

the course on which you have so recklessly entered. Do you not see the gulf which is yawning to swallow you up! Do you not see the butchers who are waiting with hellish eagerness for their victim? But no; you listen not; it is as if the hand of God Himself were sweeping you forward on the path of destruction, in punishment for your long, wilful blindness. Ah the punishment I fear will be terrible, for you have not feared, in your rashness, to lay your hand upon the Lord's anointed.

the door, here is a new friend come to see you.' Lorenzo was by the sick bed before Fra Paolo had finished speaking, and embraced Victor with enthusiasm. 'Caro ferio. He is a martyr of the Lord, Fra Paolo, is he not?' 'But a martyr whom we shall cure, I hope.'

what he meant by disorderly, the policeman replied: 'Well, yer Honor, he was shouting out 'Death or glory'.' The Committee of the Land and Labour League having sent a memorial to Mr. Gladstone, in the same of the League, protesting against the provisions of the Irish Peace Preservation Bill, some of the clauses of which they stated they consider tyrannical and oppressive, have received from Mr. Gladstone a reply to the effect 'that the bill is not intended to restrict the freedom of the Irish people, but only the disturbers of Ireland's peace.'

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The 'Cork Examiner' of a late date says:—The exodus has again begun, and there is every prospect of its proportions being quite as great as of times a week take their full quota of passengers, and even leave some behind. The Aleppo, of the Cunard line, left yesterday; she took two hundred passengers. They were exactly of the same class, portion of the emigration from this country for years past. Two more steamers will sail to-day and one to-morrow. For all, a large number of passengers have been booked.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. D'Arcy, M.P., has received the following letter on the Land Question from the Right Rev. Dr. Farlog, Bishop of Ossory, who is now at Rome:—

Rome, Irish College, March 7, 1876. Dear Mr. D'Arcy, Most of the Irish Bishops now assembled in Rome having conferred together on Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and being fully impressed with the belief that its provisions are totally inadequate to the attainment of the objects contemplated by it, deem it advisable to intimate their views on the subject to the members of Parliament from their respective districts, merely as suggestions, but not with the intention of interfering with any course of action with regard to the bill which they may deem more prudent and more effective. The bishops desire that the bill should recognize and legalize for Ireland generally the right of all agricultural tenants to improve their holdings and to continue in occupation thereof unless just cause be shown in the Land Court for their eviction or for the prevention of certain improvements. 2. That the tenant, in case of an attempt to raise his rent, should have the right of appeal to the Land Court for adjustment. 3. That all agricultural tenants, on parting with their farms or holdings, whether voluntarily or otherwise, should have the right to sell in open market, the goodwill and improvements, such sale to be subject to the approval of the landlord, or the sanction of the Land Court, as well as to the privilege of pre-emption by the landlord. 4. That all clauses against tilling any portion of grass farms be null and void. 5. That tenants have the right to sub-divide their farms in favour of their relatives within such reasonable limits as the Land Court may approve. These are some of the improvements the bishops would wish to see introduced into Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill. Of course the difficulty of recasting the bill in that form is such as to render the task well nigh hopeless, yet the bishops deemed it desirable to intimate to the Irish members their own sentiments, that they might carry them out as far as it might be found practicable, if according to their own views. As I am at the present moment very busily engaged, I regret that it is not in my power to communicate directly with all the members for the county Westford, but I take the liberty of asking you to present it to each of them for perusal, and to bespeak their kind consideration in regarding it as addressed to himself.—With kindest regards to all believe me, dear Mr. D'Arcy, yours faithfully, J. FURLONG.

A sharp lesson was administered to railway servants in a trial at the Kildare Assizes. John Hoey, a guard on the Great Southern and Western Railway, was convicted of having caused the death of a porter named Walsh at Newbridge in July last. It was proved that the deceased went between the carriages to secure the couplings, and the prisoner, without giving him proper warning or seeing that all was right, as it was his duty to do, had the train set in motion, and the man was instantly killed.

Sligo, Tuesday.—A seizure of arms has been made in the town of Tubercury, under very extraordinary circumstances. On Saturday last a large barrel arrived, per goods train, at Ballymore Railway Station, purporting to come from Messrs Rawlinson and Co, Leeds, and directed to Mr. Robert Clarke, Tober Curry. That day the carrier plying between Ballymore and Tubercury brought it to Mr. Clarke's establishment in the usual way. Mr. Clarke himself being from home. When he did come home, he was surprised to see the barrel, as he did not expect such goods, and on opening it, he was still more astonished to find it full of rifles, swords sword-bayonets, and several rounds of ammunition. He at once communicated with a magistrate, by whose advice he sent for the sub-inspector of the district, who took charge of this extraordinary consignment. As it is well known that Mr. Clarke would not have any dealings with such articles it is supposed that they were directed to him to avoid suspicion, and by some miscalculation, the consignee did not come in time enough to the station for the cask.—Evening Mail.

CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION VERSUS PHYSICAL FORCE.—We Catholic Opinion have already said how deeply we regret that it was thought necessary to enact exceptional legislation for Ireland, on account of violence and threats of violence such as no Government can treat with impunity without forfeiting its claim to the respect of the governed. Ireland has won her emancipation, so far, not by acts of violence—these have only been the occasion of deferring the triumph of her cause. She has won her way by the invincible providence of God, by the inherent justice of her cause, and by the power of legitimate agitation. We quote from Father Bourke's magnificent oration at the translation of the remains of O'Connell the following passage, sublime in the eloquence of true wisdom. 'Two ways opened before him, said Father Bourke, standing by his tomb; one was a way in which many had trodden in former times—many pure and high-minded men; it was a way of danger and of blood, which the history of his country told him had ever ended in defeat and in greater evil. The sad events which he himself had witnessed warned him off that way; for he saw that the effort to walk in it had swept away the last vestige of Ireland's national legislature and independence. But another path was open to him, and wisdom pointed it out as 'the right way.' Another battle field lay before him on which he could vindicate all his rights of his religion and of his country. The armoury was furnished him by the inspired Apostle when he said, 'Brethren, our wrestling is not against principalities and powers, . . . therefore take unto you the armour of God . . . having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of justice, and your feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace, in all things the shield of

faith . . . and take unto you the sword of the spirit, which is the Word of God.' O'Connell knew well that such weapons in such a hand as his were irresistible; that girt round with the truth and justice of his cause, he was clad in the armour of the Eternal God; that with words of peace and order on his lips, with the strong shield of faith before him and the sword of eloquent speech in his hand, with the waxy cry of obedience, principle, and law, no power on earth could resist him.

Died, March 17, at her residence Timmonerick Aughlin, county Wicklow, in her 100th or 101st year, Mrs Margaret Carey. Forwards of sixty years she deceased resided at the above address, and during more than two-thirds of that long period she had to work her way singly through the world without the aid of husband or son. For the former is dead about forty years, and God never blessed her with the latter. Deceased enjoyed most robust health until within the last twelve months. In April last she, on the first time, took constantly to bed, her vigorous mental faculties gave way, and the childlike period of dotage came on.

The progress of the Irish Land Bill in Committee is excessively slow. After more than twelve hours only the first clause has been passed; but two or three points were settled last night of cardinal importance, and we may hope the Divisions upon them will exercise considerable influence over subsequent discussions. It seems probable also that the members of the Government will become better acquainted with the principles of their Bill as the Committee proceeds. At present it is impossible to disguise the truth that much time has been lost because those who have the conduct of the measure have not been perfectly agreed on the meaning and scope of its provisions.—Times.

The 'Times' asks—Is the Irish Press to be fettered or strangled? Not a bit of it. It will be just as free as the English Press, and has only to content itself with that equality to find a function and power of its own. There is room enough for activity without sedition. There is scope for the advocacy of the broadest possible reforms after all these seditious appeals have been dropped. Irishmen may be instructed in the arts of political and social progress without being advised to make Government impossible by riot, conspiracy, and murder. Short of incitement to violence and revolt, there is hardly a limit to the doctrines or principles which the Press may inculcate or defend. Within the bounds of the Constitution and the lines by no means 'hard and fast'—of the law as administered, an Irish journalist has an ample field. He has only to renounce a single purpose he already knows to be unlawful, though he may have succeeded in pursuing it in defiance of the law. On that condition the Irish Press will be as free as ever, and Irishmen know it.

A vast amount of excitement was created in Ennis in consequence of a party of constabulary having visited the shops of all the newsvendors, outside of whose premises the announce-placards of the 'Flag of Ireland' and 'Weekly News' were exhibited and destroyed them. Crowds were eagerly perusing the startling and attractive headings of the bills at the time the police were executing their orders. The objectionable placards having been also displayed on the dead walls, were either torn down or bemastered by the constables. The following were the most prominent lines—'The Reign of Terror'; 'The New Penal Law'; 'Messages of War'; 'Shelving the Land Bill'; 'Who are the Renegades'; 'Gagging the Press'; &c. Mr. Thomas Scanlan, newsvender, Jail-street, offered to erase from the bill such words as the police represented as objectionable, provided he was allowed to keep the placards outside the shop, but he was told if he again exhibited them in any shape he would be taken at once before a magistrate, and punished.—Saunders.

On the 8th ult., Dr. John McFadden, Coroner, assisted by Dr. Slarpe, medical dispenser officer of the district, held an inquest on the body of a young man named Sheila, aged 23 years, in the townland of Killeen, parish of Drumcong, (better known as the Glebe) about three miles from Cootehill. It appeared that he had only been a few months married to a widow named Watson, alias Grabrah, aged 35 years, whose husband died some short time previously, and had left her in comfortable circumstances. They lived unhappily, and he was heard to say he feared her. On the 7th ult., she called him to dinner, after eating which he got sick and vomited during the space of half an hour when he died. A dog, which licked up some of his vomiting, also died. Suspicion was aroused, search made and it is said arsenic was found on a portion of a sausage which was in the kitchen. The stomach of the man and dog were sent to a chemist for analysis.—Mrs. Sheila is under arrest, to await the result of the inquest which was adjourned to the 30th ult.

On the 24th ult., an investigation was held in the Ballyjamesduff court-house into a charge of Ribbonism against four respectable young men, named respectively James Gillik, John Mullen, Robert Reilly, and Pat G-floey. It was charged that they with others visited the house of a farmer named Edward Lynch, of Kilmacrot, and forcing an entrance beat Lynch severely and made him swear he would give up a farm he had purchased five years ago from a man who went to America. The crown prosecutor asked for a remand, but the court ruled that they would discharge the prisoners, there being actually no evidence against them. The parties then left the court and were warmly received by respectable friends who had manifested much anxiety in repudiating the charge preferred against them.

Our Dingle correspondent writes:—A gentleman had been here recently on an Antiquarian excursion. Among the interesting objects which mostly attracted his attention was, a very important Druidical stone, that has escaped the notice of all the antiquarians who have visited this district. This remarkable stone lies flat in the middle of a down-field; it is eight feet long; four feet broad; and about two feet in thickness. In the middle of it is a hole four feet square, and as many inches deep—which is neatly cut with a chisel; and the lower end of it is coming to a point, or tapering from top to bottom. The gentleman is of opinion that it is a real Druidical stone; and that the hole so neatly cut in it was used for holding their 'blessed water.' The same gentleman has also explored, but with some difficulty—owing to the narrowness of its entrance—the very remarkable cave on the lands of Aughacarrille, and has taken copies of the f or Ogham inscriptions inside in it; two of which are on the two angles of one upright—which is a very rare thing to be met; and of the two crosses, each within a circle, both having been neatly carved on the face of one of the standing pillars which are holding up the huge flags that cover the said cave. Owing to its very narrow inlet, very few have attempted to explore the remarkable cave alluded to above. Neither tradition nor history has brought to light that any person, either in ancient or modern times, has explored the 'cave' on the land of Aughacarrille, near this town, but the following Antiquarians:—The late Richard Hitchcock (who was the first discoverer of it), the Earl of Dunraven, twice—first in 1851, and secondly in 1860; the Right Rev. Dr. Graves, Bishop of Limerick and Ardfer; Dr. Stokes, of Dublin, who went very near sticking in its mouth, and who must have endured great hardship, when passing in and out through its narrow inlet; and Dr. Busted, of Castle Gregory; and your Correspondent.—Examiner.

At the last assembly of the Cork Farmers' Club, a letter from Mr. Butt, in reply to a suggestion for a national conference was read by the President to the meeting. The following gives its substance:—'I think it would be difficult to fix a meeting of a conference under present circumstances with any prospect of its being of use. Ministers appear determined to press on the bill as rapidly as possible, and it would be impossible for us to obtain any expression of Irish opinion which could exercise the slightest