The state of the s

men to join him, rushed upon wicked Ralph. Though many a sword was levelled in murderous arm at his body, he eluded every blow, and, beger into his throat. But just as it was descending, a dull sound was heard—the axe of De Warnham's esquire fell upon the chieftain's skull with terrific force, and cut him down to the neck. De Warnham, freed from his gripe, rose with all his worst passions in their wildest excitement; he set the most dread example of none could flee. Not a human creature of the chieftain's household escaped alive but one. He was a youth, the son of the dead chief; and they say that the horrors he beheld had so evidently unsettled his reason that they did not think it worth while to kill him. He was crouched in a corner, uttering cries of terror, when a man-at-arms was about to despatch him, but was withheld by a superstitious fear of the poor mad boy. He got off; but the stranger was lord of his house and lands, and he appeared, in his own foolish way, to know that. He fled to the woods about the castle, and did not leave them. But he never came near the home of his fathers; and if he saw any of the soldiers, or to scamper into a hiding-place in the thickets let us not strive to make a national feeling by marwith incredible rapidity. He lived this way for ring a grand public opinion some years; and, from springs and snares they found in the woods, the retainers of Ralph de ing game; but where he concealed himself they never could find out. In the meantime, the old castle was fortified and rendered fit for defence; and though the murder of the Irish chieftain was noised about, - for murder always speaks loud, nothing was done to avenge it. The country was then as much divided as it is now; and when they thought of proceeding against him, Ralph was too strong to be rooted out of his position. One morning, however, after a night's debauch, Ralph went out with his men to hunt in the woods; and for a long day, where game was always plentiful, they could find nothing to hunt,not a solitary have nor a bird worth having they ever met. Wicked Ralph was in his worst humor, and swore it was the id:ot boy who had killed his game.

ground out beneath his hard-set teeth. The words were hardly out of his mouth when a rustling in the underwood before him was heard; and, like a deer breaking from covert, the idiot lad bounded into the path before him, fast as a hare speeding away.

"Unlease my bloodhounds,' roared Ralph with a horrible oath.

"Oh, no, surely, said the man who held them in the slips.

What, said wicked Ralph, with his band on his sword. He looked murder, and would do it

It was enough; the dogs were unlossed, and, with a savage yell, they bounded after the boy. Wicked Ralph balloed and madly rode his horse along. It was an exciting race. The boy ran for his life; and it is said, had the poor creature possessed sagacity enough, his speed was so ex traordinary, he could have distanced the murderous brutes that hunted him; but though he ran like the hare, he waited like her too. Hours passed over in this awful chase. Dogs and men and horses, it seems, toiled and strode as if the hell for human murder was in possesthey ran gamely on the scent; they cursed them when they missed it; and when they found again, they laughed a horrid laughter, which the woods re-echoed as if there were more voices in it than those of the hunters.

At last they came to a check longer than the the dogs too were fatigued, and there was no hope of again finding the trail. Wicked Ralph seemed insane in his desire to catch the poor buman quarry. He got off his horse, and, en tering a dense mass of brushwood, beat about it as you do for a bare or a fox.

To be Continued.)

'PEACE IN IRELAND.' To the Editor of the Nation.

Dear Sir-In the last month of 1867, the Limerick Oatholic Clergy made a 'Declaration' which contained the following words:-

A Land Tenure will accomplish something; removal of Protestant Ascendancy, by placing the Protestant Church in the same position before the State as the Catholic Church, will accomplish much, equality in Education, and the removal of the anomaly of giving a freedom of Education on the condition of a people giving up freedom will do its share; and we will hail any and all of them with thankful ness; but we feel bound to say that when all of them have been granted, safety from foreign danger, perfect development of home resources, and, above all, the heart of the country, will require Nationality.'

To this document more than half the Catholic Clergy of Ireland subscribed their names; and to this document nearly every Catholic priest in Ireland.

would again sign his name to morrow. A great many friends, and all the enemies of Na tionality, misunderstood or misrepresented the posltion which the clergy took in 1867 Many thought, and many pretended to think, that we inaugurated a Repeal movement, and they expressed some disappointment at the quiescence which followed the Declaration. But the great mass of our countrymen realised our views, and, I have no doubt, approved them. The national clergy bore witness to the ne cossities of the country and the aspirations of the national heart. The Declaration was the forecasting of an intelligence that could not be deceived, and the warning of an experience which could hardly be equalled. We left to statesmanship to meet emergency and solve the difficulty; to time we left the demonstration of our opinion; and to those who loved Ireland we may be said to have made a pledge that the priests would be found by the people on the day of inevitable struggle.

You are my witness that there have been many and ardent longings and exportations to change the declaration into action. Some of the honestest and most carnest patriots were anxious to inaugurate a movement to which the strength and worth of Ireland would give power. Not without misgiving, and not without regret, we concluded that time was not ripe shough to assist us. We would not assume the responsibility of diverting the pupils mind from the

might divide our friends and bring us into conflict before religious equality had united all Irishmen for the regeneration of their country. We always said, wrote, and promised, that State alliance bound many fore Ralph could avoid him, caught him, and of our countrymen to England with a force which notwithstanding his great strength, flung him on could not be easily destroyed, and that when they the earth, and litted his hand to strike the dag- felt themselves flang off as no longer useful instruwould draw them to the national ranks.

You will therefore perceive that we have been waiting a time which should be rendered opportune by the union of Protestant and Catholic, and by the failure or the settlement of the great question now before Parliament. The first condition has happily made an epoch; and the second condition has not a hundred days to wait. I need not say, then, how murder in that house. They slaughtered and the heart of the country has throbbed at the recent butchered all they met, and kept the door so that bursts of nationality with which many of our Protestant fellow-countrymen have proved that the English alliance was the incubus on a soul still loyal to Ireland. Never has there been a time when wise direction and steady resolution were more necessary. Pretentions, recriminations, complaints and boastings ought all be laid aside; and when the hour shall strike that calls us all to work for the land that belongs to all of us, let not a word be heard unless about the agencies, sacrifices, exertions, and persevering resolve by which the cry of the past and the hopes of the great dead will be answered by a ational resurrection.

There are many men in Ireland who would call their death blessed if the sacrifice would raise their country; but let me say it to you, who know me well, and know how deeply I esteem you, that these men grieve at seeing the "green" raised too soon and when it can be only a signal for disunion. Let us work and wait, and the time is within view when if they came across him in their rambles, he used | nationality shall be the only question. Until then

I do not say that nationalists ought not quietly meet lay their plans, collect their, resources, and prepare the egencies for the coming work. On the Warnham understood that he existed by catch | contrary, I think that common secse suggests that such a course could even now be wisely adopted. Catholic and Protestant ought begin to gather together and accustom themselves to the marching order in which they are to progress. That "wayward fate" of which Moore speaks has hitherto banu ed the training by which union secures force. We should commence even now, and get used to one another's wars and one another's weaknesses; for, though there can be no doubt of the issue, the time of thriumph will depend on earnest preparation.

Are there a hundred men in Ireland who will lay down one bundred pounds a man as gauge of their love and their faith in the future? If there be 'twere time we knew them; and the day that Ireland witnesses their offerings on the altar, Rogland herself will approach ber with the laurel wreath that shall crown her with independence, and unite both countries in the equality without which there never can be love.

I have felt it my duty to send you this line regarding the views of many in whose patriotism and wis-"Oh, that he crossed my path now!" he dom I trust, and in whom you yourself no less confide. It was impossible that the rains of 1800 should for ever overlie the splendours and genius of 82 The free mind that shook the throne of despotism for a full score years, and which had never fel: the curb and crush of penal laws, was grand, Irish, and Pro testant. A deception profound as it was corrupt, had made it wear for a while the livery of a garrison. That the Protestants of Ireland have torn off the menial garb, and asserted the right to National Emancipation, is almost enough to make the old of this generation sing like Zachary - Now dost Thou dis miss Thy servant according to Thy word, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation

Go on, then, all rejaiceful, March on thy career unbowed. Ireland! let thy noble voiceful Spirit cry to God aloud, Mar will bid thee sneed, God will sid thee in thy need. The time, the hour, the power are near. Ba sure thou shalt join the vanguard Of the illustrious band whom Heaven and man guard, I am, dear sir, ever faithfully yours, B. B O'BRIEN, D.D., Dean of Limerick. May 4, 1870.

## IBELAND A NATION.

at an united effort, in favour of a Repeal of sion of them. They cried to the dogs when the Union, would be almost certain to succeed. We shell now state some of the reasons on which we based, and still base, that opinion. In doing so, we shall avoid, as much as possible, everything in the shape of direct argument in support of the measure itself We shall assume as a sort of postulate, or first principle, that the restoration of our native Perliament, together with the return of the Irish At last they came to a check longer than the Ariatogracy to their proper sphere and the revival rest; the sun was sinking, and the horses wearset; of Irigh Art, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, would be hailed with joy by every sensible frishman as a final and perfectly satisfactory solu tion of the national problem. Many Irishmen, we are aware, ridicule Repeal and insist upon Separation and a Republic, as if it were much more fessible, as well as desirable, to get rid of English rule entirely, rather than to modify the conditions of the connection in such a manner as to serve and save Ireland without spitefully and foolishly annihilating Rogland. For our part, we are free to confess, we do not share the views of these well-meaning, but decidedly mistaken, men. Circumstanced as Ireland is at present. destitute of all needful resources, whether in possession or in prospect an attempt to effect separation would be for her a crushing calamity, and would lead, in all human probability, to her being reduced to subjection, either as a French or as an American province—a consummation which, however warmly we may condemn mis-government on the part of England, we are yet by no means disposed to regard as the least objectionable alternative. John Bull has not acted kindly or justly towards Ireland; but, considering that a violent separation from England would insure England's implacable hostility ever af ter, It is a question whether it would not be better for both nations to remain united as friends, rather become separated as enemies According to our view, those who advocate Separation and a Republicerr, insemuch as they turn the attention of the people from the practicable and attainable to the impracticable and unattainable, and, by so doing, seriously injure that very national cause which they are so anxious to serve Every man with an ounce of common sense must know that England would make any sacrifice to prevent separation. Why would she make such secrifices? Simply because separation, which would mean absolute independence for Ireland, would mean neither more nor less than absolute national and political annihilation for Eng land. Every argument in favour of separation, therefore, is in reality an argument against the restoration of that Legislative Independence of which we were deprived by means of the Union, inasmuch as its tendency is to inveigle us into a vague and ill-directed struggle in which the chances are clearly against us, and which, for this reason, should be considered simply as an obstacle sadly calculated to retard our onward merch to freedom. It is not revolution or change of constitutional forms that Ireland needs," said Mr. John Martin, "or that the people of Ireland desire. It is simply Ireland for the Irish; for all the Irish of every race and creed and class—for tenants and laudiords - for Catholics and Protestans - for rich and poor. It is not new con fiscations and proscriptions. It is not to injure Eng land. It is only to prevent her from any more injuring Ireland." Holding the idea of separation. therefore, to be not merely impracticable, but inex

from the complaints of the Times and other influent ing to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland custom or to such usage as aforesaid, or where the the advisability of relieving the Imperial Parliament of a portion of its labours, it is easy to see that the Repeal of the Union would now be regarded in England in a very different light from that in which it was viewed twenty-five years ago. Then it was denounced as little less than High Treason. Now, it will soon come to be considered as a positive blessing. Irish business is creating a complete block in English legislation. Home and Colonial buisness are alike discarded on account of the Irigh Church Bill one session, and the Irish Land Bill another This cannot long be tolerated. England will grow clamourous, and her business must be done. In the next place—and this is, of course, our main reliance -England's wisest and most sagacious statesmen are beginning to see, what they should have seen long ago that the spirit of Irish nationality is growing daily stronger and stronger, and that, if left to the guidance of circumstances, the result of its ope rations may prove anything but conducive to the stability, or, at least, the tranquility, of the Empire. Though England would make superhuman exertions to prevent the separation of the two countries, it is not equally certain that she would not willingly concede the Repeal of the Union, if the people of freland would only exert themselves unanimously in favour of that measure. The Evening Mail, we are happy to observe, is a hearty advocate for Reneal, as is also the Irish Times. If Protestants and Catholies could only be persuaded to forget religious differences, and unite as Irishmen, no English Ministry would disregard their demands. - Wexford

THE MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBURY ON REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The following letter has appeared in the Limerick Chronicle':--

'Boulogne, France, May 4. 'Sir,-By the article which lately appeared in your paper, I see that you consider the great hindrance to the union between Catholics and Protestants to be the interference of ecclesiastics in political matters. But surely sir, to be a Catholic is not necessarily to be a Papist. I trust not, for I am no more a Papist than yourself, and most strenuously dery the doctrine that his Holiness the Pope, or any other ecclesiastical power, Catholic or Protestant, bas any temporal authority, directly or indirectly, in Ireland. Have not Irishmen denied that on oath This, then, must be the cause of division. Surely would say with O'Connell, 'I would die to resist it,' and even in spiritual matters the authority of the Holy Father is limited. If the Catholic or any other clergy should descend from their high and boly calling to join with any class of men against Ireland (which we hope is not possible, excepting, as we have unhappily witnessed, in 'rare' cases). oh! may such be warned in time that the people of Iteland must not be thus trifled with. Ireland is nearly ruined. 'There is no time to lose' We must, 'each one,' protest most solemnly against anything and everything which shall in the smallest measure foster a division so fatal to the Irish people. Sir, I am a Catholic but I am 'not' a Papist, and I hold that everything which causes divisions is contrary to the will of one Father and God. Therefore, I would say with you, what is to binder those who desire union from holding mass meetings throughout the land to pass recolutions to this effect? And, as far as the coclesizatical difficulty is concerned, it appears to be met entirely by the words of one of Ireland's poblest men, whose heart was buried at Rome : I here protest (said he) against his Holiness having anything to say, either directly or indirectly, with regard to our political rights or his interfering, either directly or indirectly, in our political struggles ' We know that all the prest defenders of Ireland, whether Protestant or Catholic, held the same opinion; and while holding fast their faith and honouring their reverend paster (which I trust, will ever be said of Ireland's sons) yet as 'deter minedly' held fast to that spirit of resistance to foreign domination, which also characterised all those who came before them, and which 'great' principle the Catholics of the present day would not hesitate to endorse (I bumbly believe) for the satisfaction of their Protestant brethren. I cannot say how earnestly I shall pray that each party will strive together to remove all impediments to this We gave it as our decided opinion, a short time union, which will be the salvation of their land renater in whit ent from now solvener hought is setting fast;' therefore, there is no time to loss. There must be a 'unanimity of sentiment and a leavening of thought' before Ireland can arrive at the destiny of greatness which is in store for her. Circumstances have, through the mercy of the good and great God, paved the way for this thriced blessed union; let us all bail it with joy and grat: tude, and strive, each of us individualy, to keep up the flame, instead of attempting to quench it by word or deed; but yet, surely, it shall not be quenched, for 'God is with us' We hope all things from a native Parliament but if these hopes are not realised the rush will, after all, inevitably come. May God save Ireland from this terrible alternative, and raise up in her legislators. Protestant and Catholic, who will (by debarring fall from a continu-

> which she is bastening. Yours, sir, faithfully, CABOLINE QUEENSBURY.

THE LAND BILL-WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHES. SKRTCH OF ITS PROVISIONS.

ance in their tyrannical usurpations and destructive

acts) save the dear old land from that resolution to

Four clauses of the Irish Land Bill have been aranged by the Commons Committee, and when consideration was resumed on Monday evening at Clause, 6 the second clause has been postponed, the Ministerial measure was in the following form. How it may be altered on the report, or when the House of Peers comes to examine its details, he would be a far-seeing man who would venture a well-founded

: colaige

Law of compensation to tenant-I. The usages now prevalent in the province of Ulster, which are known or, and in this act intended to be included under the denomination of the Ulster tenant right custom, are held to be legal, and shall in any holding in the province of Ulster proved to be subject thereto be enforced in the manner prowided by this act. Where the landlord has purchase ed, or shall bereafter purchase from the tenant, the Ulster tenant right custom to which his ho ding s subject, such holding shall thenceforth cease to be subject to the Ulater tenant-right custom. A tenant of a holding subject to the Ulster tenant-right cus tom, and who claims the benefit of such custom, shall not be entitled to compensation under any other section of this act, but a tenant of a holding not claiming under the Ulster tenant-right custom, shall not be barred from making a claim for com pensation, with the consent of the court, under any of the other sections of this act, and where such last mentioned claim has been made and allowed, such holding shall not be again subject to the Uister ten-

ant-right custom. 3. Where the tenant of any holding held by him under a tenancy created after the passing of this act or either of such sections, or if entitled does not seek compensation under such sections or either of them, and is disturbed in his holding by the act of the landlord, he shall be entitled to such compensation for the loss as the court shall find to have been sustained by him in quitting his holding, to be paid by the landlord as the court may think just-so pedient, we are now to inquire—What are the that the sum awarded dichances in favour of Repeal? To this question our lowing—that is to say that the sum awarded does not exceed the scale fol-

£10 and under, a sum which shall in no case exceed saven years rent :

Above £10 and not exceeding, £30, a sum which shall in no case exceed five years rent; Above £90 and not exceeding £40, a sum which shall in no case exceed four years rent;

Above £40 and not exceeding £50, a sum which shall in no case exceed three years reet;

Above £50 and not exceeding £100, a sum which shall in no case exceed two years rent. Above £100 a sum which shall in no case exceed

one years' rent. But in no case shall the compensation exceed the sum of £250.

Any tenant in a higher class of the scale, may at his option claim to be compensated on so much only of his rent as will bring him into a lower class, provided that no tenant of a holding valued at a yearly sum exceeding £10 and claiming under this section more than four years' rent, and no tenant of a holding valued at a yearly sum not exceeding £10, and claiming as aforesaid more than five years' rent, shall be entitled to make a separate or additional claim for improvements other than permanent buildings and reclamation of land.

Provided that -

1-Out of any moneys payable to the tenent under this section all sums due to the landlord from the tenant in respect of rent or in respect of any deterioration of a holding arising from non-observance on the part of the tenant of any express or implied on the part of the tenant of any express of imprice of longing objections against five voters, who, he condue in respect of the holding, and not recoverable by him from the landlord.

2-The tenant who at any time after the passing of this Act, subdivides such holding or sublets the same or any part thereof without the consent of the landlord in writing, shall not, nor shall any subtenant of or under any such tenant as last aforesaid be entitled to any compensation under this section, with this qualification, that in case of holdings of twenty-five acres and up wards of tillage land, the letting by a tenant of a portion of land to agricultural labourers bona fide required for the cultivation of the holding for cottages or gardens not exceeding half an acre in each case, and not being such as to raise the total of such cot sges on the holding to more than one for every twenty five acres of tillage land, shall not be deemed to be a sub-division or sub-letting of land for the purposes of this section.

3. A tenant of a holding under a lease made after the passing of this act, and granted for a term certain of not less than thirty-one years, shall not be entitled to any compensation under section 4 of this

The tenant of any holding valued under taxes relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland at an annual value of not more than £100, and held by him under a tenuncy from year to year existing at the time of the passing of this act, shall, if disturbed by the act of his immediate landlord, be entitled to compensation under and subject to the provisions of this section.

Any contract made by a tenant by virtue of which he is deprived of his right to make any claim which he would otherwise be entitled to make under this section shall, so far as relates to such claim be void; this provision shall remain in force for twenty years from the first day of January, 1871, and thereafter until parliament shall otherwise determine.

4. Any tenant of a holding who is not entitled to compensation under sections one and two of this act or sither of such sections, or. if entitled, does not make any claim under the said section, or either of them, may, on quitting his holding, and subject to the provisions of section three of this act, claim com pensation, to be paid by the landlord, under this section, in respect of all improvements on his holdtog made by him or his predecessors in title.

Provided that a tenant shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of any of the improvements

following, that is o say: -In respect of any improvement made twenty years before the passing of this act, except permanent buildings, reclamation of land, or in respect of any improvement prohibited in writing by the landlord as being and appearing to the court to be, calculat-ed to diminish the general value of the landlord's estate, and made within two years after the passing of this act, or made during the unexpired residue of a lesse granted before the passing of this act, or in respect of any improvements made either before or er the passing of this act, in pursuan tract entered into for valuable consideration, or (subject to the rule in this section mentioned as to contracts) in respect of any improvements made either before or after the passing of this act, which the landlord has under aken to make, except in cases where the landlord has failed to perform his undertaking within a reasonable time.

A tenant of a bolding under a lease or written centract, made before the passing of this act, shall not be entitled, on being disturbed by the act of the landlord, in or on quitting his holding, to any compensation in respect of any improvements his title to which is excluded by such lease or contract,

A tenant of a holding under a lease made either before or after the passing of this act for a term certain of not less than thirty-one-years, or, in case of leases made before the passing of this act, for s term of lives with or without a current term of years, and which leases shall have existed for thirty one years before the making of their claim, shall not be spitled to any compensation in respect of any improvement unless it is specially provided in the lesse that he is entitled to such compensation except permanent buildings and reclamation of land, and tillages or manures, the benefit of which tillages or manures is inexhausted at the time of the tenant quitting his holding.

A tenant of a holding who is quitting the same voluntarily shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of any improvements, when it appears to the coart that such tenant has been given per-mission by his landlord to dispose of his interest in his improvements to an incoming tenant, upon such terms as the court may deem reasonable, and the tenant has refused or neglected to avail himself of such permission, out of any moneys payable to the tenant under this section, all sums due to landlord from tenent in respect of rent or in respect of any deterioration of the holding srising from non-observance on the part of the tenant of any express or implied covenant or agreement, shall be paid to the landlord for or in respect of any taxes payable by the tenant due in respect of the holding and not recoverable by him from the landlord

Any contract between a landlord and a tenant whereby the tenant is prohibited from making such improvements as may be required for the suitable. occupation of his holding and its cultivation in a due course of husbandry, shall be wold, both at law and in equity; but no improvement shall be deemed to be required for the suitable occupation of a tenant's holding and its cultivation in a due course of husbandry which appears to the court to diminish the general value of the estate of the landlord.

Any contract made by a tenant, by virtue of which he is deprived of his right to make any claim which he would otherwise be entitled to make under this section, shall, so far as relates to such claim, be

Where a tenant has made any improvements be fore the passing of this act on a bolding held by him under a tenancy existing at the time of the passing thereof, the court in awarding compensation to such tenant to respect of such improvements shall in re duction of the clause of the tenant take into consideration the time during which such tenant may bave received from his landlord in consideration ex pressly or impliedly of the improvements so made.

For the purpose of compensation under this act, Sponsibility of diverting the pupils mind from the chances in invoir of the first place, judging In the case of holdings valued under taxes relation proved to be subject either to the Ulster tenant right intended proceeding to a third trial. in respect of improvements on a holding which is not

tenant does not seek compensation in respect of such contom, or usage, all improvements on such holding shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been made by the tenant or his predecessors in title, except in the following clauses where compensation is claimed in respect of improvements made before the passing of this act :

Where such improvements have been made previous to the time at which the holding in reference to which the clause is made was conveyed on autual sale to the landlord, or those through whom he de-

Where the tenant making the claim was tenant under a lease of the holding in reference to which

Where such improvements were made twenty years or upwards before the passing of this act. Where the holding upon which improvements were made is valued under the acts relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland at an an. nual value of more than one hundred pounds, Irish Times

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The election at Mallow concluded in favour of Mr. Waters, Q.C., the figures at the close of the polling being for Mr. Waters ninety three, for Major Knox eighty five. Major Knox took the precaution tends, are disqualified by the decision of Judge Morris on the last election petition.

Mr. H. M. D'Arcy Irvine, of Castle Irvine, Permanagh, has been again threatened. This time he is told to beware of poison. A correspondence has taken place between Lord Enniskillen, Oaptain But. ler, and others, with reference to the lest threatening letter sent to Mr D'Arcy Irvino, and the circumstances attending it, from which it will be seen that the affair has been exaggerated.

During ten days 800 emigrants bave gone from Drogheda and 1 000 from Derry, besides an unusual number from Cork and the South of Ireland; the efflux has set in early this season, and the people are going more rapidly than in former years; servants and labourers are becoming scarce, and the question has already arisen, how are their places to be supplied? The emigrants always say, with a smile upon their tearful faces, . We'll soon be back again,' They all cling to the wild hope that some bright change will come over Ireland, and that her wandering children will one day be restored to her bosom.

THE NATIONAL BANK. We are glad to see that a branch of this establishment, under the management of Mr. James Mullen, an old and experienced (Micer of the bank, has been opened in Rathmines. It will no doubt be a great convenience to the inhabitante of this rapidly rising township. - Freeman.

John Phillips, who was arrested 7 weeks ago at Queenstown on a charge of embezzling 40,000 dollars, the property of the American Government, was discharged on Monday by the Queenstown magistrates for lack of evidence. At the Drogheds petty sessions court on Monday,

Constable Meehan, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, complained of a boy named Levins, aged about 12 years, as being one of a band of javenile musicians who were in the habit of playing through the public streets on the Sabbath day. On Sunday, the 1st inst , they obstructed a patrol of the constabulary. They were accompanied by a large crowd of young. sters. Mr. M. Verdon on the part of the accused, stated that he confessed it was wrong on the part of those boys to act as they did; but as the police had taken possession of the drum and other instruments, and as his client was prepared to promise not to commit such an offence again, he thought it would meet the ends of justice if the magistates dismissed the present case with a caution. Head-constable Coghlan informed the bench that another band on a larger scale had yesterday paraded the streets playing music. Now he wished to know the opinion of the bench as to whether it was lawful for bands to go out on Sundays? The Mayor, in reply, said it was the unanimous opinion of the court that a band might assemble on a green or park for the amusement of the inhabitants; but at the same time they strongly objected to bands passing through the streets, and hoped that it would not again occur. Levius was discharged with a caution.

MR. NEWDEGATE'S MOTION. - At a meeting of the Board of Guard'ans of the Castlebar union, held on Saturday - MYLES JORDAN, Esq , in the chair-the following resolutions were proprosed by Charles O'Malley, and seconded by Edward Cannon, E. qrs., and carried unanimously :- 'Resolved : That it was with the greatest regret we observe the attempt that is now made to revive the worst teelings of intolerance and bigotry by submitting monastical and conventual institutions to official inspection, as if religious exercise and devotion should only exist by toleration of the State, and thus abandon the strides gained in civilization and the cancilty that ought to surround the abodes of religion" solved that the discussion lately created in Parliament against the conventual Orders of Mercy and Charity is calculated to engender the worst feelings, and prevent that concord that should exist between all classes of the community "Resolved: That it is hoped the Government will strongly oppose the attempt that is now made to obtrude on the private bomes of unoffending ladies, whose lives are devoted to the great interests of religion, charity, and mercy.'

"Resolved: That copies of these resolutions be sent to Mr Gladstone, Mr Fortescue, Mr Dowse Lord Bingbam, The O'Conor Don, Sir John Gray, and Mr. Newdegate."

The Commissioners appointed to enquire into the alleged wholesale corruption existing amongst the Dublin freemen have at length given in their report. They have discovered that at the election of 1857 the freemen were extensively purchased by the Liberal party. There was no proof of direct bribary at the election of 1859, but there was evidence of a general impression that a Liberal candidate could only secure the freemen's votes by that means. At the election of 1865 there were between 40 and 50 persons corruptly dealt with on the Conservative side, whilst the corruption on the Liberal side, though more difficult to trace, was on a much more extensive scale. At the last election, 1868, there was no bribery practised by the Liberals, but the purchase of votes by the Conservatives was certical on extensively by means of the machinery already tamiliar to the public. There is a good deal of speculation as to the effect the disfranchisement of the freemen would have on future elections. It is certain that if the Conservatives can put forward a Repealer next time he will have a fair chance of success. Many who subscribed to the expense fond of the Liberal candidate at the last election will go so far as to oppose him now in consequence of the late proceedings in the House of Commons.

THE QUEEN V. PETER BARRETT. -- On Tuesday application was made in the Queen's Brach to admit to bail Peter Barrett, who has been tried twice for shooting at Captain Lambers. The first trial took place in Galway, when the jury disagreed, whereupon, on the motion of the Crown, the venue wa removed to Dublin, where a second trial resulted as the former, in a disagreement of the jury. The application was supported by the affidavit of the priconer, which, after declaring his perfect innocence, details the hardships his long imprisonment has subjected bim to; also by the afficavits of eight of the jarors who tried the case, at ting that the conclusion they had arrived at was influenced by conscientions convictions slone. The motion was directed to stand over till it should be accertained if the Crown