

A pleasant castle in the air is rising in the Irish imagination. The foundation stones laid—unless indeed, an Irish Sandringham can be found ready-made in Kildare, or Kilkenny, or some other cheerful county—it would not be long before the Prince of Wales found himself three or four times a week in the midst of several hundred Irish gentlemen, officers from the camp, and English visitors. The Kingless-Isle may be excused for dreaming over its lost Royalty. Many parts of England, indeed are content to lie far out of the light of a countenance. The northern and western counties, and even the jealous little Principality, with a race and a story and a language of its own, are resigned to their lot. Nor is there much trace of Royalty left in Ireland, but absolute ruin, or here and there small, solid, vault-like edifices of a most aboriginal character, and with a highly apocryphal history. It is true there are legends of cities under the still, clear water, islands under the setting sun, bannetins and hounds following deer over lakes and precipitous hillsides, but in the world of solid evidence the only State residences in Ireland are a barrack-like group of buildings in the heart of Dublin called the 'Castle' and a pleasant villa in the Pícoix Park called the Viceroyal Lodge. The Castle has neither ancient grandeur nor modern elegance and convenience, and only just old the State officials. The interior of the Chapel Royal is well known as the most elaborate, gorgeous, and costly specimen of churchwarden's Gothic to be found in these isles. When a Royal personage does go to Ireland it can be only as the guest of the Viceroy, who, it is to be hoped can always afford the honour. But Royalty itself is under a disadvantage when it accepts hospitalities without being able to return them. Indeed, Royalty is only a journeyer and a wanderer in Ireland, with enough ground to plant the sole of its foot upon. Ireland nevertheless, can boast more public buildings than any other country, in proportion to its wealth and numbers. In the smallest country town, in the most desolate region, the traveller will find a dozen imposing edifices and flourishing institutions; for every need every class, every want, every object is there highly and expensively lodged. One institution alone is wanting. One alone is nowhere erected in brick and stone, dignified by columns, and ornamented with marbles. There is no Royal palace there. There are palaces for archbishops, bishops, and noblemen of every degree; for soldiers, for lawyers, for banks, for clubs, for monks and nuns, for students and school children, for orphans and paupers for the sick and for all manner of infirmities, for books, pictures, curiosities, and everything that can be housed, but not for King, Queen or Prince. They, alone of things living or dead, are houseless in Ireland. Yet Ireland is accused of disloyalty.—Times.

The tide of emigration still runs heavily. Two steamers, the Nebraska and the Palmyra, called at Queenstown on Wednesday, and brought away the former 280 passengers and the latter 160, leaving 100 still behind. The Helvetia was to sail yesterday with 403 emigrants and the Inman steamer is expected to bring off a large number. We are again reminded that Mr. G. F. Train is among us. He yesterday emerged from the obscurity of the Four Courts' Marshalsea and appeared with counsel in the Insolvent Court to support the prayer of his petition to be discharged. Opposition had been entered by the Ebbw Vale Iron Company. Judge Miller adjourned the case, in order to afford facilities for procuring the attendance of Mr. M. Henry and Mr. Robinson, the agent of the company. In the course of the discussion which arose respecting the postponement Mr. Train intimated, amid laughter, that he had brought an action against the solicitors of the opposing creditors claiming 10,000l. damages for a false arrest, and added that the present proceedings were altogether political. The Judge declined to listen to such observations. On the application of his counsel the Court consented to accept bail for his appearance, two sureties of 1,000l. each being required, and directed the case to stand over for a week. Pending the procuring bail Mr. Train remained in custody and returned to the Marshalsea in charge of three watchmen, with whom he drove off in an open carriage drawn by two white horses. Dominic O'Mahony, who was tried at the special commission of Cork in 1867 on a charge of treason-felony and acquitted, but detained in custody under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, has been now discharged from custody. He was offered his release long since upon condition of leaving the country, but declined the same.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT KINGSTOWN.—An accident of a very sad nature took place at Kingstown on Saturday morning to Mr. John Keeney, harbour-constable, as he was in the act of removing a fire bar from the railway at the Carlisle Pier. The engine, which had just left the turn-table and shunting to the train, came suddenly upon the poor old man, and in endeavouring to save himself from being crushed to death, caught hold of the locomotive and was dragged thirty yards between it and the railings. His left foot was crushed fearfully and his right leg broken in two places. He was at once lifted and taken to the Harbour Commissioners' yard, where he was attended by Drs. Syme, Mahood, and McNamara. The arteries were tied and the leg bandaged. He was then taken to Jervis-street Hospital. Keeney was an old and valued servant of the Board of Works. Dr. McNamara accompanied him from Kingstown to the hospital, where it was found on examination of the injuries that it would be necessary to immediately amputate one leg from a little below the knee. The delicate operation was at once performed by Surgeon Forrest, assisted by Dr. Hughes, Dr. White, and Dr. McNamara. The operation, which was most successful, was performed without the use of chloroform, and we are happy to add that Keeney is progressing.

COURT-MARTIAL AT CORK.—A court martial was held here for the trial of two artillerymen for being absent without leave, and drunken and riotous conduct. The prisoners were stationed at Beverley Tower, and on returning home late at night threw stones breaking some glass. The guard apprehending a Fenian raid, fired a gun and burned lights. The alarm attracted the attention of the police, who found the prisoners lying drunk outside. The result of the court-martial is not yet known.

DISCOVERY OF POWDER.—On Saturday last a quantity of the powder which was taken from the store of Mr. Martin Casey, of Newport, in January last, was discovered by the Newport constabulary concealed in the mountain in the neighbourhood of Treanlar, within a few paces of the schoolhouse, where at the time of the robbery it was supposed to be secreted.—Mayo Constitution.

BLUNDERING IN THE FENIAN TRIALS.—A writ of error has been lodged, under fiat of the Attorney-General for Ireland, in the House of Lords, in the case of Denis Dowling Mulohy, a Fenian, found guilty of treason felony in 1867. It alleges informality in the swearing in of the grand and petit juries. The decision will effect other Fenian trials.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—It is stated that the Report of the Commissioners on the Irish Railways, just presented, shows that the amount required to purchase the Irish lines is about £21,000,000. Beyond this a sum would have to be provided to put the railways in thorough working order.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ASSASSIN.—The Ballarat Courier (Victoria) publishes some further particulars as follows:—Upon the arrival of the prisoner's father in Melbourne, in 1849, O'Farrell, the would-be assassin, was placed under the charge of the Rev. David Boyd, who presided over a school in Melbourne. There he remained for about three years, and then left to join the Roman Catholic College, near St. Francis's. He spent several years at this college and acquired a good knowledge of the classics as well as of the French language. His

father destined him for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and having passed through his preliminary studies, he left Victoria for France Belgium and Rome, where he continued his studies, and at the expiration of ten years returned to his colony. He was then prepared to take holy orders, but falling in love with a young lady, he turned his attention to more practical pursuits. In or about the year 1862 he joined a man named Kennedy, and opened a hay and corn store at the corner of Corvett street, Ballarat. The firm did not progress well and this caused Mr. Kennedy to take to drinking, and ultimately he was found dead in the yard at the rear of the building. O'Farrell also took to the drinking; but recovering from an attack of delirium tremens he temporarily abandoned the habit and for a time led a steady life. Subsequently he commenced to speculate in mining, and one morning he met his old schoolmate, and showed him a cheque for £299, which he said he had made in the previous three days by buying and selling scrip. At this time Fenianism broke out in America and he pronounced himself a decided partisan of Head-Centre Stephens. He continued to speculate in mining, and ultimately not only lost all he had, but involved himself in debt to the amount of £600. He was then sold off by the sheriff of the district, the whole of his assets only realizing £63. This occurred in March 1867. In the meantime, he continued to drink heavily, and had several attacks of delirium tremens, for one of which he was attended by Dr. Whitecombe. O'Farrell at length found a way into the Ballarat Hospital, suffering from the effects of drink. After being sold off, he determined to seek fresh fields for his labors and accordingly left Ballarat for Sydney. There is an anecdote told of him on his arrival at Geelong, where he stayed some days before leaving for Sydney, via Melbourne. He must make some anti-Fenians in the market square, whom he had known in Ballarat. They tried him with his rebellious feelings, and he replied that his only proper form of government was republic. He had often spoken to the same effect in Ballarat. From all we can learn, O'Farrell is a man of strong temperament, exceedingly impulsive and determined. Evidently once seized with an idea, he is not the person to be easily persuaded from it. Of his Fenian proclivities, there can be no doubt. He has frequently in Ballarat, not only defended, but advocated the cause of Fenianism, and expressed himself in terms which often drew down upon him the animadversion of his hearers.

The Ballarat Star in reference to the attempted murder of the Prince, says:—Referring to that being O'Farrell, I observed there was a slight inaccuracy in the historical sketch of his past career which appeared a few days ago in the Star. Bad health was not the cause of his leaving college; the fact is, his educational superiors both here and abroad rejected his candidature, considering him from their knowledge of his proclivities as being totally unfit for holy orders. This, to my personal knowledge caused him to entertain the most vindictive animosity towards the whole body of the Catholic clergy, vilifying them in a most outrageous manner whenever they formed the topic of conversation.

The presence of the Duke of Edinburgh has aroused the loyalty of Australia, and probably destroyed whatever influence the Fenian organization might possess in those colonies. The retribution which Fenianism prepares is to shoot him at a picnic. We wish we could believe that this crime was merely the work of one disordered mind, and that when the perpetrator had been punished there would be nothing more to suspect or fear. But it is too much in character with the general tenor of the conspiracy for us to content with any such careless explanation. The Fenians have shown that they have all the will to shed blood; and they have only been defeated in their most formidable schemes by the watchfulness of the British and Colonial Governments, and by the faithfulness of those who are in the employment of the Crown. As this is not the first murderous attempt that has been made, no one can venture to predict that it will be the last. Happily, the course of events every day diminishes the influence of those fanatical leaders who compass sea and land to obtain agents for their schemes. The assault on the Duke of Edinburgh occurred at a time when the minds of the traitors in Australia were, no doubt, full of the execution of the Manchester murderers, and of that outrage in London which is now being investigated at the Old Bailey. They are two months behind the march of events in the countries which are the homes of the conspiracy. A new influence has made itself felt since that time. The Irish have spoken in their own country and have denied their complicity with their self-styled representatives. The disbanded bravoes of the American civil war may still thrill after excitement and blood; the dregs of Irish poverty in Dublin or Cork, in London or Liverpool, may be willing to undertake any vile work to which their employers may put them; but all who are capable of political insight now know that Fenianism, if it had ever reduced for a moment a portion of the Irish people, has been definitively abandoned and condemned.—Times.

CHARGE OF FENIANISM.—At Bow-street Police Court, London, on Monday, Patrick Gorman, a journeyman shoemaker, was charged with inciting James Winterbourne, a compositor, to take the Fenian oath. The prisoner accused Winterbourne in Euston-road, between eight and nine o'clock at night, pretending a previous acquaintance, and offering to administer the Fenian oath to him. He also offered to take Winterbourne to a public house in Salisbury street, where he said there was to be a Fenian meeting to complete a plot for blowing up the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, and the British Museum with gunpowder. Winterbourne said he was not the person that the prisoner had taken him for, and, not being a Fenian, would not take any such oath. The prisoner then threatened to murder him, adding, 'I will wash my hands in your blood.' These threats were overheard by a policeman (Constable 152 E), who came up during the altercation, and took the prisoner into custody. He was drunk at the time. The prisoner denied all recollection of the conversation, and declared that he had nothing to do with any Fenian association or organization. He was remanded for further inquiry.

FENIAN ARREST.—On the arrival of the steamer from Liverpool, two Detective officers who were in waiting immediately went on board, and, having closely scrutinized the passengers, took into custody a respectable-looking young man, with a military bearing. When brought to the cabin and questioned, he said his name was Michael Gorman. Preliminary search was then made, but no documents of a seditious character or arms were found. He was then conveyed in a cab to the Commissioners' Office, at the Lower Castle Yard, where a further and closer examination was made. The officers soon detected something inside the lining of his clothing, and on ripping it they found several documents. The contents have not transpired, but we understand that they clearly connect the prisoner with the Fenian conspiracy. On the arrival of Colonel Lake, a private examination was held, and Gorman was then removed to Richmond Bridewell on remand. The arrest was evidently made on information received by the police.

At Bow-street Police-court, Edward Barry and Michael O'Keefe were brought up on remand on Monday before Mr. Vaughan, on the charge of having a quantity of combustible matter in their possession for the supposed purpose of committing a felony. Mr. Poland, barrister, instructed by Mr. Pollard, of the Treasury Solicitors' office, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were defended by Mr. Louis Lewis, 23 Great Marlborough street. Mr. Poland said that since the last examination the police had been engaged in making inquiries as to the circumstances of this case. There is, of course, very little doubt that this considerable quantity of phosphorus

in quite an unusual form, was intended for an unlawful purpose. Still, it was possible, and even probable, that on this occasion the prisoners were only removing it from one hiding-place to another, and after the inquiries already alluded to, the police were not in a position to bring forward any evidence tending to prove that any specific act of felony was immediately contemplated. As he interpreted the section of the 24th and 25th Victoria, under which these proceedings had been instituted, it was incumbent on the prosecution to show that there was some such design. Under these circumstances, he must withdraw that charge. There was a further charge against the prisoners of having assaulted the police while resisting apprehension; but, considering that they had been nearly a fortnight in custody, he would submit to the magistrate that they had been sufficiently punished for this offence, and should therefore ask that they might be discharged. Mr. Louis Lewis, for the defence, said the prisoners had been charged with a very serious offence, and, although that was now withdrawn for want of proof, they would not be content to let the proceedings terminate without protesting in the strongest terms that they were in no way connected with Fenianism. In support of this assurance he might mention that they had been confronted with all the informers—Massey, Corydon, Devany, Mullany, and others—not one of whom could identify them as having been in any way mixed up with the conspiracy. They were honest working men, and could have good characters from their employers. Mr. Vaughan said that though the circumstances under which the prisoners were apprehended, the resistance they offered to the police, and especially the incredible statement which they made at the time tended to make further inquiry necessary, he was glad to find the prisoners so far exonerated that it was his duty to discharge them from custody.

THE MULCAHY WRIT OF ERROR.—All arrangements have been completed for the early argument of this case. An application was made last week to the Appeal Committee of the House of Lords for an early day for the hearing. As the points raised are novel and important, the Lord Chancellor considered it necessary to have the assistance of the judges, and it was found impossible to obtain their attendance until after the end of next term. It is appointed to be heard on the earliest day after Trinity Term on which the Lord Chancellor can arrange for the attendance of the judges. Trinity Term ends on the 10th of June, and unless the proceedings in the House of Lords interfere, the case will be heard about the middle or latter end of June. Mr. Butt, Mr. Coleridge, and Mr. O'Loughlin are retained for the prisoners. The case in support of the conviction will be argued by the law officers of the Crown.—It is said that Mr. Coleridge has expressed his concurrence in the opinion already given by Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Butt, that the conviction will be reversed. Mr. Coleridge has, we believe, the reputation of being one of the best criminal lawyers at the bar.—Dublin Irishman.

The Home Secretary received a deputation to present a memorial praying for a respite in the case of Barrett, the Fenian convict, in order to inquire into the soundness of the evidence brought forward at the recent trial, and the conclusiveness of the evidence against him. The Home Secretary stated that he had already recognised the necessity of such an inquiry.

SENTENCE ON ANOTHER FENIAN PRISONER.—The man Morgan, or Moban, tried at the Central Criminal Court, London, on Wednesday, for inciting soldiers to desert with intent to dethrone the Queen, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION IN GLASGOW.—A great Orange demonstration against the proposed disestablishment of the Irish Church was held in the City-hall, Glasgow on Wednesday night. The chair, in the absence of Lord Oranmore, who was to have presided, was occupied by Major Ferris Hamilton who was supported by Professor Mackin, Rev. Hudson Teape, Rev. L. M. Maynard, Rev. R. Gault and others. After a short address by the chairman, who declared that the destruction of the Episcopal Church in Ireland involved the destruction of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland the Rev. Mr. Gault moved the resolution:—'That this meeting deprecates in the strongest manner the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons for the disestablishment of the national Church in Ireland, which is a deliberate violation of the Treaty of Union and an attack on the Protestantism of the nation, and pledges itself to oppose them by all possible means.' The resolution having been seconded was carried unanimously. Another resolution declaring that the abolition of the Reformed Church in Ireland would be an avowal on the part of the nation that 'government can be conducted without the sanction of religion,' was also carried, together with a third, moved by the Rev. Mr. Filind (Episcopalian), insisting upon the necessity of strengthening the existing Protestant institutions in Ireland. One attempt only to move an amendment was made, but the speaker was received with such hissing and shouts that he abandoned the attempt and left the platform, assailed with loud groans and cries of 'Throw him over the window!'

THE IRISH CHURCH.—A meeting was held last evening at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, to protest against the resolutions of Mr. Gladstone for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. When the first motion was about to be put to the meeting the Rev. Benjamin Davies, Baptist minister, asked permission to move an amendment, and a part of the audience demanded that he should have a hearing: Some of the persons who had got up the meeting immediately set upon Mr. Davies knocked him down, tore his coat to shreds, and hustled him out of the hall.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Marseilles was held on Thursday evening, Provost Sanderson presiding, when resolutions were adopted to the effect that the Irish Church was a fruitful source of discontent and disaffection in Ireland; that all State endowments in Ireland should be withdrawn as speedily as possible, and that a petition embodying these views be sent to Parliament.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.—In the House of Commons on the 28th, the Earl of Mayo said he could not state when he was likely to introduce any measures respecting the land question in Ireland. It would give him great satisfaction to be able to introduce them, but he must wait the progress of events.

LONDON MAY 18.—In the House of Commons, tonight, the Scotch Reform Bill was under consideration. Mr. Wm. E. Baxter, the member for Montrose, moved to add the number of the Scotch members of the House by taking the franchise from some of the small English boroughs. Mr. Beveridge member for Kilmarnock, moved that the voting clause in the bill be thrown out. The Government opposed the motion, and on division of the House, were beaten in both cases. Mr. Disraeli, after the result of the last division was announced, rose and said, 'The Ministry must now consider their position.'

LONDON, MAY 18.—The announcement of the acquittal of President Johnson on the eleventh article created a profound sensation. The Times says: The eleventh article was almost too vague for a substantial charge, but the vote upon it corrects the fear of any bias, and shows the case to have been judged on its merits alone. The Morning Telegraph has the following: Dignity and decorum have marked the whole trial, and the non-removal of the President is a most fitting close. Even the most ultra Radicals will be compelled to admit this at no distant day. The Standard says: The Radical plot has been beaten, and the country has been saved the shame of deposing its Chief Magistrate for refusing to obey an illegal act of Congress.

LONDON, MAY 20.—The Government has forbidden the deposition of Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal.

A ROYAL CHAUNTY.—The wives of two Cornish miners, named respectively Mary Dadds and Jane Tremewan, anxious to join their husbands in Nova Scotia, but unable to provide the portion of money necessary to secure an emigration grant from the Cornwall Central Relief Committee, wrote to Her Majesty and acquainted her with their poverty and their great desire. Inquiries were at once made as to the accuracy of their statements, the result being that Her Majesty, with that kindness of heart which has always characterized her, commanded £10, the sum needed, to be forwarded to the Rev. J. G. Wolf, rector of Illogan, for the use of the two humble applicants.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER.—Sir Robert Napier has been gazetted a Grand Cross of the Bath, a distinction which he ought to have had years ago for his services in China. Of course, the gracious consideration of the Crown will not stop with this. It is, we believe, unusual to confer hereditary dignities without consulting the wishes of those upon whom it is proposed to confer them, and should there be no objection on his part, we have little doubt that Sir Robert will be made a baronet, the usual pension of £1,000 a year for three lives being added to the distinction.

The English are adventurous enough. They will will suddenly transport themselves and their families and live under eternal snows or eternal suns, in unknown solitudes, or among savages, robbers or civilized beings still more hateful. But to Ireland they will not go. They will not buy land and settle there. They will hardly make a tour there. They will go a thousand miles for scenery by no means finer than that of the western and southern coast of Ireland. They will buy estates in England to pay one and a half per cent, but not in Ireland to pay five or six per cent. Nor is it the bullet or the bludgeon, the tenant or the priest, they are most afraid of. It is a state of society without the bond of social confidence and national union that they recoil from. It is a separation of society into classes, sects, parties, and cliques, which compels bitter partisanship, or neutrality, and exclusion.—That is the present state of things, and it is costly as well as miserable.—Times.

DOWN WEST.—In the recent Schools Inquiry a schedule of questions was sent to masters and mistresses of private schools, but it was not always possible to get the schedule filled up, even when verbal information was readily given and an examination of the school allowed. A schoolmaster in the west of England positively declined to commit himself to writing, because 'there was no knowing what a long headed chap like Mr. Gladstone might do if he got hold of the returns.'

EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSEY.—The emigration from the Mersey during the past month shows a considerable increase. Twenty-seven Government ships sailed to the United States with 15,527 steerage and 487 cabin passengers. The bulk of the steerage passengers were foreigners and Irish. 2,123 emigrants sailed direct to Canada. The total emigration under the Act was 18,137. Of ships not under the Act 22 sailed to various parts with 715 passengers. The total emigration for the month was 18,852, against 13,728 in the corresponding month of last year, showing an increase of 5,124.

STRANGE ADVERTISEMENT.—The London Star reprints from one of its metropolitan contemporaries the following curious advertisement, but delects comment upon it, thinking that it looks too horrible to be true.—'A lady of retiring habits, whose husband is dead, wishes to dispose of a small but muscular female child, six months old. A captain of a ship, or an elderly gentleman, going abroad, would be handsonely negotiated with. The child is fair and of an engaging disposition, and has been well christened in a Protestant church. Satisfactory reasons will be given by the mother, having no further use for it. By letter only.'

A SCENE OF HORROR.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, held on Friday evening, the Rev. Dr. Hanna gave the following account of what he called a 'scene of horror,' which lately occurred in Edinburgh:—'A father dies, leaving three grown-up sons. By membership in two friendly societies they became entitled to receive £10 which was spent in drink before the burial. The sons then took their father's cloth, pawned them, and spent what they got for them in drink. The mother having remonstrated, she was told that if she did not hold her tongue they would do with her as they had done with the dead; and they did it. They took off her clothes and pawned them, and sent her to bed. Next came the pawning of the furniture, which they disputed about; and in order to settle the dispute, what did these men do? They dragged the dead body from the coffin, set it up against the wall, having previously agreed that, when it was shaken, if the head fell in this way the one was to gain, and if it fell that way the other would be the gainer!'

Serious riots had taken place in Rochdale, owing to the presence in the town of Mr. Murphy, the Protestant lecturer. At a late hour on the 18th instant a band of one hundred fellows went to the Catholic chapel, situated in Ann street, and began to destroy the chapel, school, and residence of the priest. A brick wall close by was pulled down and used as missiles. Nearly all the panes in twenty-four windows were smashed, and the framework in some cases destroyed. The roughs were engaged twenty minutes at their work before a body of police appeared on the scene. The police marched to the chapel, and the attacking party ran away. The same night the residences of the Irish in Mount Pleasant were visited, and a great number of windows broken.

BIRD.—At a moment when the uppermost thought in the public mind is the treatment of Ireland and the Irish there is something worthy of attention in a little publication which, though slight in form and jesting in its tone sets forth in a witty manner the evils of the system rigorously pursued up to a recent period with regard to Roman Catholic prisoners, and by no means even now abandoned in some of the principal metropolitan houses of detention, and still maintained with unmitigated stringency in similar ones at Glasgow and a few other gaols under the government of visiting justices—an appellation which sounds rather strangely when compared with some of the decisions of that honourable body in the county of Middlesex. The absurdity of filling our prisons with Roman Catholic convicts and then denying or restricting as far as possible the only means by which their reformation can be effected is ably exhibited in the humorous little sketch 'Biddy in the English gaol,' a witty dialogue, accompanied by a series of admirable illustrations due to the clever and always kindly pencil of Richard Doyle. The facts embodied in the not imaginary closing scene furnish matter for a keen amount of satire and in this instance satire is directed to its legitimate end, the redress of a wrong and the exposure of folly.—Times.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, before the Lord Chief-Justice and Justices Lush and Hanan, Mr. Stephens, Q. C., applied on behalf of Mr. Sheppard a parishioner of Frome in Somersetshire, for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding the Bishop of London to proceed against the Rev. W. J. Bennett, the vicar of Frome, for the purpose of making inquiries into certain charges that had been made against him of heresy within the diocese of Bath and Wells, and contain in two publications—one entitled 'A Plea for Toleration, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Pusey;' and the other an essay on 'The Church and the World,' 1868. Their lordships did not appear to see how the Bishop of London could have anything to do with the

case. The Lord Chief-Justice thought the jurisdiction of a bishop was confined to his diocese. Mr. Stephens apprehended that this was not so. A bishop had general jurisdiction over the clergy, or else a non-beneficed clergyman might publish heresy without the means of being punished.

The Lord Chief-Justice.—What is the heresy charged? Mr. Stephens said it was this—In the 'Plea for Toleration' occur the following statements asserting a real, actual, and visible presence of our Lord upon the altar:—

The greater part of the priesthood does now maintain, and set forth without flinching, those doctrines which were then (1830), to say the least, held in abeyance. To speak only of myself, I have worked steadily onwards as far as my humble powers have enabled me, cheered and instructed by the 'Tracts for the Times,' and your (Dr. Pusey's) own more special teaching at Oxford, to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered unto the saints, that truth seeming to me to derive its whole efficacy from the appreciation primarily of the doctrine of the incarnation, and depending on that of the real, actual and visible presence of our Lord upon the altars of our churches. Without that doctrine as containing and infusing the sacerdotal office of the priest and the sacrificial character of the altar, there would seem to me no church at all. It could not be that somehow the words of our blessed Lord must be true, 'Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood, ye have no life in you.'

The Lord Chief-Justice.—I think you need not go further into the contents of the work. Mr. Stephens would like to hear the part about the adoration of the consecrated elements. Mr. Bennett, believing Christ to be in them, says:—

Well, I do not know what others of my brethren in the priesthood may think; I do not wish to compromise them by anything that I may say or do; but seeing that I am one of those who burn lighted candles on the altar in the day-time—who use incense at the holy sacrifice—who use the eucharistic vestments—who elevate the blessed sacrament—who myself adore and teach the people to adore, the consecrated elements; believing Christ to be in them; believing that under the veil is the sacred body and blood of my Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ—seeing all this, it may be conceived that I cannot rest very much at ease under the imputations above recited.

Now, that was in direct opposition to the last rubric of the communion service in the prayer-book which stated that no adoration was intended or ought to be done.

The Lord Chief-Justice.—We think it of sufficient importance and magnitude to be considered, and we will grant a rule.

THE AVENGER OF NELSON.—Another of the veterans of Trafalgar has been taken from us. Commander John Pollard, R.N., died on the 23rd instant, after a long and severe illness, at his residence in Greenwich Hospital. Our readers will like to hear something of the service of this interesting, though neglected old officer, who was born on the 27th of July, 1787, and entered the navy on the 1st of November, 1797, as first-class volunteer on board the Havick, 16, in which sloop, after having chased a large convoy and three armed vessels under the batteries of St. Malo, and been for some time warmly engaged with the enemy, he was wrecked on the 9th of November, 1803, in St. Aubin's Bay, Jersey. He next served in the Cambridge, 74; Hercules, 74; Culloden, 74; and Canopus, 80, and thence was transferred to the Victory, 100, bearing the flag of Lord Nelson. On the return of the fleet from its pursuit of the combined fleets to the West Indies, Mr. Pollard was afforded, as signal midshipman, an opportunity of participating in the notion of Cape Trafalgar. On that occasion, while standing on the poop, he was struck by a splinter on the right arm, and changed to be the first officer who was there hit. A musket ball next passed through the shell of his spy glass above his head, and a second one shattered the watch in his pocket. Sometimes after the Victory had been in action with the French 74 gun ship Redoubtable, the officers and men around him beginning to fall fast, the attention of Mr. Pollard was arrested by a number of riflemen crouching in the tops of the Redoubtable, and directing a destructive fire on the poop and quarter-deck of the Victory. He immediately seized a musket, and, being supplied by the signal quartermaster with ammunition left by the Marines (who from being picked off so fearfully were ordered by Nelson himself from the poop to the starboard gangway), continued firing at the men in the enemy's tops till not one was to be seen. In the act of handing the last parcel of ball cartridges the quartermaster was killed on the spot, leaving Mr. Pollard when the action terminated the only officer alive of those who had been originally stationed on the poop, and thus originated the belief that it was he who gave the fatal blow to the man who shot Lord Nelson, and this fact was shortly after the action confirmed by his Captain, Sir Thomas Hardy, who sent for him into the ward-room and in the presence of the officers congratulated him upon having avenged the death of their immortal chief.—On leaving the Victory the following month he served successively in the Queen, 98, Dreadnought, 98, and Hibernia, 110, bearing the respective flags of Lords Collingwood, Northesk, and St. Vincent, and was made lieutenant November 14th, 1806, and continued serving, with only an intermission of 16 months, until 1814, during which time he saw much war service, and was engaged in many cutting-out expeditions until September of that year, when he had to return home sick, and, notwithstanding such distinguished services as we have narrated, Mr. Pollard was allowed to remain unrewarded, and shelled on half-pay till 1828, when he was appointed for three years, still a lieutenant, to the Ordinary, at Sheerness. From 1836 to 1853 he served in the Coastguard, and the latter year, as a tardy recognition of his long services both in war and peace, was, as a lieutenant, appointed to Greenwich Hospital. It is hard to conceive how an officer who stood such a murderous fire on the poop of the Victory at Trafalgar, and who, if the event had happened in these days, would have been thought worthy of the Victoria Cross, or, at least rapid advancement till he attained his flag, should have been permitted to pine away in the same rank which he held the year after the action; with the exception of the mere nominal title of 'retired commander.' Our readers will agree with us, that this gallant officer, now passed to his rest, was 'not ruined by promotion.'—Times.

UNITED STATES.

Rev. Dr. Bodinot stated at a public meeting in Brooklyn, that while on a visit to Washington last Tuesday he had reliable information that three or four Senators were in such a state of beastly intoxication that there was no chance of getting them into the Senate Chamber.' New York papers demand more definite information from the Reverend Doctor.

If a farmer in Wisconsin plants a row of trees along the road, he is exempt from working on the road. Whoever burns one of these trees is fined \$50 and the State Horticultural Society offers a premium of \$100 for the best ten acres of forest trees, and \$50 for the second best.

Corry O'Leary, in the Brooklyn Eagle, says:—Homer was an original Greek, you know; his family name was O'Keagher; but was abbreviated into O'Mar which some wretched Englishman pronounced Ho-Mer, and it has been spelled that way ever since. The Milwaukee Free Press says: The crops everywhere promise well, which induces a disposition among speculators to give high prices, a wide berth to the grain market, and to be in a flying condition. Parson Brownlow is reported to be in a flying condition.