## ATHE TRUE WATCHESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE OC-LOBER#18, 1864

and a sobbing effort to relieve the choking at 'Will you speak out, and leave your riddles; her throat a bright leverish flush was on her what's wrong ? said Garrett, with an oath and cheeks, giving to her eyel an unnatural brilliancy, an impatient stamp upon the floor, construction of the starting up at every sound, straining her sight along the street; to catch the first glimpse of the vey-the old knight. Sir Hugh Willoughby, has messenger who came and went to and from the but a life interest in his property. court, bearing to hereshort notes, which told the 'A little interest / impossible ' cried Garrett, progress of the terrible ordeal proceeding there. aghast, and thoroughly sobered in an instant by The last of these lay upon the table, and was

couched in these terms: The jury have retired the judge has charged unfavorably-it is all Tisdal's evidence-a vildespond, darling. God bless you.

'H. W.'

It was now nearly dusk, and still the poor girl gazed from the window; then starting, ran attaint the woman too, you're as far as ever from to the door, and held it open, listening in vam the old gentleman's acres. for, a repetition of the sound which fancy alone had heard ; then returning, wringing her hands the while, to the table and reading again the borrible obscurity of ther suspense.

At last a stop was heard upon the stars. She ran to the door ; a servant, pale and haggard, hurried across the lobby ; she strove to speak-one word-gracious God ! but one- Guilty." For a few dizzy seconds her eye remained fixed upon the terrible word; and then, clapping her hands together, with one wild scream, she fell senseless to the ground.

It was night, and two gentlemen, in unbounded exultation, were seated at supper in a handsome added, anxiously, ' but it shall be tried. Garvey, room in the Carbrie; they were Miles Garrett and Thomas Talbot; they had drunk deeply, and must back again to my friend." were both somewhat flushed and excited.

'My brother knows how to play his cards, iliat's all,' said Talbot, filling his glass with claret, ' and fortune has dealt him a pretty strong hand of trumps, it must be allowed; knowledge, sir, is necessary-granted, but knowledge without onportunity avails nought. Here, for instance, am I,' he continued, recklessly-'I dare swear there is not a poor gentleman in Christendom better understands the hard and soft points of human character-from the court to the cabarret; but what avails it, my friends-or the devil made me a priest, civilter mortuus, and for any good my skill can bring me, I might as well be as great a fool as old Willoughby, or as great a brute as yourself."

Garrett knew his companion's rough way, and in a moment of success like this he could not resent it.

'Look me in the face, man, and say how a cardinal's hat would sit upon me,' said Talbot, scorufully. 'Some attributes for Church preterment I do possess-I allow it. I could drink good, and how to help myself, but as there's no promotion to be had without talents of the sort. so there's none to be had either without the taitself; speak plainly, such is my temper, I would not he pope, and practise so much restraint."-I'm out of my element in my present calling; had they made me, instead, a captain of dragoons, I'd have stood as high as my brother by this time, and on far firmer ground to boot; but trust me, I've seen many a gay fellow married, and though they may grin, they seldom smile again! Thus am I better content to live as I to give you."

the announcement; ' do you mean to say that he has no more than a life estate in Glindarragh. Zounds !, do you mean to say that?'

By my troth, I do,' rejoined Garvey, ' and lain. We have hopes, notwithstanding; don't so it is; if the knight were hanged to-morrow, his daughter has the fee-simple of Glindatragh, and all the rest by marriage settlement, charged with a jointure to the old lady, so unless you can

"Why-curse me, it's incredible !' ejaculated Garrett, more appalled and bewildered than ever. 'I never heard of this settlement, though his little note, already a thousand times conned over, wife, to be sure, had a fortune, and true enough, in the desperate endeavor to extract from its there must have been some settlement in her falaconic intimation; some clearer light into the vor; but, bell and death, man! how did you know this-how have you heard it-how do you know it's true ?'

· Croke's confidential clerk has a sneaking regard for me, for one reason or another, no matier,' replied Garvey', 'and he told me all about it; there is not a doubt of it; the fact is so .-I thought it best, Mr. Garrett, not to mention it before your guest.'

You were right-quite right,' said Garrett, hastily, and then he paused for two or three minutes. ' It won't do-I'm afraid it won't do,' he 1'll see you in the morning, at my lodgings-I

And so saying, with a changed mien, and a failen countenance, he retraced his steps; he paused on the lobby for a minute, to recover his looks, which he felt were troubled and disconcerted.

' I've one shot left in the locker, at all events,' he muttered, and if it tells, why then, what care 1. I have all I want, without their help; and as for Talbot-why, in that case I can whistle him off to the devil, who owns him, and dare his worst. Come, come, all is not lost yet.<sup>2</sup>

He placed his hand upon the latch, and in another moment he and Talbot were once more seated together as we found them.

(Io be Continued.)

#### TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

St. Jariath's, Tuam, Sept. 16, 1861. My LORD,-It is now near seven years since the disasters of the Crimea, occasioned by incapacity, placed you in your present responsible position. Were the vigour of the head to furyou, for instance, under the table. I know what's nish a sure augury of the longevity of Governments, your friends could predict for your Ministry a still longer duration. But, besides the energy of the chief, the cohesion of the subordilent of inding these gifts from all but the Church nate members is essential to stability, and in the falling away of its old supporters, there are evident symptoms of the early dooin of your Lordship's Admistration. The reaction that has already set in is now beyond controversy, and if any doubts could be entertained of the precarious tenure by which your colleagues feel that they somehow, when a man gets a title-he wants an hold office, they are dissipated by the recent fact Your Lordship's well known disposition to continue beir, and the mischief of it is, an her must be regumate, and so, to beget him, you must take a wile—and thus there's an end of your fun; for taking refuge in the bosom of that order, whose anti-popular prejudices it was the boast of his life to combat. and denounce. No doubt, his fiery spirit will soon subside to the placid level do, than if I took a dukedom with all the appur- of that assembly; nor will be deem it politic to tenances. Fill your glass Garrett ; I've a toast | ruffle its temper by frequent and unseasonable exhibitions of revolutionary eloquence. Independently of the weakness brought on by the desertion of its old members, there is about your Ministry a constitutional debility which forbids the hope or the fear of its lasting much longer. The source of that debility is found in the fact of its being one of the most inert and me, and to you too, for that matter; but there's stationary administrations, by which the country has been ruled for several years. For its utter inattention to salutary measures of home legislation, it had, at its commencement, the usual apology with which a foreign war is sure to furnish statesmen. But though that war has been brought to a close for some time past there has serviency to either, but by an independence of both that our interest can best be promoted. We may cringing, villainous smile, sneaked in inch by been no effort made to legislate on those grave subjects of internal policy which so long agitated Ireland, and which now more than ever demand the serious consideration of the Government and the Legislature. The evils of the Established Church, so often and so eloquently denounced in Parliament by carelessly filling his glass once more, 'and well some of your former colleagues, as incompatible with peace and justice, are not only unabated, but considerably aggravated by the attitude of gratuitous hostility assumed by several of its members towards the Catholic population .-These are matters of sad notoriety, and if they equired a remedy from former Governments, so popular, he is sure to be irretrievably damaged there is no reason why their more active virulence should now be overlooked. Our people, entirely at the mercy of irresponsible proprietors, are disposed of as the humanity or the caprice of the same landlords may suggest, and the consequence is that the exercise of great cruelty is now made manifest to the whole world, in the my own little account I wanted to say a word diminished population, ever since the famine about-and if it would not be too bold, I'll ask which the recent Census has revealed. It is not you, Mr. Garrett, just for a minute to come out enough that the tenantry should be thus systematically harassed; and evicted, and driven out of the land by the unchecked cruelty of some landlobby, or to the \_\_\_\_, or where you list, only lords, and the faith of their children assaled by shut the door,' said Talbot, ' and don't bring the bigotry of others : there is further activity fords, and the faith of their children assailed by at work a system of Government education, from which the recognition of all legitimate Catholic Without more ado, Garrett followed Garvey | authority is jealously excluded, adapting itself, with the progress of time, to every form of hos- Protestant inspectors, and sub-inspectors, and clerks tility to the doctrine and discipline of the Cathohe Church, which Protestant proprietors and quiring anxiety into the little man's face, which, patrons love to exhibit in schools, though exclusively frequented by Catholic children, which are cially in those of our province? placed under their control.

the worst Government on earth ! Yet in the the one exception of Olare, stood forth in the relamidst of such a deplorable social evil, in which there is no legal security whatever for the existthere is no legal security whatever for the exist-ence of the inhabitants; we are stunned with the ance of a dangerous system of education, in its highhollow-repetition of the prosperity of Ireland ! ! er departments practically managed by Protestants Should we inquire (asswe will not fuil to inquire) where the eridence of this prosperity is to be found, it will be difficult to afford a satisfactory reply. Ireland's prosperity may be wafted through the venal journals that are become so generally the indiscriminate vehicles of truth or falsehood. But those who attach its proper meaning to a word, and are envious that it should be realised, must feel the additional insult that is involved in the continual repetition of Ireland's prosperity. If instead of such ambiguous language, the prosperity writers and speakers were, in precise words, to specify the prosperity of its cattle rather than of its people, which no. doubt is their real meaning, then would the parrot phrase of Ireland's present prosperity be ground for canvassing the assumption that a nation is prospering in proportion as its people are diminished, its agriculture contracted, and its cattle multiplied. Nor would the flippant and heartless propounders of such desolating theories, fail to find themselves at issue with every sound writer that ever discussed the principles on which the wealth of nations reposes, from the days of Augustus, who identified the growing prosperity of the empire with the increasing

number of its people. This is said to be the age of progress, and no doubt we have progressed so far as to slter the nature of things and change the meaning of language, by calling that a period of prosperity, which the future historian, more discriminating and impartial, will exhibit as an epoch so destructive to our people, as to rank it with periods of national desolation If such a code of ethics be industriously circulated, as has been put forth those years past even in high places, now that the potato disease is so general, it is frightful to contemplate the amount of misery which our people ars still fated to endure. If Ireland's prosperity be deemed to increase in the inverse ratio of the number of its inhabitants, the Exodus of the coming season will assuredly, in the number of the evicted and the severity of their sufferings, exceed whatever has been yet witnessed in the way of extermination. Nor will there be any check to this ruthless system until, as in '47 and the following years, the cruelty of the unfeeling proprietors recoil upon themselves, and their lands again pass away. Such shall ever be the retribution of injustice.

In the midst of this prosperity of Ireland, the condition of our people is far below what it was when, towards the close of the last century, they were allowed a respite from the pressure of the penal laws. With the concession of the franchise to tenants was associated a legal right, for a certain term, to the possession of their farms, and as Parliamentary influence became an object of ambition with proprietors, they could not hope to obtain it on any account without first protecting the people by a legal instru-ment against the oppressiveness of arbitrary evictions. Compare the security which those covenants afforded with the harassing condition of notices to quit now become so, general; and the result would be that they now appear agitated with the fears inspired by an enemy compared with the tranquillity of former times. Then the franchise was a shield for their protection. Now the same franchise is turned into an instrument of persecution. Oonnected with the payment of an odious tax-a source of corruption and immorality, as well as of the physical relief of the poor, the franchise is perverted, and the rate of the tenant is inexorably extorted without his having, as formerly, any security sgainst the tyran-ny of capricious and injust evictions. Wet those are the people whose condition is pronounced prosperous this state of things, gives your Government little claim to the peoples' fayour It is not alone its inattention to their grievous wrongs that has caused this alienation of the people. They are likewise much grieved at the systematic hostility which the foreign policy of your Cabinet exhibits towards the rights of the Pope, and surprised beyond measure, at the strange support which that policy has been sustained by a number of the Catholic representatives of Ireland. Their sympathy with a policy so obnoxious to Catholic interests is not shared by their constituents, who deeply lament that for the miserable crumbs of ministerial patronage which you dole out to the Irish members, they should become parties to stripping the Holy Father of his righful dominions. In thus condemning the concurrence of Catholic members in measures so iniquitous, your Lordship is too sagacious to infer that I must on that account advocate the ascendancy of the Uld Tory party. If there is aught more deserving of condemnation than either of the Whig or Tory factions, it is the affectation of a disinterested respect for either, that strives to conceal its selfish aims in a pretended admiration of the public policy of those by whom alone such aims are expected to be realised. It is not by a subagain be betrayed by faithless men as we have been alrendy betrayed, but the treachery of individuals can no more depreciate an honest policy, than the valour and fidelity of an army can be compromised by the cowardice of a few deserters. Though broken up by the temptations of the Minister and the corruption of some of its members, the Parliamentary party of 1852 achieved enough to show the value and the power of such constitutional combinations, and to secure their efficiency the honest and the infaithful should continue to be the objects of merited commendation or reproach. Though the abhorrence of the prevariantion of '52 is not loudly echoed, it is deeply felt and resented throughout the country, so much so that were a candidate for Parliament ever by any official connection with those who had any share in dissolving an association which would have saved Ireland from being depopulated, and Italy from being torn by foreign and domestic factions let loose to rob the Pope of his legitimate rights. Amidst all the evils to which such defection has doomed our people, it is a cheering reflection that their attachment to the faith has never been more conspicyous. Not only have the malignant efforts of its enemies been baffled, and their predictions of its extinction been falsified, but the recent Census has set an authentic seal on the falsehood which Irish knaves and English fanalics so long succeeded in swindling their credulous dupes out of their money. It is high time for the Government to discountenance such scandalous breaches of the public peace as were 'suffered' those years past to disgrace | around it, it exists in full force, and I for one, con-Limerick, Belfast, Kilkenny, and other places, under the false pretence of converting the Catholic people ! It is high time also to put an end to the wasteful and insulting scheme of subsidising a whole troop of and officers of every description, to regulate the education of thousands among whom a Protestant or Presbyterian is not, to be found. What becomes of the hollowed pretence of a mixed, population, espe- voted, themselves to the study of games of chance in

In the old chamber in the Carbrie, meanwhile, sate poor Grace Willoughby—a glass of water off life table; from which she swallowed a hittle from time to time, with pale and trembling lips, and, a sophing effort to relieve the shoking at and Presby terians, because founded on the false assumption of a mixed population. These gentlemen. may be well qualified to conducted education in Protestant localities, but assuredly they will-not continue to regulate the education of the young in our Oatholic provinces A greater insult was never toffered to the provinces an old Catholic nation, than to place stathe head of its educational department one of the followers of John Calvin; and were it not for the fidelity of the same people, the mjury resulting from such a scheme would not have been hitherto confined to say one province. It is in vain that you multiply the Commissioners and associate to the body an equal number of Catholic members. Not appointed by us, not even fortified by our recom-mendation, they are still the agents of an anti-Catholic Government rather than the representatives of the Catholic Hierarchy and people, and as such possess no share of confidence, incapable as they are of correcting the inherent evils of the Government system of education. The same same I have the honor to be your Lordship's obedient

servant, † JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

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#### EXTRACTS FROM RUSSELL'S LETTERS ON THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Washington, Sept. 10.

It may be the infinance of the climate, "affecting the operations of reasoning; but I really do think that " something will turn up" very speedily. When a man lives in an atmosphere, into which a sort of myth-msking gas has been pumped by a million horse-power press he must eventually succumb to the agency and lapse into a state very similar to that which a mesmeric patient experiences in the attempt to discriminate between reality and illusion. t has not yet been made a punishable offence to doubt that Mr. Jefferson Davis is dead and therefore, we may take it for granted that the man who saw Gen. Beauregard lying, in state in Obsrieston after he was killed in Fort Moultrie, and beheld the numerous boxes of dead Confederates taken out of the works after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, is the same " reliable" person who announced positively that President Davis died on Monday night last at 7.30 o'clock." How this gentleman obtains credence, except the gas is omnipotent, and cap never be resisted, though the utter worthlessness of such reports has been proved by the events of each succeeding day, is not easy to comprehend. But at the Commander-iu-Chief's quarters the story was fully credited last Saturday afternoon. "There has been a terrible fight to-day at the other side," said an Englishman to me last week. "The Federalists bave ost 1,000 men; and have taken 25 pieces of cannon." "Why I have been examining the whole position, and saw nothing of the kind. Who told you so?" Oh, there can be no doubt of it. A friend of mine connected with the principal hospital told me he saw 90 wonnded men brought in from the other side in less than an hour." And so on.

But these remarks are true of other places as well New York was moved to indignation a few days ago by the story of 30 soldiers being poisoned on their. march in Maryland by a woman who gave them water. On investigation it turns that the men had helped themselves to buttermilk at a farmhouse, and that the fluid would not rest on their unaccustomed tomachs.

Having thus cautioned my readers not to trust too much to me if I venture upon prophecy. I proceed to state the grounds of my belief that we are on the eve of witnessing a warlike operation of magnitude. It is obviously the interest of Beauregard to strike great blow before the winter sets in, and thus strengthen the base for negotiations; but General M'Clellan, I am satisfied, will not move a man if he can help it until about the very end of this month or the beginning of October. About that time there will be kind enquiries about the second lifty million loan, and no doubt increased vigour on the part of those who are opposed to the war. But if General

dess Fortune presided the Benicia Boy, and the others vere generally provided also with priests and aco. lytes of remarkable humpness at the back of the head and over the deltoids, some of whom must have had their faces sat upon in early youth or been subjected of Mayorand Galway, or which it is composed not it hereitaces sat upon in early youthor been abbjected only continue to be pre-eminently Catholic butwith the one exception of Olare, stood forth in the relative number of Catholics and Sectaries as the most of tawns in alliance with Venus and Bacohus, and Catholic counties in Ireland. And yet it is expected that we will patiently submit to the coutinu-ance of a dangerous system of education in its high-er departments practically managed by Protestants and on the false as the same taken by the same by the sam Among these was a pay matter in the havy, who in the equal contest dropped not only his own money but large sums, it is said, belonging to the State. The eye of Uncle Samuel, closed before to all the "doings" and "goings on" under his very nose was now opened wide, and last week descents were made a la Hatteras were operated on the houses, numerous arrests made, money-seized, and rooms swept by the authorities. As if determined to destroy all the pleasures of Washington at one fell swoop, the Pro. vost-Marshal (Brigadier-General Porter) issued orders, about the same time that all the "bars" in the city and Georgetown should be shut up at 9 o'clock. the penalities being complete suppression of the bar, and the arrest of those found in front and behind it. The selling of liquor to soldiers is made highly penal also, and, if repression and coercion can do it, the vast collection of armed men here, will speedily be licked enough to shape with a rough tongue. But they kick against the pricks. A young man was found guilty the other day of electing on his post in the face of the enemy, and at nightibe was sentenced to be shot, and General M'Olellan issued orders for the execution. I never, for a moment, believed it would be carried out. Some time ago I heard Gewould be carried out. Some sime since in the long bridge neral M'Dowell say that, riding over the long bridge at night, with some of his staff, he found the sentry st, the Virginia end asleep; he dismounted, took away the sleeper's musket, called the sergeant of the guard ; the sergean: was asleep too ; next the geneal summoned the officer, and he was not forthcoming

at all till the whole post had been aroused. The com monest thing in the world is to see the sentinels sitting down on stones, and blocks of wood reading their newspapers with their firelocks across their knees. If a man sits down at night it is hard for bim to keep awake, and 1 doubt if the temper of the people, judging from what I heard, would have permitted the execution of this young man without condemnstion of all concerned in it. Representations were made to the President, who expressed a wish that the man might be reprieved, as it was the first case of capital condemnation; and, yielding to the intercession of his officers, General M'Clellan not only remitted the sentence; but ordered the man to be released and to, return to his duty, giving, at the same time, due warning to sleepers to come that they need expect no such clemency in future.

Slovenliness of dress and gait when off duty, mark many of the men, and the practice of saluting officers, even of high rank, is rather exceptional.

The mass of the South are fighting for a Union of their own, to which they have insensibly transferred their loyalty, and their national feeling which un-questionably is great, in the old flag, and believe they are fighting against an alien enemy - one Abraham Lincolu, who is aided and abetted by the powers of darkness and their Yankee co efficient. And yet I have reason to believe Mr. Lincoln is one of the most moderate men in the section of his own Cabinet which looks to internal politics, and that in the present distracting discussions he generally inclines to the view that the North is not making war against slavery; and that the result of her success need not be the liberation of the Negro. Mr. Blair, who is a downright dour Covenanter of the American sort, and with whom the Southern slaveholders are sons of Belial-" a sword of the Lord and Gideon" man, who could smite philistines hip and thigh, from the rising to the going down of the sun - and several hours after-with a grim satisfaction in being a chosen instrument-I speak of course, metaphorically, and not physically-has a great influence, derived from the clearness of his head, his persistency, and the rigidity of his principles, among his party; but his doctrines would most likely end in confining the United States, to the original New Eugland settlements or in establishing a dictatorship resting on bayonets. What prelacy, Popery, and monarchy were to the men of the first Covenant, Southern rights, slaveholding included, are to Mr. Blair.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

They each filled, and Talbot resumed -

. Come, Garrett, let us drink to the fair lady to whom you owe more than to all the sex besides; let's drink. I say, to Lady Willoughby." Garrett laughed and shrugged, and said-

"She has been, after all, worth something to a knocking at the door--eh?

' No-is there ?' said Talbot, ' well, what are you afraid of ?

"Come in-who's there-come, I say,' said Garrett.

The door opened, and Garvey, with his usual inch.

. Who is that ?' asked Talbot drily, after treating Garvey to a stare of some seconds.

'He's an attorney fellow, and a scrivener, answered Garrett in a stage whisper.

" "heap and nasty, I dare affirm,' said Talbot, worthy of his client?

' Well, Garvey,' said Garrett, somewhat ungraciously, ' don't you see, sir, I'm engaged.'

"Well, I was not aware, Mr. Garrett; I beg pardon, sir-I crave your pardon, gentlemen, both.'

As Garvey spoke thus, he stood a little behind Talbot, and unobserved by him, he looked in Garrett's eye with a look of impatient significance, and beckoned over his shoulder, toward the door, with his thumb.

'l thought you were alone. Mr. Garrett.' he continued, in the same humble tone, ' and it was to me on the lobby."

. Never mind me, ye fool; go with him to the that respectable grinning cut-throat-looking gentleman back again with you-that's all."

from the apartment, and closing the door, he continued to follow him into another chamber.

Well,' exclaimed Garrett, looking with in he knew not exactly how, boded something disastrous.

M'Clellan obtains any very considerable victory, and is able at the first stroke to break through the shell with which the Confederates have covered their soft parts in the interior of the States, some measure short of Secession and independence may satisfy them; and when they are menaced with destruction may put up with an offer to live on fair terms they with the conquerors. It is to be seen whether the latter will then offer them what they might have easily obtained at an earlier stage of hostility. Of the ultimate power of the Northern and Western States to subjugate the seceded States in the South, if they put forth their strength and means by sea and land, I have no doubt whatever. The South must die of stropby after a while, if every channel of line is shut to it. By the end of this month the United States will have a large fleet on the coasts and on the rivers, and I have reason to think that an expedition will be organised also to attack the Texan Secessionists from the West far as that is away.' A naval officer said to me the other day, it seems as if that the moment an American sees an Englishman he thinks the latter is going to say something about cotton. "You need not be afraid

of any want of cotton in England. By October we will have a few good ports down South, and plenty of cotton for all the world." Fernandina may possibly go suon ; there is an eye on Pensacola also, and and New Orleans is by no means safe. The condition to which the blockade has reduced many classes in the South is bad enough; it will become still worse. Ten, coffee, and clothing are nearly exhausted; or have, as the American phrase has it, " given out," because there is none to give out at all. Lead, sulphur, and salt are very scarce. Shoes, flannel quinine, beef and butter, cloth, tin and leather are in the same category. If the blockade be enforced, the distress and want of all things, save natural produce, will be intense.

And what is the end to be? There is a notion in some men's mind's that there will be a compromisethat a strong democratic reaction and a great Peace party will arise which will oust the present Administration, and carry some measures on which North and South will find a base to rest propositions for mutual agreement. To my limited vision the idea seems quite illusory. The South, if not beaten, will be content with no terms short of " independence' or 'domination." The North is now irritated; pride and passion are aroused, and the Peace party is losing, instead of gaining ground, owing to the action of the Government and to the violence of the populations, which have resulted in something very like terrorism.

The American papers contain details of obscure skirmishes and purposeless marches and of the astonishing atrocity at the railway bridge in Missouri. 1 can add nothing to them. Although martial law has not been formally proclaimed in the city, and district trasting the perfect quietude and order in the stree's by day, am not disposed to quarrel with the means by which the change has been produced. At midnight you can hear a pin drop in the streets. Milan, at the small hours, in the days of the Austrian patri ots was not more profoundly lifeless. Even the men who swore and stamped over the stones are gone. They were mostly of a sporting turn of mind and de-In most of our connexion with certain cubes of ivory, packs of cards Boys will probably treat the advice as a good joke. schools in Connaught a Protestant child would be and tectotums. In one of these temples to the God- -Times Correspondent.

ST. PATRICK'S BATTALION .- Major O'Reilly writes as follows :-- "Your readers will be glad to learn that I have received a communication from Lieutenant D'Arcy, stating that he is now on his road and may be expected in Ireland in a few days, and that he brings with him the brevets and campaign medals for the soldiers who served in Italy last year.' Also thirty-three special decorations for distinguished services; these latter (the list of which will soon be published), are chiefly for men who distinguished themselves at Perugia and Castelfidardo who were overlooked in the first instance, from not having been under a senior officer of their own corps, but whose claims to reward I forwarded through Mr. D'Arcy as soon as I obtained the details from the officers who were present. This pleasing result is due, in great part, to the zeal and perseverance of Mr. D'Arey, whose exertions for the whole corps, and especially for the men of the company who fought with bun at Castlefidardo; have been untiring. To him I was indebted for the detail of the services of that commany, which I laid before the Minister of Arms of His Holiness, and which has led to this recognition of their service.

The Commissioners of Irish National Education have published their 27th annual report, from which t appears that on the 31st of December, 1859, they had 5,496 schools in operation, which had on the rolls for the year then ended 806,510 children, with an average daily attendance of 269,203. There was an increase of 136 schools for the year 1860 as compared with 1859 There was an average daily attendance of 46 children in each school, which was about 1 per cent. less than the attendance of the previous year, which may be accounted for by the severity of the weather. The children belonging to the Established Church are 5 63 per cent. on the total; Catholics, 83-11; and Presbyterians, 10-78. The percentage varies in the different provinces. In Ulster the Catholics are 54.20, in Munster 98.30, in Leinster 97.32, 10 Connaught 96 88. The chi dren of the Established Church are 12.64 per cent. in Ulster, about 14 in Munster, 21 in Leinster, and about 3 per cent. in Connaught. Out of Ulster the Presbyterians are but a small fraction. The total numbers of the several denominations stand thus :-Batabished Church, 45,269; Catholic, 668,243; Presbyterians, 86 666; others, 3,822 total on the rolls, 804,000-that is, Protestants of all denominations, 135,757; Catholics, 668 243 The schools are distributed in the four provinces thus: -- Ulster, 2 064; Mönster, 1,405; Leinster, 1,325; Connaught, 838. The following is the number of patrons:--Protestants of all denominations, clerical and lay. 85; total Catholic, clerical and lay, 101 ...

The 'Prentice' Boys of Derry, 20 in number, were summoned by order of the Goverment, for violating the Party Embleus, Act while celebrating the anniversary of the relief of Derry on the 12th of August last. Yesterday the case was heard at petty sessions when the magistrates unanimously decided that the evidence produced was insufficient to justify the bench in creceiving informations a The case, was accordingly dismissed. The Rev. Mr. Scott, of this city, has issued a printed address to the 'Prentice Boys, exborting them to celebrate the anniversary honceforth by holding a union prayer meeting under Walker's millar. He is quite serious, but the Prentice