

gued them in such an impudent manner, because they knew that no one would leave his home and face dangers of all sorts, of such a long voyage, to visit the truth of their statements. The second party, adopted by the Wesleyans for spreading and maintaining their sect is the horror and hatred which they endeavor to instill into the minds of these people, of France. "If you do not take refuge under our protection," say they, "the French—the wickedest nation on the face of the globe—will come and seize your lands, as they have done at Otabeite; they will drive you inland, make slaves of you, and will force you to tend their flocks. There is only the English religion which can save you from this danger." They then represent the French as being, on one hand, a people weak, cowardly, and trembling before England; and, on the other hand, as a nation wicked and cruel towards all under its submission. If France has been thus calumniated, it is because some Priests that Rome had sent to Oceania were Frenchmen. From thenceforth the cause of the Papacy and of France were confounded together. The Priests were represented as agents of France, and the French as Papists. The Methodists' national antipathy, and their still greater hatred against Rome, caused them to invent the most absurd calumnies, in order to run down in the minds of these ignorant people a nation which England takes a glory in counting among its most faithful allies. The stories of Achilli and Maria Monk would appear as praises and compliments in comparison with the fables which have been invented in these wild countries, in order to charge the French Priests with all imaginable crimes, and to raise a feeling of detestation against the country of their birth. The appearance of a French flag was deemed a public calamity, and the sight of a Priest an object of horror. At the same time, all sorts of injuries and insults to the Priests might be committed with impunity by these unfortunate people, so long as they should seek shelter in Methodism—that is to say, English protection, as understood out there.

It was under such circumstances that Farani, the first Wesleyan chief of Viti, decided on embracing Methodism, being certain thereby of finding an asylum and protection from all the Ministers, in case he should be pursued for the murder of a French captain whom he had assassinated. Thakobau, the actual chief of Bau, after having concocted the horrible project of massacring the Priests and the whites, thought it advisable to embrace Methodism, being persuaded that thus he would never be troubled nor punished for his crimes. This conversion took place in 1853. In 1856 the Wesleyans feared not to propose this man to the commander of a British man-of-war, as a fit person to be proclaimed King of the Archipelago. The honorable captain, deceived by the reports of the Ministers, did not foresee the consequences of this step; for to name as King of an Archipelago so important an assassin, whose only motive for joining the Methodists was to avoid the consequence of his crime, was offering a public refuge and premium to all those who would annoy the Priests and the French nation, and indeed establishing a sort of political sacrament for effacing all crimes committed against the whites, and a means of rising to the royal dignity. It was in consequence of these same calumnies, spread about everywhere against France and the Catholic religion, that when the first French ship appeared, five years ago, off Oyoalau, it was treated as an enemy; a pilot was refused to enable it to enter the harbor, and it was only by borrowing on the sly an American boat that a white succeeded in getting to the French ship, and brought her safe through the coral reefs. On his landing, the white was received by torrents of abuse and threats.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE END OF THE ORANGE INQUIRY.—From Willmer & Smith's *European Times* for Oct. 10, we extract:—"The inquiry into the cause of the riots at Belfast has terminated. It has been proved conclusively in the course of this investigation, that the celebration of the Orange anniversary of the 12th of July has always led to rioting, and often to bloodshed; that the last July riots were mainly caused by the feebleness of the magistrates; that the police force of Belfast is wretchedly inefficient; and, finally, that it is a partisan force, 153 being Protestants, and many of them Orangemen."

A proclamation, remedying a former bungle, has placed the whole city of Belfast and its neighbourhood under the restrictions applying to disturbed districts in Ireland. A more important and more effectual precaution is announced. The Lord Chancellor for Ireland, "with the entire concurrence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant," declares that no gentleman is to be admitted to the commission of the peace without an assurance from himself "that he is not, nor will he hold the commission of the peace will become, a member of the Orange Society." This rule is intended to be of general application. The Lord Chancellor's letter is important, as distinctly stating that "the Orange Society is mainly instrumental in keeping up excitement too often attended by violation of the public peace, and dangerous, sometimes fatal, party conflicts;" that "it still remains an extensively organized body, with but some change of system and rules, under which it is alleged to be secure from any legal prosecution." It must not, however, "receive countenance from any in authority who are responsible for the preservation of the public peace."—*Weekly Register*.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ORANGEMEN.—The following is an extract from an official letter from the Lord Chancellor to the Marquis of Londonderry, stating the conditions which, in future, the government will attach to the appointments of magistrates:—"In reference generally to appointments to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Down, and some other counties in the North of Ireland, I feel obliged, by recent events, to introduce conditions which seem to me imperatively called for, with the view to the maintenance of public tranquility. Your Lordship is, no doubt, well aware of the scenes of turbulence and riotous outrage which have so long prevailed in the town of Belfast. Whatever party may have been to blame for the acts which more immediately led to these disgraceful tumults, it is very manifest that they have sprung from party feelings, excited on the recurrence of certain anniversaries which for years have been made the occasion of irritating demonstrations, too often attended by violations of the public peace, and dangerous, and sometimes fatal, party conflicts. The Orange Society is mainly instrumental in keeping up this excitement; and, notwithstanding the proceedings respecting that association, which are now matter of history, and in consequence of which it was supposed that it would have been finally dissolved, it still appears to remain

an extensively organized body, with but some changes of system and rules, under which it is alleged to be secure from any legal prosecution. However that may be, it is manifest that the existence of this society, and the conduct of many of those who belong to it, tend to keep up, through large districts of the north, a spirit of bitter and factious hostility among large classes of her Majesty's subjects, and to provoke violent animosity and aggression. It is impossible rightly to regard an association such as this as one which ought to receive countenance from any in authority who are responsible for the preservation of the public peace; and, however some individuals of rank and station, who hold her Majesty's Commission may think they can reconcile the obligations of that office with the continuing in membership with the Orange Society, it does appear to me that the interests of the public peace, at least in the North of Ireland, now require that no such encouragement should be given to this society by the appointment of any gentleman to the Commission who is, or intends to become, a member of it. "Intending the rule to be of general application, I think it right to ask from every gentleman the assurance that he is not, nor will, while he owns the Commission of the Peace, become a member of the Orange Society. I think it right to inform your Lordship that, in expressing the foregoing opinions and determination, I do so with the entire concurrence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

Referring to Lord Carlisle's observations on the state of Belfast, delivered by his Excellency on Saturday at the meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University, the *Post* makes the following observations:—"It has just occurred to us to place the subject of Belfast riots and street-predating in a light in which it has not yet been viewed. Belfast is the only considerable town in Ireland disgraced by party riots and wrackings. It is the only large town in which the population is at all equally divided as regards religious denominations; and it is the only town where there is an organized party confederacy, backed by preaching in the public highways, to assault and outrage the portion of the inhabitants belonging to one particularly denomination. In Ulster, Belfast is the only town in this most discreditable condition. Suppose the Orange population were stronger, more numerous, and better armed than the Catholics, surely that fact would restrain men of true courage, not to speak of religion, from taking advantage of their strength to play the bully and the tyrant. Look to the south, the east, and the west—to Munster, Leinster, and Connaught. In every town great and small, the Catholics very largely preponderate. In many places they outnumber the established church and other denominations by ten to one. Yet, without soldiery and often without police, Protestants are as safe from insult or attack as if the towns were garrisoned for their protection. In all those towns where Catholics form the preponderating majority there are no societies or clubs to insult or preach against Protestants. On the contrary, it is our sincere belief that if any persons had the wickedness to attempt aggressions against the Protestant inhabitants, they would be crushed by the whole force of public indignation. Why, then, is it that Belfast—the only large town in which the population is about equally divided—should be ignobly distinguished for intolerant persecution against Catholics? Clearly because it is the hotbed of Orangism, and because clergymen belonging to the Presbyterian as well as the established church have so far forgotten their sacred calling and responsibilities as to herd among the heated partisans of the Orange lodges and to become the agents of faction, instead of the ministers of peace."

On Sunday last, no less than four Wesleyan preachers made their appearance in the streets of Belfast, and delivered sermons of the usual kind, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the authorities. There was no disturbance.

COST OF THE BELFAST INQUIRY.—One of the Belfast papers has taken the trouble to estimate the expense of the recent Commission of Inquiry, and the result is stated to be this:—"The two commissioners, at five guineas each per day, for 16 sitting days, will not 160 guineas—£168; a Government reporter, at two guineas per day, £32 12s; and for, say, 25 days in transcribing his notes, £52 10s; two counsel (Messrs. Purcell and Falkner), three guineas each per day, £100 16s; two attorneys (Messrs. O'Rourke and Rea), at the same figure, £100 16s; total, £455 12s. This expense will, of course, be paid by Government. On the town will fall, however, half the expense of the additional constabulary draughted to Belfast to suppress riots that had no longer an existence, and who are to be billeted upon us, we suppose, until the 12th of July comes round again."

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD AT BELFAST.—An extraordinary Customs fraud, just described to have taken place at Belfast, seems to show considerable official laxity, together with a marvellous readiness, on the part of a number of people, to act as unpaid accomplices, after the manner of the two clerks lately sentenced to the Perth Penitentiary, in connexion with the embezzlement from the Commercial Bank of Scotland. From a statement of one of the Belfast papers it appears that a tea-dealer, named Moore, had let some premises in the rear of his office for the purpose of a bonded store. Moore contrived to get a key to this store, and, having access to the yard at all times, has pursued the practice, for upwards of a year, of entering the place after the outer official gates were closed, and helping himself to such supplies of tea as he might deem expedient, filling the emptied packages with bricks and other rubbish. In this way a quantity has been removed, estimated at the value of £10,000 to £12,000. When the discovery took place it seems to have been made a subject of gossip long before any active steps were taken, and meanwhile Moore absconded. Some of his assistants, however, were forthcoming, and these persons appear to have avowed their perfect cognizance of what had been going on, as if the idea that they ought to have anything to do with it had never suggested itself to their minds. Andrew Harbison, formerly a traveller in the house, William Kennedy, a clerk, and John Robb, a porter, together with Mrs. McOlelland, an old house-keeper, were examined. Harbison knew all about the false key, and Kennedy, although less communicative, was apparently not much behind him in information. Robb, the porter, had actually made himself handy in helping to remove the packages, and an apprentice, named Blake, only two months previously had emigrated to America, so as to avoid being called upon whenever an exposure might occur. In fact, Mr. Moore, if the story is correctly told, seems to have scorned the thought of taking any particular precautions, and to have carried on his proceedings as if he were confident of the sympathy and concurrence of every one around him. At present Robb, the porter, is stated to be the only delinquent detained in custody; but, unless the others are necessary as Queen's evidence, it will be a great injustice to the commercial body if they are not all prosecuted with as much severity as possible. As to the gross carelessness on the part of the warehouse-keeper and the Customs' officers, which could permit a private door to remain on the premises capable of being opened by a single key, some explanation will probably be offered.

No inconsiderable amount of sensation has been created in Carlow within the past few days, consequent upon a rumour which prevailed, which has unfortunately turned out to be too true, that a late collector of income-tax here has been found to have been some £500 deficient in his accounts. The person alluded to, Mr. Thomas Gale, who died a short time since, was a gentleman who moved in the highest circles of society, kept a number of excellent dogs and horses for sporting purposes, and gave dinner and evening parties to his numerous acquaintances. The police of this town and district, went out from an early hour on Tuesday morning, under C. G. O'Dell, Esq., S. I., scouring the country in the vicinity of Toomavara in quest of fire-arms. We believe they but partially succeeded in the object of their search.—*Newark Guardian*.

Died on Friday night, at his residence, of apoplexy, the Rev. Timothy Hartnett, for more than 25 years, Parish Priest of Dugha, county Kerry.

NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN CORK.—It is with much satisfaction we announce the fact that the Very Rev. Dominick Murphy, the Vicar-General of this diocese, has consented to assume the responsible position of President of the Temperance Society, and with it the leadership of the movement. No feeling but that of a profound conviction of the necessity of endeavoring to arrest the fatal progress of drunkenness amongst the class who are, of all others, the readiest victims—namely, the working classes—could induce this respected and honored Clergyman to assume a position involving a certain amount of publicity, if not prominence. But if prudence, wisdom, and moderation are qualifications for the duties inseparable from such an office, they are eminently combined in the pious and learned Priest to whom the eyes of Father Mathew were anxiously turned in his last moments.—*Cork Examiner*.

THE CHIEF MAGISTRACY OF WATERFORD.—There is to present a magistracy going forward amongst the burgesses of Waterford, to secure the re-election, for the fourth time in succession, of the present Mayor, the Right worshipful John Aloysius Blake, Esq., M.P. On Friday week depositions from the different wards went through the city, and obtained the signatures of a large majority of the inhabitants to a memorial praying for his being again invested with the chief magistracy as a compliment to his untiring and arduous exertions in behalf of that city, and his ability in bringing to a satisfactory completion several of the most decided improvements which for years past have been projected. There does not seem to be a second opinion amongst the respectable classes of the citizens as to his Worship's great public utility and worth; and we are sure that when the proper time arrives, this tribute of gratitude to the Mayor of Waterford will receive its due meed of attention from the Council when assembled to nominate the Chief Magistrate for the ensuing year. His example and his municipal career are worthy of imitation by the civic rulers of other localities, which have long felt the want of ability to devise, and determination to carry out, the improvement of the towns over which they are placed.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

GREAT FLOODS IN CORK.—The Cork papers state that on Tuesday 20th a strong gale blew from the southward, and towards evening rain fell in torrents, and so continued during the greater part of the night. Towards the west the rain must have begun earlier, as on Wednesday morning the river was swollen to a huge extent, and was rushing through the town with the rapidity of a torrent, bearing evidence of its rage in broken trees, spars, and other wreck. Up along the banks of the river we understand very serious damage has been done. Stacks of hay from the meadows and of corn from the stubble-fields have been carried off by the flow of the water, and in many places the surface has been materially injured. At Bandon there was a serious inundation, by which a great deal of damage to property has been done. The flood did not take place in the main river, which runs through the town, but in a small branch called the Shanagool, which overflowed its banks this morning, burst open a small bridge by which it is spanned, and rushed down through the South Main-street with such force that several shops fronting that locality were torn away.

A discussion on the cattle murrain has sprung up in the Irish papers, the result of which is an assurance to the public that the disease of pleuro-pneumonia is not more extensive in this than former years; and there is no foreign affection among the cattle.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1857.—We make the following extracts from Mr. Donnelly's report to the Lord Lieutenant, dated Sept. 15th, 1857:—"I beg to submit for your Excellency's consideration general abstracts of the total extent of land under the various crops, and of the number and description of live stock by counties and provinces for the same years. As on former occasions, the information in these abstracts has been obtained by 4,000 enumerators selected from the constabulary and metropolitan police; and it is to me an agreeable duty to state that they have performed the task entrusted to them in their usual efficient and satisfactory manner. The inquiries for this year commenced on the 2nd of June, being the same date as in 1856—there is, therefore, not any disturbing element to take into account in comparing the returns for 1857 with those of the previous year."

"According to these abstracts, it would appear that in 1857 there were in Ireland 5,800,989 statute acres under tillage, being an increase of 106,542 acres over the quantity in 1856. This addition to the extent of land under crops is composed of an increase in cereal crops of 2,598 acres, in green crops of 45,637, and of the land under meadow and clover, 66,634 acres—making in all, 114,779 acres, from which a decrease in flax of 8,237 acres is to be taken. In the cereal crops wheat shows an increase of 35,531 acres in 1857 compared with the previous year, and barley, brome, rye, beans and peas, 27,596 acres; but oats show a decrease equal to 58,559 acres. In green crops, potatoes continue to be more extensively cultivated, 42,216 acres having been planted in 1857 above the number returned for 1856. Turnips, on the contrary, have diminished, 4,487 acres less having been sown in 1857 than in 1856, in which year there were more than 12,000 acres under the quantity returned for 1855. Potatoes would, therefore, still appear to be the favorite green crop of the Irish farmer. Mangel wurtzel, beetroot, vetches, and rape, also carrots, parsnips, and cabbages, increase in cultivation. 1857 exhibiting an extent in these crops above 1856 of 1,908 acres, and over 1855 of 12,858 acres thus, in some degree, compensating for the falling-off in turnips. It is interesting to notice this gradual increase of the land under tillage, notwithstanding the continued emigration from Ireland, owing to which cause it is estimated that the population has decreased from 6,552,285 in 1851 to 6,047,492 on the 1st of January, 1857; and this number has been reduced to 6,015,768, to the 1st of September, up to which date the emigrants from Irish ports in 1857, as returned by the enumerators, were 72,186. To this diminution of the population the advance which has taken place in the price of labour may be ascribed; and, as employment increases with an extending area under tillage, the means and prospects of the working classes in this country must, it is confidently hoped, be permanently improved."

EMIGRATION.—As the continued emigration from Ireland now attracts much attention, I have given in the appendix four tables showing the number of emigrants from Irish ports, in continuation of those already published in the general report of the Irish Census Commissioners for 1851—and with the tables of agricultural produce for 1856. The tables comprise the following information:—I. The number and sex of emigrants from every county and province during each of the first eight months of 1857; II. The ports at which the emigrants from each county embarked; III. The number, age, and sex of the emigrants from each county during the same periods; and IV. The number and sex of emigrants from each port.

The total number of emigrants from Ireland from 1st of May 1851, to the 1st of September, 1857, was as under:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From the 1st of May, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1855.....	373,059	374,940	747,999
During the year 1856, and first eight months of 1857, according to the returns received by the Registrar-General.....	87,581	75,386	162,967
Total.....	460,640	450,326	910,966

CATHOLICS AND THE INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—The Catholics of the Empire owe a new debt of gratitude to the Archbishop of Dublin for speaking a notorious truth with regard to patriotic collections in these kingdoms. The *argumentum ad verecundiam* is so strong, that most of us are in danger of being shamed into giving, where the professed object is excellent and the promises of the managers fair. Few Catholics probably do it with entire satisfaction and without serious misgivings, but, having no precise proofs of maladministration to allege, they cannot bring themselves to refuse. It is hardly probable that the Archbishop's letter will suggest a scruple to any individual who did not already feel it, but it will give practical effect to well-founded scruples already existing in ten thousand breasts, but in danger of being suppressed. The plain fact is, that every public collection of this kind, the working of which we have been able to examine, has practically been employed for Anti-Catholic proselytism. We know of no exception. We sincerely believe that there has not been one. The late Russian war afforded several examples. First, an "Association in aid of the Wives and Children of Soldiers" collected, if we rightly remember, considerably more than £100,000. Its chief manager was Major Powis. Men of all classes and all religions subscribed. No warning was given of any limitation upon its application. In practice the wives and children of Catholic soldiers were not excluded; on the contrary, assistance was earnestly pressed upon them. But all this liberality was on condition that the children should be educated as Protestants. We are glad to say that we personally knew distressed mothers who, on this ground alone, rejected the proffered aid; and we are sorry to be obliged to admit that others had the weakness to accept it. In this case Major Powis was so far honest that he openly avowed that no child would be maintained in a Catholic institution. The avowal was reserved till the time came for expending the money—it would have been more creditable when he was soliciting subscriptions. However, we are so little accustomed to anything like truth in these cases, that Major Powis's plain avowal of bigotry, though somewhat late in the day, is by comparison respectable.—So much for the "Association." It was followed by the "Patriotic Fund," raised and administered under a Royal Commission. Catholics had not been forewarned by the working of the "Association;" they demanded and obtained the most distinct and solemn pledges that this new and public fund should be administered with perfect impartiality towards the members of all religions. Two Catholics were included among the Royal Commissioners; a poor allowance to the members of a religion professed by nearly half the army; still, *c'est le premier pas qui coûte*, and one Catholic name on the Commission would have conceded the principle that the Catholic religion was to be no disqualification. Accordingly Catholics contributed liberally to the Patriotic Fund, and the result is now known. Up to last Spring, considerably more than five hundred children had been placed in orphanages, of whom only one was in a Catholic institution, all the rest in Protestant schools. This fact was carefully concealed until it was discovered by the writer of this article by personal inquiry.—*Weekly Register*.

The Most Rev. the Archbishop of Dublin, and Apostolic Delegate, who is now in the Eternal City, has addressed a letter upon the subject of India, to his Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Mgr. Yore, D.D., dated Rome, 25th September, 1857.

His Grace says:—"It has given me much pleasure to learn that a movement is to be made for the relief of our fellow-countrymen who have been reduced to misery by the dreadful and wide-spread revolution now reigning in India, and menacing the safety of the British Empire. These poor sufferers are worthy of our deepest sympathy, and it is to be hoped that the efforts made to relieve them will be attended with success. However, before we take any step in the matter, or call on our flocks to do so, perhaps it would be well to inquire how the fund about to be raised is to be managed, and whether there is any danger that it may be applied by bigots to proselytising purposes. The recollection of late transactions excites doubts in my mind on this head. In the year 1854 you subscribed to the Patriotic Fund, and you were kind enough to hand in my contribution for the same object. I think also that on the same occasion the Catholics of Dublin subscribed very generously according to their means. Now, how was that fund managed? You recollect, and Canon Grimley recollects, that Catholic Clergymen of Dublin applied to the managers of the fund in favor of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the Crimea; yet, as far as I could learn, not one shilling was then obtained by such applications. When relief was granted in Dublin, a person was always employed to administer it; and I have heard that he generally selected a Protestant church or vestry as the place for doing it out, thus compelling poor Catholic widows to undergo the mortification of visiting a house of worship which it is against their feelings and consciences ever to enter and perhaps of waiting for him there before they could see the agent from whom they were to receive assistance."

"You will also recollect that the good Sisters of Mercy, and of St. Clare, and other Religious Communities, offered their services to the managers of the Patriotic Fund, for the education, at a very trifling expense, of the female orphans of the Catholic soldiers. Answers were sent to their proposals, but I believe there was not one single orphan committed to their care in Dublin, and I suppose the same may be said of the rest of Ireland. Nor is it to be imagined that the proposals of the good Sisters were rejected for want of funds. Oh! no. There was an abundance of money in the hands of the committee; but, in the impartial exercise of their powers, they thought fit to apply it to the erection or endowment of Protestant institutions. The *Times* of the 9th June, 1856, (if I well recollect), informs us that the committee assigned £140,000, or £5,000 per annum, for the education of 300 daughters of sailors and soldiers, together with £20,000 for a house and grounds. As nearly one half of the army consists of Catholics, very probably one half of the orphans to be received in the projected house will be of the same religion. Now, let me ask, how many Catholics will be employed in superintending the education of these Catholic children? Most probably there will not be even one; and, under such circumstances what chance will the poor children have of retaining the religion of their fathers?"

"Besides the grant of £160,000 just mentioned, the *Times* of the same date informs us that an endowment of £25,000 was granted to the Wellington College; £3,000 to the Cambridge Asylum for Widows; £8,000 to the Naval School at New Cross; £5,000 to the Female School at Richmond, and £5,000 to the Naval and Military Schools at Plymouth and Portsmouth. These seem to be all grants to Protestant institutions and for Protestant education. Not a shilling voted, it would appear, to give a Catholic education to Catholic orphans! Is this justice? Would it not have been a source of bitter affliction to the Irish Catholic soldier dying on the shores of the Black Sea, had he known that his children would be exposed to be robbed of that faith which he valued more than life? And must not such a system excite feelings of indignation in the bosoms of those Catholic soldiers who are now sent to shed their blood for England on the burning plains of India? Surely it is but natural to suppose that they would feel more zealous for the cause in which they are engaged, and more ready to expose their lives to danger, were they assured that the religion of their children would be respected, and those tender objects of their affection brought up in the faith of their fathers. But to return to our original subject. I am most anxious that everything possible should be done to relieve the sufferers in India; let us, however, have some security that the funds collected will not be applied to the foundation of Protestant asylums for the

perversion of poor Catholic orphans. The management of the Patriotic fund shows how necessary it is to be cautious. The continual complaints of Catholic Bishops and Missionaries in India about the attempts made by the East India Company to proselytise should increase our alarm. (Read Dr. Fenella's late pamphlet, and you will see to what an extent that Company has attempted to promote Protestantism by perverting the orphans of Irish Catholic soldiers. It appears to me that the proper time for coming to a fair understanding about these matters is before any fund is collected.)

PAUL CULLEN.  
Lord St. Leonard having contested the accuracy of His Grace, the Archbishop of Dublin's statements has been replied to in the subjoined communication from the Duke of Norfolk.

"Norfolk-house, October 7, 1857.  
"My Lord.—I have just read your Lordship's letter to the Evening Mail, animadverting upon a pastoral issued by the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen. I do not write for the purpose of commenting upon the general merits of the Archbishop's pastoral or of your Lordship's letter; but I cannot allow your Lordship to continue in the belief that the arrangements of the Patriotic Fund, as they now stand, satisfy all classes and every denomination of Christians. To the Roman Catholics these arrangements are exceedingly unsatisfactory, and I shall feel much obliged to your Lordship if you will in the ensuing session of Parliament move for returns upon the subject, so as to lay before the public the manner in which the large sums entrusted to the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have been dealt with, and thus to show how far Catholic feelings have been respected in their distribution. I feel it my duty to make this statement with reference to your Lordship's letter, and to give it similar publicity.  
"I have the honor to be, my Lord, faithfully yours,  
"The Lord St. Leonard's, &c." "NORFOLK."

RECRUITING.—Several recruiting staffs are at present located in this town, but their efforts to obtain recruits up to the present have been attended with very partial success.—*Carlow Post*.  
Recruiting goes on slackly. Though the standard has been reduced the men cannot be got; and the raising of a moderately numerous army seems under the present system impracticable, unless by a forced conscription. Whether that would be practicable either is a serious question.—*Ulsterman*.

A writer in the *Clonmel Chronicle* says:—"The great *veritas quaeritur*, 'is John Sadleir alive?' will, we think, be shortly decided in favor of those who feel convinced of his existence. By the following extract of a letter received by a gentleman resident in Tipperary, from a first cousin to the notorious ex-Treasurer lord, it would appear that Vienna has now become his habitat. The turning up of this supposed suicide would be a fitting climax to the extraordinary career of public duplicity. The notorious John Sadleir is now living in Vienna; he was in America, but came over lately to the above-named city."

GREAT BRITAIN.

EMPEROR OF HINDUSTAN.—The *Morning Chronicle* announces that her Majesty is to be proclaimed Empress of Hindustan. We are informed on good authority that steps have been taken for immediately proclaiming the Queen Empress of Hindustan. It is not unlikely that the next telegraph will bring the news of the proclamation at Calcutta.

GREAT PROTESTANT SECESSION TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.—We have this day an announcement to make which will create no small sensation in the religious world. We are in a position to state that by far the most extensive and important secession which has yet taken place from the Church of England to the Church of Rome may be confidently looked for in a few weeks at the furthest—very probably before the close of the present week. We can state, indeed, that so far as regards six or seven clergymen, it was actually determined that the process of going over from the Anglican Church to Popery should be gone through to-morrow or Friday, but, at the very urgent entreaties of some of the Tractarian friends of the embryo seceders they have agreed to defer the formal step for a few days longer. It was thought by those Pusseyites who object to their going openly over to Rome, that they would have been more useful in sending others over to the Romish Church by nominally remaining a little longer in the Church of England. But they say that they are in quest of repose, which they imagine they will obtain where they have genuine Popery, and not the spurious thing called Puseyism. It is a serious fact that at least ten of the clergymen in the category to which we allude, who are determined to throw themselves into the arms of the Romish Church are unmarried, so that they will at once become Romish priests. We believe that a majority of their number are members of the University of Oxford; and yesterday the propriety of postponing the step was matter of serious deliberation among the leading Tractarians in Oxford. Some Pusseyite clergymen left London for the express purpose of attending the private meeting referred to. Among the laymen whose counsels have been sought in this matter is a well known Tractarian who occupies a high position in monetary circles, and who has been at the head of the affairs of the Bank of England.—Several of the embryo seceders are clergymen of standing in the literary as well as ecclesiastical world. In a few days we shall be at liberty to be more unreserved in our revelations on the subject.—*Morning Advertiser*.

The Protestant papers, after several articles announcing that numerous clerical members of the University of Oxford were on the point of making their immediate submission to the Catholic Church, have given the names of several as having already taken that happy step. Our own inquiries have satisfied us that these rumours are not without foundation. The details, however, are not to be relied on. Among the names mentioned are those of the Rev. D. Nicolls Curate of Christ Church, Albany-street; the Rev. Walter Richards, of St. Mary's, Oxford; the Rev. Mr. Brown, and the Rev. H. N. Oxenham, Curate of St. Bartholomew's, Cripplegate. The latter gentleman has already published a letter declaring the statement as regards himself, "utterly untrue." We know, moreover, that more than one clergyman whose names have not yet been published have actually been received; and, on the whole, we believe that all the details rest upon mere rumour, the echo, however, of real events.—*Weekly Register*.

PRAYING BY ROYAL COMMAND.—Of the form of Prayer drawn up by the Government for the National Fast Day, the *Weekly Register* speaks in the following severe, but well merited style:—"Their whole composition is in the worst style of the most whining of those vulgar hypocrites who constituted the Praise-God-Barabones Parliament. Such a senseless jangle of Scripture phrases and Scripture phraseology is worthy of a Cromwell or a John Knox. It is neither so imaginative nor so profound as the Koran, and it is not quite so clever a parody as the Book of Mormon. All of which we would have passed over in compassionate silence, if, in any form, these prayers had exhibited any symptom of humility or sincerity; but when, amongst other reasonable petitions, God is requested to 'teach the natives of British India to prize the benefits which Thy good Providence has given them through the supremacy of this Christian land.'—'And so,' continues this prayer, 'if it be Thy good pleasure, establish our empire in that distant land on a sure foundation than heretofore; that we Thy people and sheep of Thy pasture, &c.—the cant, arrogance, and repulsive hypocrisy of the whole affair, seemed to us to demand that it should be spoken of as it deserves. We pronounce it a solemn mockery—a wrong to religion—and a scandalous misuse of the most solemn and edifying observances of the Church, whose names it employs only to pervert and parody."