Crough Patrick, the monarch of them all, stand ing up on the south side of the bay, and looking dividual feature in the scene before her; but observing that he lingered for a moment on Crongh Patrick, she turned toward him for explanation.

'It is Croagh Patrick,' he said ; then perceiving that she was not much the wiser for the information, he added in some surprise, ' Do you not know the legend, that it was from the cone which banished all venomous, hurtful things from Ireland? Had the saint lived in these dats,' Roger added. in that undertone which Nellie up with rubbish now, and almost, or I think quite had by this time discovered to be natural to bem in moments of de-p feeling, "it is not, I think, against toads and snakes that he would have directed his miracle-working powers, but against the men who, coming to a land which is not their own, make war in God's name against God's creatures, hunting them down with horn and bound, and snaring and slaying them with as little compunction as they would have snared or slain a woll."

. Would be then have expelled me also?' asked Nelice, with a wicked smile. 'You know that I too (and more's the pity!) have blood of the hated Saxon in my veins."

" Certainly not," said Roger promptly; " with your blue-black eyes and blue black hair, he would without a doubt (saint and prophet though he was) have been deluded into believing you a Celt.'

And so I am almost, said Nellie, with childish eagerness; 'only consider, Colonel O'More. we have been in the country almost three hundred years, and in all that time, until my dear father's marriage with my mother, (who is unfortunately an Englishwoman,) it has been the boast and tradition of our race that its sons and daughters have never wedded save with the sons and daughtersof their adopted land.'

Remember, then, that it will be for you to renew the tradition,' soid Roger suddenly, and without reflection. He repented himself bitterly a moment afterward, as he caught a glimpse of the flush upon Nellie's half-averted face, and in order to undo the evil which he had done, he added hastily, 'Yonder is our destination, that bare, black rock jutting out from the mainland

far into the deep waters.' 'It is not then an island,' said Nellie, a little disappointed. 'I fancied that you said yesterday that it was one."

· Perhaps I did for it juts out so far and so boldly into deep water, that from many parts of the bay it looks almost like an island. You is the church, perched right upon the cliffs above.

Perched!' repeated Nellie with a sort of shudder. 'I should hardly say even that it was nerched; for to me it looks as if it were actually toppling over.'

And so it 15,' said Roger; 'the tower is out of the percendicular already, and I never bear a winter storm without picturing it to myself as going (as go most certainly it will some day) crash over the clift. It is safe enough, however, in this calm weather,' he added, for he saw that Nellie was beginning to look nervous, for I at was but a choice of evils, his life being in jeopardy whichever way be turned.'

'Is he then especially obnoxious?' Nellie asked; for is it only that, like all our other districts such as these, family after family has joined priests, he is forced to do his mission secretly?"

Especially obnoxious? I should think, in deed, he was,' said Roger; ' for he was chaplain to the brave old bishop whom they hanged at to whom I alluded, you are, of course, macquainted the seige of Clonmel, and was present at his death. How he managed to escape himself has bave occupied their thoughts since the proposal to always been a marvel to me; but escape he did, and came hither for a refuge. I stowed him away in the ruined hermitage overhead, with a few other poor fellows who are outlawed like myself, and in greater danger; and his presence has never been even suspected by the enemy, so that he might, if he had been so minded, have escaped long ago by sea. But when he found us here, without sacraments or sacrifice, (for our priests have been long since driven into banishment.) he elected to remain, and now, at the peril of his life, he does duty as a parish priest among us.'

Brave priest! brave priest!' cried Nellie clapping her hands. 'He must feel very near to heaven, I think, engaged in such a mansion, and living like a real hermit up there on that barren rock.

And so, in fact, he is, or at least he lives in a real hermit's cell, said Roger. 'It was built | ministers, hundreds of Protestants betook themselves in the time of Grana Unille by a holy man, in whose memory the rock is sometimes called the hermit,' though more generally known as such knowledge of what is going on at present in the chieftein's rock.' 4 the chieftain's rock."

But why the change of names?' asked Nellie.

Because,' he answered, with the least possible shade of bitterness in his manner, because, as often happens in this wicked world, persons who have been heroes in the eyes of men are only in the sight of God. This kermit had lived not fully or fairly set forth my words or convey their graph.

after another, of many of the clustered islands the chief of a tribe of Creaghts, at enmity with assertion, but of an interrogation, not in approval but and rugged rocklets, glittering like jewels in the Grana Uaille, having been beaten hy her in a deep bosom of the bay, almost always contriving battle, took refuge with him among these rocks. deep bosom of the bay, almost always contriving battle, took refuge with him among these rocks. this country would be weakened by the emigration to total some little legend or stray scrap of his. The bermit hid him in church, which being an of numbers of its most faithful supporters, and that tory which gave each for the moment an especial acknowledged canctuary, even Grana Uaille, and It the expression may be allowed toward stout and unscrupulous as she was in somethings, inanimate objects an almost personal interest in did not dare invade in order to drag bim from her eyes. At last he turned her attention to his shelter. But she swore - our good old ward the mainland, pointing out the graceful Grana could swear, on occasion, as lustily as her windings of Clew's varied shore, its wave worn rival sovereign, your own Queen Bess-Grana caverns and rocky erches, its cliffs with their swore that neither the sanctity of his hermit mantles of many colored lichens which made friend nor of his place of refuge should avail him them look at that distance as if nature had aught, and that sooner or later she would starve stained them into an imitation of most curiously him into submission. She landed accordingly colored marble; and beyond these again, its with her men, and surrounded church and her broad tracts of uncultivated bog-land, purple mitage upon the land side, that toward the sea with heath in autumn, but now yellow with gorse being left unguarded and unwatched, because, or dark with waving tern, its hills using one lowing to the height and steepness of the cliff I cannot look forward without the liveliest apprehenabove another in lonely, savage grandeur, with itself, and the position of the church tower, built sion. almost immediately upon its edge, there seemed no human possibility of evasion that way. The as they flowed beneath him. Nellie followed his for her after all; for by dint of working day and eye and finger eagerly as he pointed out each in- night they succeeded, before their store of through the floor and outer wall of the church, from the Rev. J. R. Greer, notifying to me that be and so making a passage which gave them in stant access to the cliffs outside. This was by no means so difficult a task as at first sight it seems; for the floor of the building is only hardened earth, and its walls a mere mixture of mud of yonder hill St. Patrick pronounced the curse and rubble, the very tower itself being only partially built of stone. I have often, when a bor. crept through the aperture, but it is nearly filled forgotten among the people, who have been using the church for the last twenty years as a storehouse for peat and driftwood for their winter firing. Useful enough however, the poor chieftain found it; for one line moonlight night he walked quietly through it in the open air. swing himself down the cliffs as unconcernedly as if he had been merely searching for puffins? nests, and finally escaped in a boat left there by his friends for that very purpose. Next day, the bermit threw the church gates open, and sent word to Queen Grana that her intended victim had escaped her. You mey imagine what a rage the virago chieftainess was in at finding herself thus outwitted: but I have not time to tell rou now, for here we are close into shore, and it is time to think of landing."

(To BE CONTINUES.)

THE PROTESTANT ARCHEISHOP OF ARMAGE AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Armagh, Nov. 23, 1868.

The Protestant Archbishop of Armagh presents bis compliments to the Editor of the Times and would be much obliged by his insertion of the enclosed letter to the Right Hon. W. E Gladstone: -

Dear Sir, - On my return from bolding my trienhial visitations in the West of Ireland my attention was called to the reference you made to me in a speech delivered at Wigan, reported in The Time: of the 24th of October. As you have evidently mistaken the spirit and intention of the speech of mine on which you commented, my first impression was to write to you an explanatory letter on the subject ; but partially because some time had elapsed since your speech was made, partly because I had not then any report of my speech to refer to, and partly from a natural reluctance to engage in what might lead to a controversy in a time of national heat and turmoil, I did not carry out my intention. Now, however, as you have again referred to the subject it a speech at Preston, and stated that you had boped and prayed that your former speech at Wigan would before this time have been contradicted, I teel myself called upon to address you on the subject.

'In doing so I shall confine myself to the propositions you selected from my speech, and I trust that I instance or with the knowledge of the sitting memshall be able to show you that they are both just and cannot see the hermitage from this: but yonder reasonable, and are free from any tendency to excite upon the petitioner and several voters who were religious animosity.

I argued that the overthrow of the Established Church in Ireland would lead to 'a very extensive emigration on the part of those of its members who have the means of removing their families, and to the forsaking of the faith of their fathers on the part of many who remained.' My observations had reference not to the inhabitants of towns or districts thickly populated with Protestants, but to those who are scattered over a large expanse of country, ' few

and far between.' 'The voluntary system is incapable of adequately supplying with the means of grace members of our Church who are thus situated. Experience has proved this in the remote parts of the United States of America and in the thinly-peopled districts of never should have thought of it as a refuge for Canada. The tidings which have reached the Proits present occupant, though, for that matter, it testants of Ireland from those who have emigrated into these regions have put the question beyond all doubt. Piteous descriptions have come from them of their deprivation of all pastoral superintendence, and deplorable accounts have reached us of how, in the communion of whatever sect prodominated in the neighbourhood.

' Far removed as you are from all communication with the Protestant farmers and labourers in Ireland with the apprehension and plans for the future which disestablish the Church in Ireland was laid before the House of Cammons; but the clergy who dwell among them are but to well aware of the loosening of their attachment to their fatherland, and of their desire to remain in it, which is going on in the scattered hamlets where Protestants are waiting to know what is to be their faith as regards the continuance among them of the kind and considerate friend whom they found in their pastor, and who, in the absence of a resident genery, has been their sole adviser, protector, and comforter.

'That the Protestants who do not possess the means of removing their families, when left without s minister of their own communion to baptize their children, to instruct them, to visit them in sickness, or bury their dead, will gradually yield to the attractive influence of the majority around them, is not only the experience of the present day, but has in former years been the result of such a state of things in Ireland. A hundred and fifty years age, when, owing to adverse circumstances and to neglect on the part of the rulers of the Church, many parishes in the south and west were left without resident to the Church of Rome as the only form of Chris:innity presented to their view.

With such experience of the past in Ireland, and tion of the plans forming at many a Protestant fireside in the glens and hills of this country, I was fully borne out in saying that the adoption of the measure which you are advocating 'will put before the of 50,000 semed keepers of the peace in our island Irish Protestants the choice between apostasy and

emigration.'
'In reference to what I said respecting the gibber and the sword, the condensed report of this part of made more account of than those who are heroes my speech which has appeared in the newspapers did then they did twelve mouths ago. - [Oastlebar Tele-

terest of a child as he told her the names, one here for many years in peace and quiet, when meaning. I did not use the words in the form of an in condemnation of extreme measures.

' Having pointed out that the power of England in the difficulty of governing Ireland would be thereby greatly increased, I continued, 'It is very generally stated that if the Roman Catholics are not satisfied with this measure, then Ireland must be corquered over again. Can it be that there is no remedy for poor Ireland but the sword and the gibbet ! Would

'I trust that you will see that this is very different indeed, from the centiment you attributed to me. I cannot entertain a hope that yours will be a final or bealing measure. I believe, on the contrary, that it will be received as a grievous and uncalled for wrong by one party, while it will neither satisfy nor concillate the other, but will give rise to fresh demands and renewed agitation, to the results of which

'As you have referred to the parish of Kilderton in the diocese of Armagh, you will, I trust, excuse me for saying that you have been misinformed as to organized. At a quarter to two a four horse hearse down in haughty, cold indifference upon its waters | chief, however, and his hermit, proved too many | the circumstances, and that the patishioners do not deserve the condemnation you have pronounced upon

their conduct. 'I was myself absent from Armagh at the time of provisions was entirely exhausted, in cutting the transaction. Twas first informed of it by a letter did not perform Divine service because an Orange flag had been put upon his church. The same post brought a complaint on the part of the parishioners stating that there was no ladder at hand to take down the flag and they begged of Mr. Green to open the church and to proceed with the service, as there were infirm persons who had come from a distance to attotal the service and receive the sacrament, and they could not reach any other church that day if ther were sent away from Kildurton; and they engaged that the flag should be removed. Mr. Greer, however, refused to attend to them. I wrote to Mr. Greer that he ought not to have denied these poor people the privilege of attending public worship because some other persons had put up a flig upon the church. He declined to follow my advice, and refused to perform Divice service on the following Sunday. I therefore give my formal permission to the parishioners to proceed against him in my court, but on his presently making submission and admitting his error the proceedings were stopped, and he was condemned in costs, which I paid for him. Immedistely on the publication of the Rev. J R Green's pamphlet, entitled Crange Flags on Churches one of the churchwardens published a reply derving the truth of the statements it contained respecting Ki'd rton Church.

> "In his reply, the churchwarden made use of those words :- I assert that the said flug was not placed on Kildarton Church at dead of night, nor did anyone whatever enter the church on the occusion, por at any time partake of any drink therein, or place any emblem on or over the Lord's Table.'

As to the enstom of placing a flug on the church, the churchworden alleged that it had not been the practice at Kildarton until Mr. Green became the in cumbent, and that it was in consequence of a suggestion made by Mr. Greer himself that a flag was first exhibited there, Mr. Greer being at that time a certificated member of the Orange Society.

'I never heard a d ubt thrown on the churchwarden's statement or his veracity questioned You may, therefore, rest fully assured that in Kildarton Church no orange fligs ever covered the holy table, nor was any emblem on or over it,

'I bave the honour to be, dear Sir. ' your faithful serv-nt

'M. G. ARMAGH 'To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

Dublin, Dec. 1 -The first election petition arising out of the late contests was presented vesterday. It was against the return of Mr. B. Whitworth, for Drogheds, on the ground of intimidation and violence. Sir Leopold McClintcok is the petitioner, and Mr P. Mayne, solicitor, the agent. The petition ber, in consequence of which injuries were inflicted anxions to vote for him, and some who had come a considerable distance to do so were either obliged to vote for Mr. Whitworth or deterred from voting at all. Several members of the Roman Catholic priesthood are accused of having used undue influence. An early application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas for liberty to change the venue from Drogheda to Dublin, on the ground that a fair trial could not be had in Drogheds, where the witnesses would be intimidated and exposed to personal danger. Unless the Judges otherwise arrange among themselves, the petition will be tried by Mr. Justice Keogh.

The Dublin Corporation met on Tuesday, and after a vigorous debate, characterized by a good deal of personality, elected Sir John Gray, Lord Mayor for the coming year

The Lord Chancellor has decided against the Marquis of Waterford in the suit brought by him against Mr Malcolmson to compel the purchase of the house and demesne of Ooolnamuck, notwithstanding that there was a right of way through it which had not been set forth in the terms of engagement to

purchase for £20,000. The O'Connor Don and Mr. French (both Liberals) were returned to Parliament from the county Roscommon without opposition.

The O'Donoghus was unopposed in his election to

Parliament from Tralee. Counselor Rudd, of the Irish har was equally remarkable for his love of whist and the dingy color of his linen.—'My dear Dick,' said Curran to him one day, 'bow puzzled we are to know where you bur

all your dirty shirts." Memorials to the Queen asking for release of Fenians imprisoned in various parts of the kingdom were circulated and extensively signed at all the Catholic

churches on Sunday last. A singular breach of promise of marriage case has erminated in the lrish courts, in a verdict for £200 damages. The plaintiff was Mr. Thomas Jackson Marks, a farmer in British Columbia, who negoriated a marriage be letter with Miss Smith, of Ardee, county Louth; and on the matter being arranged, he, according to the conditions agreed upon, disposed of his farm and returned to Ireland to carry out his engagement. Before his return, however, Miss Smith had married Mr. Thomas Bowland, who was included in the action brought by Mr. Marks.

LAND AND DECONTENT. -Those who are born on the land have the first claim to support. This is common sense, which must strike every understanding; and it is not only this, but it is the distinct ordinance of God. To all men not usmindful of the danger of our prople secking a desperate remedy, it is a melancholy reflection, that the landlords, instead of being regarded as friends and protectors by their tenantry, are, in the overwhelming majority of cases, locked upon as their inexprable enemies. This is a state of things that cannot be denied. The presunce proves to a demonstration that we are in a wellunderstood state of war. The Fenians are as active na their circumstances will permit, and, if we mistake not the signs of the times mustering more recruits

monstrations that took place in this town in the memory of any of the inhabitants was withessed on of pleasure. The Freeman observes :yesterday. On the afternoon of Faturday placards were posted in different parts of the town, announce. ing that the foneral of James Woods, the young man who lost his life on Friday last, by a gueshot wound military and the people would take place at halfthe principal etreets of the town. From one c'clock it not be better to leave the Bible still open and the crowds began to assemble near the court-h use and Peter-street, the locality in which deceased was waker, and shortly after the appointed hour there tentine society to which deceased belonged. These were placed two by two, each wearing a black scarf and hathands, with rosettes on their breasts. Next came about 1,500 young men in marching order, ten deep, all respectably dressed, and each wearing a green riobou around his hat, or a green resette in his breast. This part of the procession attracted much artention, the young men being exceedingly well was drawn up to receive the coffin; but the people preferred carrying it on their shoulders, and the prorere of the young men described above followed an immence crowd of men, woman, and boys, the greater portion of them being from the tural districts: and next in turn appeared about 800 persons, eight deep, of the trades and working classes, all of whom were decently clad, and each exhibited a green badge of some cort, but more particularly crass but bands tied with green ribbon. Next followed from 600 to 800 boys, in rank and file, men with green scarfs and white rods being a atjoued outside ronks to keep the juveniles in order. The house was next, followed by a vast number of shookeepers and traders, and teen another batch of young men, fully five tundred in number, displaying green ribbons of liurel branches. These were succeeded by nearly one thousand young women, all nearly attired, and each exhibiting a profusion of ribbons of national colour, which flaunted belief from their head dress. The fair processionists wall'ed six deep, observing the atmost order and decorum. Immediately after the coffic came in view, borne on the shoulders of four mer, and followed by the venerable Archdeacon Tierney, D. D, and almost all the Roman Catholic clergyman connected with the town also Alderman James Matthews, J P, and some other magistrates, members of the Christian Brotherbood, merchants, professional gentlemen, town councillors, shopkeepers, and other respectable citizens. The icre was brought up by a concourse of people of both sexes belonging to the town and rural districts. A number of the Royal Irish Constabulary were present, but it must be observed that a more orderly throng never before was witnessed. There was a total absence of any obysicial display, no disorder, and the peace of the town was altogether undistabled from begining to end. There could not have been less than 16,000 persons in all. The procession passed through Fair street. Great George's-street, West-street, Lawrence'sstree! Laurence's-gate, on to the Chord, an ancient Romin Catholic cemetery at the eastern division of town The burial service having been read, and the grave closed in, the dense assemblage slowly and peacefully returned into the town. The decensed young man filled the office of timekeeper, I unders'and, at Mr Chadwick's mill, Marsh, was a native of Dundalk, and an orphan. He was about twenty years of age, and bore the character of a sober, we! conducted, and inoffensive young man.

THE STATE OF THE CCUNTRY .- We give a full report of the proceedings which transpired at our board-room on Saturday last, from which it will be seen how very little confidence can be reposed in the accuracy of those returns compiled annually by the members of the constabulary, and purporting to set forth the general average produce, per acre, of the various crops throughout the country. One need only revert to our report to pronounce them the most imperfect source of information possible, for the great discrepancies which they exhibit, and the almost foolish estimates they sometimes put forward, cannot but disparage their accuracy. The average yield of hay per acre in some of the divisions of this Union was set down at five tons, whereas the guardwas drawn by Mr F Macdonough Q C. It alleges lans considered two tons was in some cases an exacts of violence and intimidation, committed at the cess. The flax crop was dealt with by the returns in a similar manner; and the turnip crop was no exception. Indeed, the returns, on the whole, were nothing more than a complication of inaccuracies. -

「Tuam Herald. Corneron in IBELAND. - The county of Sligo, during the late elections, has been the scene of the most nefarious practices calculated to influence the electors in their vote. On the one side it was the mob, instigated, it is said, by the priests. On the other side, it was the landlord, who wields a coercive nower over his tenants-at-will. Armed parties were reported to be triversing the country, compelling tenants-who, perhaps, were willing to be compelled - to vote for the popular candidate. To protect the voters,' however, or rather to keep them in safe custody, the landlords brought a number of them under strong escort to Slige, where they were closely guarded until after the polling. It is a picture of freedom of election in Ireland, which no one who has the true interests of the country at heart can view without the deepest humiliation and pain. The voter who is obliged to choose between the terrors of the present world with which he may be threatened on the one hand, and the terrors of the future world which are held out to him on the other. is placed in a miserable dilemma, and would often be glad to escape at the sacrifice of the franchise altogether. It is a perilous privilege to exercise in any way, and many have reason to regret that they ever possessed it. Tremendous exertions are being made to break down the power of the landlord class. and commensurate exertions to maintain it. Ingredients of bitterness have been infused into the contest, and serious disturbances are apprehended.

A ludicrous episode is reported to have occurred during the polling for the county of Cork on Friday. A simple voter from Carbery, who was tot accus tomed to the exercise of the franchise, and did not understand how to go about it, was prompted by his ardent attachment for Mr. Downing to go into Bardon to vote for him. A person standing in the booth which be entered asked him to vote for Barry and Boyle, judging from his emphatic observations that it was one of the last acts he would think of committing. The farmer got enraged at the proposal, and while the usual question was put 'for whom did be vote,' he kept repeating in petulant tones, 'Barry and Boyle, indeed!' The poll clerk recorded it as a vote for those gentlemen, and when the excited elector discovered he had voted the wrong way and could not smend the error, he gave uproations expression to his disappointment, and finalir, as the story runs, knocked down the practical joker who had entrapped him.

In the Court of Probate, Dublic, a suit-entitled Gleeson v. O'Brien'- was tried, to test the validity of the will of the late William O'Brier, a backelorfarmer, of Carrickalopher, near Nenegh, whose demise took place on the 25 h of November, 1867 -The defendent, who was the deceased's nephew and helt-at-law, disputed the will on the grounds of testamentary in capacity, undue execution, and undue influence exercised. The jury found a verdict annulling the will, and the Judge decreed, with costs against the plaintiff - the will not having been signed by the parties to it in the presence of each other.

The Conservative papers exult in the defeat of Mr. Gladstone, and are comforted by the assurance that what Laucashire thinks to-lay Eugland will think to morrow. Trey present the moral signifi-

DROGHEDA. - One of the most imposing funeral de- | Liberal journals twit them upon the gloomy prospect before them, not withstanding this passing ray

The standard of the fact that

THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PE

The moral deduced from the defeat of the Liber als in Lancashire and Middlesex is, that it must powerfully influence the action of parties and the legislation of the coming Session. in the bend, inflicted by one of the soldiers of the 9 h | how a majority of 200 over Mr. Gladstone can have Regiment of Foot, during the collison between the such political consequences as our speculative friends suppose. Parties will remain ju t the same, no more past one o'clock, on Sunday, and proceed abrough influenced by what has taken place in Clitherce or Cockermouth. Mr. Gladstone will be at the head of a party the most powerful ever assembled in the House of Commons since the first Parliament after the first Reform Act. at will be distinguished from the were from 8 000 to 10,000 persons present. In Fair last Parliament by the closer connexion which will street were marshalled those who intended to form subsist between Mr. Gladstone and his supporters. subsist between Mr. Gladstone and his supporters. the front ranks, consisting of about 150 members of a Pledges to support him were exacted by nearly all the Liberal constituencies, and cheerfully accorded by the Liberal candidates The Cork Examiner writes in a similar spirit :-

'It is idle to weste a moment's thought on what is,

at best a mere incident of a splendid campaign, in which the popular cause has not only held its own, but so ually doubled its strength. This result is all the more wonderful when the special nature of the An appeal is made question at issue is considered. to the auti-Catholic feeling of England in favour of the branch of the Church planted in Ireland by the cession commenced to move in Fair-street. In the power of England, and maintained exclusively for what Rugland believed to be her own interest and advantage; and yet this appeal falls flit upon the English ear, and never touches the English heart Never was appeal more parsionately niged, never was appeal more emphatically rejected. In Ireland the popular majority is increased by 12 anata; but the increase in England will not be short of 601 We must confess we did not an inipatel so vast an increase as this although we had large ex-rectations of the result. We now have every hope that the Lords will see fit to neknowledge so grand an evidence of the national feeling, and will yield to it, as they well may without the least loss and dignity or enerifice of influence. With such a result staring them in the face, is it not shared for the beaten party to make a pother about an isolated reverse, and talk not sense respecting 'moral' victories which have no existence whatever? It is all very well for the Tories to boart of Mr. Gladster a having been besten in South West Lancashire; while the real fact is, to has been successful in every place that hea returned a candidate favourable to his policy. However, if our opponents will have the cronp consolat on of this and one or two other movel victories, let them error them. It is poor consulation at best, and they den't believe in it; but they affect to do se, while in their bearts they feel they have been utterly prostrated - beaten flat to the very earth. We rejoice not over them as a party, save in so much as they are the opponents of our cause; and for the sake of our cause which is that of justice, and which moreover involves within it the welfare of our country, we do rejaine in the magnificant victory which is but the precursor of the more glorious victory that is certain to come and that now is near at hand.

Ascendarier and its supporters in Managhan have never before in that country suffered so crushing a humiliation as they did on Monday last. Landlord correien put forth its full power, threat, terror, menace, and money, were put into full operation, and the result is that Shirley and Leslie have gaired a spleudid victory over the poor shor-'seeper of Billi. bay, who without order or organisation, without condusting agents or tallyrooms, polled nearly one thousand plump votes against the two thousand and odd split votes of the Leslie and Shirley condition. Well may these gentlemen exclaim with the famous general of old - 'Such another victory and we are ruined.'-Gray's minority could have been increased in Farney however, and the brave fellows returned to their home without voting at all having been advised to do so-I may say forced to do so - by the advice of their nagtors. No respectable Liberal in the town of Carrekmacross voted with the exception of the Dean of Clogher who plumped for Gray, as a protest to use his own words at the poll, against Shirleyism, coercion and No Poper ascendancy. The greatest praise is due to Charles McMahon E q, Solicitor, for his strenuous and gratuitous services to his conducting the poli in favour of Gray, as a Liberal, in Carrickma-

The Irish correspondent of the Times savs : - 'The borough elections are now over, and no doubt can exist as to the issue of the first campaign. Never has the Literal cause achieved so great and signal a victory An unbroken series of successess was not to be expected and accordingly there are some reverses to regret; but the advantages gained not merely in number but in political significance, realize. if they do not even surpass, the most sanguine hopes of the party. The armour of Ulster Conservatism hitherto deemed impenetrable, has been shattered. Belfast, the great stronghold of Orange ascendancy, has been taken by stratagem. Derry, the famous fortress which defied so many assaults, has been carried by storm Carrickfergue, Newry, and Dundalk, all important outworks, have also fallen. These are the great re-ults accomplished in the North. In the South, New Ross has been surrendered without a struggle, and Bandon is, for the first time, in the possession of the Liberals. Yesterday was, indeed, a day of disaster for the conservatives. They erpecially deplore the loss of Derry and Bandor, not merely on account of the associations attached to them, which inspired the hopes of the party in times of danger and adversity by the glorious memories of the past, but also on account of the disappointments inflicted on two noble families whose names are identifled, with there defence. The defeat of Lord Claud J. Hamilton was no doub', effected at the sacrifice of some personal feeling on the part of the victors. His undoubted abilities have commanded general respect, while his courteous bearing and general kindness towards all classess made him popular even with his opponents. The munificent liberality of his Grace the Duke of Apercorn, displayed not only in the administration of the Government but in the management of his property, his efforts to promote the social welfare of the people and advarce their material prosperity, his position as Her Majesty's representative, the prestige of his rank, and the great territorial influence which he possesses supplied additional motives in favour of the cardidate in whose return he felt a personal interest . It may be assumed that the electors of Derry would gladly have embraced the opportunity of reciprocating the kindly feelings evinced towards them if they could have reconciled the recognition of his claims with the vindication of the great principle involved in the contest. But every other consideration gave way before the paramount obligations of duty at an important political crisis. A similar spirit doubt-less animated these who displaced in Bandon a scien of Ireland's resident nobility. There are few triumphs of the Conservative side to be set off against these serious losses."

The Dublic Express save with regard to Mr Glad. stone's sudden change of epinion-' Mr. G adstone must have been an adept in concealing his opinions. The country has taken nearly twenty years to fing out what, according to his statement, Mr Gladstone's opinions on Church State have been during the whole of that period His new pamphlet, we ere told, shows that more than twenty years ago 'he uttered his last confession of his old aread on Ohu ch and State.' What the public, however, think more pertinent to the present controversy is, when did be utter his last confession of his new creed? And on this point Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet is not likely to change the prevalent opinion that be made his new confession of faith at the moment when he arrived at the conclusion that nothing else

would carry him to the Treasury Bench.' From end to end of Ireland the week has been one of miense excitement, and no small degree of comcauce of the event in every rossible haspect. The inction. A death grapple has been going on between