matted yellow leaves and heavy drops of rain, but everybody seemed to be bastening to a home; and everything to a place of shelter, where it prevailed had failed to receive their usual alms. The streets were full of the black ooze, in the midst of which a steady and ceaseless current of vehicles of every description, rumbled and splashed, and clattered, tossing as they went, a thick spray of mud on the side walks, which tendered them both filthy and slippery. The city began to light her lamps, and through the reeking shop windows the gas lights glared with a pale and sickly lustre, and the gay and glittering merchandise, which usually made so brave a show. through the plate glass, suffered an almost total eclipse. In every street were homes where the hearth was made brighter, and the lamps trummed zas the family gathered together to enjoy the -genial warmth, and wait to welcome with smiles, caresses and loving words, fathers, husbands and brothers, who were momentarily expected in from their daily toil. Here and there, one could catch a glimpse of these sweet domestic scenes through the half-opened crimson curtains; and hear now and then, strains of music, mingled with the sound of children's voices and pleasant laughter, stealing out on the wet, dark night.

Among the pedestrians who thronged the sidewalks of the great city's chief business thoroughfare was a man who was wrapped in an ample cloak of fine cloth, lined with Genoa velvet, with a broad collar of Siberian fur about his neck, which, with a slouch hat that was pulled low on his forehead, almost concealed his visage. He stalked along, conspicuous from his tall stature and peculiar style of dress, with an air at once so preoccupied and careless, that one might have supposed that he was a stranger, without friends or kindred in the land, if it had not been that many touched their hats respectfully as he went by, scarcely noticing in their hurry whether their salutation was returned or not. We will follow him-for it is with him, the prosperous, eccentric American merchant, whose name is mighty on Change, that we have to do—as he threads his way through the ever increasing crowd, until he suddenly turns into a more quiet street, and proceeds a few squares, then turns to the left into a wide, open court, where several lofty, gloomy looking houses - the residences of merchant princes of a past century—reared their dark, forbidding fronts. The stone steps were discolored with age, and on the great doors bung brazen knockers-ponderous and grimy with mildew and rust-which represented Medusan and Gorgon heads, which one might have been pardoned for religion at all, who has represented himself to be a supposing them to be fresh importations from the shrines of some Fejee temple. The windows were filled with small, square pains of glass, set in heavy sashes, and protected by board shutters which had once been painted white. Altogether stroug law as this could have been enacted; and I these houses had a peculiarly gloomy, uninviting look, but into one of them, the person whose faith feeling, and justice would at any time have footsteps we are following entered by means of a been found in accordance with the sentiments of those private key, and throwing off his wrapping in the | whom the law has affected and afficied. There was, dim, lofty hall, he went into what we shall call a lof course, no opposition offered to Mr. Serjeant Armlibrary, because books were the principal feature strong when he asked leave to introduce a corrective in the apartment, which was as gloomy and cheer- posed at any of its stages, it is to be hoped the law less as it is possible for an inhabited room to be. The bright anthracite fire glowing in the old descriptions of scoundrelism, and which has frefashioned grate, scarcely lit up the dark green quently been taken advantage of, will soon cease to carpet and hangings, and left the stately mahog- strife existing in bygone times. any chairs—relics of another age—ranged in deep shadow against the wall. There was a tall, grim clock ticking solemnly in the corner, but here is a law of our own actually existing and and above the mantelpiece bung a 'Crucifixion,' and a picture in oil of the 'Giant's Causeway.' A table covered with green baize, which was bands of many wives are compelled by the laws of by this time assembled, 'I am glad Pat was not here strews with daily papers, schedules, bills of lad | Brigham Young to keep them, and provide for their and when he was entering the police-station he said mg, and ponderous account books, occupied the centre of the floor. Everything was silent except the clock, and there was no sign of cheer any where to be seen except the coal fire .-Without ringing for lights, the merchant threw himself listlessly down in a great arm chair, and picking up Roman Catholic girls at his will, marryappeared to lapse into deep reverie. His face was thin and sallow, but neither good nor bad; Its lineaments were common enough, but yet it is so eloquent and persevering an expositor of his was not without a charcter. There were deep traces of something in its lines, and men commonly called it Thought; but a close observer would have detected something still deeper, greater service to those among whom he has cast his which might have been called remorse, because there were glimpses of hidden suffering sometimes shadowed forth from beneath the mask, which were unmistakeable. His forehead was high and narrow, but almost bald, the thin gray hair scarcely sufficing to cover his temples. While he sat so silent and abstracted, the door was softly opened, and a young girl, some fifteen summers old, came in with timid steps, and going up to where he sat, laid her hand gently on his shoulder. Finding that he did not notice her, she leaned down and kissed his sallow cheek .--In a moment his arm was about her, and she was nestling close to his heart. He was a man of fitful moods-sometimes austere, sometime cold, and often harsh-hence the timid approach of the child: but to-night he was tender, and she felt as if sunshine had suddenly risen on her life.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

Although we have no sympathy with the petition presented by Mr. Bright last night and which seemed to impugn the justice which has been meted out to the Fenian prisoners in Ireland, no Englishman, we think, will have read without something between admiration and pity the speeches of the unhappy men 'now sentenced to death for High Treeson. Their crime, even in far worse forms, is not one of those that remove the criminal out of the range of our follow-feeling and common understanding. Inde pendence, nationality, and self-government are the irst lessons we learn at school and at church, and the veriest rebel, the most causeless Repealer, the most unquestionable traitor in the legal sense of the term, if he is but sincere and has a spark of honest. enthusiasm, finds a certain sympathy in every bosom.
We even deliberately admit that it becomes a duty to break the rod of the oppressor, under circumstances the adequacy of which the victims can best estimate. But then we are absolutely forced to put limits to a sentiment and a doctrine which would otherwise

for the unlimited right of self government is neither more nor less than anarchy, or no government at all. which a sharp gust of east wind shook down on In practice there is no great difficulty, and the test them. Everybody was wet and uncomfortable, of prosperity, which cynics toils us is the world's and leverything looked overworked and dispirited lest of treason, is a test which humanity and the common good may well be content with. Practically, Burke and Do an had no more chance of effecting any reasonable object by their enterprise than would be cared for, except these little outcasts, if they had attempted to set things right in the world by assessinating an obnoxious statesman, by barning an arsenal or a city, or by refusing to recognize property and law. It is evident that they lived and moved in a haze of self deception. Don Quixote could not be under more absurd illusions as to the means and agencies for and against him, as to the value of his colleagues, or the character of those whom he attacked or defended. They know nothing of the great power they had to deal with, while all England knew more of their own case than they knew themselves. All England knew that every Fenian was watched by at least two spies, for the authorities were very ill served if they had not one spy to check another. Those officers in the Army of Irish Independence had to take the word of men the) knew cothing of, and the merest hearsay for the numbers the arms the provisions and arragements said to be prepared, and necessary to a single bour's success. But it is not a virtue, but a madness, when the utterly incompetent attempt the impossible. It is a child's game, or an actor's dream; and when we admit the sentiment to be the same as that which has effected deliverances, founded constitutions and made the world what it is, we can only lament to see the sentiment in the form of a ridiculous bur-

Burke admits and boasts his full share in the rebellion, and, indeed, the whole substance of the indictment. He would be sorry not to go down to posterity as occupying a front place in its contrivance and its action. His avowed object has been to liberate a noble race from the heartless strangers who have crushed it for seven centuries. He teels sure that Ireland will yet be independent; he is impatient to tread the scaffold on which he will deliver the last self-fulfilling prophecy; he spurns in anticipation the mercy that would interpose and consign him to a prison; he appeals to the testimony of all true hearts in favor of liberty, and takes his place among earth's worthies. All this is great and good, and, guilty as he is, one feels a wish to save the man, if saved he can be upon any possible plea, for any possible vocation, - Times,

The following letter, addressed to the editor of the News of the World, treats of an Irish grievance very little known, and which ought not to remain part of our law code any longer. Did not the celebrated Yelverton case depend in some measure on this ex traordinary marriage law? - [ED. Weckly Register]

Among the grievances of Ireland which are severally subjects for animadversion, and for appeals to Parliament, there is one which has not commanded anything like the attention it deserves. Mr. Serjeant Armstrong has at length taken the subject in hand, and has obtained leave to bring in a bill for its correcting. I allude to the state of the law affecting mixed marriages in Ireland, and which allows unprincipled men to destroy the peace of females, ruin the character and hopes of their fairest members. and make life a burthen and a miscry to those to whom it might otherwise have been a blessing and a perpetual joy. The Act of Parliament, the 19th of George the Second, allows of a man in Ireland, whatever his religion may be, or whether he has any Roman Catholic, and in that character has married a Roman Catholic woman, to abandon that woman afterwards, if he can show that he had professed Protestantism within twelve months before the ceremony was performed. I cannot think how such a monam still more at a loss to understand why it has been so long endured; for, most assuredly, Protestant measure, and as it is not likely that it will be opwhich virtually gives a licence for one of the worst be anything but a memorial of the bitter religious

the enormities practised by the Mormons in America; taken advantage of, under which a disreputable man may live upon a system worse than Mormonism in the Sait Lake State of Utah; for the Mormon huechildren; but a scoundrel in Ireland may throw off his wives in succession, and repudiate his offspring, without subjecting himself to anything like punishment or penalty; and, indeed, with perfect impunity. All ne has to do is to privilege himself by a profession of Protestantism, after which he may roam about, ing them one after another, and dismissing them when he is tired of their charms, and desires a newer sensation. I fancy that if Archbishop Manning, who individual hopes of the future of his newly adopted faith, and of the destruction of Protestantism, had given more of his attention and his eloquence to this fearful domestic abuse, he would have rendered lot, than any of his predictions and denunciations can possibly accomplish. It has been left to Serjeant Armstrong to take up the matter, and I sincerely hope success may speedily attend his honorable exertions

Not only may a marriage contracted as above described be declared bull and void, and its issue be put out of legal rights, but also a man who is already legally married may contract a second marriage under such circumstances in his first wife's lifetime, without rendering himself liable thereby to a presecution for bigamy. And not only is it possible for that to be done, but it is done. Men have been found base enough to have recourse to the provisions of the Act in order to shelter themselves from the consequences of their iniquity. It was stated by Serjeant Armetrong that a case had come before the law courts a few years ago in which a man who had been married in a Protestant church afterwards formed an acquaintance with a Roman Catholic girl, to whom he represented himself as a bachelor and a Roman Catholic also. He made the same representations to a priest, and all the required forms having been observed, the marriage was solemnised in Dublin. It afterwards transpired how the second girl had been deceived, and there was a prosecution for bigsmy. The man did not attempt to deny the fact. He considered himself justified by reference to the 19th George II., and called his father and brother to prove that he was a Protestant, and that within twelve months of the second marriage he had taken part in the service at a Protestant Church. The judge who tried the case, Mr. Justice Keogh, was of opinion that the defendant was not protected by the Act, and the jury having convicted him, he was sentenced to five years penal servitude, the point of law being reserved. The case then went before the Court of Oriminal Appeal, and the judges, with great reluctance, and expressing the strongest disapproba-Roman Catholic coremony was a nullity, and that the conviction could not be sustained. The man was accordingly set at liberty. Mr. Justice Christian would not long survive that decision, and it is surely high time that a statute under which such iniquitons

whence they were quickly driven by a shower of amount to a simple dissolution of all human society, code, should be repealed. Another case, mentioned | business of life, they will avoid for the future any mountable at first, and vanish when they are boldly by Serjeant Armstrong, was one that had ultimately come before the House of Lords, in which 'a gentleman, of whom from his position? as the hon, and learned member said, 'better' might have been expected, severed himself, under the Ac', and, having made a lady his wife availed himself of the law to repudiate the marriage.' Une early summer morning I saw a young Irishwoman drested in the best Sunday habilim ats of the humble class, weeping at the door of a house in London where her husband, as she considered him, was residing. She had found her way, Heaven knows how from her little home in ireland, where her husband had deserted her and her children; and when, by dint of perseverance, she discovered his present dwelling, she also found that he had taken to himself another wife, and a fairer .-The mother of his children was homely, and her attire, though it was her best, and evidently well cared for, was not in accordance with refined metr. politan taste; but she loved him, had faith in him, helieved that he had loved her or he would not have married ber, and she had come across the sea in the melan. choly hope that accident only kept him from her .-She stood at the door of the house from which her husband and his legal wife had thrust her out, weeping and mouning as the female Irish peasantry do moan, and the story came out that the man to whom she had been married as a Roman Catholic had declared himself a Protestant, and refused to have anything more to do with her or her children either The poor creature could not understand the 'law' of the case any more than any one else can understand the justice of it; but it may readily be masgined what effect her story had upon the peasantry of Ireland when she got among them again, and what bitter hatred it was likely to excite against the Protestant and Saxon raco.

'Justice to Ireland' in this matter makes no demand open political or religious feeling; it indeed accords with the politics and the religion of all parties. There is a general desire, I believe, among most contending partisans to see Ireland prosperous, happy, and contented, although there are wide differences of opinion about the means of accomplishing mese desirable objects. Here is a point about which all must agree, and I would invite the earnest cooperation of all in support of the laudable endeavour to obtain the nullification of an Act which allows of a grievous scandal upon Protestantism to be perpetraced and a sense of fearful injustice impressed upon the minds and hearts of the Roman Catholic population or Ireland. No true Protestant would be guilty of such enormity, and men without sense of religion at all ought not to be allowed to shelter themselves under a Protestant cloak. If such an Act of Parliament as that of the 19th of George II. were to be proposed at the present day, by which a man would be enabled to repudiate wife and children under the circumstances described, the horror of the whole Christian community would be expressed in a terrent of indignation that would awamp the proposition, and mark its author for universal and perpetual scoin. Protestant feeling would never allow of Roman Catholic women being victimised in false marrisges. And to that feeling Mr. Serjeans Armstrong may confidently look for support in his com. mendable purpose of altering the law.'

DUBLIN, May 7 .- Some alarming particulass have been published about Cody, or Byrne, who on Saturday ulght attempted to stab one policeman and shoot another. The prisoner was searched, and on his person was found a document containing the names and addresses of the Judges presiding at the Special Commission, of the Crown counsel, of the jurors who tried Burke and Doran and of the witnesses for the prosecution. The document is in pencil. The handwriting corresponds with that upon an envelope found with the prisoner and adddressed : Mr. Michael Gody.' A terrible significance is given to this discovery by facts connected with the prisoner's career. He is reputed to be the Fenian Centre for Callan, Kilkenny. Up to the autumn of last year he was confined in Mountjoy Prison. He was liberated on condition of going to England and was sent off by the Liverpool steamer. He again returned for the purpose of joining in the insurrectionary movement. The circumstances of his arrest, on the 18th of April, 1866, are as follows:-Private Maher, of the 8th, gave information that Byrne and Baines were in the habit of seducing soldiers from their allegiance. The police were communicated with, and Detective Kniwistle and Kotherny proceeded to the place. Colonel Fielding and a party of the Coldstreams also proceeded to Leeson lane. On entering the house Christian society is scandalised and offended by Entwistie apprehended Byrne. The prisoner made violent efforts to escape, and endeavoured to reach one of the revolvers which were placed in a belt round his body. The officer, however succeeded in effecting the capture. As Byrne was put into a cab, he observed to some person in the crowd which had - Il I were to wait for twenty years I'll have revenge for this I know the man who informed.' On the following Saturday Maher was shot at in a publichouse. The person alluded to as 'Pat' is believed to have been Patrick Kearney, who was arrested on the lst of May following by Detective Clarke, af er a struggle in which Kearney attempted to shoot the officer with a revolver. The prisoner is seriously wounded in the back of the head, and in the face his nose being broken by the blow of the revolver dealt him by the constable. The revolver he carried was seven coambered, fully loaded, and he had 31 rounds of ammunition. One might suppose that he wished to be arrested in order that the list of names found on his person might serve at a threat to prevent the punishment of Burke and Doran. But this idea seems to be precluded by the struggles of the prisoner to escape. The affair shows that there are desporate men among the Fenians, although it must be admitted, very few deeds of violence were committed by them in the South, when they had large districts in their power, and even the persons of some gentry in their custody .- Times Cor.

Dublin, 19 evening . The motions for new trials in the cases of McCaffery and Meeny the Fenians recently found guilty, have been denied.

May 22nd .- Flood and Duffy, two Fenian prisoners who were recently convicted at Dublin, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor. McClure, another Fenian prisoner, was placed on trial

at Cork to-day.

Cork, 24th — The Fenian prisoner, McClure, on being arraigned for treason entered the plea of guilty.

THE IRISH TREASON TRIALS. - The secondary objects of legal proceedings are sometimes quite as important as immediate success. Those, for instance, who wished by the prosecution of Mr. Eyre to obtain a judicial declaration upon the subject of martial law obtained the charge of the Lord Chief Justice whatever that was worth. A man sometimes vindicates his character, although he may loose his cause, and in political trials in particular, success and failure are by no means universally identical with legal victory and legal defeat. In the case of the trials now going on in Dublin for high treason the Government have already effected one object which is in itself of quite as much importance as the conviction of the persons on their trial. In the person of two of its leaders they have dragged the Fenian conspiracy through the very foulest mud that it is possible to imagine. Convictions, executions, failures in the field even intestine quarrels, and the embezzlement for the purposes of selfish luxury of the funds which we e subscribed for purposes of treason, are all less intolerably shameful than such an exposure as was made the other day by the man who calls himself General Massey and by Ja G. Corydon. It is seldom, given to any one to have to expressed as opinion that the Act of George II. accept such a load of infamy as these wretched creatures put up with as the price of their worthless profligacy escapes punishment, and which is a rem- shame, or even any portion worth mentioning of that | ment to legislate. But they do not concern us now. nant of a barbarous, and, happily, nearly obsolete sense of honour which is often so sound a guide in the We know that such difficulties always appear insur-

sort of participation in a conspiracy the fortunes of approached. which are under the direction of such inconceivably, he overcome. paltry and comtemptible scoundrels.

OUR STATE PRISONERS. - A very remarkable document, purporting to consist of extracts from the diary of one of the Fenian prisoners now confined at Portland, has recently appeared in a Dublin weekly journal, and has been extensively reproduced by the Irish Press Nothing could give us more pleasure than to believe that this document was a mere fabrication, or at most a tissue of distorted and discoloured exaggerations. But while, on the one band, we cannot accept it as an entirely truthful description of the life of English State prisoners, we cannot, on the other, reject it as absolutely untrue. The allegations contained in it have not, as far as we can learn, met wih any contradiction, official or otherwise; and this fact becomes important if we remember that when, some short time since, a state ment in the Irish papers, at was at once contradicted on the authority of the officers of the Government. If the statements in this diary contain even a basis of fact, overlain b. we care not what amount of exaggeration, then the matter is one demanding the immediate attention of the rulers, Parliamentary and otherwise, of this country.

The grand jury of the county of Dablin have presented an address to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, in which they state that they take the first opportunity which has presented itself to thank the executive for the decision and promptitude with which the late insane attempt at insurrection was crushed, and for the speedy steps taken to bring the guilty to justice. They likewise express their ap proval of the conduct of the constablary. His Excellency, in his reply, expresses his satisfaction and approval, and adds that he entirely concurs with them in their estimate of the services of the constabulary.

In an address, expressing their loyalty to the Throne and Constitution, which the lown Commissioners of Ballinasloe have presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, they state that disaffection has no footing in the west of Ireland. They allo add an expression of approval of the conduct of the constabulary during the late outbreak. His Excellency, in reply, expresses his great satisfaction at receiving these assurances.

THE RE ARREST OF ROMAN. - The prisoner Roman, who jumped from the mail train near Tamworth last we k, has been re-arrested within a few miles of the place where he escaped. He has been brought to Dublin, and lodged in Kılmainham Jail. Singular to say, the only apparent injury which he has sustained, after jumping from a train travelling at the rate of 49 miles per hour, is a slight abrasion of the skin on the forehead:

THE CONDEMNED FRNIAN PRISONERS. - The convicted prisoners, Burke and Doran, now in Kilmainham Prison, are treated with much lenity. As respects food they have everything they could rationally desire, the same as if they occupied the convalescent ward of the hospital. Doran confidently expects a mitigation of his sentence; but Burke apparently entertains no such hope, and spends much of his time with the Cutholic clergyman who visits him.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS .- Sir C. O'Loghlen's Bill proposes to give power to any owner of iand in Ireland, without any further licence than this Act, to grant to the Catholic bishop of the dioce a and his successors a lease of land not exceeding five acres for a site for a Catholie Church or school, or for a residence attached thereto and not exceeding 20 acres for glebe; but no limited owner is to have power to grant a lease of a mansion house or demesne lands for the purposes of this Act. or ef more than two acres of land, except at the best rent that can be reasonably obtained. Instead of a lease, there may be a sale, but in that case, if the owner be a limited owner, the successor must assent, or the sanction of the Landed Estates Court must be obtained, purchase-money to be applied as provided by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845. The Bill also provides that personal property may, without any licence other that this Act, be given or bequeathed to the Catholic bishop of the diocess and his successors for purchasing land for the above named purposes, for building churches, schools, or residences, the deed or will to be registered as required by the Charitable Bequests and Donations Act. The authority of the Board of Works to lend money for public works in Ireland is to extend to loans to Catholic bishops, on the security of glebe, for the purchase of such glebe or for building a residence therein.

The decrease in the population of Ireland last year is estimated at 45,828.

The Earl and Countess of Portsmouth and their son, Lord Lymington, have been enthusiastically welcomed by their tenantry at Enniscorthy. His lord ship addressed the crowd from the hotel window, and his speech was followed by an incessant morm of cheers and ejaculations, such as Sure and it's the best landlord in Ould Ireland yo are;' 'If we had sich, devil a bit af Fenianism we'd see,' and 'Don't ye desarve it isn't it tenaut-right you're givin' us?

THE 'TIMES' ON THE PROTESTANT CHURCH .- The Irish Church is in evil case. When you wish to judge of the merits of a cause or an institution, you may often by reading what is said for it spare yourself the necessity of reading anything against it. The feebleness, the sophistry, the irritability, the evident hopelessness of a defence, may convince you on which side the truth lies. This is emmently the case with the Irish Church.

The answer of the defenders of the Establishment last night did not differ from those we have heard in times. It was asserted by the Irish Attorney-General that the arguments urged for the spoliation of the Irish Church might be used for the spoliation of individuals; that the friends of the motion could not point out how they would deal with the torfeited revenues; that the Irish Church was an integral part of the Church of England, and that seven eights of the tithes come out of the pocke s of the Protestant landlords. It is unnecessary to waste argument on the unresisting feeoleness of such pleadings as this. We would rather point to the peech of Mr. Gladstone as a proof that the settlement of this question cannot be much longer delayed. Opposition is lavourable to breadth of thought and sincerity of utterance. On one side of the Speaker's chair blows a keen air, which braces the moral system; on the other are enervation, timidity, and the desire to do nothing that can be possibly left undone. Mr. Gladstone, however speaking out of office, accepted a responsibility should he ever come in again, for he combated one by one the arguments advanced in favour of the Establishment, and came to the conclusion, it would seem, that the removal of anomalies of detail would not be sufficient in a case where the institution itself is one great anomaly This speech of Mr. Gladstone may be looked upon as a manifesto of his present principles, and we are not sorry that it indicates the near coming of a time when the British Parliament will devote itself fully and f.irly to surmount the chief difficulty of Irish Government. Yet it is not by the motions of private members that the House of Commons is to be pledged to this or that course in legislation of such importance. If, as seems now likely, the question of Parliamentary Reform be finally settled in this present year, any Government that may be in power will do well to institute inquiries as to the best means of reconciling common sense in the matter of the Irish Church. What may be the ultimate disposition of the funds how far the ecclesiastical system may be retained in places where, from the number of those attached to t, it appears not to be an abuse, how compensation is to be awarded, whether the State shall help all Churches or help none, are questions on which a lives. If the Fenians have in them a single spark of Cabinet may well ponder before it calls upon Parlia-

When the time comes they can and will

The Belfast papers complain of the dullness of trade, and of the absence of any tenden y towards. improvement for some time to come. A d cline in the price of textile fabrics is again reported, with a very restricted business doing. The weather continues to be very unfavorable for field labor, which has also had an adverse influence on the state of trade.

A laboring men was recently robbed, while drunk, near Athy, of one hundred and, six sovereigns He had drawn the amount from bank, owing to the Fenian excitement, and had as he thought, secured it on his person. He is said to have been in America, where he saved over £200, with which he returned home. He is without family or near relatives.

Referring to 'May eve in Belfast,' the Northern Whig says :- The weather continues very unfavorable and rain fell very heavily during the afternoon of Tuesday up to 10 o'clock at night. In consequence of the disturbances that have taken place for some years past at the Bog Meadows, where the working classes-generally go 'a Maying,' a number of the police, unde- Constable Gray, were sent there in the evening but their sorvices were not required, as the rain kept the people within doors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Frederick Walford, who was lately received into the Catholic Church, is the second son of the late Rev. W. Walford, of Hatfield Peverel, Essex -He was a King's Scholar. He never tri quite recently abandoued the idea of eventually qualifying himself for Anglican orders - an abandonment due in a very great measure to the Ritualist developments and Romanizing practices adopted by the clergy of Cowley, Oxford, the parish in which his home is situated .- Pall Mall Gazette .

In the Record appears the following statement :-One of the most notable, if not exactly the most recent perversions to Romanism is that of the lady Frances Lindsay, the daughter of the Earl of Wicklow, and the wife of the Hon. Colin Lindsay, the inde-fatigable President of the English Charch Union, which is conducting the defence of the St Alban's clorgy against the charge of illegal and Romanising innovations.'

The Marlborough Times confirms the report that whilst at Paris, some months since, Mr George Brudenell Bruce joined the Catholic Church Mr. Bruce is eldest son of Lord Ernest Bruce, v.P.' for Marlborough, who is heir-presumptive to the titles of the Marquis of Ailesbury and Earl of Cardigan.

DEATH OF THE REV. A. BLACK, ROTHESAY. - The old, old story repeated. A zealous missionary priest, toiling out his life for his flock, attending the sick and the dying, kneeling at the bedside to soothe the moments of anguish of some poor soul, ministering to and directing the thoughts heavenward, while at the same moment the poisoned atmosphere is polluted and the seeds of death sown in the blood of a new victim. Father Andrew Black has gone like so many before him, to join the army of martyrs who faced death in a thousand forms rather than ore soul should depart this world without the aid of our boly religion. Oh! how many thousand might have written on their tombatones, 'Died of typhus fever, caught in the discharge of his duty.' This is the simple story we have to tell to day. The Rev. Father Black died at Rothesay on Sunday morning last of typhus fever, caught during his attendance on the sick. A simple tale indeed. Carried off when church and schools were just finished-when the first prospect of a little ease presented itself, after half a life time of hard toil. Died in harness. God rest his soul. Amen .- Glasgow Free Press.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND .- The Catholic community of this country have so many calls upon them, and so many of these are so extremely urgent in their wants, that it may appear invidious to put forward one appeal to the charity of our co religionists before another. Nevertheless, we must risk the chance of disapproval, and draw attention to the case of the Glengairn Mission, situated near Tullich, in the county of Aberdeen, and in the Northern Vicariate of Scotland. in this district, the Catholics being exclusively Scotch Highlanders, the old faith has never died out; and even since the days of the Reformation an alter has been maintailed here or there in Glongeirn for the worship according to he old ritual. At present the priest has to live in a low straw covered cottage, which has but one room which is only half floored, and which serves for sleeping, eating, receiving visitors, and often for chapel. The chapel itself is some distance farther up the Glen, and is of the same description as the house, having been built in the year 1785, and erected by the poor people of the district out of such means as they could. The Rev. A. Chisholm, the priest in charge of the mission, is doing his best to collect funds with which to build a modest chapel with a small presbytery attached, so that his congregation may, at any rate, be sheltered from the weather during worsnip, and that he may be able to keep the Blessed Sacrament with something approaching to suitable decency and honor.— Weekly

THE JESUITS AND THEIR ACCUSERS * This is R small pamphlet of some eight pages, being a simple and truthful defence of a body of clergy very dear to all Catholics, and to none more so than the Catholies of England - whether to those whose ancestors have handed them down from generation to generation the old feith, or to such as, in these latter days, have, by God's grace, returned to the old paths from which some one of their ancesters must have strayed. In the whole round of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, there is no word of which so false a use has been made as that of Jesuit. Without knowing why, but simply because others do so, Protestants are in the habit of using it as a term of opprobrium, meaning thereby all that is double faced and decenful. The reason that such is the case is as clear as can be .-The devil has never found any body of his enemies so difficult to overcome as the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and hence it is that he has instilled into the hearts of many Englishmen the idea that the Jesuits are the exact contrary of all these particular virtues which we esteem most-truth, and fair, bonordealing. But it is curious enough to remark that whenever Protestant Englishmen become Catholics, the order which they generally esteem the highest is that whose London head quarters are in Farm street, Berkeley-square; and of the many Anglican clergymen who have become Catholics, and subsequently taken holy orders in the Church, far more have entered the Society of Jesus than any other religious order or fraternity. Protestants have an idea that the Jesuits have a kind of religion of their own, a creed, as it were, of itself with the Chur n. The author of the pamphlet before us (who, if we mistake not, is a well-known secular priest who was himself an Anglican incumbent) very properly and correctly denies this: - There are no Jesuit principles, he says. The Jesuits are simply a working company of Catholic clergymen, occupied with missions schools authorship, and other clerical work. Their principles are the principles of all other Oatholics ;that is to say, what the Church has decided they must hold, and where the Church is silent each is free to hold the opinions he thinks the best.' Small the rights of property with the demands of justice and as it is this pamphlet well merits perusal, but before laying it aside, we cannot refrain from mentioning an anecdote relating to the order which it defends. About twelve months ago a Protestant and a Catholic clergyman were passing arm in arm through Berkeley square, when they met a friend of the

* The Jesuits and Their Accusers; or, Historical Observations on the Last Letter of an Apocopatest Controversy.' By a Looker On. London: R. Washbourne, 13, Paternoster-row. Price two-pence.