Mr. M. R. Hart, Secretary and Treasurer of the Clifden Relief Committee, writes:—"You will, I have no doubt, be sorry to see by the accompanying resolution that our efforts are at a stand still for the present. We memorialled the Lord Lieutenant for remunerative employment, and received a blunt refusal. Many of the landed proprietors have refused any aid whatsoever. I fear the reasons are too obvious; 'tis not for me to say. The announcement of our funds being run out on yesterday caused the most heartrending scenes among the poor."

A correspondent writing from Crossmolina, under date of May 16, says—"With regret I have to state to you, that in this town, on this day, a man named Bryan Connor, a farm laborer, died from starvation. He leaves two children, about the age of six and nine, after him. A few days previous to his death they sent for the doctor, but he declared deceased's recovery hopeless. He was fifteen days lingering on a sheaf of straw, with an old rug over him. He had no person to stretch a hand to him but the two children mentioned. He has also a son, about fourteen years of age, in England, in a factory, getting work two days in the week. Connor's wife died about two months ago of starvation and want of care. She left a male child, six months old; it died in a few days after her from want of care and starvation."

At the meeting of the Mansion House Relief Committee, on the 39th ult., a letter was read from the Rev. Abbe Perraud, enclosing a cheque for £418 10s. 8d., the proceeds of a sermon preached in the church of St. Clotilda, Paris, by the Rev. Abbe Mermillod, for the relief of distress in Ireland. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Rev. Abbe Perraud, Rev. Abbe Mermillod, J. P. Leonard, Esq., and to the noble and charitable ladies who generously acted as collectors on the occasion.

The local journals state that emigration from the county Roscommon is proceeding at a most rapid pace. One, indeed, says that at present it is fast approaching that of the most "prosperous times."

The Weather and the Crops.—Our reports from various parts of this extensive country, as to the appearance and progress of the crops generally, are of a gratifying character. The late rains have proved highly beneficial, not only to the cereals, but to flax, turnip, and grass lands. Wheat, with the exception of a field here and there, promises to be an abundant crop. Oats, generally, look well, but there are unmistakable evidences of injury caused by the wire-worm; this, however, is confined to those situations which are more or less exposed to the east wind.—Barley, of which there is but a limited breadth sown, is favorably reported. The potato, where early planted, presents a healthy, forward, and vigorous appearance. Flax is coming up very even, and, with a moderately moist season, is likely to turn out a first rate crop. The braids of mangels, turnips, and carrots could not look better. The late rains have told well for them, as also for the hay crop, of which there is the prospect of a heavy yield.—*Down Recorder.*

On the whole we have seldom seen the crops look better than they do now. At this moment the weather is very favorable to growth. The anticipations of a good flax crop are sanguine. The even moisture will prevent second growths.—*Monaghan Standard.*

Mayo.—The weather has been during this month, and is continuing, most favorable to the growth and advancement of every description of tillage. There has been sufficient moisture to give the grass of meadow land a start that must insure heavy yield, as well as abundance for grazing purposes. The potato is looking most promising. The cereals in general are healthy and luxuriant, but in some parts of the country the oats sown early, and in stiff upland, are not showing that degree of vegetation which should be expected, considering the past genial month.—*Connaught Watchman.*

Sligo.—During the past week we have had a considerable quantity of rain, accompanied by a mild atmosphere, the effect of which has been that crops of all kinds exhibit a great increase of growth. The country never presented a more promising appearance than it does at the present time, and unless the state of things be marred by some unforeseen occurrence, we have no doubt that there will be a heavy yield in all kinds of crops. The potato fields present a very fine appearance, and for turnips and other root crops more favorable weather could not be desired.—*Sligo Independent.*

On the 20th ult., Mr. P. O'Brien, in the House of Commons, moved for copies of papers connected with the inquest, held on the 3rd of January last, at Tullamore, on the body of Alice Devlin, 78 years of age, whose death had been accelerated by being committed to jail for begging. Sir Robert Peel stated that *Mr. Trench*, the magistrate who committed her, had been severely censured by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The papers were ordered.

Emigration to New Zealand.—The departure of 1,000 emigrants for New Zealand, at high water yesterday afternoon, by two of the large ships chartered for the first batch of settlers (1,000), for the new colony of Albert Land, New Zealand, under the auspices of Non-conformists Emigration Society, took from the East India dock, Blackwall. An immense concourse assembled to witness their departure greater than ever before seen in these docks.—Both ships were gaily dressed, had the bands on board playing "You'll remember me" and similar airs. It was altogether a most thrilling scene.

Attempted at Murder.—We regret to have to chronicle an attempt at another landlord assassination. The accounts that have reached us state that an Englishman, named Moreland, who resides within a few miles of Tulla, near Feackle, county Clare, was fired at as he was driving in his gig, and wounded in the arm. The wound, it is said, will not prove dangerous. The perpetrator of this outrage had his face blackened, and was not recognised by Mr. Moreland. He has not yet been arrested.

The Special Commission.—The Special Commission opens at Limerick on Monday, the 16th, at three o'clock, for the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald, and of certain persons charged as accessories before the fact to that homicide. In Tipperary, at Clonmel, on Friday, 20th, at ten o'clock, for trial of the parties charged with the murders of Mr. Thiebault and of Maguire. In addition to these cases it is intended to try Thomas and James Bohane [brothers], charged with shooting at Col. Knox; Richard Burke, charged with poisoning his wife Johanna, with strychnine; and some lesser but serious cases of an agrarian character, such as sending threatening notices. The Commission will occupy about ten days altogether.

The Arrest of Halloran.—A correspondent sends us the following account of the manner in which the person accused of M. Thiebault's murder was arrested:—When the tidings of the murder having been committed, reached the constabulary station at New Inn, the constable, with three sub-constables, immediately proceeded to the scene of the outrage. The constable then sent one of his men to Cahir, with the report to the sub-inspector, and the other two—viz., Sub-constables Michael Farrell and Daniel Sullivan, he dispatched to the house of the suspected murderer, Halloran, to arrest him. They were accompanied by a man named Connors, servant to M. Thiebault, who was armed with a gun. On arriving at the house, Sub-constable Farrell desired the other sub-constable to load his rifle, and just as they had each done so, Thos Halloran came singing up to thedoor. Connors raised his gun to fire at him, losing his presence of mind from the indignation which he felt at the conviction that this was the murderer who was taking matters so lightly, and he would no doubt, have shot the man dead but that Sub-constable Farrell caught him and told him to act with prudence, and under his directions, but, at the same time, to be firm and determined if necessary. Sub-constable Sullivan was at this time in the house questioning the other brother as to where he had been all day, and Farrell got the second Halloran between the door and himself, and marched him into the house. Farrell then called loudly to Sullivan to order in the six men in the rear of the house, and the three that were at each side of it, at the same time taking out his handcuffs put them on the two brothers, who made no resistance, as they thought they were surrounded by a large force; but when they discovered that the order given by the constable was but a *ruse*, and that only two men were there, they became outrageous, and used every artifice to get the hand-cuffs off again. However, they did not succeed, and they were then marched nearly three miles to the New Inn station by only the two constables. No doubt such presence of mind and courageous conduct, on the part of Sub-constable Farrell, ought to be rewarded in the proper quarter, as beyond question he prevented one murder more and arrested the perpetrator of that which had already taken place.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

It has been determined to issue a Special Commission to Tipperary and Limerick, for the trial of the persons charged with the perpetration of the horrible murders which have recently disgraced those counties. We understand that the Judge named in the Commission are Chief Justice Monaghan and Judge J. D. Fitzgerald. We can have no objection to the issue of such a commission, as all friends of social order must approve of the adoption of energetic measures by the Executive for the suppression of such foul deeds of the murder of Mr. Thiebault and Mr. Fitzgerald; but we sincerely hope that the law will be administered with prudence as well as vigour, and that in the natural anxiety to punish the guilty, the lives of innocent persons may not be sworn away, as has occured in Ireland, and under special Commissions, by perjured and tutored witnesses. That the Judges will discharge their part of the duty well, no one has impressed us with a very strong fear of the zeal of Policemen hungering for a conviction, as indispensable to the establishment of their own reputation for activity and intelligence.—*Weekly Register.*

On the 25th ult, during the absence of Edward Lynch, of Balliowray, at Mass, this day, two men armed, and their faces blackened, went to his house, the only inmate at the time being a little girl, took therefrom a gun, and on their departure fired a shot.

Landlord and Tenant.—We publish this evening the address of the tenantry on his Tipperary estate to John Latouche, Esq, in which they most properly and with truth, disclaim any knowledge of a threatening letter addressed to his agent, and denounce the anonymous scoundrel by whom the document was concocted. We have always heard Mr. Latouche was an excellent landlord, and the terms in which he is addressed by his tenantry and the admirably reply he returns, demonstrate that the best understanding prevails between them; that the confidence they repose in him is repaid by kindness and a sense of justice on his part, which if imitated by other proprietors would be of advantage indeed for the welfare of the country.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORK EXAMINER.

Sir,—If there is one subject more than another that demands the attention of the press and through it, of Parliament, it is that of tithe rent charge in the country.

It is admitted that the season past and present has been most trying, and yet what do we find? That the Protestant clergymen have seized it as the fitting time to make application at Quarter Sessions to have the tithe rent charge increased, and in the majority of cases have been successful, as well for themselves, as for the various corporations owners thereof. What have the majority of these country rectors to do? Simply to attend at the parish church and read prayers for some half dozen or dozen, whilst many others under various pleas obtain leave to keep a curate to do that duty for them, whilst they are either in England or on the Continent, enjoying the fruits of their hard work. Can any one dispute that the majority of country churches in the South of Ireland have congregations varying from 5 to 20. The fact is, the Protestant gentry are disgusted with the present state of things, and these applications having been made at a most inopportune time, have roused the feelings of many, who previously were indifferent in the matter. I can see no sense in keeping a multitude of churches open in the country. I would shut up some, and would much prefer to see the Protestant clergymen paid by Government or voluntarily. I know one church in which the average congregation consists of 5; that congregation is generally met on Sunday by the congregation of the Roman Catholic chapel, and yet I doubt not but the Protestant clergyman officiating in it, receives far more than the three clergymen who have some thousands in the Roman Catholic chapel. It is said to be dangerous to meddle with the Established Church, but in my opinion, if this question is not looked to, the whole will fall ere long from the present unjust state of the tithe rent charge. It is not an absurdity that a clergyman should receive a large sum annually,—and we who pay, know that it is as punctually applied for, as the income-tax—from a property on which not a single Protestant exists? Where is the *quid pro quo* here? and yet he is not satisfied with that, but must apply for more. Even now attempts are being made to relieve their rent charge from their proportion of poor rates. An application is to be made to Parliament, which I trust will be scouted as it deserves. Here is a subject worthy the attention of Parliament, and one that will not be brought before it by petition, because no single individual will take the trouble to get one up and go round for signatures to the various payers, but which if discussed by the Press may be brought under notice—a subject of importance as compared with many, such as that for increasing the pay of secretaries of Grand Juries, providing superannuation for parties amply provided for at present, &c.

I have ventured to address these remarks to you, as I feel certain that they would not be inserted in the *Constitution*, that paper being prejudiced the other way.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,
A Protestant Landowner.

May 27th, 1862.

Whilst a man named John M'Fetridge was engaged lately in digging a trench on the farm of David Muirhead, of Ballynacaird, near Slemish, he found, only a few inches below the surface of the soil, seventeen silver coins, nearly all in excellent preservation. The greater number were of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and bore dates from 1564 to 1602.—*Ballymena Observer.*

A Lucky Windfall.—Great demonstrations of joy were evinced in Newton, Cardiff, last week, consequent upon the receipt by a poor widow, named Morse, of an official letter announcing that she had suddenly become the owner of no less a sum than £10,000. It appears that her father emigrated to Australia some years ago in search of his fortune. His hopes were fortunately realised, for at his death a short time ago he was enabled to leave the above enviable sum to his daughter, who, with her only child will be enabled to live in luxury, instead of, as hitherto, in the midst of poverty.

The Cattle Trade of Waterford.—There has been a very great increase in the exports of cattle from this port as compared with last year. The exports from the 1st July to the 29th May, 1862, were 9,539 cattle, against 4,373 in the corresponding portion of 1861. That very fine vessel, the Gipsy, which sailed yesterday, had 845 cattle on board, and the entire since last Friday were 1,359 cattle, and for a similar period in 1861 they were only 276. These exports are almost exclusively young stock.—*Waterford Mail.*

Charles Peyton, Esq., Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, has remitted the last half year's rent to all the tenants on his extensive estates in Leitrim. He has also given meal to those who were in want, and seed to those who needed it.

A Just and Benevolent Landlord.—We (*Galway American*) have much pleasure in transferring the following paragraph from the *Clare Journal* to our columns. It reflects much credit on Captain Blake Foster, but, from his antecedents, it is only what we would expect from him:—A few days ago Captain Blake Foster, of Galway, visited his property at Ballykeale, County Clare, which had fallen into his possession some time ago by the demise of his father-in-law, Henry Comerford, Esq. Having spent a few days amongst his tenantry, he encouraged them with the bright hopes of a paternal solicitude, and bid them hope for a better future. He has given money to his steward to drain portions of his immense bog, and this, principally, in order to give employment to the poor of Kilfenora and neighborhood, many of whom, though not on his own property, are now applicants to the Kilfenora Relief Committee. He has also ordered other improvements on his property for the same laudable purpose. A tenant, Mr. Martin Culliny, whom he is allowing for walling of a craggy portion of his farm, has eight or ten men employed daily, who are earning from six to eight pence per day. To provide against a future want of fuel, he has thrown open his extensive bog to the people, and particularly to the poor, and to his credit be it recorded, that he has given unlimited leave, all the winter and spring, to the entire neighborhood to cut down his beautiful wood for firing, which has hushed in that locality that cold and dismal cry of *fuel famine*. I have great reason to think that that portion of Clare has had much reason to congratulate itself on the advent of such a landlord amongst them. It is well known to many of our readers, that the gallant Captain's father and ancestors possessed considerable property in this county, as well as in Galway.

James Thomas Foster, Esq., of Moryeisk Quinn, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Clare.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meeting of the Birmingham Clergy.—On Tuesday last, the annual meeting of the clergy attached to the Diocese of Birmingham was held at Sedgley Park. An address expressive of their deep sympathy with the Holy Father in his present trials, and congratulating him on the approaching solemnity of the canonisation, was unanimously adopted amidst great enthusiasm. It was despatched at once, in the form of a telegram, to the Bishop of Birmingham, who is now in Rome, with a request that he would present it to the Holy Father on the day itself of Pentecost.

The Hon. Mrs. Stapleton of Ditton, Lancashire, presented the Holy Father when in Rome during Lent with an offering of one thousand pounds sterling.

In summarising the events of the week, it would be like leaving out the part of *Hamlet* if we were to omit all reference to the 'Derby.' The crowd on Epsom Downs was large almost beyond precedent and again the favorite was beaten by an outsider, which was ridden, too, by a youth who is not a trained jockey. It is curious that in two successive years the winner of the Turf Blue Ribbon, as it is called, should be a Catholic. Mr. Snewing has, we understand, realised largely by the success of Caractacus.—*Weekly Register.*

The Exhibition—Commencement of one Shilling Days.—The *Times* has a leader of twice the usual length on the Exhibition. The artizan who pays his shilling this morning, places himself, as it were in the front rank of the world's material progress and outward constructions A comparison of the two periods explains why the present Exhibition is in all respects vastly larger and more beautiful than that of 1851. The wealth of the world has increased, and all the nations of the earth are interchanging their productions much more freely than eleven years ago. Exhibitors have also better hopes of turning their pains to good account. The people ought to be very much obliged to the aristocracy and gentry for airing the building for them. The one shilling visitor will have a vastly more beautiful sight than the purchasers of five guinea tickets a month ago.

A Warning to Canada.—The *Times*, adverting to the rejection of the militia bill by the Canadian Parliament and the consequent ministerial crisis, says:—"If Canada will not fight to protect its independence from invasion neither will England. To us the exposure of Canada to foreign invasion is a secondary matter. To Canada herself it is life and death. Let her arm by all means, but let her not arm our sake, but for her own. The question is not one of dissolving or maintaining its connection with Great Britain—that it may dissolve almost at pleasure. The question is of destroying or maintaining its own liberty and independence, of being a self-governed commonwealth, or a member, or, perhaps, as is talked of for the South a subjugated territory of the United States."

The *Shipping Gazette* says:—"The seizure of the Circassion, pursuing, as we are informed, a lawful commerce in neutral waters, following so closely on the capture of the Bermuda, discovers a disposition to deal harshly with British shipping, which must be checked with a strong hand; otherwise maritime commerce will be unsafe for British shipping throughout the length and breadth of the Atlantic."

The Great Inundation.—Unless some unforeseen catastrophe should occur, the inundations in the Fen district of Norfolk have reached their utmost limits. The high tides have passed without the eastern bank of the drain giving way; and the speedy completion of the coffer-dam will it is believed, effectually stop the progress of the flood. The accident has occasioned an enormous destruction of property, and has involved many families in penury.

There were two interesting conversations on Thursday night in the House of Commons, which ranged over the field of Irish politics, so that scarcely a single important topic escaped without being at least alluded to. The first conversation was on the existing distress, and was introduced by Mr. Maguire; the second was on the Queen's Colleges, and was commenced by Mr. Hennessy.—*Tablet.*

Protestant Alliance Association.—A lecture was delivered at the Assembly Rooms, Harmer street, on Wednesday evening last, in connection with this society, by the Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., Incumbent of Clerkenwell. The subject of the lecture was "The Temporal Power of the Papacy; how it was got, how it was used, how it will cease; with details of the operations of the Protestant Alliance." R. Oakes, Esq., took the chair, and there was also present on the platform Mr. Bird, secretary to the Alliance. The body of the room was occupied by about 100 persons, principally ladies, but, somewhat to our surprise, we did not observe any of the local clergy present. The rev. lecturer reviewed at some length the past and present condition of the Papacy, and eventually, in a manner apparently most satisfactory to himself, succeeded in completely demolishing the poor Pope and all things appertaining to His Holiness. Mr. Maguire's lectures are always interesting, but, for some time past, we have had a vague suspicion floating in our mind that, although invariably railing against the Roman Catholics and predicting their extinguishment, these lectures are productive of the increase of that faith rather than its diminution. Referring to the extension of the Roman Catholic Church in this neighborhood, we recollect that when the Protestant Alliance Association first commenced their lectures, some ten or twelve years ago, the Roman Catholics had a small room for a chapel, one Priest, and some 20 in congregation. They have now the finest church in the town, a presbytery, a convent, a large school, and we are informed four resident Priests, and a congregation numbering over 1,000 persons. Mr. Maguire conjures up a fearful picture of Jesuitry. We do hope he is not himself a Jesuit in disguise, and that his lectures have been so framed as to lead his listeners in the direction of the "opposition establishment."—*Gravesend Free Press.*

Crime in England.—The following from the *Wexford People* shows the enormity and heinousness of the crimes committed in civilised England compared to the unfrequent and isolated ones in Ireland:—To a person who looks over the English papers the catalogue of crimes of the most atrocious character that daily meets his eye is truly appalling. Parricide infanticide, wife killing, husband killing, stabbing, and desperate deliberate murders through revenge for slight causes—causes that would not give occasion for a summons to a petty sessions court in Ireland, are matter of every day occurrence. Reckless abuse of misgoverned and outraged Ireland in the English press helps not only to draw attention from this fearful state of things, but serves as a pretext for the injustice so pertinaciously inflicted. The maddened victims of landlord cruelty and oppression who avenge themselves for wrongs, the extent of which no mortal but themselves can ever fully estimate—for the long-exercised abuse of proprietorial privilegesf and the state of feling arising out of it, has brought landlords in general to regard their tenantry not only with indifference, but with hatred—would be honest and industrious tenants under a just land system, and ready to risk their lives in defence of their landlords, instead of slaying them. But the characters of the murders in England indicate not only a cruelty of disposition, but the absence of all moral or religious restraint. The deaths from starvation in Ireland have recently been frequent, two landlords have been shot, and a tenant who took land over another killed. The government looks on with perfect indifference on the former, while tenants are accused of not having sufficient sympathy for the latter victims; human beings are persecuted, cast out, and starved, while beasts are petted, pampered, and installed in their places, but nowhere in Ireland do we hear of such crimes as are almost of daily occurrence in rich and prosperous England. Let us take for instance, the case of Taylor and his wife at Manchester. They had, it appears, been harshly treated by a house agent. Now, a house is a very different thing from land. In Ireland especially a bit of land is the only means of existence which a poor man has for himself and family, as England has deliberately and maliciously destroyed nearly all our trade and manufactures. The possession of a house in a city is a very different thing; man can easily change it, or find lodgings. Well, William Robert Taylor and his wife having been harshly treated by the house agent, and being otherwise unprosperous, first, it is supposed poisoned their three children; they then, on the 10th instant, armed themselves, Taylor with a butter knife, and his wife with a revolver, and coolly proceeded to the office of the agent, Mr. Evan Meller, situate about three hundred yards from the exchange and quietly waited on the landing for his arrival, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning. When he ascended the stairs, Taylor attacked him with the knife inflicting several deadly wounds on him. The unfortunate victim of these English tenants rushed down stairs, and a porter named Hooley—an Irishman we suppose from his name—was supporting him in his arms when Taylor having got the revolver from his wife, fired one of the six barrels at his head, missing him, but wounding poor Hooley severely in the arm and knee. Throughout the whole of these fearful scene Mrs. Martha Anne Taylor aided and abetted her husband to the utmost of her power. Taylor was not taken into custody, though he made no attempt to escape, until the arrival of the police, when both himself and his wife surrendered with the most perfect nonchalance, after which both, it it is said, were observed to exchange glances of exultation at the success of their revenge. Were the Taylors, Rushes Palmers, *et hoc genus omnes* to be rackrenter tenants in Ireland, ground down until the most incessant toil would be incapable of procuring even such food for themselves and families as would not be given to pigs in England, and finally cast adrift, when all that could possible be extorted from them had been secured by a landlord who probably spent the rents he received from them in riot in a foreign land, would the state of this country be what it has been for many years back? True there has been a sudden reaction. But it must be remembered it did not occur until after Sir Robert Peel showed that the starvation of the people wold be placidly regarded by the government and the Lord Lieutenant had proclaimed that, according to the views of our rulers, the destiny of Ireland was to become 'the mother of flocks and herds.' Men against whom such a sentence of extermination was publicly passed, could not be expected to act like men whom the law would protect. Seeing the landlords were resolved to adopt the programme of the Viceroy, it is to be wondered at that the proscribed victims should become desperate, and that a sort of phrenzy should seize them, during the paroxysms of which they might be guilty of acts as foreign to their nature as it would be to that of the inhabitants of England to bear without breaking all laws, human and divine, a tithe of the provocation. Oh, no. Ireland notwithstanding her agrarian bloodspilling, is, as a whole, an Angel of light compared to her prosperous and plethoric 'sister'—gorged with the fat of the earth, loaded with its plunder, and stained with th blood of every people whom she could rob, or who stood in the way of her robberies.—*Wexford People.*

An extraordinary affair is reported from Sheffield. The sexton of the Wardsend Cemetery has been charged with the exhumation and mutilation of bodies. An examination of the cemetery resulted in the discovery of some remains in a state which gave countenance to the charge, and an excited mob assembling round his house on Tuesday night, first broke the windows and then set it on fire. It was entirely destroyed.

Fearful Colliery Accident at Bilston.—On Friday there occurred another colliery accident near Bilston, by which seven lives were lost. It appears that four men and three boys were engaged at the Bradley Colliery, of Messrs G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., making a water level to draw off into the engine pit a large accumulation of water in the thich coal, and which was at a higher level than the engine pit. The men had proceeded in their work to within about fifteen feet of the water, when it burst in upon them with great force. They were driven before it to the shaft, by which they descended a distance of about seventy yards, and shouted for the tackle to be sent down. The butty of the pit, who had just ascended, made instant preparations to comply with their request, but before the skip could be got down to the point at which they raised the alarm, the weight and force of the rushing water had destroyed the scaffolding which here spanned the shaft, and forced the poor follows into the water beneath, where they were all drowned.

Children in Workhouses.—At the commencement of the present year there were at least 52,125 children in the workhouses of England and Wales; probably the real number was about 53,000 as returns have not been sent in by several parishes. Of the 52,125, 4,393 were capable of entering upon service. 13,753 were illegitimate. Of the others 7,313 had lost one parent, and 11,385 had lost both parents. 6,344 had been deserted by the father, 2,102 by the mother, 1,880 by both parents. The fathers of 1,031 were either transported or in prison for some crime.—*Times.*

National Defences.—A return has just been presented to Parliament from which it appears that the 2,000,000*l.* loan authorised in 1860 to be raised by terminable annuities for the national defence works will have been expended by the end of August next, if the legal investigation of the title to lands purchased shall then have been completed. It is stated also that the estimated cost of the works contemplated, for most of which contracts have been entered into, is 5,680,000*l.*, exclusive of artillery armament, but including 1,200,000*l.* for completing works which were in progress before the Act of 1860. With regard to Spithead, contract have been entered into for works estimated to cost 840,000*l.* at Horse Sand Fort, No Man's Land, and Sturbridge Shoal. A site for a central arsenal has not yet been purchased.—*Times.*

The Viceroy of Egypt, Said Pacha, landed at Dover on his arrival in this country on Tuesday afternoon, and was received with every possible demonstration of respect. The distinguished visitor was attended by a numerous suite, and crossed the Channel in the French Government war steamer Le Corse, which had been placed at his disposal by the Emperor of the French. It is expected that the visit of the Viceroy to England will extend over a period of two months.

UNITED STATES.

Ordinations.—On Wednesday, June 11th, Messrs. John A. Shell, John C. Bingham, Walter L. Burke, Charles V. Neeson, James F. Holland, Edward A. Bush, Francis L. Tobin, and P. McMorgan, all students of St. Michael's Seminary, were ordained subdeacons by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosecrans, of Cincinnati, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburg, Pa.—*Catholic.*

Aid for Ireland.—Patrick Considine Esq, of this city, sent on the 4th of April, $168 to Father Vaughan of Clare, the amount of a private collection among his personal acquaintances. The contributions in this city to relieve distress in Ireland not having been simultaneous, look small, yet we know of several local collections similar to the above; for instance, that of the Archbishop, that of the Basement Chapel of the Cathedral, that of St. Patrick's Church, and that of St. Xavier's yet to come.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, June 14.*

Additional Aid for Ireland.—The sum of $532 has been forwarded from St. Patrick's, Columbus, O., to the Archbishop of Tuam for the relief of the great distress in the West of Ireland. For the young congregation of St. Patrick's this is a creditable response to the 'appeal' of Father Coppinger, which we noticed in our last. And we learn that 'considerably more will be collected' in the same quarter for the same charitable purpose.—*Ibid.*

In view of the many stories respecting the starvation and ruggedness of the Confederate Army, to which the Northern papers have so liberally treated us recently, it may be as well to pay heed to the following statement which we find in a letter written by a correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, from McClellan's army, after the battle of Fair Oaks:—

"Our men, as they strolled among the wounded and dead, found the rebel haversacks well filled with better pork and far better bread than we got. I found many of our men glad to take the bread from the haversacks of the dead. I trust I may be excused for saying that a more detestable, undigestible article of *hard* bread was never placed anywhere except in the hog pen, until it was served out to this army. I, for one, should be glad to see the men who make it for Government compelled to run the gauntlet of our lines as they fired the trash at them. This fault is entirely inexcusable, and is an imposition upon the soldier, at the expense of the Government, which should be visited with death to the contractor, be he who he may. Rebel soldiers, so far as my observation goes could laugh at our soldiers' bread with justice. The Government is not at fault—who then is? Do commissaries notify the proper parties of the abuse, that it may be righted? The soldiers' lot is a hard one at best. In the article of bread he should have no cause for complaint. That now distributed is the worst I have seen in all the campaign. Newspaper correspondents who write that the rebels are ill-fed and badly clothed, haven't seen the Confederate army. I believe that Jeff Davis, bad as he is, would hang such inspectors and contractors as impose upon us—and he would do right."

A correspondent of one of the New York papers, who was present at the battle of Cross Keys, Port Republic, effectually disposes of the stories repeatedly published in Northern papers, abolition ones generally respecting alleged barbarous treatment of Northern wounded. He says, describing the ground after the battle:—

"Many of our wounded have lain upon ground all night. I am glad to learn from their lips that they have been kindly treated by the Southern soldiers. Two Germans have just told me how the latter came during the night, covered them with blankets, brought them water, and in some cases washed their wounds. What I have here witnessed, entirely dispels any faint faith I ever had in what is commonly termed 'rebel barbarity.' When the news came of Ashby's death, one of our officers cried like a child—he was wounded on some field, and Ashby, he said, came and sat by him all the night through, taking as tender care of him as though he were a brother. I am especially pleased to have learned the truth in this case from the lips of the wounded soldiers themselves, for one of the scouts came into camp a while ago saying that he had been over the field, and the wounded told him the rebels come down and teased them all night long, taking away their canteens and rifling their pockets. These stories are rife on both sides; manufactured by knaves, they are told to fools, with the intention of engendering a mutual hate."

The President has approved of the bill securing freedom in all the present, as well as the future, territories of the United States.

A negro was arrested on the 17th inst, at Winchester, as a spy and guide to Gen. Jackson.

Meeting of the Chicago Presbytery—The Case of Father Chiniquy.—A meeting of the Chicago Presbytery was held last evening at the North Church to take into consideration the case of Father Chiniquy, who, as is alleged, has been guilty of certain misdemeanors which require investigation by the Presbytery. About the middle of last month, certain charges and specifications of a grave nature were preferred against Father Chiniquy, and he was cited to appear before the Presbytery on the 10th of June to answer to these charges. Accordingly the Presbytery met last evening to proceed to the trial, but the defendant did not make his appearance. A communication was presented, however, from the Rev. C. Chiniquy and a few members of his congregation, stating that, at a meeting of the session of that church, they had resolved to disconnect themselves from the Chicago Presbytery, and no longer recognize its jurisdiction. Rev. Mr. Ferris thought that the action of the church, even if it were valid, would not release Rev. Chiniquy from his allegiance to the Chicago Presbytery. His relation to the Presbytery was entirely separate from that of his church, and no action of the church could affect this relation. He was, therefore, still subject to the action of the Presbytery. He then moved that a second citation be issued, according to the rules, and, if he still refused to appear for trial, the Presbytery should proceed to take testimony, and, if found guilty of the charges, he should be deposed from the ministry. Rev. Dr. Hamilton thought the best way to dispose of it would be to merely place upon record the facts of the case, and let it drop. It would be folly, after he had declared himself no longer under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery, to follow him up and send thunderbolts after him. Let him go and get rid of him. It would neither do him or the Presbytery any good to prosecute the trial. He then read a letter from Rev. Chiniquy, in which he stated that his church had passed these resolutions, deeming it best for all parties that their connection with the Chicago Presbytery should cease. He thought they would be glad to get rid of him and his church, as there had been a good deal of trouble between them, and he was about to start for Canada, to place his church under the jurisdiction of the Canada Presbytery. After some discussion the Presbytery adjourned until this morning at 8½ o'clock, to take further action in the matter.—*Chicago Times.*

Mr. Fessenden, in a speech in the Senate on Friday week, estimated the Government debt at the end of the present fiscal year (July 1st) at $700,000,000.—He said, in referring to the necessity of a tax bill, he estimated the debt of the Government at $700,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, and that the yearly regular expenses must be greatly increased hereafter, as we must have a larger standing army and a larger navy.