them with open arms. The people would triumph with peace, and pride, and priest, if they fell into the national ranks; without them if they held aloof; over them, if they dared to resist. He did not believe in Parliamentary agitation as a means of obtaining Home Rule, but at the next general election Ireland would send to Parliament eighty tried Nationalists who would present them with a demand for Home Rule as Ireland's ultimatum. If he were asked what Ireland would do if that demand was not received, he would give the same answer as an Englishman if asked what he would do if the Sovereign violated the Constitution. He would say that he would give an answer when the urgency arose; but a nation should be prepared for such an urgency. (Cheers.) He characterized English rule in Ireland as blunderous, corrupt, and despotic, and drew a bright picture of the day when, amid the acclamations of a free, and the thundering cannons of an armed nation, an Irish Parliament should open in College Green. (Great Cheers.)

OLD TRINITY COLLEGE.—Two very curious and instructive documents, says the Nation, having an important bearing on the question of University education in Ireland, have this week been made public. One is a petition signed by 6,361 graduates (out of a total of somewhat more than 7,000) of the Dublin University—the Vice-Chancellor and Vice-Provost included—and praying Parliament "that the Protestant Constitution may be preserved unimpaired, and that the Protestant people of Ireland may not be deprived of privileges which they have enjoyed without interruption for 300 years." The other document is a petition to Parliament signed by the Provost, Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College, and praying that changes "which are calculated to interrupt the progress of the University" may not be sanctioned or authorized. The changes alluded to in both petitions are evidently those meditated by Professor Fawcett, and, if that be so, what becomes of that gentleman's assertion that his measure has the support of the great majority of the members of the University? And what value is to be placed on the advocacy of that measure by the Parliamentary representatives of Trinity College? They would, after all, appear to represent on this question no one but themselves.

THE O'DONOGHUE.—The electors of Tralee are not going to submit silently to the conduct of the O'Donoghue in pretending to ignore the requisition which strips him of his representative capacity. It is stated that the electors are actually about to proceed to select another member on the assumption that the seat for their borough is vacant, and the name of a gentleman who distinguished himself by able and vigorous services in connection with the return of Mr. Blennerhassett is mentioned prominently as that of the coming man. Another rumor, pointing to what would be for the present a more practical course, ascribes to the signatories to the requisition an intention of petitioning Parliament against receiving the O'Donoghue's votes or permitting him to speak in the House of Commons, on the ground that he is no longer entitled to speak on behalf of any Irish constituency, and has been deprived of his trust by the action of his former constituents. Such a proceeding would at least have the effect of again impressing on the minds of the English people the valuable lesson of the Tralee requisition.—Nation.

EXPECTED VACANCY IN ARMAICH.—A recent number of the Irish Times contained the following from a Lurgan correspondent: I am able to inform you that Edward Wingfield Vermer, Esq., M.P. for Lisburn, has consented to comply with the wishes of a large number of influential electors, and, in consequence of the retirement, through illness, of his brother, Sir William Vermer, M.P., to stand for the County Armagh. The public announcement of the member for Lisburn's retirement from that borough, under the circumstances, is momentarily expected. As a matter of course, the friends of that gentleman in this county, where the name of Vermer is actually a household word, anticipate for him the most triumphant success.

A man named Fay was indicted for murdering his sweetheart on the 1st of March, 1872. Very strong circumstantial evidence was adduced. He had been the last seen in her company on the day of the murder and drove away on a car with her and returned without her. When arrested he was found lying in an outhouse, with his face to the wall, and he betrayed great agitation. A belt, which was proved to have been his, was found at the scene of the murder, and it was sworn that when he returned he had no belt on, and was obliged to obtain a cord to fasten his clothes. There were other circumstances forming a strong link of evidence, but that was not all. A young lad swore that he was induced by curiosity to follow the prisoner and the deceased from Ballyjuncull after the car had been put up in a yard; and, keeping them in view at a distance, he tracked their course through fields and across a stile until they came to a lonely place, where they sat down. He kept behind a stone fence, and watched them. Suddenly Fay sprang up, and taking off his belt, strangled the girl, flung her head-foremost into a pool of water, and then rapidly left the place. He was horrified at what he witnessed, but afraid to reveal himself. On his return home he told what he saw, and the police arrested the prisoner. The defence was that the witness who saw the murder was unworthy of credit, that his story was wholly improbable, that if what he said was true, he was even an accomplice, and should be corroborated, and that, if his evidence were rejected, there was no proof upon which the jury would be justified in finding the prisoner guilty. Counsel for the Crown contended that even without the evidence there was an overwhelming case against the prisoner, and that there was no reason whatever for disbelieving the witness. The jury, however, were again discharged without agreeing upon a verdict. On the application of the Attorney-General, the Assizes were adjourned until the 25th of March, when the prisoner will be again tried.—Times & Co.

The Nation says: Day by day we are being made more familiar with the charms of the never-to-be-forgotten Land Act, the merits of which are so glowingly expatiated on by the admirers of Whig rule. Everyone must have heard the congratulations interchanged over its effect in the purchase of the Waterford estates. Mr. Bright himself was delighted with the operation of the clauses with which his name is connected, and the English press rang with praises of the great enactment which, at the very start, enabled large estates to be purchased by the farmers who dwelt upon it. It would be hard to exaggerate the vaunting and boasting for which the effect of the Act in this particular sale was made the excuse. Never, it was proclaimed, was there a wiser or more beneficent piece of legislation, and never had wise legislation borne earlier or more valuable fruits. But alas for the vaunting and bragging! It now turns out that the Waterford tenantry have obtained no assistance at all from the Land Act; and that under its provisions they have been refused the advance of a single sixpence towards the purchase of their holdings. Their claim for a loan has been rejected on the ground that they applied after they had made the purchase and not before; and therefore, we are told, "the Board of Works were not able to make the advances required for the purpose of the purchase." This, then, is what the Waterford tenantry have gained by the Land Act; this is the great and important service in acknowledgment of which all Ireland was called on to chant a hymn of gratitude. The tenants applied for an advance when the purchase was concluded instead of while it was pending, and the beneficent Land Act leaves them, therefore, to their own resources. On Tuesday night Sir John Gray brought the facts of the case before the attention of the House of Commons, and received the oracular reply that "the matter was under the consideration of the government." Of course it is; and there, we fear, it is only too likely to stay.

A Nenagh correspondent, writing on the 20th ult., says:—"At the Assizes here, which commence on Tuesday next, a serious calendar will be presented including the Templemore agrarian murder case, in which Ryan and Stapleton are implicated, and the bank outrage, for which the Crown has served fifty summonses upon witnesses. The wounded manager, Mr. Walsh is still unfit to swear informations, but it is anticipated that the Crown will divide the case into two indictments."

On the 17th and 18th ult., no less than three bodies of children were found in Belinst and the neighborhood. On the 17th, the body of a male child was found near the Knock. The police have made inquiries, and, from the information they have received there is reason to suspect that the child has been murdered. Next morning the body of a male child was found in Percy street, and conveyed to the Morgue; while, in the evening, the body of a female child, was found in the Blackstaff River, near the Dublin bridge.

On the 18th ult., a horrible accident took place at Lower Abbey street, Tralee. A young child of a victualer named Casey was 1 ft in a cradle in the kitchen, while the woman in charge was attending to some business in another part of the house. There was a litter of bonivives in the kitchen, and the sow seized the opportunity of attacking the infant in the cradle, so that before help arrived the child was frightfully mutilated, the jaw bone being almost entirely eaten away, and seven other serious injuries were inflicted. The child at present lies in the County Infirmary, and it is feared will not recover.

DUBLIN, Feb. 29.—The Assizes, so far as they have yet proceeded, offer satisfactory testimony to the continuance of peace and order in the province. Baron Hughes, in opening the commission for the county of Louth, which not many years ago was a hotbed of crime, congratulated the Grand Jury upon its present state, as reflected not only in the calendar but in the constabulary returns. He pronounced it the most orderly and peaceful county which had ever come under his judicial experience, extending over a period of 12 years. The calendar contained only six or seven cases for trial, and the police returns only 12 or 13 offences, a condition of affairs which, his Lordship remarked, was highly creditable to the magistrates and police, but especially to the people. The only case which excited any interest was a prosecution of two tailors, named Kirk and McCreash, for violently assaulting two workmen who were brought over from Scotland during a strike in the establishment in Dundalk where they were employed. Inflammatory placards calling for "Home Rule" were circulated through the town, and great excitement was produced. The prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. In opening the commission at Nenagh, Baron Deasy made similar observations, expressing satisfaction at the immunity from crime in that important riding of the county of Tipperary. With one important exception the cases to be brought before the grand jury were of a trivial nature. This exception was the serious assault committed on two clerks of the National Bank. That he observed, was a case wholly exceptional in this country. With regard to Palmer, one of the prisoners in custody for the crime, there was no direct evidence, apart from that of Mr. Walsh, one of the persons attacked, and who was still unable to attend; but there was strong circumstantial evidence. Against Kirman, the other prisoner, there was direct testimony, and a statement made by himself. His Lordship commended the constabulary for the promptitude and skill which they had shown in bringing the prisoners to the bar of justice. The grand jury found true bills against both prisoners. They were arraigned, and pleaded "Not Guilty." On the application of counsel for the Crown their trial was postponed until the next Assizes. In opening the Commission at Omagh, yesterday, Mr. Justice Lawson observed that, with the exception of one case, nothing had occurred since the last Assizes which called for any special mention. The calendar showed that a very satisfactory state of things existed in the county. There were only eight cases to go before the grand jury, and most of these were of a trifling character. The constabulary returns reported very few crimes in so large a community. The exceptional case was the charge against Mr. Montgomery, sub-inspector of constabulary, of having murdered Mr. Glass, a cashier in the bank at Newtownstewart. There was three cases of infanticide still in the calendar. It is expected that the bills against Mr. Montgomery will be sent up to-day, but that his trial will not be proceeded with until the next Assizes.—Times & Co.

STATE OF LONGFORD.—Judge Keogh opened the Assizes at Longford on Tuesday. There were only four unimportant cases for hearing.

STATE OF TIPPERARY.—The Free Press states that there was but one trivial case for last Petty Sessions in Tipperary, and that drunkenness has disappeared; yet an enormous extra force of police is still maintained in the county, notwithstanding the protests of the local magistrates.

The Limerick correspondent of the Cork Constitution says that Major H. Massey, of the county Limerick, formerly a candidate for the representation of the county Tipperary, has, at the solicitation of his friends, expressed his intention of contesting the latter county on Home Rule principles, unless the present members support the same policy, and pledge themselves to refuse office from the British Government. In case the present members should become advocates of Home Rule, Major Massey will, says the correspondent, oppose either Mr. Synan M.P., or Colonel Mansel, M.P., for the representation of the county Limerick.

"We understand, on good authority," says the Leinster Independent, "that for the past fortnight persons bearing the unmistakable American type have been actively engaged in the Queen's County, and all through the province of Leinster, in the endeavor to raise recruits for the American army. We strongly recommend the more ardent of our readers to be cautious, and not to run, at present, at least, the risk of tasting prison fare under the Foreign Enlistment Act."

A summons and plaint has been issued against Cardinal Cullen, at the suit of the Rev. Robert O'Keefe, of Gullian, County Kilkenny, claiming £10,000, damages for falsely and maliciously writing and publishing a document suspending him from his office, and thereby holding him up to infamy and disgrace. There is a count claiming special damages on account of the loss of his office of Chaplain to the Workhouse, from which he was removed by the Poor Law Commissioners on account of his suspension.

DUBLIN, March 14.—Richard Pigott, editor of the Irishman, who was sentenced to undergo three months imprisonment for a libel on the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, during the trial of Kelly has been released from gaol, his term having expired. Pigott's friends made a demonstration in his honour upon his release, and he was afterwards entertained at a breakfast.

DUBLIN, March 18.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Cork yesterday was one of unusual proportions. A mass meeting was held in the City Park, at which it is estimated that nearly 15,000 persons were present. Mr. Romayne was President, and on taking the chair made a powerful speech. He said the most despotic government in Europe would not have allowed such an occasion as the Royal Thanksgiving to pass without an amnesty to political prisoners. The Queen of England should have remembered that her dynasty owed its existence to the greatest perjurer of modern times, the Duke of Marlborough. Providence seemed to interpose to remind her of that, for in the same carriage with the Queen was O'Connor presented the pistol and petition set a lady of honor, who was a descendant of the Churchills. England had never granted Ireland anything from motives of justice. Concessions had always been

out of which three men were evicted, and threatened if he did not give up said lands without delay, he might "prepare his coffin." The Magistrates were unanimous in sending the case for trial to the coming Assizes.—Flynn to find "bail"—himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

On the 17th and 18th ult., no less than three bodies of children were found in Belinst and the neighborhood. On the 17th, the body of a male child was found near the Knock. The police have made inquiries, and, from the information they have received there is reason to suspect that the child has been murdered. Next morning the body of a male child was found in Percy street, and conveyed to the Morgue; while, in the evening, the body of a female child, was found in the Blackstaff River, near the Dublin bridge.

On the 18th ult., a horrible accident took place at Lower Abbey street, Tralee. A young child of a victualer named Casey was 1 ft in a cradle in the kitchen, while the woman in charge was attending to some business in another part of the house. There was a litter of bonivives in the kitchen, and the sow seized the opportunity of attacking the infant in the cradle, so that before help arrived the child was frightfully mutilated, the jaw bone being almost entirely eaten away, and seven other serious injuries were inflicted. The child at present lies in the County Infirmary, and it is feared will not recover.

DUBLIN, Feb. 29.—The Assizes, so far as they have yet proceeded, offer satisfactory testimony to the continuance of peace and order in the province. Baron Hughes, in opening the commission for the county of Louth, which not many years ago was a hotbed of crime, congratulated the Grand Jury upon its present state, as reflected not only in the calendar but in the constabulary returns. He pronounced it the most orderly and peaceful county which had ever come under his judicial experience, extending over a period of 12 years. The calendar contained only six or seven cases for trial, and the police returns only 12 or 13 offences, a condition of affairs which, his Lordship remarked, was highly creditable to the magistrates and police, but especially to the people. The only case which excited any interest was a prosecution of two tailors, named Kirk and McCreash, for violently assaulting two workmen who were brought over from Scotland during a strike in the establishment in Dundalk where they were employed. Inflammatory placards calling for "Home Rule" were circulated through the town, and great excitement was produced. The prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. In opening the commission at Nenagh, Baron Deasy made similar observations, expressing satisfaction at the immunity from crime in that important riding of the county of Tipperary. With one important exception the cases to be brought before the grand jury were of a trivial nature. This exception was the serious assault committed on two clerks of the National Bank. That he observed, was a case wholly exceptional in this country. With regard to Palmer, one of the prisoners in custody for the crime, there was no direct evidence, apart from that of Mr. Walsh, one of the persons attacked, and who was still unable to attend; but there was strong circumstantial evidence. Against Kirman, the other prisoner, there was direct testimony, and a statement made by himself. His Lordship commended the constabulary for the promptitude and skill which they had shown in bringing the prisoners to the bar of justice. The grand jury found true bills against both prisoners. They were arraigned, and pleaded "Not Guilty." On the application of counsel for the Crown their trial was postponed until the next Assizes. In opening the Commission at Omagh, yesterday, Mr. Justice Lawson observed that, with the exception of one case, nothing had occurred since the last Assizes which called for any special mention. The calendar showed that a very satisfactory state of things existed in the county. There were only eight cases to go before the grand jury, and most of these were of a trifling character. The constabulary returns reported very few crimes in so large a community. The exceptional case was the charge against Mr. Montgomery, sub-inspector of constabulary, of having murdered Mr. Glass, a cashier in the bank at Newtownstewart. There was three cases of infanticide still in the calendar. It is expected that the bills against Mr. Montgomery will be sent up to-day, but that his trial will not be proceeded with until the next Assizes.—Times & Co.

STATE OF LONGFORD.—Judge Keogh opened the Assizes at Longford on Tuesday. There were only four unimportant cases for hearing.

STATE OF TIPPERARY.—The Free Press states that there was but one trivial case for last Petty Sessions in Tipperary, and that drunkenness has disappeared; yet an enormous extra force of police is still maintained in the county, notwithstanding the protests of the local magistrates.

The Limerick correspondent of the Cork Constitution says that Major H. Massey, of the county Limerick, formerly a candidate for the representation of the county Tipperary, has, at the solicitation of his friends, expressed his intention of contesting the latter county on Home Rule principles, unless the present members support the same policy, and pledge themselves to refuse office from the British Government. In case the present members should become advocates of Home Rule, Major Massey will, says the correspondent, oppose either Mr. Synan M.P., or Colonel Mansel, M.P., for the representation of the county Limerick.

"We understand, on good authority," says the Leinster Independent, "that for the past fortnight persons bearing the unmistakable American type have been actively engaged in the Queen's County, and all through the province of Leinster, in the endeavor to raise recruits for the American army. We strongly recommend the more ardent of our readers to be cautious, and not to run, at present, at least, the risk of tasting prison fare under the Foreign Enlistment Act."

A summons and plaint has been issued against Cardinal Cullen, at the suit of the Rev. Robert O'Keefe, of Gullian, County Kilkenny, claiming £10,000, damages for falsely and maliciously writing and publishing a document suspending him from his office, and thereby holding him up to infamy and disgrace. There is a count claiming special damages on account of the loss of his office of Chaplain to the Workhouse, from which he was removed by the Poor Law Commissioners on account of his suspension.

DUBLIN, March 14.—Richard Pigott, editor of the Irishman, who was sentenced to undergo three months imprisonment for a libel on the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, during the trial of Kelly has been released from gaol, his term having expired. Pigott's friends made a demonstration in his honour upon his release, and he was afterwards entertained at a breakfast.

DUBLIN, March 18.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Cork yesterday was one of unusual proportions. A mass meeting was held in the City Park, at which it is estimated that nearly 15,000 persons were present. Mr. Romayne was President, and on taking the chair made a powerful speech. He said the most despotic government in Europe would not have allowed such an occasion as the Royal Thanksgiving to pass without an amnesty to political prisoners. The Queen of England should have remembered that her dynasty owed its existence to the greatest perjurer of modern times, the Duke of Marlborough. Providence seemed to interpose to remind her of that, for in the same carriage with the Queen was O'Connor presented the pistol and petition set a lady of honor, who was a descendant of the Churchills. England had never granted Ireland anything from motives of justice. Concessions had always been