raptly fixed her smiling eyes on Mary, and beckened her to her side.

How, now, Mary, dost thou knowingly engross the exclusive admiration of the noble Don Pedro ? Surely it is not so often our poor court is honored with the presence of foreign cavaliers, and we do, therefore, charge thee, young friend ! with an unlawful attempt at monopo y. Have mercy on the many fair damsels around who are pining for Spanish compliments. Nay, never blush, child! we can readily excuse a fault which is, after all, but trivial.

Then lowering her voice to an almost inaudi-

ble whisper, Anne continued:

We are not ignorant of the tie which may bind our young favorite to the Spanish Court .-Start not, preity one! Anne of England can afford to love even a Catholic! And she smiled, ' Go, now-there be prying eyes around.'

Mary withdrew to her grandmother's side, and her place near the queen was instantly taken by the Spanish cavatier, who seemed much pleased by the graceful courtesy of the royal lady. The ordinary demeasor of Anne of Denmark was grave even to seriousness-a gravity which descended to her ill-fated son Charles-but when it suited her to appear cheerful or even gay, none could put forth greater powers of pleasing. Now that we can view Anne through the medium of past centuries, she acquires a peculiar interest from her position amongst the Stuart princes .-As wife of the first English monarch of that house a prince alike remarkable for the narrowness of his mind, the weakness of his intellect. and his atter want of principle, while she herself was in many respects highly gifted - and as mother of that other Squart destined to be the mortyr of his race, and of his order; he on whose head was poured out the full measure of a people's wrath; as the wife of James the First, and the mother of Charles the First, Anne of Donmark presents to our view, at this distance of day, when the veil of futurity yet concealed the bloody scalled of Wintehall-when her son, as the Prince of Wales, endowed with many talents and many virtues, was at once the hope and pride of England, Anne was regarded with respect, which might have been love, had her manner and her character been less reserved.

As the queen had never before made even a remote ailusion to her secret, Mary was so taken by surprise that she could scarce collect her ideas so as to answer her grandmother's inquiries concerning the Spaniard. White she was yet ourplayed in satisfying the old lady's doubts, she was relieved by the approach of the marquis, who, sauntering carelessly towards them, was invited by the countess to take a seat near her .---An animated conversation followed, in which, however, Mary took but little part, her thoughts involuntarily recurring to the queen's pointed remarks, and still oftener to the communication so lately received from the Spaniard. Entirely wrapt up in her own reflections, Mary gave little or no heed to what was passing, and her surprise was extreme when she heard the marquis way, as he arose from his seat:

1 shall be but too happy to accept your ladyship's flattering invitation, and I can answer tor like feelings on the part of my friend.'

Darting a look of joyous exultation at the wondering Mary, Hereford bowed to both ladies and proceeded to join Don Pedro. At the same moment Mary became aware that the latter had succeeded to a marvel in winning the queen's favor, for just as the Marquis made his parting bow to her grandmother she heard Anne say :

Shouldst thou decide on protracting thy visit. Signor Mexica, thou will do us a favor by visiting our palace often. We would fain make thee known to our son Charles, who can well apprecrate merit even in a toreigner- and a Catholic.'

This she said with all a mother's pride, but ber fine countenance darkened to more than its habitual gloom as she went on:

We would likewise present thee to the king. It were strange and thou returnest to Spain without a sight of the English king.

Turning with more cheerfulness to Hereford she graciously repeated her wish to see his Spanish friend often during his stay in London .-Then, motioning to her ladies, the queen arose. and, bowing round with a similing countenance, she retired with her suite, and the company followed her example.

Though Mary would gladly have penetrated her grandmother's motive for extending her bospitality to a nobleman whom she knew to be a Spaniard and a Catholic, yet she stood in too much awe of the stern old lady to make any allusion to the subject. What was still more strange, the countess, so far from being displeased by her granddaughter's long conference with the Spanish cavalier, appeared in the best possible humor, talking all the way of the Marquis of Hereford, his uncommonly handsome person, his couldy manuers, and the far-dating mobility of his house. With all these encomouns Mary readily agreed, which seemed to increase still more the satisfaction of her ancient relative, and Mary, rejoiced to see her so unusually cheerful, troubled herself but little to account for a change

so agreeable. It was searcely noon on the following day when the two noblemen arrived and yet dinner was soon after announced, so widely did the habits of those days differ from our own. The modern science which teaches the fashionable world to change day into night, and vice versa. was altogether unknown even so late as the reign of the first James. And yet that age had its balls and routs, and all the other et ceteras for killing time-ay, and its thousands of dissipated men and women entirely given up, as now, to the frantic pursuit of pleasure—the most faitbless and unreal of all this world's idols. A few other guests were present, but they were almost exclusively ancient 'knights and dames' of the same school as the counters herself, holding in thorough detestation all approximation to Popery and sighing mournfully with un-turned eyes for the departed power of the sainted Elizabeth.

Thèse good ladies and gentlemen marvelled much to see 'a follower of Antichrist'-'a child died in the day, the morning dews for those who of Beital!' admitted to the table of the godly have perished in the night.

Just at this moment the queen turning ab- Countess of Kildare, and not even the respect due to their hostess could exact from them even common civility to the Spaniard. The latter saw the horror with which they regarded him, and so highly was he amused by the evident care with which they shunned him that his politeness was severely taxed to refrain from laughing outright He had no temptation, however, to court the favor of these ungracious guests, since with them he had nothing in common, and he was truly rejoiced when the long, tedious meal was ended, and he found himself with Mary leaning on his arm following the countess and Lord Hereford to another apartment, answering to the drawing-room of our days.

It was with no ordinary satisfaction that Pedro took a seat beside the Lady Mary, leav ing the others to arrange themselves as best they might. Had not his whole attention been rivetted on the beautiful creature at his side, he preached at Emly by the Redemptorist Fathers by could not have failed to observe the dissatisfied air with which Hereford ever and anon looked towards them Seated at some distance the marquis endeavored to support a conversation with the countess and a certain Lord Brambleton, concerning the king's pet scheme of planting Ireland with English and Scotch settlers. At any other time Hereford would have entered In the whole neighborhood the Redemptorist Fathers heart and soul into the subject, having a most found only about one hundred persons in any way sincere sympathy for the cruel sufferings of the native Irish; on the present occasion his attention was otherwise engaged, and he watched with increasing oneasiness the animated countenance of Mary as she conversed in rather a low tone with the Spaniard. It is probable that, at that particular moment, he could have wished Mezara safe at home in Madrid-anywhere, in fact, but where he was. He was just revolving this part of the subject were not reported in any in his mind some plausible pretext for withdrawing himself from the venerable junta when a question from Lord Brambleton at once arrested his attention.

'I have been asking my Lord of Hereford,' time, an object of singular interest. At that soid the grave peer (but he does not seem to have heard my question), where he hath seen these Irish prisoners?'

Hereford turned eagerly: What prisoners,

'Why, my good friend, canst thou be really ignorant of what every one knows? To-day at ten o'clock two Irish chieftains were brought prisoners to London, charged, it is said, with The fact is, that this part of the ceremony lasted having been aiders and abettors of that fierce rebel O'Dognerty of Innis owen, who-thanks to that Providence which watcheth over the peace of godly nations-hath already suffered the penalty of his crime. But we should speak lower, for these unhappy young men are said to be near of kin to the Lady Mary Stuart the pride of the English Court!' he added with an insinuating sinde as be turned to the

· But their names, my Lord Brambletontheir names!' said the marquis starting to his

Bless me!' said the nobleman addressed, without disturbing a muscle of his sedate countenance, 'how these young rattle-pates do take fire. They have bad names, my lord marquis! of a surety they have-downright, genume Irish names. One is an O'Rourke, the other an O'-Donnell. But, hey-day, my lady, he is gone already.' It was true enough; Hereford was even then bending over Mary as he communicated in a low earnest voice the startling intelligence he had just received. Whatever might have been Mary's feelings as the news reached her ear, she had learned in the school of necessity a self-control far beyond her years, and hough her varying countenance plainly indicated country and her kin, she steadfastly repressed the bitter exclamation that rose to her lips, and turning to the Spamard with forced composure, she said:

'Thou seest, Signor Pedro, Ireland bath not vet been sufficiently scourged: whip and iron, sword and faggot seem entirely to have failed in making her tractable. Of a truth her rulers seem to judge correctly that her people will only give up Popery and the memory of their former nationality when the old Celtic tribes have been niterly exterminated, and the land covered with English civilisation!

Not all her effort- could make this remark wear an aspect of indifference-the indignation of her soul spoke in every word, and tinged the whole with bitterness. Don Pedro was silent; that was not the time or the place to inveigh against English mjustice or English oppression, but the kindling fire of his dark eye, and the angry flush on his olive cheek plainly denoted his sentiments Hereford, seeing that they were all at some distance from the rest of the party, took a seat beside Mary, (taking care, however, to turn his back towards that quarter of the room where sat the countess and Lord Brambleton) and serzing her band be exclaimed in a low earnest tone:

And I, Englishman and Protestant though I he cannot now or ever withhold my tribute of respect and admiration for an ancient and longoppressed nation struggling to preserve its faith and a remnant of its tattered independence .--Nay, doubt me not, Lady Mary! for I swear to you that could I hope such an avowal would in any degree benefit your most interesting but unhappy country, I would say the same to the king himself at any risk whatsoever. But alas! of what avail were my expression of sympathy, and bence it is that I have many a time and oft remained a silent listener even in the council-chamber, my heart aching the while for poor bleeding Ireland. I am, indeed, heartily sorry for these young gentlemen, who, whether they be guilty or not, of having aided Sir Calur O'Dogherty in his rebellion, have but little chance of escape from the clutches of the law, their estates being morsels far too tempting to escape so good an opportunity of being escheated to the crown.'

(To be continued.)

Take pains to correct the blemishes of the mind, rather than those of the face.

The evering dews are nature's tears for those who

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN O'DOHERTY .- Died, on the morning of the 25th ult., at his residence Bellaghy, county Derry, the Rev. John O'Doherty, the desuly beloved highly respected, and much lamented Pastor of the Parish of Ballyscullin, whose interesting zeal in the the advancement of religion and morality won for him the love and respect of the Faithful amongst whom he laboured. May his soul rest in peace. - Ulsier Observer.

We learn that the Sovereign Pontiff has honoured Richard Devereux, Esq., of Wexford, with the Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

A corresponded tinforms us that the daughter of Joha Mitchel (grandviece of Sir William Verner) is now a convert, and a devoted Sister of Charity. -Kilkenny Journal.

We have received, from unquestionable authority some further particulars with regard to the mission the authority of the Archbishop of Cashel. To these we would call especial attention, because they correct some not unimportant misrepresentations which the reports of the Irish papers left unnoticed. The Times assumed that the whole or nearly the whole, of the population of Emly and its neighborhood were engaged on one side or the other in those miserable factions which the Archbishop interfered to put down. Nothing could be farther from the fact connected with either faction. The writer in the Times seemed to have assumed that all the inhabitants of the district were more or less implicated and his remarks even involved the whole peasantry of Ireland in the disgrace, describing them as a body as sunk in a state of barbarism worse than that of the Choctaw Indians. Eather Harbisson dwelt especially upon this most important error in his address to the people in the presence of the Archbishop on the lust day of the Mission. Unfortunately, his remarks on newspaper we have seen. He said, indeed, that on the Sunday before, two or three thousand young men and married men had solemnly pledged them selves never to join, but on the contrary, to disconrage to the utmost of their power these and all other factions. The newspapers have jumped to the conclusion that these thousands had all been members of one or other faction. The fact is that the inmense majority had never any connection with either of them, and had cordially detested them from the first day of their revival. The mistake has been confirmed by the account of the procession of reconciled members of the two factions, who defiled two and two before his Grace. The report represents it as having lasted for two hours, and thus naturally produced an exaggerated estimate of their numbers. only half an hour, and would not have lasted so long if the Archbishop had not stopped each man as he passed to address a few words of exhortation to each separate couple. This procession consisted of less than eighty persons. In fact the interference of the Archbishop was a most striking exemplification of the 'stitch in time.' The factions had been recently revived. It is impossible to say how large a proportion of the population might soon have been infected if the evil had been allowed to spread itself unchecked even for a short time. We must once more repeat, it was a real private war, and nothing is more notorious than the almost irresistible tendency of war, whether public or private to draw into its fatal circle all who are in any way within the reach of its attraction. At this instant it is all that Eugland can do to keep herself from being in volved in the fatal contest in America, and a few months might have drawn into the factions many who now detest them as cordially as we do the contest of the North and South. - Weekly Register.

We have a great army of poor on the land, camped in the filthy lanes and alleys of our towns, huddled together in holes and corners, their uniform rage, their rations raw turnips, and the 'crohawns l' or small notatoes eagerly dug up from the already carefully picked fields. They are sitting idle and famishing, not reading the latest telegrams but cowering in darkness and want in their abodes of misery. They are waiting for relief or death. At early dawn the men turn out, and with spade and bag repair to the dug potato fields through the country, and in the desperate hope of finding something to appease the may be seen returning to the towns at dark with a few miserable half-rotten potatoes at the bottom of their bags, and even this source is failing, as one of those gaunt sons of hunger informed us - They are all dug now and there is nothing left.' Such is the condition of our poor in Kerry. A large portion of the laboring class is out of work-the artisaus are half idle-the shopkeepers doing nothing-the small farmers on the brink of ruin - what is to be done? The struggling shopkeepers of Tralce have subscribed £50 or £60 to purchase fuel for the poor of the town Similar efforts are being made in Killarney, but something more is required. The want of bedding and of food is sorely felt. The people must be saved from suffering such misery as now fills every lane in Tralee. If the houses of the poor in this town were visited by those who have the means at their disposal, we are very certain the sight of the damp floors and fireless hearths would force them in very shame to take effectual steps to alleviate such real and upmistakable misery .- Kerry Star.

DESTITUTION IN KILLARNEY -The condition of the artizans and laborers of this locality many of whom, regret to say, are surrounded with want and misery, has been lately attracting the attention of the more favored position of the community, and stops were taken last week to alleviate it. The wide-spread misery that prevails among the occupiers of hovels and rooms through the lanes of Killarney would affect the most indifferent, were they to witness it, but should your Correspondent attempt to give but a mere idea of it, he would no doubt be accused of great exaggeration. Since the memorable famine of 47, the want of employment in Killarney was never remembered to have been so much felt as at the present, and scarcely a day passes that there are not large groups of tradesmen and laborers to be found daily standing idle at the different street corners. in quest of any sort of employment, but yet unable to

At the last meeting of the Board of Guardians anplication for admission into the workhouse was made by a healthy, industrious, and active man, for himself and his five young children, well known to several of the ex officio guardians for his honesty and industry, who found it impossible to procure any description of work outside. Several other families are, I can assure you, similarly circumstanced, but their this season of the year - is well known. To remedy this state of things an adjourned meeting was held yesterday, after last Mass, at the Bishop's Paince, for the purpose of devising the best means to alleviate the present distress existing among the unemployed poor of the town. The Most Rev Dr Moriarty occupied the chair .- Cor, of the Cork Examiner.

DISTRESS IN BALLYMACARRETT, BELVAST .- Wont and suffering much nearer home than Lancashire now claim the sympathies of the public. Winter has set in with great severity, and on the whole there cannot be less than 1,200 persons in great want. The fact that even the best the toil of busband and wife can earn is but 43 Gd per week in fourteen or fifteen hours of each day is elequent enough. The miseries are great, and threaten, if not promptly relieved, to become apalling in their extent and result. Belfast News-Letter.

IRISH DISTRESS. - DROGHEDA, December 22:-1 am life, are warmly discussed; so is the question of the sorry to say that an unusual amount of destitution, from want of employment, prevails at present in Drogheda and its rural vicinity; and not only this, but that the usual concomitant of poverty-fever of the worst type-is more prevalent than it has been at the same season for sixteen or eighteen years. So badly off are the laboring poor, that large gangs of them have waited on our public bodies, representing their condition, and imploring that they may either be supplied with employment at some public works, or with outdoor relief.

The parties were met in a kindly and Christian spirit by the Corporation and Poor Law Guardians; but were candidly informed by the latter, that no outdoor relief could be legally dispensed, until the workhouse had within its full compliment of inmates. They (the guardians) invited the distressed laborers to enter the workhouse with their families, where they would obtain relief until a better prospect of employment offered outside; but the laborers, one and all, refused to give up their small holdings (cabins, &c.), stating that in case they did, they should never get a home again outside the work house walls. A number of the Corporation and poor law guardians advised them to lock their doors, bringing with them the keys of their holdings, which they could thus secure; but it appeared that they doubted whether that course would tend to their advantage, as it also met with their displeasure. A deputation of the Corporation, handed by the Mayor, subsequently waited on the poor law guardians, but with no better success, when it was arranged that a general subscription should be raised amongst the inhabitants, to be distributed as afterwards to be agreed upon by a committee appointed for the purpose. In the meantime the wretched laborers, many of whom are well able to undertake any description of work, went about in large groups from house to house in the principal streets, soliciting alms to sustain them until the committee set on foot a scheme to tide them over their difficulties. The stopping of the Drogheda distillery some six months ago has greatly diminished the trade of the town, and left some fifty or seventy families without the means of subsistence. The only works at present going on are the extensive factories of Messes. Gradwell and Chadwick, which give employment to some thousands of hands, and were it not for these mills, that ters, as bad as they are just now, would assume a famore serious aspect. - Morning News.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT, LONGFORD, Dec. 21 .- On the morning of yesterday, some persons unknown made two large cuts across the bank of the canal at Cloghee, which caused the water to flow from it, in undating the adjoining land. Labour is very scarce in that locality, and the pensantry very much distressed and it is thought it was with the view of getting employment that the injury was done .- Free

WART OF EMPLOYMENT. - A number of able-bodied men, willing to care their bread with the sweat of their brow, but not alms-sockers have called on the Mayor several times this week, to beg that his worship would devise some mode of employment for them to keep themselves and their families from starving but unhappily, the Mayor bad not the power of complying with their request. We trust, therefore, that the affluent and benevolent of all chasses will con cert together to adopt such measures as are likely in meet the difficulty .- Wexford Independent,

Dingly -The effects of the strong gales and rough weather which prevailed last summer, combined with the early appearance of the 'potato blight, have been already sorely felt in this town and the sur rounding district. It would be a mre thing to find a farmer who has not had to use Indian meal. Some farmers, as I have been informed, have strendy used four, some three, some two, sacks of meal, and so on Such as have any potatoes for sale, and I regret to state that names are few, have been paid high prices for them. The dealers are charging 9d, per stone of 141bs, for them, which is an enormous price at this season of the year. Any of our friends in the county of Cork who would bring a few cargoes of pointoes here after Christmas, would be Bure to make a fair profit on them. - Dingle Correspondent.

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIER AND IN IRREAND .- The generous and persevering effort which has been made to meet the appaling and wide-spread calsmity of the 'cotton famine' is a matter of just pride to the British people. Never before was voluntary benevolence exercised on so vast and so munificent a scale A million of money raised by public subscription is a fact unparalleled in history. Ireland bessent, or is sending her "widows mite," which, like the offercravings of hunger, dig up again the fields in search | ing alluded to in Scripture, is prized, not according the interest she took in all that concerned her of pointoes left behind. Troops of such explorers to its amount, but according to the charity of the giver. We have not forgotton the generous aid extended to us by the English people in our hour of need, nor have we overlooked the fact that tens of thousands of the victims of the cotton farnine in Lancashire are our own expatriated countrymen. Dublin Telegraph.

If the Orangemen of Ireland would only go over to 'their natural allies,' the Liberal party, in a hody, if they would surry out the threats of the Evening Mail, and act in the spirit of the Sackville Street Club, which has just elected Sir Robert Peel by ar unanimons rote, it would be an excellent thing, both for the Conservative party, and for the Irish Catho lies. The Conservative party would retain the al legiance of nine out of ten of the Protestants of rank and property, and common sense; and they would obtain a prodigious accession of strength from the Catholics of Ireland. Something has been done in this direction, and more will be done; but though Lord Palmerston desires it, and is bidding high for Orange favor, the change will scarcely be consum mated by the next general election - London Tublet

IRISH Handisk .-- A few weeks ago we quoted from an Roglish paper an account of a brave and noble Irishman, a member of a fire brigade, who lost his life in endeavoring to save that of a fellow-creature. Our own city was the scene of conduct not less brave, though happily less terrible in its pennity of sacrifices, on the night of Friday last. Fire Brigade Superintendent Rynd, whose courage and self sacrifice are of old proof to many, was, we regret to say, seriously hurt at the fire which took place in Bollonstreet on that evening, and very narrowly escaped with his life. On learning that some persons were supposed to be asleep or partially sufficated in the upper storeys of the burning house, Mr. Rynd, with true beroism, dashed up stairs, burst the door of the room where the fire had originated, and after several ineffectual attempts to enter it - kept at bay by the flatnes - he at length succeeded. As he was making his way towards a bed, on which he discerned through the smoke and flames the body of a manthe unhappy victim of the fatal confligration - the flouriou gave way with a crash, and the brave Ryad tell through amidst burning debris, and, horrible to relate, accompanied in his fall by the charred and disugured corpse! The brave fireman was taken up wounded, and conveyed to hospital, but we rejuice to say his wounds, though serious enough, proved reluctance to enter the workhouse particularly at not to be of a dangerous nature or extent, and he will return to duty in a day or two. Heroism like this deserves to be recorded, honored, and appreciated. We may mention that Inspector Rynd wears the silver medal of the Pontifical Battalion of St. Patrick, and the decoration of St Sylvester, bravely won at Aucona defending liberty and religion .-Dublin Irishman.

THE CONDITION OF IRRLAND. - The subjoined article needs only one qualifying remark, with our beartiest thanks to the journal from which it emanates. The sympathy of the Irish with the Pope is spoken of as interfering with the efforts of the people for political amelioration. This is not true In every other respect we think the article in the highest degree creditable to the Morning Stur : - ' We are all very much occupied just now with the affairs of other countries. The position of the present reach dynasty, and its prospects of long or short Patrick Ross and James Ross. - Freeman's Journal.

Greek throne, and that of the new Italian Kingdom. Not to speak of the struggle in America, which is in reality urgently intrusive, both materially and morally, we can find time to argue, along with Lord Russell and the Danish Government, the interminable and incomprehensible question of the Duchies Far be it from us to deprecate the great interest and importance of some of these subjects; we would only suggest modestly that there are some others, arising nearer home, which claim a portion of that attention of which they receive none. Look at Ireland, for example. English statesmen and politicians seem not to consider that island any portion of the United Kingdom; not worth as much thought as the condition of the German population of Schleswig Yes we believe there exists an Act of Union, to preserve which all England was prepared some years since to struggle as for the bare life. We heard lately of some wild declarations of American Unionists, who talked of exterminating the people of the S with rather than let them go, and we read some very edjfying denunciations of this fanatical resolve in the Landon papers; but we also remember a threat, proceeding somewhere from the neignborhood of Chelsea, to 'squetch' Ireland like a rat it she should attempt to break the Union. We remember, too that the threat was very generally applauded by those same Loudon papers Well, since we are determined to keep her, is Ireland, we ask, an integral parties of the kingdom? 'Of course,' we should be told; but in that case, we add, that less concern is manifested in England about the condition of Irelated than if she happened to be subject to the King of Denmark or the Sultan of Turkey. We are justly making great efforts to save the Lancashire operatives, but we are neither thinking nor doing anything to save Ireland. If, indeed, a sudden calamity should fall upon her like that which has struck Lancashire, no one can doubt the readiness with which public and private charity would flow towards the relief of the sufferers, as it has done before. But it is not a sudden blow she is suffering from. Her disease, unlike that of Lancashire, is neither temporary nor acu e, and it re quires therefore different treatment. Ireland is languishing and steadily sinking under bad laws, and a consequent prevalent despair among her people -She wants no aubsidies, but simply wise political and legislative remedies. At any take per case is one for the most serious consideration of the State loctors who are not quacks, if any such there be,-But these people are thinking something else, and do not care apparently whether Ireland periets or survive. Ireland is an agricultural country or it is nothing. It possesses but one consider ble brauch of manufacturing industry, located in one provincethe finen weaving and that flourishes as much because it meets no competition from England, as from the natural advantages which the province of Uister possesses. The remainder of the island must accend for wealth and prosperity upon its agricultural adsunce. Is there then any such advance? On the contrary, there is decay all around Land is noing gradually and not slowly out of cultivation, and the portion which still remains occupied is being exhansted rather than cultivated. The painful impressions of the country received by travellers, the complaints of intelligent residents, and the discontent and apathy of the farming chas, all point to the same conclusion. Official returns confirm the grounds of these feelings. Between 1869 and 1861 no less than 80,000 acres went out of cultivation, and the average produce per acre of the cultivated land was diminished by about a fourth. The decrease has been going on for some years now, and it is remarkable that both the quantity of band under crops and the yield per acre have currently declined. They who talk of succession of lead seasons assign a totally inadequate cause. The fact is that the peasautry find it is no use to struggle on. They therefore are going away Nearly 70,000 persons emigrated from liviand during last year, and these the most valuable of the agricultural population. Eightythree out of every hundred were between five and forty-five years old. So, in those two chief elements of Ireland's wealth labor and wealth-there is established a constant offlox - the one is going out of the country, the other out of cultivation, The fifth thousand pounds for the O'Connell Memorial has been entered, and measures are under

consideration, the passing of which is sure to immediately give a strong impulse to the movement. The mischievous reports of disuniou, discord, and even of bitter contention in the Committee, are take in fact as they are injurious in object. Having regularly attended almost all, if not every one of the meetings. I must assert that -- although coreposed of elements from every section of the Catholic and of the Protestant Liberal party in Ireland, cierical and lay, olacemen and expectants. Young and Old Irelanders, advanced Whigs and Peel-Whigs - there has never been a division taken upon even one point or matter bearing upon the pecuniary object of the Committee. On the contrary, the original resolution of the Conference, to which many parties objected, owing either to the laxity of its terms or to its alleged implied condemnation of the Repeal movement eas tentatively developed in three subsequent resolutions, declaratory of the precise basis of the Memorial-until the entire popular conception of the Liberator, as 'O'Counell,' was realised-and every one of which resolutions was carried not by a majority, not by unanimity simply, but by ardent acclamatton. Any discussion that arose, which led to a division and a voice was taken twice only-were on the subject of the Press; and the temporary warmth on that point was mainly confined to the columns of rival journals. Under such circumstances, how inaccurate, how injurious, how disloyal, to so dear a cause, must it not be for parties to promulgate in the Press, either by direct of en assertion or by implication, that the meetings of the Committee are scanes of contention, and that the object of the majority of the Members is to dishenour a portion one of the dearest portions of O'Connell's career? A sub-Committee of five members is to bring up for consideration an address at the next meeting, on Monday next, to which will be appended the whole of the resolutions to which I have referred, and also the names of all the members of the Committee, including those of nearly all the hierarchy, hundreds of the leading clergy, and numbers of the most prominent and patriotic of the Catholic bity of Ireland. The midress s from the Committee to the Irish race, throughout the world. Its publication will silence the slanders and remove the misrepresentations which have got abroad respecting the sentiments of the Committe and their claims to the confidence of the people. The clandestine visit paid at (wilight, on a Saturday evening to the Catholic University, by Sir Robert Peel, has afforded the Mail material for two arricles of a semi-humourous, semi-hortatory character. Catholics attach no importance whatever to that visit. The national subscription this year to the University, notwithstanding the badness of the times, bids fair to exceed that for last year. The architect of the new building has the working plant just completed, and the contract will likely be advertised next month. - Cor. of Weekly Register. CONCRALING PERSONS CHARGED WITH MUNDER - In-

formation having reached the Government that Patrick Ross and James Ross, charged with the murder of John Corrigan, and with firing at and wounding his wife, Mary Corrigan, near Malkagh, in the berony of Longford, and county of Longford, on 20th April, 1862 and who have not as yet been arrested, have been concented, and are harboured, received, and concealed and assisted and aided in several parts of the connery since the murder. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is pleased to offer a reward of £100 to any person or persons who shall, within six months, give such information at Bhall lead: to the arrest of any one whomsoever, who bus, since the said murder, knowingly harboured, or received, or convented, or assisted or hided in any way whatever in their excape from arrest, the said