that I never knew the want of a real mother's, time had come for lethargy, and that feverish andulgent fondness; and believing myself an anxiety was over. Time, which had elucidated orphan, I repaid her love with the affection of a the mystery of Philip's cruel conduct, and chid. I was a precocious girl: my southern brought the secret to light connected with my maternal ancestry accounted for this. I was brother's destiny and my own, has also fallen little more than sixteen, when, being on a visit heavily on Philip's noble brow; for time has for the beneuit of sea-air with a relative of Mrs. transformed the once innocent and happy youth Emslie's, I met with an individual who soon addressed me in the language of love. I listened able in his loveless marriage, and flying for reto him as you listened to Francis Capel, and no fuge from thought to destructive excitement .dissentient voice was raised to check the progress | Ales! Philip is a confirmed drunkard and gameof our young love dream. No, on the contrary, ster. Poor fellow! how earnestly I pity and I was esteemed a thrice-fortunate girl, to have pray for him bow; how sincere is my perfect won the regard of one whose great worldly ad vantages were more than equalled by his supe-Fority of mind and person. Ah! those were shrink even from alluding to them; and I would brilliant days! Happy days! when life was in not, were it possible to express my life's history its spring-when Philip's merry laugh won a without. Our true position was unknown to smile from the aged, as a dim remembrance of Doctor Emslie, as you are aware, Cousin Do their own sunny days floated before them; for rothy, until my father was on his death-bed; Philip's laugh was to me as the tone of many and when Philip came to him as a suitor for my barps, or like the 'sounds of many waters,' thrilling through my soul, and calling un never dying echoes in my ears. He was my first, my only love dream. I will not describe him, be cause such descriptions are futile, and evidences of woman's weakness. I set up an idol for myself, and knelt down to worship it. Of Philip's that Philip-the proud highborn Philip-heard abundant wealth I never thought; of his over weening pride of heart, I did; and more particu larly, because he told me that he was considered tion of the base-born. He dreaded to meet me to resemble his mother both in disposition and again, for well he knew his haughty mother's opappearance. She had been left a young widow with this infant son, and after the lapse of years, engagement. She would have cursed him had she had married a second husband, whom she had accompanied to the East, from whence their return was shortly expected, laden with honors and treasure. Philip was his mother's only child, taint of such information should never sully my and he spoke of her with rapturous exultation. -She was the sole female representative of a long line of ancient name, and her beauty and fascina tions had been the theme of every tongue. I felt jealous of this beloved and beautiful mother. Philip saw it, and smiled, and his assurances of her tenderness calmed me. Philip said she had a mother's heart, and would be sure to take the orphan girl of his choice to her maternal bosom. But, Philip, I asked timidly, for wild forebod ings unaccountably filled my heart, ' do her eyes flash haughtily like yours-does her proud lip curl so contemptuously when she is angered?" My lover smiled, and declared that his mother's eyes would beam ever tenderly on me, and that her sweetest, honeyed words, flowing forth from her ruby lips, would ever welcome mp. Hope whispered a flattering tale, and we both listened and believed. It was a bright and fleeling dream-so bright and divine, that the memory comes to me in visions of sleep even now, and l forget the dark dread abyss. It comes to me with murmurs of Paradise music - heard far away, yet clear, soft, and distinct, and it is the certainty of that better land beyond the grave that sustains and has sustained me through the weary pilgrimage of latter years."

'Can this creature be avaricious?' thought

Dorothy as she wept for sympathy and pity. My faithful guardian, Doctor Emslie, was not slumbering on his post. Vigilant and cereful of my welfare, he expected the avowal, which was not long delayed. Philip followed me to my home. I knew that he was closeted with Doc tor Emslie, but I had no fears, for he camto ask my guardian's consent to our union when his mother arrived from India, and in the mean time that we might be allowed to correspond abetrothed pair, and to meet as such. Philip being rich and independent of any control, there was no consent on his side to seek, save that of the dear mother, to whom her son voluntarily deferred in all things. 'My mother does not care for money,' Philip often said to me. 'She does not wish me to seek for a wealthy bride, as I have enough for both. But she requires al you possess, Mathilde; and then a lover's enumeration ensued. Whilst I sat expecting Philip and Doctor Emslie to enter the apartment immediately, the doctor came alone. His coun tenance alarmed me; its expression was so dis turbed, storcal and philosophical as he usually an peared, that I hastily asked what had happened. and where Philip was. 'He has lett us, me dear,' replied Doctor Emslie, striving to speak composedly. It is better this affair should not proceed until Mr. Philip's mother returns; and he thinks so too.' He thinks so too! Great powers! what has transpired so suddenly to change the ardent, passionate lover of my youth into a cold calculator? There was a terrible mystery I saw at a glance. Doctor Emslie was truth itself, but his lips were sealed; nor could I fearn more than that Philip would write to me, and on his mother's arrival, she would be immediately acquainted with the state of affairs : and if her sanction was accorded, all would be well. Doctor Emslie hesitated when he pronounced the word 'if.' An ice bolt shot through my heart - a black, horrible secret, or Pallip never would have behaved thus. What man could have done so? To all these miserable and passionate invectives, the doctor listened in silence, but not unmoved; no, for the round tears coursed down his furrowed cheeks as he gazed on me kneeling at his feet. My poor one, he said softly, God help thee, for vain is the help of man. Thou art suffering for the sins of others.' He spoke in erigmas. I could not comprehend the drift of his words; the knowledge came to me afterwards. I did not reply to Philip's letter ; I would have died first He wrote to me again when his mother arrived. another short fearful letter-a farewell. She forbade his union with me; that was all I could gather. Paide revolted at the unworthy freat ment I had received, and contempt for Philip mingled with all softer memories. But, ah! the bitterness of despair and anguish ere that climax is attained by a confiding, loving woman! No more anger, no more outbursts, but calm, endur ing contempt: and with it a slumber of the heart, so to express it, succeeding active agony. -This passive sensation I hailed with gratitude when I heard of Philip's marriage with a protege of his mother's; I felt thankful that I

seemed invulnerable to further shocks. I sat

resses were lavished on me by Mrs. Emslie, and ing with mournful yet holy thoughts; I knew the into the reckless and debased profligate, miserforgiveness, even as I pray to be forgiven !-Lightly I must deal with my parent's errors; I hand, Dr. Emslie believed the stigma of illegiti macy rested on our birth. Never had the sac tale been revealed to Gervase or to me; we imagined ourselves fatherless and motherless, nor had the remotest idea of the supposed truth ever entered our imaginations. Can you wonder then with borror and dismay of our tainted originthat he heard it and fled-fled the contaminaprobrious disdain awaited the confession of ou he wedded me, such as I was supposed to be .-When Doctor Emslie revealed his knowledge to Philip, it was under the seal of secrecy, that the mind, never injure my peace. Perhaps be erred in thus concealing the truth; but the good man meant well, and erred righteously. My peare! alas, that was mjured irremediably. The truth was divulged too late-too late; the stain was obliterated by the confession of our legitimacy; a dying father did justice to his innocent offspring too late-too late for one of us at least. Too late! words of dread import. The sacrifice was complete, Philip lost, and my heart pierced with a barbed arrow. Then, and then only, did our guardian not hesitate to explain the past, to clear up the mystery which had darkened my exist ence. The merciful God put into my mind to forgive fully and freely our earthly father for all the evils he had wrought; perhaps if the Doctor had entertained the slightest suspicion that we were not what we were represented to be, he might have appealed to our father's better feel ings when Philip sought for his bride. But how could Doctor Einslie entertain the slightest clue to the reality ?-- reality so far surpassing fiction, that the matter-of fact and philosophical mind of our dear guardin had difficulty in nigesting it, even when the law acknowledged nd ratified our claims. Peace be with our parents' ashes! God's judgments are not as our tury judgments. He looks on the thoughts and intents of the beart; and let us remember that we judge not ohers. Our path through the wilderness is full of pittalts and snares; let us take need to ourselves that we slip not. We came to Deepdean, and I found there was trial before ine yet. I sought help where it is always found -my prayer is granted, the fortune, is mine, and Gervase, my brother, is saved! Once only have I seen Philip since my doom the shadow of his firmer self, the miserable wreck of the noble and spirited lover of my youth. I heard bim plead or pardon, and confess the weakness which had led him, in witer recklessness of the future, to wed an unloved and unamiable bride, profaning the sacred altar, and calling down the wrath of offended Heaven on his devoted head. Poor Philip! I yielded no tears to the sweet memory of our early love dream; but I saw him the man, weep-weep when he muttered what he had been,' and 'what he was.' And now, my cousin Dorothy Cheyne, can you marvel that I feared for you-feared for Gervase, my only brother? Can you marvel that I rejoice over your decision

on the side of love and truth? Bewildered, and not wishing to offend, Dorothy found difficulty in replying to her own satisfaction. She sincerely pitied Mathilde, so beautiful, so young, and so unhappy; but she could not reconcile the discrepancy of mammonworship - for had she not heard Mathilde rejoice over the acquisition of fortune?-and the lamentation for lost love. And so Dorothy came to the conclusion in her own mind, that as we are all supposed to be influenced by some ruling pas sion, the passion of avarice had taken possession of Mathilde, when the stronger, and, according which there is not one Anglican. There are sixtyto some folks, the far more evanescent passion of love had evaporated, from having nothing left to feed upon. And yet look on Mathilde, to listen to her, and to realize this, seemed impossible .-Involuntarily Dorothy exclaimed, seizing her consin's passive hand: O Mathilde, would that I could understand you!-jon are enigma!

'To be solved hereafter!' was the grave, kind reply. 'May we all meet in that blest entire Anglican population of the United Dioceses. land where we shall no longer see as a glass darkly, but face to face."

Dorothy pondered much on all she heard, and the asperity of her manner, consequent on the misgiving of her mind, considerably softened down as the hour of parting approached. At length the farewell day dawned when Mathilde. as beiress to Hardinge, departed to take possession of the mansion of her ancestors, accompanied by her young brother, now the dependent on his sister's bounty. He could not quite forgive Dorothy for her part in the transaction; but he was too lighthearted to bear malice long, and his spirits regained their elasticity even before the travellers arrived at their journey's end.

(To be Continued.)

LAWS .- If laws had been promulgated to recompenee good actions, as they have been established to punish crimes, the number of the virtuous sould surely have been more increased by the attraction of promised benefit, than the number of the wicked are diminished by the rigour of nunishments with which they are menaced. - Louis XIV of France.

If time is money, some people have a good deal apart from the world in my desolation, commun- more money than they know what to do with.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

COMBBURATION OF THE MOST REV. DR. MICABE Some months since we were the first to announce to the Catholics of Ireland that the Rev Dr M'Cabe had been selected by the Sovereign Pontiff to fill the vacant diocese of Ardagh, and we have now the gratification to state that his lordship was consecrated, on last Sunday, in the Irish College, Paris, by the Apostolic Nuncio residing in that city. assistants were his Grace the Most Rev Dr Amanton, O P Archbishop of Theodosiopoles in partibus, and the Most Rev Dr Brady Bishop of Perth. The College was beautifully decorated, and the Pontifical fing, and the Green flag of Ireland floated over the Orcade. The ceremony of consecration commenced at 9 30 and lasted two hours. The students pres ented an address to the Nuncio, to which he returned a most kind reply, and spoke in warm terms of the Irish people, to whom in conclusion he gave the apostolic benediction through the students. Excellency and the other dignitaries were then hospitably entertained. After dinner the students gave him a hearty cheer, which seemed to affect him

MISSION IN OAVAN. - The Anglo Celt says. - The good Redemptorist Fathers are amongst us, and this is a season of penance. They have come to exhort the Catholic people of Cavan to have recourse to prayer to the Bestower of all good gifts; to lift up their hearts to God, and call to their minds the mercies he has shown them, and the still more abundant mercies he has in store for them To ask them to promote His cause, His Kingdom and His glory. Let the teachings of these holy disciples of our Lord he attended to during their short stay smonger us. On Sunday last, which may be called a day of h ly and happy memories for the Ca holic people of Cavan, Fathers Johnston, Lalor, Ver, Hulst, Cameron, and Levius, commenced their arduous labours. The spectac's presented was an edilying and encouraging one. Every available spot in the sacred edifice found an occupant, and it was gratifying to witness be joyous enthusiasm that prevaled amongstal! who had assembled to witness the commencement of the

The Catholic Church was founded here by St. Pairick, who was sent by Pops Calestine, and it has been always in communion with Rome to the present day. St. Patrick preached and taught the Catholic faith just as it is preached to day by our bishops and priests. He celebrated the mysteries of that succeent and venerable faith, as they are now cele brated, and shall be for all time. What a delusion then to talk such nonsense, and strive to sustain the p'under of Catholic Ireland by such disreputable

holy work.

The Irish people were Catholics at the time of the so called Reformation. If they were not, why did they reject the new faith? Why did they go to the mountain side, the cavern and the wood to hear mass when they had Protestant ministers of the new creed o preach to them in houses of worship? If they were Protestants, why did they not embrace the new made Church of the chaste and 'saintly ' Henry, and his mild and 'blessed' daugher, Elizabeth? Because t was a false creed a departure from the truth, and opposed to the word of God. The truth is, that the holy Reformers murdered nearly all the Catholic hisbops, and banished the remainder, except two or They geized on the tithes, the abbey lands, which were owned by manks and friars, and on all the property of the Catholic Church, and converted them to their own use. They plundered the Catholics f everything but their taith, and for 300 years they have that ill-gotten property, although they know they have no more title to its possession than they have to the Church of St. Peter in Rome. But the time has come to denrive them of this Catholic property, and they will be obliged to surrender it to he state; for it was a wicked king and a wicked parliament that enabled them to live for three centuries in riotous luxory; and the power that conferred the property of Catholics on them can now take it away .- Dundalk Democrat

THE IRES CHURCE - The London Weekly Register (Catholic organ) says it is reported that within a day or two of the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Glad stone will bring forward a motion respecting the Irish Church, which must try the strength of the two great parties in the House. If this is true, and if the right hon, gentleman goes far enough in his proposed measure, the present Government is certain to op pose him, a d the result of the struggle will, pro bably, be the defeat and resignation of Lord Derby's Ministry

THE 'FREEMAN'S' CHURCH COMMISSION - We onb lish the Fourteenth Report from 'Our Church Com misioners,' It deals with the United Dioceses of Limerick and Ardfert and Aghadoe. The report developes some peculiar features connected with the conversion to Anglicapism of the population of these dioceses. The 'conversion' was not effected by bishops, by paraons, by curates, by catechists, or by readers, but by a general officer at the bead of a large army, who adopted the rapid and simple process of calling before him those whom he desired to convert, and ordering them to take the Oath of Conversion, or the consequence of 'high treason.'-The quaint matter of-fact manner in which this military chief reports to the new bead of the Church the off hand mode in which be thus converted 'mayors. aldermen, common councillors, and through them the commonality, is characteristic of the man and of the times, and throws instructive light on the history of Anglicanism in Ireland. The results of 'such' an evangelising process are told in the featful struggles that followed, and filled to the brim the bitter cun this country had to drain to its very dregs. They are told in the utter failure of the Anglican Church in the whole district reported on. In the United Diocesan district there are twenty two parishes in eight pariabes in which the gross Anglican population If equally distributed, would give an average of one family to each parish. The twenty-two parishes in which there is not one Anglican are so large as to their area that they contain a Catholic nopulation greater than the whole Anglican population of the United Dioceses of Limerick, and Ardfert and Aghadoe. The sixty-eight parishes which contain an average of one Anglicen family per parish con-'ain a Catholic population five times larger than the A group of benefices which represent one-third of the parochid revenue of the united dioceses present, as the cost of the spi itaal instruction of the Anglican population, an annual expenditure ranging from £20 per Anglican family in the least costly to £163 in the most costly, and represent an average of £46 per family in the group of parishes, which represent one third of the whole parochial tithes of the united dioceses. Oan the mind of man imagine a greater failure of a Church, or more gross injustice than is developed in this report? - Freeman.

MR. BRIGHT ON IRISH POLITICS .- Mr. Bright's speech t Birmingham on Tuesday night on Irish questions fills four columns of the morning papers. He began by criticising Lord Stapley's speech at Bristol The noble lord had deprecated the calling in of quacks because the doctors could not agree; but considering that the disease to be dealt with is more than a hundred years old, Mr. Bright thinks if the doctors have not already found out anything about it, or what will cure it, it may even be wiser to try a quack Lord Stanley says that he will not allow the empire to be pulled to pieces; but if any man is determined to take that course he should at least be able to point out upon what principle the empire can be kept united: and both the noble lord and Mr Roebuck if they had nothing better to rut forward than their late speeches were not true friends of union, but the promoters of help tenents to purchase their boldings from their any injury. It is supposed that the object was to try diseffection and separation of the two countries, yet landlords, but to buy up and resell to the tenants the

seek for restoration of their Parliament, it they think it would be advantageous to them, bas not been, and cannot be, destroyed. Mr. Bright, for his own part, will never consent to any measure that would disturb legislative union till it is proved that in England statesmenship is sheolutely dead, and till it is proved in Ireland that right and justice have failed to infloence mankind. There is nothing that a Parlia ment in Dublin can do that the Imperial Parliamen cannot do if it tries to do it. There is nothing which Ireland could do for herself, if she were a part of the American Union, which our statesmen in Lodon, if right and just, cannot also do for Ireland. An Irish Parliament would certainly abolish the Protestant Church. Let the Imperial Parliament do it. It is essential that every trace of the Profestant supre macy should be for ever abolished. The hon, member, however would do nothing unjust. Besides respecting life interests, he would make Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians a present out of the Church revenues of some three or four millions \*mongst them upon the understanding that thereafter each Church should be totally disconnected from the State. It is of no consequence to this country what becomes of £3,000 000 of money, but it is of the very highest consequence that State Church supremacy in Ireland should be abolished, and that the voluntary system should be permanently and for ever established.

In de-ling with the land question Mr Bright would begin by giving the tenants the ballot, to protect them from the domination of their landlords at elections, but 'the real great want of Ireland is this, thathe Irish prople should by some means or other be put in a position gradually-rapidly if you can - of becoming the possessors and the cultivators of their own You want to create a great farmer proprietary class in Ireland. Well how are you to do it? First of ali, if there be any laws upon your statute to k which artificially prevent the dispersion of the land, all the of vices accumulation of land are in active operation. but you have those which retard the action of all the forces which would counteract those to a certain extent, and enforce or produce a dispersion of the land What I want is that the natural law should not, and that there should be large and middle sized and -mall estates of every kind, according to the prudence and industry of men, and that there should be no law to prevent persons becoming the owners of large estates or small ones " To effect his object Mr Bright would establish the machinery which he suggested in his Dublin speech fifteen months ago. "It was a proposi tion that we should have a Parliamentary Commission for the purpose of acting as rent banks, as in Prussia, not only to belo the transaction between the tenant and the landlord when they have agreed upon , but to go about and negotiate for the purchase of arke estates held by absentees, and having nurchased hem, the sale being voluntary on the part of the owner, then would they offer those estates in senarate farms ac far as was convenient or proper to the ecapts who now occupy them You will recollect now all this was ridiculed. The very week afterwards a number of Irish gentlemen some of whom and been loud in their ridicule of my anggestion. went to the Lord Lieutenant to represent to him wha great a vantage it would be to Ireland, and to the sbarsholders of Irish railways in particular, if the Government would purchase the Irish railways, and be Lord Lieutenant is reported to have expressed nimselt in favourable terms of the project, and to have promised to lay it before his colleagues in that Government with such support as he was able to give t. I do not see much difference in the possibility of ouving the estates of absenters, and the railroads of barebolders who cannot work them to advantage many of whom probably are absentees also and live n Great Britain." The effect of establishing a peasant proprietary would be conservative. A man who had bought his farm would not sympathise very much with insurrection or with conspiracy In every country in the world the possessor of land is the Conservative of that country. Mr. Bright concluded by painting a rose-coloured picture of what would bar neu if his auggestions were adopted Ireland would would be peaceable and loyal. 'The Habeas Corpus

Act would no longer have to be suspended. Your

Home Secretary would no longer be a mere commis-

sioner of police. Your Queen berself, with a hear

full of sympathy for the sufferings of every class of

her people, would no longer have to say that it was

bich have been shut upon many men, mistaken an-

the trials for treason-telony and conspiracy against

the Crown of the kingdom might hereafter for ever

be unknown. Mr. Bright agrees with Lord Stanley that the Irish Question is the great question of the hour, and says that it will be the cause in all probability, of the fall of Minis ers, and, it may be, of the dissolution of Parliament. As for the Repeal of the Union, Mr. Bright declares that he will never consent to it till it is proved that in England statesmanship is absolutely dead, and that in Ireland right and justice have failed to influence mankind. Toere is nothing that a Parliament in Dublin could do that the Imperial Parliament can't do, nothing which Ireland could do for herself which our statesmen in London can't do for her. Then about the Irish Church. Its property, Mr Bright says, is worth, £13,000 000. He doesn't think it would be just to take it all 1010 the hands of the State. Be thinks that there should be some very small permanent allorment to the Irish Processant Oburch out of that property, on condition that it should become absolutely disconnected from the State, and altogether a voluntary institution. A moderate appropriation out of the same fund should be made to the Presbyterians, who would have to give up the Regium Donum, or £40 000 per annum. And the Carbolic Church also ought to have a small appropriation to enable the Catholic Church in certain parishes to have a small glebe and a modest house for the Priest. The condition is (we take for grant ed), as in the case of the Preshyterians, that the  $\pm 2$ --000 per annum paid by the State for Maynooth be surrendered When £2,000,000, or £3 000 000 had hus been divided between the three Churches, they being all free and independent, and in no wise connecred with the State, a great change, Mr. Bright thicks, would take place; the whole sentiment of the people would be altered and the change would work the most wholesome improvement in the senti ments of the Irish people towards the Imperial Parliament and Imperial Connection. In the meanwhile, Mr. Bright will do no injustice either to the ministers or members of the Pro estant Church, and says that all life interests must of course be cared for and preserved. On the Land Question, Mr. Bright says that he has never been of opinion that any measure for merely compensating tenants, unless it were one far beyond anything that Parliament would accept, or that he would like to recommend, would have any very large influence in tranquilizing Ireland. Still be believes that it would do something and that it would be worth while to do. He would give the tenants of Ireland the security of the ballot at elections, be because he thinks that if the tenants voted by ballot, the landlords would grant them leases, which they now refuse because they want to keep the tenants dependent on them in order to control their votes at elections. Perhaps, however-but Mr. Bright does not advert to this-if the tenant by means of the ballot could safely vote against his landford's wishes the result might be a notice to quit instead of a lease. And the chance seems to us worth taking into account. Next, says Mr. Bright, the great want is a great farmer proprietary class in Ireland, and he recommends a Parliamentary Commission, not only to

their right to protest against it, and their right to taneous. There would spring up among the people a positive passion to buy their farms, and a loyal and Conservative feeling would at once become establish. ed. As for the 105 Irish members, of whom Mr. Bright says that they are divided and never act all together either for the benefit of Ireland or for the United Kingdom, if his proposals were carried out they would work together. Mr. Goldwin Smith and others talk of a craving in Ireland -a positive hunger - after the restoration of an Irish Legislature, but Mr Bright thinks that if England will do to Ireland that jud ice which she is anxious to do to berself, ir. ritation will subside, and the Union will become an union of interest and sentiment between England and

IRISE OCCUPIERS AND THE GOVERNMENT. - Mr. Monsell, M.P., excusing bimself from attending a meeting of the Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary Farmers Club. expresses his hope that those present would 'disavow those projects so lately attributed to Irish occupiers of land by an Influential member of the Government (Lord Scapley) Mr Gavin, M.P., and Mr. Russell, M P . being also absent, the speaking devolved upon Mr. Syean, M.P., who asked how could agricultural prosperity exist where there was threatened a war of classes? If Government and Parliament remained inactive, the suspension of the Constitution it. Ireland might become perpetual. Had the demands of the people abated under repression? No, they had increased, and what would have been accepted two years ago was now scornfully rejected. Recent circumstances compelled bim to admit that the Government did not intend to deal with the questions during the coming session. One of the cold. est intellects, but one of the ablest men in the cabie net in his speech at Bristol, had excused them for their course by speaking of moribund Parliament But as a woman is never more dangerous than when she protests her love too much, so a Tory statesman is never so near great changes as when he protests I udly against them. On the eve of the late Reform Bill, when they protested against lowering or debaging be franchise, as they called it they had determined to debase it to household suffrage. Might it not he the same with the Irish difficulty? Lord Stauley has been followed by the political Sir Berjamin Backbite of the day who had veered about to every point of the comuses (Mr Roebuck). He reminded him of Shakapeare's Welshman, Fluellen, who said Henry was born in Monmonth, past which a river ran ; Alexander was born in Macedon, past which a river ran also. There was no analogy between tenants-at-will in England and in Ireland. He (Mr. Srnan) wished that the organ of public opinion in England, such as the Times and Pall Mult Gazette, would not follow in the wake of Mr. Rosbuck, Among the subjects which he would wish dealt with w-s reform of the grand jury laws. While, however, they were right in seeking an amendment of laws. be would say: -

How small of all the ills that we endure

The part that kings or laws can cause or cure. They must secure success by industry, self-relince economy, and energy. 'If the people of Scotland have turned their rocky rivers into first-class ports, and their heathery mountains into mines of agricultural wealth, why should not Irishmen do the same with their fruitful rivers, their noble barbours, and their fertile land?' The following, like the above is from the Pall Mall Gazette. The chairman of the Munster Bunk, an es ablishm at having its bead quarters in Cork, has intimated at the meeting of the company that the directors were desirous (nothing political being in the project) of assisting small farmers to become owners of their farms through friendly purchase from their landlords, by advancing money to the buvers in such cases, from the funds left in their hands for permanent investment. It occurred to him (Mr. Shaw) that this could be done through the machinery supplied by the Record of Title Act and the Land Debentura Act of Ireland, By these acts it was possible to make cheaply an indefensible security, and to issue debentures that would be transferable from hand to hand with coupons attached. These, he thought, would become one of the most popular securities ever introduced by Act of Parliament. Mr. N. D Murphy, M.P. for Cork, warmly supported the proposal. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN - The London correspon-

dent of the New York Times says: Telking of prisons &c , remind me of the great Mr. Train, who has been giving great lectures at Cork, and persuading the opinion of her Ministers that special police and special sentinels should guard her Highland home the credulous Irishmen of that city that he will be the next Pres dent of the United States. They believed and her home in the Isle of Wight. The prison doors F. Train read them some verses (made out of his criminal-those prison doors might be opened and own head) about his heart and old Ireland. The first lecture went off pretty well; at the second the audience consisted of a low and disorderly crowd; at the third the excellent patriots present pullet up the gaspipes and the benches, and left G. F. Train to pay the expenses. Of course he was liable for all d-mages done to the hall in which he gave his lecture. Under these circumstances, your readers will readily anticipate his next proceeding - it was to take to his heels. He 'akedaddled' from Cork without stopping to play any more tunes upon the Irish lyre. The game did not pay. I feer this may make the Train turn upon Ireland and then it will be indeed a sad prospect for the Emeraiders. To one young lady in Cork, who was deputed to give him a cap a nightcap (?) - he broke out in the following most beautiful strains : - 'Irishmen, Americans, let me 8-7 to this young lady-

"Lovely in form peerless in debate,

Who follows you, Miss, takes the Train too late.' Whereupon the whole assembly burst into tears and tried to fall upon Mr. Trains neck. The unfurtuaste man thought it was going to last like this forever, and that he had at last got into a state of existence which far surpassed a Mahomedan's Paradise. Alas! in three days the crowd broke into his lecture room without paying and left him with a heavy hill to settle. He settled in the way I have described.

REVOLTING ORUBLIT TO A CHILD IN IRBLAND ease of cruelty bas been brought before the Dublia magistrates. In the top room of a house in Dolphio's Barn, the police discovered an unfortunate little hoy, only four years old, lying in a corper on the bare boards, naked, in a disgusting state of filth, and perishing through hunger and neglect. He was almost a skeleton, and when food was offered to him be devoured it with a voracity which showed that it had long been a stranger to bim. He is the son by a former husband, of a woman who, with her present husband the child's stepfather, was brought before the magistrates Tuey are in comfortable circum. stances, and the house in which the child was found is the free hold property of his mother. The child was too weak to be br ught out of hospital and his unnatural guardians were remanded.

LONDON, Feb 21. - The Cononer's Jury have concluded their investigation of the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, and to day rendered their verdict. They bring a charge of murder against the prisoners Barrett, English, O'Keefe, Mullany, two Demonds the woman Ann Justice, and others whose names have not yet been made kown. Doubt is expressed as to the complicity of Allen, who was recently discharged, but has been rearrested. The verdict concludes by severely consuring the Metropolitan Police in Clerkenwell District for lack of activity and vigilance.

A canister of powd r, containing, it is stated, about 81b., was placed against one of the gates of the eftablishment of Messrs. Keatinge, bacon curers Oork, on Saturday night, and exploded with a tremendous noise. The gate was shattered, the lock torn off, the iron bars which had been placed for additional security driven from their places, and some of the panels broken in. Fortunately, no person sustained he will not hesitate to say this that the Irish people estates of absentes. The process would be gradual, gates. Several similar canisters have been found in never consented to the legislative union, and that but the change of feeling in Ireland would be instan-other parts of the neighbourhood.