

and it must be admitted that she was a very young housekeeper; but she fulfilled her duties well, and issued her commands to her maid, of all work. Nourish with the air of the most sensible mistress. It was now mid-winter, and the parlor looked the most comfortable, cosy spot that was possible to be imagined in the evenings, with a bright fire glowing in the grate, and the well-polished furniture reflecting the light of the candles. At times, when our young friends were attacked with a fit of economy, but one candle would be lit and the other left upon the mantel-shelf, so that it might be at hand if a visitor should call.—an idea that need not have been entertained, as they were not much troubled with strangers; but Mary declared that was so much the better, as it would take up the servant's time to be opening the hall door, often a wise remark that her brother endorsed. Some weeks after Robert's entrance into Mr. Morton's office he received a letter from Alice in which she said she was very glad that he was with her papa, though she had some fears that he might get into a state of melancholy from the dulness of the place. She inquired if he had mentioned his acquaintance with her, and suggested, if he had not done so as yet, he should remain silent in the matter. She wished to be in Cork, she said, for she was very lonesome without her two friends, and had not met herself at home in the school ever since the departure of Mary. As a matter of course the elm was mentioned and spoken of in endearing terms, as was Susan Borem also.— Robert had not told Mr. Morton that he knew his daughter, for he would have required a good deal of moral courage to attempt a proffer of oneself for information to that gentleman, and he got it into his head that old Morton had no affection whatever for any one. Likely he was not wrong in his belief, at least if one may judge from appearances.

Mary got a letter, too, from Alice, filled with a girl's talk about other girls, and containing some regrets too at losing the pleasure of 'Brother Bob's' company on the Thursdays. And truly she was sorry at his departure; for she was fond of him; and why not? He had been always so kind to her from the first day they met, when he caught her in his arms and soothed her sorrow. Why should she not think him the sweetest fellow in the world, when he had such a store of anecdotes, and was so generous with them? And his voice! that sweet sound! it made a deep impression upon her, for there is something in the human voice beyond all things pleasing to the ear. Some go so far as to say they can judge of character by the voice, and it may not be impossible. There are few children who do not possess a silver tongue, and however they may prattle, even old bachelors cannot find it in their hearts to stop them; and they must have arrived at a great pitch of humanity hatred to be able to say, 'What a horrid noise.'

Robert was highly delighted at receiving the note from Alice, and he very often referred to it to look at the hand-writing, he said it was so good for a girl of her age. Still he never thought of answering it. Some unaccountable feeling prevented his doing so.

'I tell you how it will be,' said Mary; 'Alice will get quite angry at your not writing, as she sat down to do so herself.'

'Well, yes, I am afraid that she may think it wrong of me; but then I can't summon courage enough to do so.'

'Why, is it such a great work then?'

'Oh! no, but I don't wish to write myself, and be obliged to tell her I'm a clerk at her father's.'

'Sure I have done so.'

'Oh! it is that I think she may not care as much for me now, because I never heard her speak of any of those in the office.'

'I suppose she didn't know them well; perhaps never saw them; but she is acquainted with you, and will continue to call you Brother Bob.'

'To tell the truth, I'm ashamed at being in the position of a servant to her father; that's the whole of it.'

'Ashamed, Bob; you can't mean that. Did I know it was a situation to be ashamed of, I would have never let you go. I'd have done anything to enable us to support ourselves.'

'What could you have done, Mary?'

'Anything at all to make money.'

'Ah! it isn't so easily made as you think; and while I have the use of my hands I hope you'll never have to work.'

'But it grieves me to think that you should lose respect for yourself because you don't happen to be rich.'

'I have not lost my own self-respect; far from it; but this I must tell you, Mary, every one looks up to the moneyed man, and regards him with a feeling of deference. Now Mr. Morton thinks nothing of a poor person.'

'Doesn't he? He must be a very queer man.'

'Well, I believe he is not an exception.'

'Do you think much of money?'

'Well, no; but that is easily accounted for, as I haven't it; sour grapes, you know.'

the acknowledged grievances of the Irish people, as to solicit from the Government, in other words, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the Government, what are his views as to the state of Ireland, and what the remedies, if he has any, in his power, which he contemplates, for the improvement of the social and physical condition of that part of the empire. This personal appeal to Mr. Disraeli was the more legitimate by reason of the remarkable observation he let fall twelve months ago when addressing his constituents shortly after his accession to office. On that occasion Mr. Disraeli used these memorable words:—'I have no hesitation in expressing my own opinion, and I am sure it is also the opinion of my colleagues, that the condition of Ireland is not satisfactory to this country. When I observe, year after year, the vast emigration from Ireland, I feel it impossible to conceal from myself the fact that we are experiencing a great social and political calamity. I acknowledge that under some conditions, and even under general conditions, emigration is a safety-valve of the people; but, gentlemen, there is a difference between blood letting and hemorrhage. What I see in Ireland is not the scientific depletion which reinvigorates the health and gives vigor to the constitution, but a wasting away of nature, which I think ought to be stanchied; and the political stypic required under the circumstances, it is the duty of statesmen to discover.' When these sound and sensible remarks fell under our notice at the time they were made we confess they filled us with great hopes that at last something would really be done for the solid and permanent benefit of Ireland and west far to reconcile us to a change of administration, which, in other respects, we considered unfortunate. Mr. Disraeli is not a man who speaks lightly or at random. He is habitually cautious in committing himself to a political proposition, and in the use of the words that are employed to convey his ideas. And when we found him immediately upon his accession to office, lamenting, as a great social and political calamity, that profuse emigration from Ireland at which Lord Palmerston always rejoiced, we did hope that the Tories under Mr. Disraeli's auspices would signalize their advent to power by discovering or, at least, applying their minds diligently to discover, that invaluable stypic which he declared to be the duty of statesmen to find out. What has been done since to realize the hopes which were excited by the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer? The three principal grievances of Ireland are the baneful ascendancy of the Anglican Church, the pernicious state of the laws which regulate the occupation of land, and the mischievous antagonism of the national system of education to the principles of the National Church. What has been done to remedy or to alleviate any one of these great grievances? Absolutely nothing. There has not been so much as an allusion on the Treasury bench to any scheme for removing, or even partially abating, that monster nuisance, the Anglican Establishment, while the educational grievances have been much increased by the virtual rescission of the Supplemental Charter granted by the late Government to the Queen's University in Ireland, but effectually knocked on the head by the present Attorney-General, carrying out, of course, the orders of the Cabinet. It is, however, due to Mr. Disraeli to state that since that hostile proceeding in the Irish Rolls Court he has so expressed himself in the House of Commons as to warrant the expectation that Ministers mean to do more for the Irish Catholics in the matter of academic education than could have been effected by the Supplemental Charter. We sincerely hope it may be so, but as yet the action of the Tory Government has been mischievous rather than beneficial, so far as the Irish education question is concerned.

There remains the land question. 'Tis true that Lord Naas, as a Cabinet Minister, did introduce a Land Bill, but of so unsatisfactory a nature that Mr. Disraeli is not, we think, justified in taunting the Irish liberal members of the Lower House with their cold treatment of the Chief Secretary's bantling. The bill pleased nobody. It went much too far for Lord Derby's Orange Irish supporters, and it halted far behind the demands of the Irish people and the actual exigencies of the case. It certainly possessed none of the qualities of the stypic required to stop that fearful hemorrhage which Mr. Disraeli most accurately describes as a great social and political calamity—a sentiment to which, it is gratifying to be told by himself, that he steadfastly adheres. 'I listened,' he says, 'to the passage that has been quoted from my speech to my constituents and I can say there is in it no word I regret, or should wish to recall. I must ever consider that the violent and sudden diminution of the population of Ireland is a great political calamity. When I consider how much we owe of our success in arts and arms to Ireland, I must feel that it is a great question whether the strength of the Empire has not been seriously diminished by this emigration.' This is very satisfactory. Lord Palmerston always scouted the notion that the Irish exodus was an evil; and as no cure can be effected unless the physician recognizes the existence of a disease, and understands its character, it was utterly hopeless to expect, while that worst of British statesmen held the reins of power, any real remedy for the most active of the ills of Ireland. In his heartless, jaundiced, off-hand way, he viewed the Irish exodus as an imperial blessing, for it lessened the number of the discontented and diminished the influence of the Catholics; this fatal emigration was draining off the best source of our military recruiting and multiplying the enemies of England in that very quarter of the globe where the bitterest enemies of England abound. It was this ignorance that suggested the flippant remark that 'tenant-right is landlord-wrong.' Mr. Disraeli holds sounder opinions, but of what good are opinions without action? No land law can be of use in stanching the Irish hemorrhage unless it provides for the grant of reasonably long leases and the ample re-empowering of an improving tenant for the permanent improvements he effects at his own cost. But it would be a grievous mistake to suppose that no more is necessary to stem the tide of emigration and make Ireland prosperous and contented. A good, honest land law is essential to that purpose, and would be a long step towards its accomplishment. But there can be no real peace in Ireland without the demolition of Protestant ascendancy, which means a complete redistribution of the ecclesiastical revenues of that country and without so id peace there will not be those tall chimneys scattered over the land which are indispensable to its prosperity. The fountain head of Ireland's disorganization is the Anglican Establishment. We believe that Mr. Disraeli is as thoroughly imbued with this conviction as we are; and we also believe that he is well inclined to act upon his conviction and to do Ireland the great act of statesmanship, involved in the complete remedy of this enormous grievance, the produce of a gigantic wrong. But will the party who have abandoned their principles to enable him to carry this democratic Reform Bill in England be so pliant and complaisant if he should propose to them to lay the foundation of prosperity and domestic peace in Ireland and, consequently, the foundation of imperial consolidation and strength?—*Weekly Register.*

the Irish land system, which was a most odious one, and the cause of most of the disaffection which prevailed in the latter country. He did not intend to submit any plan for dealing with the question, but he contended that it was absolutely necessary for the Government to take up the subject at the earliest opportunity, if there was any desire to secure the happiness and contentment of the Irish people. The next question which must be dealt with was the Irish Church Establishment, which had been too long neglected, and which could not be left in its present condition. There was also the question of education, which, upon its present basis, was certainly not in accordance with the feelings of the people of Ireland. He admitted that numerous bills relating to Ireland had been introduced by the Government, but he contended that he did not think any of them were calculated to promote the peace and prosperity of the country. They were principally two law bills in which the people generally took no interest. He accounted for the absence of legislation on Irish matters this year from the position in which the Government found themselves of leading a house when they themselves were under a minority, and from the necessity they were under in legislating on the question of reform, but the same state of things would not exist next session, and there was no reason why a real attempt should not be made to grapple with the evils which afflicted that country, and to improve the condition of the people. With regard to absenteeism, he said it was capable of an easy remedy, namely, by securing the residence in Ireland for part of the year of her Majesty, or some members of the royal family.

Sir P. O'Brien declared that the state of Ireland was alarming, and that disaffection slumbered everywhere. He contended that the only remedies were those pointed out by Sir C. O'Loghlin.

Sir F. Heygate defended the Government, and said they had brought in several useful measures, and had made considerable concessions to the views of Irish members, notwithstanding the fact that the attention of Parliament had been absorbed by the reform question.

Mr. Maguire urged that the immediate settlement of the land question was even more important than that of reform, the church education, or railways.—The land question was, in fact, the great fundamental difficulty to be grappled with, and he appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to become the pacificator of Ireland by giving security of tenure to the people.

Mr. Whalley thought that the real difficulty was the policy and action of the Romish priesthood. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the state of Ireland was eminently unsatisfactory, but that circumstances could not, he said, be traced to the conduct of the Government, or to that of their predecessors in office. A combination of circumstances, almost unprecedented in the history of any country, operated against Ireland. He owed that he looked on the great and sudden diminution of a people as a great political calamity, but when he inquired into the emigration from Ireland, he found to his surprise, was greater from Ulster, where tenant-right prevailed, than from the south and west, where evictions were complained of. He thought that a great deal depended on the state of the relations between landlord and tenants of Ireland, and believing that those relations might be improved, the noble lord, the Irish Secretary, had introduced bills on the subject which had the complete adhesion of the cabinet. They were not however, well received by hon. gentlemen opposite. They were subjected to much captious criticism in a manner which was cold and discouraging. Under such circumstances it was impossible to proceed with the matter with any hope of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. The Government, he contended, were not open to the charges which had been brought against them on the land question. They had submitted the largest and most liberal measure which had ever been proposed to parliament, and they had received no encouragement whatever. The charge of the hon. baronet and his friends, therefore, entirely fell to the ground. As to the Irish Church, complaint had been made that he had remained silent on the debate which recently occurred on that subject. He had refrained from taking part in the debate, because he did not approve of the tone in which it was conducted, and he was further of opinion that it would not be a wise policy to drive from the country a body of gentlemen whose services to the country could not be overrated.

Sir John Gray had listened to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regret, and interpreted it as an announcement that the Government had done all they intended to do for Ireland.

After some observations from Lord O. Hamilton and Mr. Pim, Mr. Monell remarked that the discontent which existed in Ireland was chiefly attributable to the position in which the land question and the Irish Church were placed. He urged the necessity of attempting by legislation to remove these grievances.

Mr. O'Brien thought the Irish people had nothing to hope for from the present Government, and he anxiously awaited the time when Mr. Gladstone should be again in office, as he believed that gentleman entertained a true appreciation of what was popularly known as the Irish question. It would have been more honest and sincere if the Government had stated at the commencement of the session that it would be inconvenient to legislate for Ireland this year, but that the important questions which interested that country would receive due attention in the session of 1868. He warned the Government that there was but a very narrow line between broadest dissatisfaction and unanimous dissatisfaction, and said that a very small concession would avert all danger, and satisfy the Irish people.

Lord Naas appreciated the importance and magnitude of the question which had been raised in the course of the debate, but pointed out that no practical result could follow. He denied the imputation thrown out by Mr. O'Brien that the Government of this session had not been introduced with a bona fide intention of passing them into law. Circumstances beyond the control of the Government, and the want of encouragement which they have received, had prevented the Government from making that progress with these bills which he had anticipated. In regard to the land question itself, he believed that the anxiety of the tenants of obtaining leases had been much exaggerated, and that it was by no means as general as was asserted. The Government in bringing in their bills had been animated by a sincere desire to contribute something towards a settlement of the question to which they related, and they were only withdrawn when it became manifest that it was impossible to pass them this session. There was no indisposition or want of courage on the part of the Government to approach the consideration of these subjects; but the great obstacle had been the Reform Bill, which had occupied almost the exclusive attention of the house. Adverting to the Fenian conspiracy, he expressed a hope that the events of the past year would convince the people of Ireland how futile it was to attempt by force to overthrow the institutions of the country.

robust health, which seemed to promise many years of usefulness to man and of glory to the Church. But it was ordained otherwise by Him who orders all things for the best, and so on the 25th July, 1867, he breathed his soul to Heaven after a stewardship of exactly three years having in a brief space fulfilled much time. The Very Rev. John Dunne was born in Ballinacorney, Queen's County in 1819, and while yet a child, had frequent opportunities of learning practical lessons from the eloquence of his father, a scholar of rare accomplishments. Dr. Dunne's father, in company with a younger brother, Matthew (afterwards a student in Carlow College), were obliged to seek their education at the University of Liège. Driven from the Continent, at the period of the Revolution, they returned to Ireland, protected by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, a clergyman of the Church of England, and completed their studies at home. Long before it was deemed necessary by his parents to deliberate formally about his future profession, Dr. Dunne, evincing a signal predilection for the ecclesiastical state, was sent to be educated at Carlow, the parent College of Ireland. His college career in Carlow during the years he remained an alumnus within its classic walls was, in truth, a career of no ordinary brilliancy. The highest honours were freely heaped upon him; yet, it was true, to say in the case of Dr. Dunne that the pursuit of knowledge itself like the love of child for mother, was its own inducement as it was its own reward. In course of time he passed to the College of St. Patrick at Maynooth, and of his studies in that sanctuary of learning it is sufficient to say they were equally successful as they had previously been at his own old Carlow. At the termination of the ordinary course of studies at Maynooth, Dr. Dunne was deemed eminently worthy to be rewarded by a scholarship in the Dunboyne establishment. On account of his youth a dispensation was obtained from the Holy Father permitting the young and gifted student to be promoted to the order of priesthood before the age ordinarily required by the canons, and soon after his ordination he was appointed Professor of the Humanities and principal of the lay house in St. Patrick's College, Carlow. In aftertimes he was called on to fill the important and arduous position of Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, in which capacity he became favourably known as a most accomplished metaphysician. He became afterwards President of Carlow College, and during a term of more than twenty summers spent in that time-honoured institution, he lectured on canon-law, theology, and literature, fully exemplifying the truth of the trite expression—'Quidquid stetigit ornavit.' The number of his friends was legion, and there is no place, perhaps, on earth from the rising to the setting sun, where many of his quondam pupils both lay and clerical will not be touched even unto tears when they hear of his early death. No wonder then that many of his friends came on Saturday last from most distant parts of Ireland to pay the last solemn tribute to the memory of Dr. Dunne, by being present at his requiem mass and funeral. The Right Rev. Dr. Wales, Lord Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin presided at the Office and High Mass. The clergy who assisted in the choir, amounted to more than fifty. The Rev. Mr. Mansell, Rector of Thomastown was also present. Immediately after the conclusion of High Mass the funeral procession passed slowly through the town, and having returned to the church, the coffin was lowered into the grave previously prepared at the gospel side of the altar.—*Weekly Register.*

Died, on the evening of July 26th, at the Monastery, Mount St. Joseph, Olundalkin county Dublin, aged 60 years, the Rev. Henry Brennan, P. P. of Dysart, diocese of Elphin and county of Roscommon. He entered on the mission of Roscommon in 1826, and was appointed P. P. in 1833, by the Most Rev. Dr. Burke. In 1863 he got an attack of apoplexy, and one of paralysis. His health was shattered in consequence. In 1865 he resigned his parish (Dysart) into his bishop's hands and retired on a pension. He selected the Monastery of Olundalkin for his residence, where he lived, up to the time of his death, a retired and religious life.

A correspondent of the *Ulster Observer* says:—I have to communicate the death of the Rev. Patrick Campbell, the esteemed parish priest of Magherafelt. Grief is depicted in every countenance at the loss of so good a priest, ever faithful in the discharge of the onerous duties of his long ministry. He was a priest of rare modesty and humility so peculiarly the virtues of the servant and follower of Him who has said, 'Learn of me, for I am meek and humble of heart.' He will long be regretted amongst his brother priests for his kind and amiable disposition; and long, too will the people here treasure him in their memory, and pray for their hearts and souls for his eternal repose. His remains will be removed from his late residence, Mount Pleasant, for interment in the Magherafelt chapel, on Monday, the 22nd of July.

On Thursday evening, July 25th, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, arrived at Thurles by the 8 o'clock train. Arrangements had been made for some time past to give his Grace a truly characteristic Irish welcome on his return from Rome, and the greatest anxiety had been manifested by all classes of the people. As the hour for the arrival of the train by which he was to come approached, a crowd of people thronged the streets leading to the railway; and by the time the train was due the numbers congregated at the station and its vicinity amounted to several thousands. When the train drew up, great indeed was the anxiety manifested by the crowd to behold their beloved Archbishop, and when he appeared on the platform he was greeted by a loud and enthusiastic cheer, which was again and again repeated. His Grace, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, was received on the platform by the clergy and several gentlemen of the town and was conducted by them to his carriage which was in waiting. He preferred, however, to walk, and surrounded by the immense multitude, which gave continued and touching evidence of their joy, he proceeded on his way to the Palace. During the day preparations were made for illuminations and from an early hour in the morning the streets were ornamented with green boughs. Several arches were thrown across the way, from which hung wreaths of flowers, and flags bearing appropriate inscriptions. The illumination in the evening proved a grand success, and rarely did the town present such a gay and festive appearance as it did on this occasion.

Those pious missionaries the Rev. Fathers of St. Charles Borromeo, established some time since in Ennischorby, by the Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Ferns, and the only establishment of the order in Ireland are working most successfully in their godly mission. They were but a few days returned here from their labors in a distant parish in this diocese when they proceeded to the county Wicklow, where they opened a mission on Sunday, July 15th, the Superior, the Rev. Father Warren, cannot be surpassed by his zeal and efficiency, for, together with his numerous missionary duties, he is also President of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, in Ennischorby, which numbers upwards of 600 members.—*Carlow Post.*

We are rejoiced to announce the arrival in perfect health, of the Lord Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Butler, from Rome, where he had been attending the celebrations of the Catholic world. He arrived at 6.30 p.m. on Friday evening, July 19th, from Dublin; amid the congratulations of the entire community, who were well pleased at the safe return to his diocese of the venerable prelate. His Lordship celebrated Mass next morning at the orphanage; the day being the feast of St. Vincent.—*Limerick Reporter.*

Cardinal Gullen arrived in Dublin from Rome on Saturday morning, July 27th, much improved in health. He was accompanied by the Very Rev. Monsignor Moran and the Very Rev. Dr. Mater, of the Irish College.

On Tuesday, July 23rd, the Church of the Holy Cross, Kenmare, was visited by O'Sullivan, daughter of the late Mr. John O'Sullivan, of Castleown Barr, who was received into the Sisterhood of Poor Olare.

Dublin, Aug. 10.—By the consent of the Government the trial of Gen. Fariola, who was reported to have turned State's evidence, has been postponed.

Captain Moriarty, who was arrested on the first outbreak of Fenianism in Kerry, has been found guilty. He was tried before the Kerry Commissioners. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

The assizes for the Queens County opened at Maryborough at eleven o'clock on the morning of July 26th. The grand jury having been sworn, his lordship briefly addressed them, and congratulated them on the improved state of their county, not only as evidence by the calendar, but also by the constabulary report, which was the true index of the state of the county. He said the cases at present on the calendar were few in number and trifling in character, with the exception of one, which was a case of a man shooting at the police at Mountmellick. There appeared but one case of Fenianism in one part of the county, and even in that instance the grounds were very doubtful. Several persons were arraigned for having arms in a proclaimed district.

At the Clerks assizes Michael Shaughnessy was placed at the bar and indicted for that he, on the 29th of April, 1867, at Dunmore, did feloniously kill and murder one George Copeland. Mr. Sergeant Barry stated the case for the crown and after the evidence had closed the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, observed that the line of demarcation between the crime he was charged with and that of the man Milligan, and of which the jury had found him guilty, was scarcely discernible. He had strong doubts that the whole truth of the story had been told, and that the prisoner was the only person in the transaction. The punishment he would have to suffer will be little less than death; for nothing could exceed the savagery and brutality with which he acted. The prisoner was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

At the Month assizes lately David Finlay, William Kerrigan, John Kerrigan, James Lyngb, Patrick Halfpenny, Michael Peely, Thomas Lacey, Brian Montey, Patrick Smiths, Edward McDonold, James Feeley, Matthew Halfpenny and William Lyngb, were indicted for offences under the Whiteboy Act. After a large amount of testimony had been heard the prisoners were allowed to depart on their own recognizance, with the exception of Finlay and McDonold who were condemned, the former to two weeks, and the latter to six months imprisonment.

The assizes for the county Fermagh opened in Enniskillen, by Baron Fitzgerald, on Friday evening July 26th. The grand jury having been sworn, his lordship congratulated them in short terms on the peaceful condition of the county. There was only one bill to go to them, for concealment of birth. There is one record for trial.

The assizes for this country which have just terminated, have been the most remarkable which have been witnessed in Louth for several years. But for the ten or eleven persons charged with appearing in arms in Drogheda on the night of the 5th March last, the calendar would have been a blank, and Mr. Justice George would have been presented with a pair of white gloves by the High Sheriff.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

DUBLIN JULY.—The fact that 47 teachers under the National Board of Education have been implicated in the Fenian conspiracy naturally attracted the attention of the Commissioners. It appears from their explanation in their last report, that of the accused, four had left their service shortly prior to the date of arrest; three absconded on learning that warrants had been issued against them; and 33 were taken into custody while in charge of National schools. Five reported by the police as open to suspicion were not arrested; another was reported by an inspector for writing a letter containing suspicious passages, and another was dismissed by sealed order of the Poor Law Commissioners. Of these, 30 have been discharged, with or without bail. There were two cases of seditious offences, and the prisoner in that case was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Since the establishment of the National system we have had at least three periods of political commotion—the first the agitation, the agitation of 1848, and the Fenian conspiracy. The title agitation did not produce a single case of complicity on the part of a national teacher. The recent agitation produced only three or four subjects among teachers for the animadversion of the Board. The Young Ireland rebellion brought forth only two who were known to show sympathy with the movement. The Fenian conspiracy, the most arduous and seductive of all the political agitations, a system of agitation founded upon the revolutionary theories of the Continent, a system that recognizes the schoolmaster as a political power, and tries by flattery to win him over to the ranks of revolution—even this conspiracy has produced only the results already stated.

The three Fenian prisoners, Goulding, Griffin, and O'Brien, who were arrested at Quinstown on Friday, July 19th, on the steamer's arrival from Liverpool, were lately brought into Tralee railway station by thirty policemen from Tralee, under command of County Inspector Smyth, S. I.; Sub Inspector Maguire, and Head Constable Walker. About three hundred persons assembled at the railway station and greeted the prisoners on their arrival with hearty cheers, and also groaned and hooted the police. The prisoners and the escort repaired down Edward street, up Castle street, and Moydena, towards the jail, followed by the crowd, who hooted and hissed the police and kept up all manner of demonstrations of contempt. Several conspicuous members of the escort was attacked individually with the foulest epithets. A few stones were thrown, but none of the police were injured. The former Corydon arrived soon after, accompanied by some detectives.

A correspondent writing from Kinsale, under date of Thursday evening, July 25th, says:—A rumor is current here now, and is generally believed, that a Fenian privateer, a screw boat heavily laden with arms, has been recently seen off Kinsale harbor. Some are of opinion that the vessel is the same which landed about thirty men near Dungarvan some time ago. A gaboon, said to be in pursuit of her, has recently entered the harbor, but has since steamed out again.—The military and naval force here at the Fort, and at the coastguard station at the Old Head, are said to be very much on the alert. It is also believed that the suspected vessel though observed at various places during the past few days, has so far evaded the vigilance of the authorities here as to have completely effected her escape to some other place. Another gaboon is in the harbor to-day on the track of the supposed privateer. The gaboon *Imogene*, which has steamed to this place from Foyens, and which is at present cruising outside the harbor, boarded many vessels between Foyens and Kinsale, but found no arms, much less the supposed privateer.

Michael Gilligan, who was on his trial at Clonmel on July 19th, for treason-felony, and in whose case the jury were discharged, not having agreed, was put on his trial the day following and acquitted. Several persons who were found guilty, and had pleaded guilty of treason-felony or whiteboyism, were sentenced one to five years' penal servitude, and one to one year or six months' imprisonment.

The population of Ireland in the first six months of 1866 was 5,532,625, and for the first six months of the present year 5,566,962, comprising 2,686,791 males, and 2,870,171 females.

At the close of the last week a very important debate upon the state of Ireland was started in the House of Commons by Sir Colman O'Loghlin. The subject of the member for Olerie appeared to be not to reach to propose any specific remedies himself for

(To be Continued)