

With our Societies in Ireland all these will continue vigorous, or succumb to inconsistency, or place. By introducing them at our meetings. We destroy the Young Men's Society, and all the work it may do, and— No political good of any kind is to be gained by the sacrifice. I am dear Brother Dowling, faithfully yours in Christ, R. B. O'BRIEN, D.D. President-General.

A GENEROUS LANDLORD.—On Thursday Deirda O'Callaghan, Esq., of Cadogan, near Fermoy, visited his tenantry on his Duballow property, and announced his intention of reducing their rents 15 per cent. in consequence of the 'hardness of the times' and the prevalent distress throughout the country. In estimating this generous act, it must be borne in mind that the lands were let at a low rent already, and the reduction—taking other properties and the rent paid for them into account—is more like 50 per cent. His Duballow tenantry are in possession of their holdings for the last fifty years, and session of their holdings for the best feeling has been between them and their landlord the O'Callaghans were always—indeed, the O'Callaghans were always ways good landlords, remarkable for their kindness and indulgence to their tenantry. Mr. O'Callaghan, two years since, offered his tenants leases of thirty years, which offer they are now about to take advantage of. By this timely act of reducing their rents at a time when it was so much needed, he sets an admirable example to other landed proprietors to 'go and do likewise.'—Cork Herald.

ABATEMENTS TO TENANTS.—The Earl of Erce recently met the tenants on his Bunkill estate at the house of Mr. William Maguire, Boland, and, in view of the present hard times, granted them considerable abatements on the rents now payable. The considerable abatements on the school property.—Fermanagh Reporter.

DISTRESS IN BOYLE.—The Roscommon Gazette contains an announcement calling a public meeting, on Wednesday next, to take into consideration the best means of alleviating the great distress at present prevailing amongst the local poor.

DISTRESS IN ANDER.—Chichester Fortescue, Esq., M.P., this week transmitted to Anthony Smith, Esq., Chairman of the Ardee Town Commissioners, the sum of £50, being a donation from himself and his amiable wife, the Countess Waldgrave, towards alleviating the distress of the poor of Ardee. Drogheda Argus.

The distress in Ireland is now assuming a character and an intensity which must appal every one who takes heed of the present, or looks forward to the future. The poor are suffering terribly, and the distress, so far from being confined to them, presses heavily on the occupiers of land, and the small farmers. It is impossible to read the accounts which every post brings from Ireland without seeing, that since the worst years of the famine, greater suffering has not been borne in Ireland.

It is not that food is either scarce or dear, for prices are low; but the means wherewith to purchase food are wanting. The pawnbroker's shops are gorged; employment, and wages are not to be had; rents cannot be paid, and no man seems to look forward with any confidence to an improvement in the circumstances of the population.—Tribune.

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTY LIMERICK.—Owing to the prevailing very extensive distress of small farmers and laborers throughout the county of Limerick—a state of destitution unprecedented since the famine years of 1847, 1848, and 1849—it was resolved by the landed proprietors and gentry to present a requisition to the High Sheriff to convene a public meeting to devise means to procure immediate employment for the people. The requisition, which was numerously signed, set forth a request, "That a meeting should be called with the object of petitioning parliament for the immediate amendment of the law regarding drainage, with a view of relieving the severe distress which may be anticipated during the ensuing season." The meeting was held on Saturday in the grand jury room of the County Court-house, and was numerously attended by all classes interested. Amongst those present were the Mayor of Limerick, the Right Hon. William Monnell, M.P., Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, M.P., Major Gavin, M.P., &c. The Right Hon. Mr. Monnell addressed the meeting, and demonstrated that the country was retreating instead of advancing in prosperity—that her farmers and peasantry were almost steeped in poverty—that her agricultural produce had fallen off at the rate of millions of quarters of cereal produce—that her live stock was declining in quantity, and that even her money in the funds had declined in amount; and concluded a splendid matter-of-fact speech by moving a resolution to the effect that we call on a united people to pass Colonel Dickson's bill into law, and to do so at once. Colonel Dickson, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was passed with acclamation.—Saunders's News.

KINSHAW.—Notwithstanding the amount of destitution in this town, it is gratifying to be able to state that the contributions up to the present have been very liberal, though the appeals on the part of the committee have been comparatively few. In fact the sums already contributed have been given spontaneously, and nothing like an urgent appeal has yet been made. Up to the present, about £200 have been subscribed; and, no doubt, considerably more will be subscribed in a few days. There can be no doubt whatever as to the dire destitution which exists in this neighborhood. As an instance, I may mention the following, which has been brought to light to-day through the agency of the police:—A poor man, residing in Blackrock, having a wife and child, six years old, was laid up with fever. Everything in the shape of property has been disposed of, and the family are now lying upon a bit of straw. They have had no attendance except that of a cousin, who occasionally visited them, and they are now in the most precarious state. Another most melancholy case occurred in the same neighborhood. A child, two years old, was dreadfully burned. The mother of the child, at the moment of the accident, rushed out of her bed of straw and extricated her as well as she could. The child was at once taken to the Baginbun Hospital, and the mother to the Rathdown Hospital, this morning. These, no doubt, are extraordinary cases of destitution, but there are many others of a different character, which appeal forcibly to the sympathy of the public.—Morning News of Thursday.

MR. WHITESIDE ON THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.—Rhetoric, as distinguished from the eloquence of vital thought and irresistible language, may be said to be the art of ingenious tantalisation. It whispers in the ear of sleeping memory not enough to wake it, but just enough to make it dream; and it sings with sufficient sweetness to the listening reason to make it long for the conviction and conclusion promised, but the conclusion and conviction never come. It is the resource of those who find it easier to talk than think, and to play with the passions and predilections of others, rather than to argue or advocate any purpose of their own. Mr. Whiteside is in his way a great rhetorician; and for want of some other resource he has recently been performing to crowded audiences in Dublin, a series of what the musicians call diversions on the various national airs that serve to illustrate the Life and Death of the Irish Parliament. A man with historic nim and feeling might find in such a subject ample scope for instructive narrative and political teaching. Many of the perplexing questions which the uprising, growth, and final absorption of a separate legislature in the sister country recall to mind have indeed long since set at rest. Many more unfortunately still remain, and still, by their unsettlement, perennially give rise to great difficulties in the government, and great evils in the State. Ireland is still, to use the words

of Lord Russell twenty years ago, better garrisoned than governed, and while her people have been given an effective machinery of primary education and police, an intelligible system of policy in the weightier matters of the laws regarding land and regarding the land is still wanting. The present is a season of surface tranquillity. Agrarianism and religious controversy seem to slumber, and no demagogic wields the popular feeling at his will. But where perilous anomalies are left unredressed, and social mischiefs are suffered year after year to eat into the flesh of the community like a cancer, tranquillity is not worth a twelvemonth's purchase, and at any moment we may be startled by the renewed cry of pain, and the repetition of convulsions whose cause has not been removed. The true reproach of the Irish Parliament is, that it lived and died without doing justice to Ireland in social and religious matters. In other respects it did much better, and it must be confessed that even in these it did no worse, than the contemporary legislature of Great Britain or the since United Parliament. But as there lay upon it a special and peculiar obligation to redress the chief grievances of the country whose taxes it imposed, and whose laws it made, the sentence of historic justice falls more heavily upon it; for maintaining a Church Establishment and an Agrarian code alike incompatible with the wishes and the welfare of the nation. These monster mischiefs, in the sixty-third year of Legislative Union, still remain and any man with the spirit of a philosopher, a historian, a statesman, or even a sound economist, would gladly seize the opportunity of a lecture on the life and death of the old local parliament, to analyze the causes of its failure to perform some of its paramount duties, and would seek to show how it came to pass that its dereliction in this respect, led to its ultimate destruction.—London Economist.

MR. WHITESIDE, M.P., delivered a second lecture last evening on the 'Life and Death of the Irish Parliament,' which, as far as possible, more numerous attended than the first. Among those on the platform were the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde. The lecture, which was written, occupied nearly three hours in the delivery. The tendency of it was to show that the Irish Parliament was necessarily dependent, and very corrupt, and consequently that it was not worth keeping alive, while all the country can be much better served by a body of faithful representatives in the Imperial Parliament.—Ib.

DUBLIN, JAN. 22.—The Poor Law Commissioners have considered the charge made by the Roman Catholic chaplain of the North Dublin Union against the Roman Catholic schoolmistress. They found that, though she was not guilty of all that the priest alleged, she had employed highly improper language to the children; she was also irregular in her attendance, and as that was occasioned by the illness of her own children, kept by her in the house, they recommended the Guardians to terminate that arrangement, and they strongly disapproved the practice of subordinate officers bringing their families into the workhouse. With regard to the chaplain, the Commissioners say that he should not have written his report in a way calculated to lead any person who read it to conclude that those serious charges were made from his own personal knowledge, when such was not the case. Still less do the Commissioners think that he was justified in pursuing the course which he did to collect evidence on which to make his report. The proper course for him to adopt on hearing the complaints would have been either to report them to the Board of Guardians or make them known to the teacher, with the view of inquiring fairly whether or not they were true; but that, filling the position which he does, he should for a considerable time encourage and invite the school children to come and complain to him and make reports against their teacher behind her back, and without her knowledge, is very much to be regretted, and the course thus pursued by him appears calculated to have a very prejudicial effect on the discipline and order of a school, and has, in the Commissioners' opinion, laid Mr. Behan open to censure. The Guardians, on the motion of Mr. Dixon, after considerable discussion, accepted the report of the Board, and resolved that both the parties should be admonished to be more careful in future with respect to the several matters that had been the subject of investigation.—Cor. Times.

In the appeal to the public from the Central Committee for the relief of distress in Ireland, signed by the Lord Mayor, as chairman, and Mr. Devitt, as secretary, it was stated that the number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in the week ending 21st September last was 45,201, while the number in the week ending the 3d inst. was 65,844, thus showing an increase of 46 per cent. It was stated also in the address that the calculations were made on returns obtained from the Poor-law Commissioners—giving the impression that they had been specially furnished to the Committee by that body. This seemed a very rapid and alarming increase of pauperism, and was calculated to produce an impression on the public mind like what I endeavored to counteract in a recent letter. The Poor Law Commissioners have written to the Lord Mayor contradicting the statement, and giving the numbers as follow:—Week ending 20th of September, 1862, indoor and outdoor, 49,778; week ending January 3, 1863, indoor and outdoor, 65,847, increase 16,069. The actual increase, therefore, is 32.3; and not 46 per cent. The Commissioners and the important fact that this increase is less than that of last year, which during the corresponding period was 37.3 per cent. and is very nearly the same as what it was in the same period the previous year,—that is, 32.2 per cent.—Ib.

DUBLIN, JAN. 26.—A public meeting was held at Galway on Friday for the relief of distress in that town. The first resolution was moved by Dr. McEvilly, the Catholic Bishop, who gave an appalling account of the destitution of the working classes. He read statistics furnished to him by the President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, from which it appeared that 850 artisans and 750 labourers, who, with their families and the Claddagh fishermen, made a total of 10,200 persons, were in a state bordering on starvation. The Bishop added that there were hundreds who had neither day nor night clothing. He moved a resolution which affirmed that the people were suffering greater distress than in the famine years. There is, no doubt, a more humane Board of Guardians in Ireland than that of Galway. But what could they do? Mr. A. O'Flaherty, J.P., stated that if the Guardians attempted to relieve the distress, the Poor-house system would break down in one month, the rates would be insufficient, and outdoor relief would destroy property. He saw no remedy but public employment, and the Government should give them that aid, to which they were entitled. Two other magistrates, Mr. P. Joyce and Mr. George Morris, moved the appointment of a committee to collect subscriptions. Just as the chairman, Mr. Lynch, was about to make way for the Bishop, that he might receive a vote of thanks, the Rev. Peter Daley rose in a side gallery to address the meeting, stating that they had missed the special thing that was practical,—namely to get a loan of £75,000 to make the Galway harbour and pier fit for the American packet station. This work would employ every one of the 10,000 idlers, and would be a benefit to Europe and America. Had the Galway line been working he believed there would have been no American war, for then the Irish would have known better than to go as they had gone to form heaps of carbage. He moved a resolution, which was carried (though, he said, he did not know whether any man in Galway would second it), to the effect that the best way of relieving the people was to set on foot the works in question.—Ib.

A court of inquiry has been sitting for several days at Londonderry to investigate the circumstances connected with the abandonment of the Earl of Derby, a large and valuable London ship, which was

deserted by her captain and crew, off the coast of Donegal, on the 27th ult. The inquiry was directed by the Board of Trade, and was held before Mr. Geo. Fitzmaurice, R.M., and Captains Harris and Baker, nautical assessors. The proceedings terminated yesterday, when Captain Harris reviewed the evidence as to the loose way in which the carpenters repaired the leak, the total disregard of sounding the well of the ship, the neglect to write up any log after leaving Lamlash Bay, the anchoring of the ship in Inishoffin Bay, the removal of the personal property of the master and mate, together with the log-book and some of the ship's stores, which were sent on shore; the removal of the ship, for some unaccountable reason, from her place of safety, and jeopardizing her by an attempt to beach her; the failure of that attempt, and the final abandonment of the vessel. He then added:—"I regret to say that I have official cognizance of the fact that this is not the first time that Captain Grayston has been made responsible for the loss of a valuable ship. It therefore becomes my duty to advise the Court that the ship Earl of Derby has been, in my opinion, unjustifiably and recklessly abandoned." Mr. Alfred Grayston, the commander of the vessel was then sentenced by Mr. Fitzmaurice to two years suspension of his certificate. He stated that he would join foreign service.

THE MAGISTRACY IN SLIGO BOROUGH.—We learn, from the Sligo Champion, that great dissatisfaction prevails in that town on account of a fresh increase of the Tories in the magistracy. That journal states that since the last appointment "the numbers stand—eight Protestants to three Catholics." We would strongly recommend that the whole facts should be communicated to the government. We are satisfied that the Lord Chancellor will act with perfect impartiality in this as well as in other cases.—Evening Post.

THE TENDER OF THE ALABAMA AT HOLYHEAD.—On Friday week a smart-looking screw steamer, named the Georgiana, arrived at Holyhead from Liverpool for a supply of coals. The craft is a tender to the well-known Alabama, and laden with arms and ammunition. She has a crew of sixty persons, all picked men, consisting of English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh. She has a large quantity of tea and other necessaries on board for the Alabama, and carries 28 guns. It is stated she steams 16 miles an hour, and is bound for Nassau, her crew having signed articles for that port, and will probably run the blockade to Charleston. She left Holyhead on Saturday.—Fermanagh Journal.

LISBURN ELECTION.—There is a prospect, after all, of a contest in Lisburn. A local paper says that some parties are endeavouring to bring forward, in the Conservative interest, Mr. Lanyon, the late Mayor of Belfast; but there are doubt whether he would risk a contest with so popular a candidate as Mr. Barbour. The Evening Mail also hints that the Conservatives have a man in reserve. It has cautioned the electors of that party not to pledge themselves to Mr. Barbour, as he will be opposed.—Post.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Secretary of State has addressed a circular to all the coroners in England, directing that strict inquiries should be made into the deaths of all children under two years of age.

At the Surrey Sessions, on Monday, two thieves named Roberts and Simpson, were sentenced, the former to six, and the latter four years' penal servitude. As Simpson was leaving the dock, he laughed heartily, saying, 'Thank you, my Lord.' The chairman, addressing the jury, said that it was clear that a sentence of penal servitude did not carry with it any terror.

The Standard says:—"The reason why the Catholics of England have recently on nearly every occasion voted for the Conservative candidate is not far to seek. They have voted against the Liberal, against the supporter of a Government which is for ever insulting their Clergy, reviling their religion, and threatening with impotent hostility the throne which Catholics regard with profoundest attachment and reverence. They are driven into opposition, not by hope, but by irritation. They give Conservative votes, not because they expect anything from Lord Derby, but because they are furious at the threats and affronts received from Lord Palmerston and his subordinates."

GENERAL BUTLER ON REPUBLICANISM.—We almost forget the atrocities of General Butler in the clearness with which he lays down and brings to view the real point and true source of this frightful civil war, namely, the tyranny of the multitude over property and intelligence. The greatest slaves upon earth are certainly the well-dressed upper ten thousand in the Northern States; they dare not call their souls their own, or hint a sentiment unpleasant to their unsavoury masters. Slaveowners though the South may be, they are yet in truth an aristocracy fighting for the liberties of intelligence and property against the ruffianism of a Government selected by universal suffrage and vote by ballot. And the liberties of all men of honest industry and courageous intellect of the English race are to some extent involved in the struggle.—John Bull.

COMPARATIVE COST OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH NAVIES.—A vice-Admiral in France receives only 600L a year ashore, and 1,600L when aloft. An officer of the same rank in England receives 1,400L in the first case, and 2,560L in the second. A rear-admiral in the former country receives 400L a year ashore, and 1,200L aloft; with his his pay is 1,095L a year on land, and 2,200L when on active service. The captain who in France is paid 200L a year on shore, and 560L when in command of a ship, is in receipt of 700L in the former case, 1,680 in the latter in the English service. The difference in the rate of pay in the case of the commissioned officers of a lower grade, is even more striking. As regards the class of officers inferior to these, the pay is pretty nearly the same in both navies; but whereas in France the wages paid to the sailors ranges from 6s. paid to the boy, up to a little less than 18s. paid to the first-class seaman, in the English navy it ranges from about 10s. per annum to the boy, up to 28s. paid to a sailor of the first class. The same disparity exists as regards the sailors' clothing and food. Notwithstanding cloth costs more in France than in England, the amount expended for the uniform of the French sailor compared with ours is as three to four; which can only be accounted for by supposing that we use much better materials for the purpose than our neighbours. In the matter of food our sailors enjoy signal advantages, the French Government expending only three fourths of the amount we expend on the maintenance of each individual seaman.—Colburn's United Service Magazine.

It is a great scandal to the Church of England, that Dr. Colenso seems beyond the reach of ecclesiastical law. The High Church Guardian says that "those who knew him longest would, we suspect, be puzzled to name the time when he was sound and consistent. His theological notions have ever been shifty, misty, and heterogeneous; and threaten only now, at last to settle on their lees into something more pernicious and corrupt than their foretakers. Such a man should not have taken orders at all; and having taken orders, ought, least of all, to have been made a Bishop." One misfortune is, that there is very little true theology among the clergy of the Church of England; and another is, that even the Articles, as a standard of test and appeal, are found—while plain and clear in themselves—not a sufficient barrier against heresy. This has been painfully evident in the trial before the venerable Dr. Lushington, in his dealings with the Essayists, who were charged with heresy. Dr. Williams is, indeed, suspended for a year ad officio et beneficio, and it is declared that his teachings contravene the Articles on the doctrines of Inspiration, Justification, and Propitiation—three cardinal points, on which nearly all theological controversy turns. But after all, Dr. Williams's counsel boasted that the Judge had declared that he had

a perfect right to explain away the facts of Scripture by attributing to them a figurative or non-natural sense; that 'the clergy may not only deny the genuineness, not only the literal meaning of passages of Scripture, but their truth; and may impute to any parts of the Bible not embodied in the Articles and formularies' (here it is that the test fails); falsehood in point of fact, and badness in point of morals.' Well may the Nonconformist journal ask, 'Will the laity be content to let matters take their chance, and stand quietly by, and the clergy go on committing what vagaries they please, without let or hindrance? Supposing they take the advice of the Bishop of London and avoid prosecutions altogether, putting the aside as obsolete, what then? Shall Messrs. Liddle and Poole take the parishioners of St. Barnabus to the Pope and Dr. Rowland Williams these of Broad Chalk to Strauss, without any one calling them to book? The laity will say, No; you claim us as members of your National Church; you impose upon us, by law, clergymen of whom we know nothing, and to whose manners we may have very great objection; at least you shall take care that we are taught consistent and settled doctrine. You establish a Church for the purpose of instructing the nation in religion; see to it, that she teaches truth, and not error! If, for reasons of State, you think it desirable that the connection with the Church should be preserved, discharge your responsibilities by taking up such a position, and dictate to these clergy of yours what they are to teach. You have passed acts of Uniformity, and erected Ecclesiastical Courts, for this very purpose. If they have failed try some other methods.' 'Free inquiry,' is the cry of the secular journals. Make the Church national, and keep it so broad, by its being comprehensive enough for all! A few days ago, Professor Goldwin Smith described the Articles as 'a mass of heterogeneous Tudor dogmas, which no human being can believe.' About two years ago, when Mr. Rowell, a 'Broad-church' clergyman, read himself in; that is, read the Articles over aloud (on a week-day), prescribed as legally necessary at his induction as parish minister—which he had got through the Article on Predestination, he paused and said, 'I confess I do not understand the meaning of this Article.' The fact is that he did not believe it. It is thoroughly Calvinistic. He is an Arminian, and something more. Again, the Rev. Samuel Minton, an eminent member of the Evangelical Alliance, speaks, in a recent letter, of the Church's only test, [along with Prayer-book] as a set of Articles, which have been calculated [I think it was by Waley] to contain explicitly or implicitly about five hundred theological propositions; adding 'That, in the full and proper sense of the word, no one ever lived who could stand the test of subscription to them.' Latitudinarianism thus is jubilant. Although Dr. Rowland Williams is 'suspended,' he yet possesses and has exercised the power of presenting a clergyman to a living in his gift. Thus he has, in all probability, fastened down on a helpless people a man after his own views and heart.—Presbyterian.

THE INCOME TAX AND ITS EFFECTS ON NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—When Sir Robert Peel was driven most unwillingly, and in order to meet a temporary exigency, to impose an income tax, he is said to have been engaged night after night in consultation with financiers, politicians, actuaries, arithmeticians, and accountants, endeavoring to devise a means of making that tax equal in its operation and acceptable in its character. He found the task too difficult for immediate adoption; and he therefore resolved that the tax must be only used as an expedient for a temporary object, and must be remitted when that object was accomplished. The House of Commons and the nation accepted the income tax on these terms. It has been a costly tax, indeed, to the British people. It has been used by politicians of all parties as a means of defraying every sort of financial extravagance. Time after time it has been reimposed by different Chancellors of the Exchequer, under different excuses and with different designs, and it is now regarded and treated as it were to be a permanent assessment on the nation. In its operation, it has been extended to Ireland—it has been extended to small incomes—it has been raised exclusively for war purposes, only partially diminished when peace returned, and varied in its amount and in its period of collection to suit every sort of momentary exigency. Yet no attempt has been made to adapt it to the people—to make its burden less grievous—to make it a means of developing national wealth, promoting industry, or of cultivating frugal and prudent habits. No attempt has been made to improve its mode of collection, or to economise the cost. The tax has carried with it every sort of grievance, trouble, vexation, annoyance, heart-burning, and strife. Not the slightest attempt has been made to mitigate the evil. It has, indeed, become productive of no small amount of crime, for it has offered an overwhelming temptation to evasion, and to falsehood, and even perjury, in order to accomplish it. In short, it may be said to have injured the moral sense of the people, who view offences against the revenue lightly, and are even disposed to espouse the cause of those who defraud the State. Yet no attempt has been made to afford a remedy; and although it is well known that the assessment of this tax is most incomplete, and its collection attended with immense difficulty, yet it is allowed to be perpetuated upon us without any attempt to remedy its evils, much less to make its apportionment a fair assessment on the resources of the nation.—Sir S. Morton Peto, on Taxation.

SIR ROBERT PEEL ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.—Sir Robert Peel had been speaking on the American question, and said that he was one who hoped, as an individual, to see the states ultimately become separated and independent of each other. He condemned that odious and abominable proclamation of President Lincoln, which emancipated the slaves in the rebel states only, and said that if they followed the course of the battles which have taken place during this great conflict they might almost fancy that they saw the God of battles fighting for the South! He should be glad to look back to 1863 and say that he belonged to a government, headed by the most popular statesman that ever ruled the destinies of England, which, by acknowledging the independence of the South, led also to the emancipation of the slave.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—At the sitting of the Court of Arches on Thursday week Mr. Toller, the proctor acting for the Bishop of Salisbury in the prosecution, of the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, made an application to Dr. Lushington in reference to the appeal against his lordship's judgment, of which notice was given at the time the case was last before the Court. Mr. Toller said that considerable delay was likely to take place in prosecution of the appeal to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council unless the learned judge interposed and issued a peremptory order. The appeal in the case of the Rev. J. Fendall against the Rev. H. B. Wilson. Mr. Toller remarked was going on rapidly, but for some reason or another which he could not understand, the inhibition on the part of Dr. Williams had not been served, and it was very desirable that the two cases should be heard before the Judicial Committee at the same time. He could not account for the delay unless the appellants had some object in view best known to themselves. He prayed the Court for a peremptory order upon the proctor of Dr. Williams to serve the inhibition. Dr. Lushington said he did not like to interfere as the matter more properly came within the jurisdiction of the surrogate sitting in the Court of Appeal; but at length, after Mr. Toller had shown that the appeal would be greatly delayed if further time were allowed, Dr. Lushington consented to an order being issued that the inhibition should be served within three days, and intimated that in the event of the order not being complied with he would issue a suspension, so that the appeal in each case might be proceeded with at once, and without further interruption. Since this application, however, a notice has been served to take the appeal on the part of Dr. Williams before the Privy Council, and therefore the sentence of Dr.

Lushington, the Dean of Arches, is suspended. The sentence was twelve months' suspension, admonition not to go to offend hereafter, and payment of costs.—These, as the case had been pending more than twelve months, must be very considerable. Mr. Fendall, it is said, appears himself in person before the Privy Council, to defend his case against the appeal of the Rev. H. B. Wilson.—Guardian.

THE FORTHCOMING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.—There are thirty-three notices of motion on the order book of the House of Commons, several on the game laws, and one on the income tax. Mr. Wylie has the following on tickets of leave:—"Address for papers and returns respecting the system of granting tickets of leave, and for an extension of transportation beyond the seas."

UNITED STATES.

SACRILEGE BY FEDERAL SOLDIERS.—A letter has been transmitted to us, by the hands of our friend Mr. O'Reilly, President of the Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society of this city, detailing a shocking sacrilege committed on the island of Fernandina, Florida, by Yankee soldiers of the 9th Maine Regiment. We have the name of the Catholic soldier who writes the account, and, if required, we will produce it, and him too, if he lives to return North—but not while he is in the service, and subject to military rule. He asks us, on his account, and that of other Catholic soldiers with him, to give this intimation regarding the outrage to the public. His statement is that, last summer, some of the 9th Maine Regiment broke into the only Catholic church on the island, stole two chalices and some of the sacerdotal vestments, and wantonly destroyed pictures in the church. Moreover, to show how shameless they were, and under what kind of regimental discipline, some of them, at a subsequent Military Ball, put on, in mockery, some of the sacerdotal vestments they had stolen. The poor fellow who writes us may well say: "It grieves me, and many other Catholic soldiers here risking our lives for our country, to see the holy things of our religion abused in this way." Who is the commandant of the 9th Maine? Will this outrage on religion be investigated.—N. Y. Freeman.

The Federal Admiral Dupont, commanding the blockading squadron off Charleston, has sent to the Navy Department a certificate signed by the Captains of the blockading vessels denying that they were driven off, and the blockade raised by the attack of the Confederate rams. If it be true as asserted by the Charleston papers that the foreign Consuls in company with the commander of H.M.S. Petrel, went out five miles and found no blockaders in sight, a hundred certificates from Admiral Dupont's officers will not change the fact the blockade was raised. The question has to be decided by impartial testimony, and not by the assertion of either belligerent.—Commercial Advertiser.

In the action between the Alabama and the Hatteras the latter had two men killed, and five wounded of the seven, five were foreigners, four Irishmen, and one Austrian, and the nationality of the other two not given. So it seen as well as on land, the foreign element does the fighting, and the native Yankee does the war contracts.—Ib.

We repeat that we have very little doubt of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France within the next two months—to be followed or accompanied by the breaking of the blockade. We have no doubt, whatever, that our people will, without distinction of party, meet that hostile outrage upon our independence and our honor by the most resolute defiance; and we trust Congress will put the country into a position to make that resistance effectual.—N. Y. Times.

The telegraph furnishes a curious commentary on Mr. Seward's boast to M. Drozja de L'Honnay of the freedom of opinion in the Federal States. A Democratic convention assembled at Frankfort, Ky., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the August elections. The Federal military commandant surrounded the convention with troops, and summarily dissolved it, telling the delegates there was no necessity for a convention to nominate candidates, as he should not allow any to run for election, but such as he approved of. By this means the Government hopes to deceive the world into believing that there is no opposition to the policy of the Administration, and the war in Kentucky; but it was eminently foolish for it to allow the publication of the steps taken to secure the unanimity aimed at.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac.—Feb. 16.—The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday has the following telegram, dated Charleston, Feb. 18.—The following proclamation from General Beauregard will appear in the papers to-morrow:—

Headquarters, Department of South Carolina, Ga. and Florida, Feb. 18.—It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah that the movements of the enemy's fleets indicate an early land and naval attack on one or both cities, and to urge that persons unable to take an active part in the struggle shall retire. It is hoped, however, that the temporary separation of some of you from your homes will be made without alarm or undue haste, thus showing that the only feeling which animates you in this hour of supreme trial is the right of being able to participate in the defence of your homes, your altars, and the graves of your kindred. Carolinians and Georgians! The hour is at hand to prove your devotion to your country's cause. Let all able-bodied men, from the seaboard to the mountains, rush to arms. Be not too exacting in the choice of weapons. Pikes and scythes will do for exterminating your enemies, and shotels for protecting your friends. To arms fellow-citizens! Come and share with us our hardships, our danger, our brilliant success, or our glorious death.—(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD. General Commanding.

(Official.) J. M. O'LEARY, A. A. C. Final preparations for the expected attack are being rapidly prosecuted. The troops and people are calm and confident.

HOW TO BECOME A JUDGE OF PICTURES.—'Spoin,' its pictures that's on the carpet, wait till you hear the name of the painter. If it's Rubens or any of them old boys, praise for it's again the law to doubt them; but if it's a new man, and the company ain't most especial judges, criticise. A leetle out of keeping, says you; he don't use his greys enough nor glazes down well; that shadder wants depth; general effect is good, though parts aint; these eyebrows are heavy enough for stucco, says you; and other unmeaning terms like these. It will pass, I tell you; your opinion will be thought great. Them that judged the cartoons at Westminster Hall knew plucky little more than that. But if this is the portrait of the lady of the house hangin' up, or it's at all like enough to make it out, stop—gaze on it—walk back—close your fingers like a spy-glass, and look through 'em amazed like—enchanted—chained to the spot. Then utter, unconscious like, 'That's a most beautiful picture, by heavens! like a 'Speak's most portrait. It is well painted too; but whether the artist is he is an unprincipled man.' 'Good gracious, she'll say, 'how so?' Cause, madam, he has not done you justice!'—Sam Slick.

A QUIET AFFAIR.—As it is now finally settled that the marriage of the Prince of Wales is not to take place in London, but in an obscure village in Berkshire, remarkable only for an old castle and non-salary arrangements, Mr. Punch, ventures to suggest that the secrecy of the proceeding should be carried out to the utmost, and that all the intimation the nation should have that the Hair Apparent is wedded should be the following advertisement among the Marriages in The Times of March 13th:—"On the 12th inst., at Windsor, by Dr. Longley assisted by Dr. Thompson, Albert Edward England, K.G., to Alexandra Denmark. No cards."—Punch.