method much preserable to that of Sergeant their line. Pinto.

But I had not time to think more, for the drums beat on all sides, and each one ran to where the arms of his company were stacked and se zed ins musket. Our officers formed u., great gun came at a gallop from the village, and were posted on the brow of the bill a little to the rear, so that the slope served them as a species of redoubt. Further away, in the villages of Rabua, of Kaya, and of Klein-Gorschen, all nothing but the noise and smoke of battle for the was motion, but we were the first the Prussians next quarter of an hour, when suddenly the Prus would fall upon.

The enemy halted about twice a cannon-shot off, and the cavalry swarmed by hundreds up tie bill to reconnuire us. I was in utter despair as I gazed on their immense masses, and thought that all was ended; nothing remained for me but to sell my life as dearly as I could; to fight pitilessly, and die.

While these thoughts were passing through my head, General Chemineau galloped along our front, crying:

· Form equares ?

The officers in the rear took up the word and it passed from right to left; four squares of four battalions each were formed. I found in self in the third, on one of the interior sides, a circum stance which in some degree reassured me ; for I thought that the Prussians, who were advancing in three columns, would first attack those directly opposite them. But scarcely had the thought struck me when a hail of cannon-shot swept through us. They had thirty pieces of artillers playing on us, and the balls shrieked sometimes over our heads, sometimes through the ranks, and then again struck the ranks, and then again struck the earth, which they scattered OVER US.

Our heavy guns replied to their fire, but could not silence it, and the horrible cry of Close un the ranks! Close up the ranks!' was ever sounding in our ears.

We were enveloped in smoke without having fired a shot, and I thought that in another quar ter of an hour we should have been all massacred without having a chance to defend ourselves, when the head of the Prussian columns appeared between the hills, moving forward, with a deep. boarse murmur, like the noise of an inucdation. Then the three first sides of our square, the se cond and third obliquing to the right and left, fired. God only knows how many Prussians fell. But instead of stopping they rushed on, shouting Vaterland, Vaterland!' and we fired again into their very bosoms.

Then began the work of death in earnest .-Bayonet thrust, sabre stroke, blows from the but end of our pieces crashed on all sides. They tried to crush us by mere weight of numbers and came on like furious bulls. A battalion rushed upon us, thrusting with their bayonets; we returned their blows without leaving the ranks, and they were swept away almost to a man by two cappon which were in position toward our rear.

They were the last who tried to break our equares. They turned and find down the bill side, we finng as they ran, when their cavalry dashed down upon our right, seeking to penetrate | much of merrimentand fun as the spectators could by the gaps made by their artiflery. I could not see the fight, for it was at the other end of the division, but their heavy guns swept us off by disposition to mourn was exhibited, although the division of the stand inactive. General Chemi neau had his thigh broken; we could not hold out much longer when the order was given to heat the retreat.

We retired to Gross-Gorschen, pursued by the Prussians, both sides maintaining a constant . Sire. The two thousand men in the village checked the enemy while we ascended the opposite alone to gain Klein-Gorschen. But the Prussian cavalry came on once more to cut off our retreat and keep us under the fire of their artillers. Then my blood boiled with anger, and I heard Zebede cry, Let us fight our way wto the top rather than remain here P

To do this was fearfully dangerous, for their regmen s of hussars and chasseurs advanced in good order to charge. Still we kept retreating. when a voice on the top of the ridge cried 4 Halt! and at the same moment the hussars, who were already rushing down upon us, received a terrific discharge of case and grape shot which swept them down by hundreds. It was Girard's division who had come to our assistance from Klein Gorschen and had placed sixteen meces in position to open upon them. The hus-ars field faster than they came, and the six squares of Girard's division united with ours at Klein Gorschen, to check the Prussion infantry, which still continued to advance, the three first columns in front and three others, equally strong, supporting them.

We had lost Gross-Gorschen, but the battle

was not yet ended. I thought now of nothing but vengeance. I was wild with excitement and wrath against those who sought to kill me. I felt a sort of batred against those Prussians whose shouts and ansolent manner disguited me. I was, nevertheless, very glad to see Zebede near me yet, and as we stood awaiting new attacks, with our arms resting on the groud, I pressed his hand.

We have escaped narrowly enough,' said he. God grant the emperor may soon arrive, for they are twenty times our strength."

He no longer spike of winning the cross. I looked around to see if the sergeant was with us yet, and saw him calmly wining his hay onet; not a feature showed any trace of excite ment. I would have wished to know if Klipfel and Furst were unburt, but the command . Car-

ry arms I' made me think of myself. The three first columns of the enemy had halted on the bill of Gross Gorschen to await their supports. The village in the valley between us was on fire, the flimes bursting from the thatched roofs and the smoke rising to the sky, and to the left we saw a long line of cannon dim, as they listened, with heads bowed to conceal

coming down to open upon us. It might have been midday when the six co

Phalsbourg had received the cross for having Gorschen. Our artillery, placed behind the gone to meet the Empress Marie Louise in car- squares on the top of the ridge, opened a terrible riages garlanded with flowers, and I thought his fire on the Prussian cannoniers, who replied all

Our drums began to beat in the squares to warn that the enemy were approaching, but their | perhaps true, that with the one exception of Oolonel rattle was like the buzz of a fly in the storm, while in the valley the Prussians shouted altogether, ' Vater/and Vaterland!'

Their fire, as they climbed the hill, enveloped us in smoke—as the wind blew towards us—and bindered us from seeing them. Nevertheless, we began our file firing. We heard and saw sian hu-sars were in our equares. I know not [ fired their pistols. The carnage was horrible. Z-bede, Sergeant Pinto, and some twenty of the solute to his trients in the gallery, with a obserful, company held together. There they fought the pale facel, leng-mou-tached busses, whose horses reared and neighed as they dashed over the heaps of dead and wounded. I remember the cries, French and German in a horrible mix ure. that arose; hos they called us ' Schweinpelz.' bravely, my children; strike bravely!

I never knew how we escaped; we ran at random through the smoke, and dashed through the midst of sabres and fling builets. I only remember that Zebede every moment cried out to me, ' Come on, come on!' and that finally we found ourselves on a hillside behind a square which yet held firm, with Sergeant Pioto and seven or eight others of the company.

(To be Confinued.)

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DrBun, March 18 - The anniversary of St. Parick's Day was celebrated pesterday with the observances which usually distinguish the festival. Tage consist chiefly in the wearing of bunches of shamrock on the hat the free indulgence by the populace of their animal spirit, silmulated to the bigbest pitch by the strains of their 'national' anthem, 'Girry owen, and other significant airs, and too often sus tained by more objectionable stimulants. A noticeable feature in this year's commemoration was the almost total disappear-nce of the emblems called 'St. Patrick's c osses,' which in former vears g-ve something of a religious character to the celebration of the day, and the substitution of a profuse display of green ribands on the bonness of the humbler class of women. It was more gratifying to observe that the custom of 'orowning the abamrock' - a cuphemism for getting druck - was so generally honoured in the breach. In no former year has there been so small s number of drunken persons to be seen in the streets This improvement was due to the effects of the Catholic clergy, who established a special mission in the poorer classic's, and induced great numbers after Divine service on Sunday last to take a solemn pledge against frequenting publichonses in future on Sainrdays Sonday, and Mondays, and extended the obligation this week to the national anniversary. The effect was evident in the absence of riot and disorder. It was a welcome change, though the mirth of the mob, which enjoys extraordinary privileges on this day was not so exuberant and reckless as in days of old, when shillelaghs fi unished thinkly on Cork bill, while the Carleguard flo ted up with difficulty mid a roaring lide of popular excitement, and it would have been as difficult to find a whole crown in the hat as a half crown in the pocket of any individual in the vast concourse. There was quite as whoses without personal risk during the hoisting of the colours' in the Upper Costle-yard, which is one - Times Cor

The Cork Examiner thus described the scene at the sentencing of C plain Mickey:-The culminating point of the interest in the present assizes was reached on Saturday morning, when William Mackny was sentenced. That he was to receive sentence at the sitting of the court was known from the night before; and the greatest engarness was exhibited by all clarges to obtain admission to the court, in consequence. Before ten c'elock, when his lordebin took his seat on the bench, the court was quite fi led with the most respectable classes of citizens-indeed a vary large proportion of ladies. And towards the end of the proceedings in this case, even the very strict inter as to admission enforced at all the doors did not prevent this full audience from being largely increased; till, at the period when his lordship pronounced sentence, the cour had brooms a dense mass of closely ; asked human beings, cocupying every available inch of enace Outside the court, too, the utmost interest was manifested in the proceedings. Huge groups of men and women, who could not hope to ob air admission to the court, lingered about the building wherever the vigilance of the police permitted them to remain, anxious to get the first intima tion of the nature of the sentence In making one's way to the court through this anxious mass of homanity, the painfully vivid interest felt in the prisoner's fate constantly forced itself on the atten tion. The evidence at the trial—the princreals demeanour - and probabilities as to the term of penal servirude to b inflicted on him - were in every one's mouth When, a few minu'es after ten o'clock his lordship had t kee his seat the court became profoundly husbed, and Mackay was at once put forward to the har. He stepped lightly into ha place, and with a thoughtful, but by no means derreased, expression of fice, looked round the court. The Diputy Olerk of the Crown having put the formal question in its quaint but expressive old English terms, to the prignmer as to why sentence should not now be pronounced on him, he rose and regan his speech as given below. He spoke for the most part in a low tone, and with none of the polished fluency of the practised spack r But it was pracisely this which gare its chief interest to what he said. The listener was conscious he heard a man who, with a mind surcharged with deep emotions, all pressing formard for utterance, and unaccustomed to the necessity of expressing them in language, was selecting from amonget them those it was suitable he should give expression to and clothing them in the simplest and clearest words that came to his mind. The im pressive reality of his position - the living earnestness of the emotions described by the prisoner-indelibly stamped the scene on the attention of the speciator. And when, with the native force of simple words, he did touch on some of the tenderer aspects of his fa'e, or the pession which had been his animating n inciple in life - a desire that he be associated with effices which he believe would lead to the banpiness and rejuvenescene of Ireland - a large proportion of his audience was fairly over powered. Ladies in all parts of the court could be seen crying; rour b manly voices coughed hoursely, and men's eyes grew their emotion to the quist earnest voice of the spank or. He himself wavered not save just a little, at one

point where a loud passionate son barst up from the

nether lin; but he was calm again on the instant. There was, too, an air of absolute propriety and of careful and modest expression in his references to himself, that gave adouble charm to his address, and won still more the pity of the audience. Indeed, it is such an occasion, has of late years been spoken Burke had the advantage of Mackey in this respect, that he was evidently a practised speake , and ustered all his words with a thrilling resonance that those who heard bim in Green-street Ocurt house in May, '67 will long remember. But the great and most effective force of both addresses was derived from their impressive earnestness - a quality that Mackey's speech displayed as much of as even Bucke's. When the prisoner concluded a hum of approval went round the court. The prisoner received the sentence with the calmness that had how it happened, but there they were on their marked his deveanour throughout. He has ened litile horses, sabring us without mercy. We when it was fini-hed to give an explanation as to the fought with our bayonets; they slashed, and men in the m riello tower - a touch of generosity with which his lordship and every one in court ecemed deeply impressed. He then turned, and wave' a courageous air of the mest striking character; and then left the lock, to began his dreary task of eating his heart in a twe've years' pend imprisonment. Late at night the citizens heard pass through the streets the rattle and tramp of a party of cavalry. This was the escort conveying Mackay to the rei'way station whence a few minutes later be left for Duband how old Pinto never ceased to cry, . S rike lin; and so ended his brief but eveniful connection with this city, for many years to come.

What the Times correspondent says: - The trial of Mackay in Cork terminated yesterday evening in a verdier of Guilty ' With this case the interest of the Fenian prosecutions may be said to be exhausted. There was a reckless dash in the young 'Oapt in which made him a favourire with the temple, and he evinced some manly and generous qualties, which if they did not wis sympathy from others, mitigated their hastility. The court, therefore, was densely crowded during his trial. After the examination of Corydon a number of witnesses testified to the facts derailed in the statement for the Orowa Mr. Wyse, of Brick-hill, near Blaroev, proved that the house was attacked on the 6th of March, 1867 early in the morning, by a party of 40 or 50 persons, under the command of a young man, who were a military can. top coat, and green sash. He did not identify the prisoner Constables deposed to the attack on the police barrack at Ballyknockene, which was get fire to and the immates obliged to deliver up their arms but were not subjected to any violence. The sodiers in charge of the Martello tower at Fora clearly identified Mackay as the leader of the party who at tacked and r flid the tower on the 27 h of December 1 st Evidence was given of insurrectionary proceelings at Castlemartyr, Knocksdoon, Klmillock, and Kilconey-wood, also of the arrest of the prisoner under the Lord Lientenan's warrant, and his dis charge in April, 1866, on condition of his leaving the An undertaking to this effect was procountry duced in his own hand-writing A Roman Catholic clergyman identified him as a person who got married an the church of SS. Peter and Paul Cork. on the 20th of July last under the name of Lomesue Att the close of the case f r the prosecution wit nesses were called for the defence. John Mullady, alias Shaw, swore that he saw the prisoner for the firs time on the previous day and that Coredon. who was confronted with him was never present at any conversation between him and the prisoner in Liverpool. In cross examination he would not say that he bad not seen the prisoner before, and he de clined to answer whether he ever saw Oa tains Deasy or Rean in Gibbone's bouse in Livernool, Mr. Heron, O.C., addressed the jury on the part of the prisoner. His speech consisted chiefly of a denunclation of Corydon, the chief witness, whom he ralled upon them to dishelieve, and censured the Government for employing Mr Exham Q C . re plied, and Vr. Justice O'Hagan charged the jury, who after an a sence of two hours and a half, returned into court with a verdict of ' Guilty,' accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. The pri amer had the frankness to acknowledge that he had received a fair trial, and that the verdict was a just

A correspondent of the Daily Express states that the inhabitants of Kiltrely tave held a public meatno to express indignation in reference to the segan should be draped with crape as a symbol of sorrow. If iding of pikes in the vicinity of the altar. It is not however, so much the fact that a house of Divine worship was converted into a Fenian arsenal which has examperated them as the manner in which the nolice effected an entry in order to institute a search They complain that the chanel was desecrated by the police coming in through a window instead of ohfrining the key from the parish priest, which would have been at once affirded to thrm. They passed a series of resolutions expressing their feelings of resentment at the outrage, and their sympathy with the ev. gen'lemen who has been exposed to such an They profess to disbelleve the discovery at insult. all, and consider the biding of the pikes in such a place as the work of some person actuated by some sin ster motive, and they have agreed to offer a reward of £300 for the discovery of the offender. The rev. genileman has forwarded a letter to the Lord Lieurenant indignantly protesting against the conduct of the police. It is now stated that the pikes were found not immediately under the alter, but be-

tween it and the wall. An American torpedo which was found in the bouse of David Murphy, who was recoully arrested in Limerick on the charge of being a Fenian head centre, was ingeniously opened on Monday on the racecourse at Newcastle, county Limerick, by Mr. Ambrose Aule, su's sherift It was found to contain a quantity of detonating compound. Murphy, it is sta ed, always alleged that it was empty.

Another Outrage in Core .- Cork, Tuesday Evening.—On Saturday nivat the house of a shopkeeper in the Mainstreet was visited by four armed Penians, who demanded arms. The proprietor was absent at the time, but the mes presented revolvers at two assistants, who, under the threat of being shot were forced to surrender an old sword, which was the only weapon in the house.

The case of 'Plannery v. Studdert,' an action for libel brought against the writer of the letter of "An frish Landlord' which appeared in the Pall-Malt Gazetle, has been settled upon the terms of the def dant making an apology and paying the costs.

Rooney, Kelly Lawless, Harley, four of the Jacknell prisoners, were released to day from Mountjoy Prison, and forwarded to Cock en route for Ameri-

Corydon, the i firmer, accompanied by a policeman, took his departure from Kingstown on Tuesday, per royal mail steamer, for London.

Duntin, March 14 - The unfortunate circumstanes in which the proprietors of the pational journ ils fird themselves placed are still, natural enough. the subject of observation in their editoral columns. and tinge with the some feelings their reflections upon other topics. The Nation, as well as the Irishman, contrasts the treatment which Mesars. Sullivan and Pignts receive under the prison regulation now in force with that of press prisocers in France and Rogland. A Continental correspondent of the former inneral gives some dat ils as to the French prisoners, which are thus summed up :--

. They amount to little more than confinement within the space of ground enclosed by the prison walls. There is no question of the treadmill or of askum picking, or other degranding employments, lumns began their march and deployed masses gallery—the outborst of a grief of the heart—which rations; they are tree to assemble and spend their his threat to appeal to the country upon the question, lenged and bound to do.

As he spoke, I remembered that the Mayor of of hussars and cavalry on both sides of Gross- be evidently knew too well. Then he pensed; his time pleasantly together; they read suit tilk, play showed his consciousness of the tribunal by which it vonne which it is an instant; and he bit his their favourite games, walk in the prison garden must be decided. I must be decided. whenever they choose, and receive the visits of their friends and acquaintances They even write for their newspapers just as usual, only, perhaps, with increased industry and spirit." These liberal requlations are contrasted with the treatment of offend. ing journalists in Ireland: "Off-nders against the press laws in Ireland are liable to the treatment of the most degraded criminals. By a mera accident as it might be termed. Mr Sullivan and Mr. Pigott are exempted from wearing the prison gard and living on the ordinary prison distary, but in other respects they are subject to the most oppressive and degrad ing restrictions. For twenty-two bours out of the twenty four they are kept in solitary confinement in am ill cells cold and cheerless. Their friends are not at liberty to visit them, nor are the prisoners at liberty either to write or to receive letters even though the communications be confined to business affairs exclusively. This treatment is simply barb rous. In any other courtry worthy of being called civilized it is unparal eled and we appeal now not only to our countrymen to judge of it, but also to the press of other countries, especially to that of France and America !

Twenty years having elapsed since a prosecution for seditions publications in Iteland it is qui's possible that when the new regulations for Irish prisons were made by the Legislature their application to jour natists was not consimplated. At all every, the law ought to be upified throughout the kingdom .-It is fair to add that the tone in which this special grievance as well as other subjects is discussed in the national journals is in creditable contrast with that in which they formerly indulged.

the land question of Ireland may be placed in a very simple light by the remark that after it had been such cessfully accomplished, if that were possible, it would leave just as much to m and just as much reason for the application of Mr. Mill's scheme as before. The ergument now advanced for strong remedies is that the peuple' of Ireland are discontented, and the proposalis to content them by giving them what they want - that is, land of their own, inste d of land held at the will of another. On the principle of such legislation we have expressed our opinions already, but of Mr. B igh's scheme it may be ob-served that it does not deal with the subjects of the There are, he says batween 500 000 and 6 to 000 holdings in Ireland, and therefore there is the same number of holders to be swisfied. But Mr. Bright a does not pretend to avrisfy more than one fifth of bese at the cutside. He take a "few scores of thousands,' let us say 100,000 of the best of them, and conver's them by the wid of the State into so m up small proprietors instead of as many dependent tenants. On these conditions, be argues, we shall get just so many loral and well affected formers re-dy to support the Government with their is figence and strength against any corspirators whatever. This is not unlikely. But the movement in Ireland such as it is is thoroughly Communis ic. The spirit imported by Mr. James Stephens was that of French Socialism, and the dopes who took the Femian cash h-ve been thought to believe that the land of Ireland is theirs because they are Irishmen. They want this land not for a few more landiords, but for all the people. They want it not by purchase, but for nothing, and they have consuited to get it they the ring of the rifle.' Rvery peasant was to have his little plot, and to do no work for anybody but himself. The movement was entirely for the people, whereas Mr. Bright proposes to create the very class considered to be most antagonistic to the people'a terrible bourgeoisie. His newly made proprietors would be amili proprietors, but they would be cari alis's and laudlords still, all of the old objection ble class, and none the less objectionable because they were nearer 'the people' than the old landowners Some 100 000 of the elect men with a little money ard a li tle position -would be raised from 'be mass; the mass would remain just as it was before, with the same ground for discontent and rather more for envy. In fact, Mr. Bright across to propition his hearers by distinctly excluding from the effect of his remedy that aggregate or residuum' of population described by Socialis's as 'the people,' Clearly, therefore, 'the people' would be no better off and have no more re-son to be satisfied than before. -'But the Government would gain,' says Mr. Bright, the support of a powerful and it fluential class—as loval and as well . flected as any similar class in England? Vary possibly But, this, instead of con ening the 'Reglish garrison' 'We have now got, avrs Mr. Bright '20,000 soldiers and 12 000 constabulary employed in keeping order in Ir land Exactly eq. and after his scheme had been executed we might have 100,000 farmers in addition available for the same service on similar terms. They would epresent in the eyes of their countrymen so many Irishmen hought over to British interests by money from the Imperial Treasury. It a Fenian came to one of these men with a scheme of Communism, he would, no doubt, very soon dispose of the emissary, as Mr. Bright says: but Mr Mili's argument on behalf of all those who were not made landowners by Imperial money would be neither more nor less applicable than it is now, What is now urged against keeping Ireland down by force would still be urged, the only difference being that the force employed would be greater. And at this noint it is simply to be observed that the additional force is not required. We can, and do already, maintain order in Ireland without the reinforcement suggested by Mr Bright, and, indeed, for that matter we have been reneatedly assured that Government might have any amount of popular aid if it would only call for it. There are people enough ready to act in support of the law without weiring for a beibe. More than one resident Irishman has declared that if G were mout would but invite and accept the assistance of those disposed to give it - if it would but allow those who are already disposed against Ferianism to do what Wr Bright says his new proprietors would do - Feat niem would he bearen out of the land exactly like the famine in Mr Bright's own story, But the Government line been relactant to organize any fresh 'sacendancy." or to set one class against another. It has endeavoured to act for all, and by its own authority alone. We have already expressed our belief that the dif-

ficulties of the land question would be more than half removed were the Church question settled, and on this most important of subject Mr. Gladstone professed a very distinct opinion. If he was tame and ineffective before, he became forcible when he addressed bim elf to the lith Church. The dream of en dowing all creeds out of the Consolidated Fund he declared, was idle. The plan of redistributing the Oburch revenues smong the clergy of all denominahad long passed the point of practical possibillity s statement true enough but barely polite to Lord Russell,-and nothing remains but absolute disenpowment, qualified by such moderate henefactions as Mr. Bright has proposed. To this Mr Gladstone committed bimself. He congratulated the house on the advance of public opinion in this matter, but, in truth, nothing is more remark ble than the rapidity of his own 'education' upon it. The cheers which welcomed his declarations last night showed by their beartiness that those who would fain be his followers were up to the last moment doubtfu! whether he was prepared to march at their head. It was the first time he had shown any disposition to lead them to such an end. Mr Distaeli was justified in his sargasm that the question of the Irish Church had been allowed to reet by Lord Russel's Adminis tration, and that Mr. Gladatone had been only recently converted to views be bad enunciated, but Mr. Dischell must have been perfectly aware if the fullity of such sarcasms. They were an impust be priver esench as are required from ordinary criminals; there to avert the issue placed before the country by Mr is no question of placing them on the ordinary prison | Gladstone's declaration, and Mr. Distacli himself, by

Mr John Mulbolland has offered bimself as a cardidate for the representation of Belfast, in the event of Mr. Getty retiring. Vr. Johnston, of B liykilber of Mr. Gerry recurrey. circums ances will permit. He has issued a charac. der's ie address to the electors from Down garl, in which he says .- "I cannot be among you to prose. cute my canvass. Diab less the Giveroment have so planned it. Will you allow this to injure the candidature of one who, because he was desirous of vindicating the principles of liberty - and belives be was not wrong in so doing is kept a prisoner? I cannot think you will. Confidently do I rely on the nimost exertions of those who love freedom and detest the unjust and partial administration of the law to defeat the machinations of a cowardly cabal, and ge-cure my return to Parliament " This is appear ported by an address from Mr Robert Maxwell one of the Orange democracry, who on their nart, expresses "Great regret that Mr. John Mulbolland, or any other professing Protestant, should artempt to divide the Protestant interest at a time when ugnimity must secure the triumphant return of Mr. Johns'on without excense or opposition. The committee undertake, however (be sars), to poll the supporters of Mr. Johns'on to the last man, and leave upon Mr. Mulbolland, or any other, the responsibility of dividing the party, 12 days after Mr. Johnston bid heen unanimonaly chosen by the greatest and most enthusianic public meeting ever assembled in Bel-"ist." It is stated, however, that the prospect of such s con est bes bad a most benefi iaf effect upon Mr. Gerry, who was in extremely de ica'e health, but has rallied wonderfully, to the great disappointment of some persons who were beginning to count prema-The objection to Mr. Bright's scheme for settling turely their political chickens. The Muil expresses some impatience at the suspense occasioned by Mr. Getty's constitutional electicity. The Northern Whig pleasantly remarks that, 'as matters stand at present, the situation is a little complicated, but decidedly lively' Mr Jobnston's companions in gad - M'W hinney and Reating - have been released from custody having had the good sense to enter into the required bail.

> The counter demonstration to the recent Church defence meeting is Limerick promises to be a formidable demonstration. Attached to the requisition for holding it on th 25 h just, are the names of Lords Dunraven and Castlerosse, and Southwell, Mr. Mone sell, M. P., Mr Lyman, M. P., and Mejor Gavin, M.P., 28 justices of the parce, and about 60 others, consist. and of members of the lown c uncil and other inhabitante. The High Sheriff, although a Catholic, refused, it is said, to sign the requisition, probably from on want of sympathy with the movement, but with the land ble desire of not only being, but seeming to he, perfectly impartial in his official position. The committee of the National Association hald a special meeting yesterdar, in their rooms, 88 Middle Abbey. street. The Freeman congratulates the country upon the renewed activity of this important organisation, and states that there was a large attendance at the meeting It consisted of the following gentlemen: The Most Rev. Dr. Consty, Catholic Biston of Kilmore; Very Rev. Canon Rocke, P. P.; Very Rev. Caron M'Mahon, P.P; Very Rev. Canon Kannedy, Very Rev. Monsignor Moran, Alderman M'Swiney, J. P.: P. M'C. be Fay Rev. Mr. B. Haner, Very Rev. Dr. M'Davit Catholic University; Rev Father Verdon, R v. Charles O'Connell, P P; Elward Mac-ready, Professor Kavanagh Catholic University; Alderman Crotty, and R Williams Mr Ignatius Kannedy was unavoidably absent in the body, but was present in the spirit, and moved by proxy a resolution which be bad intended to propose. A'derman M'Swiney explained that the Association had suspended its meetings because the wished to give to give the Government's fair trial, but they now found that its policy was the some as that which had for centuries marred the country's progress. A leter was then read from Oardinal Gul'en, in which his Eminance congratulated the Association on the good service it had randered to the country. It was now admitted that the Established Church was an injustice and an insult to the people, and English statesmen appeared to be determined to our an end to it. They also seemed to be conviced that legislation on the land question was necessary, a deato education they had made such progress that the Govenument had manifested their intention to grant a Charter to a Catholic University. These favourable angearances, however, should not full the Associaion into serenity or induce it to relax its eff. contemplated the prospert of a long and noise struggle by Orangemen and others in defence of existing abuses, characterized as a delusion the notion that the Unthalic lasty desired to be protected against Ultramo tanism, and warned the Association of the firts which would be made by the Grange party in Ireland and the Anti Christian schools in England to deprive the people of the advantage of a Christian education and the blessings conferred upon them by the true faith. The Association could render good service in inviting the neople to defend " liberty of education at this alarming crisis. He complained of the land system, which he said amounted to a prohibi ion of industry, and offered the following practical suggestion and resents for bringing the pressure from without to bear upon the landlords: - 'It can sourcely, indeed, he expected that Is we will be made compelling landlords to grant such leaves but they might be induced to do so indirectly, were the prvement of ren'charge and of coun y t x a and poorrates all thrown on them in every case is which their ands were not let out on long less s. I do not know whether this suggestion is of any vine, but of this I am not certain, that if something effectual be not done the country will go from had to worse. As things stand we see that all the industrial disesses who can get money to pay their passegs to America are auxious to five from the country, while the loss of population for the last few years exceeds four millions and at least 400 000 ontrages, the homes of the poor, have been levelled to the ground. Trade is not prosperous, towns and villages are decating, and his agriculture country is impoverished by paying large sums annually for the provisions necessare for the supp et of its inhabitants. According to Thom's Official Directory for this year, page 703-4 I wand has paid in the five ye re hetween 18 2 and 1860 about thirty millions of pounds sterling for foreign grain to eurp'y its people with the necessaries of life. How can a poor country beer such a continual drain, while, at the same time, it is subject d to so mary other evils of an exhaustive character? ? Resolutions were passed demanding a total disendowment of the Established Church, a modification of the land laws, and a charter without delay for a Catholic Univer-

A correspondence, which is no doubt, prenerly described as animated has pessed between Dr Auh by chairman of the Dungaryon Town Commitsioners, and Colonel Surth, Adjutant-General, in reference to a sweeping charge of ' drurken and disorderly conduct' made in the orders of a speech, against a detachment of 71st Highlanders, stationed it Durgarvan. Colonel Smyth, acting upon instructions from Lord Strathusira requested to be furnished with a statement of the grounds for such an accusetion. De Antheux replied that it was bused unon "6 the reports of several respectable inhabitable. The Chaleman of Petty Sessions, Sir Nugen' Humble and the alb-inspector of constabulary and resident magierrate, gentlemen who enght to know and would he very likely to know of any impropriets a, were ipplied to, and bore the strongest testimony to the excellent conduct of the men Dr Anthiny was inform d of this, but refterated his vague imputations, eleging at the same time that Lord S rather ru had not consulted the persons best qualified to inform him. He has not himsel', however as it would appear, vouchingled to enlighten the Commander of the Forces with any specific details, as he was chale