

pleasure from contemplating an English or an Irish field of wheat than a French, or Dutch, or Polish, or Russian field. They are all very well, but none of them are English. I love the word England, including as it does the United Empire. Is it lawful to have a preference for England? Surely it is; a preference for every thing English becomes an Englishman. Is it lawful to have a preference for English manufactures? Doubtless it is so. Is it praiseworthy to take a greater interest in the prosperity of English than in the prosperity of Continental cotton-mills? Are they desirous of competing with the Continental manufacturer? To be sure they are, and it is right they should, and we are aiding them when we cultivate the great interests of England, and every thing English—English manufactures, English machinery, English commerce, English sailors, ready and prepared for every occasion, and every enterprise alike of bravery and humanity, English navy, English army, English Church, English Constitution, securing the splendour and prerogatives of the Crown, the dignity and security of the possessions of the nobles, and the liberties and rights of the people. English oxen, and sheep, and hogs, and poultry, —yes, and the best, safest, and most nutritious food for all these, English corn! O gentlemen, be not deceived by the now-fashioned cant of cosmopolitan Liberalism, as if patriotism had become a prejudice! No; cultivate patriotism in wheat. Patriotism in wheat! Instead of looking upon patriotism as a prejudice, cultivate all that is dear to England—yes, and make the welkin ring with the cheers of honest hearts and hands and the tongues for old England—for old home-fed England!

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1841.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, for the greater convenience of several of the Clergy from the Eastern parts of the Diocese, will hold his Primary Visitation in the Cathedral at Toronto, on Thursday, the 9th September next, instead of Wednesday, the 8th, as previously announced. Divine Service will be performed at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The Clergy are expected to appear in full black robes.

We trust that there will be a numerous attendance of the Laity on Thursday next, on the occasion of the Bishop's Visitation. The regular Morning Service will be performed; after which, the Rev. A. N. Bethune, one of the Bishop's Chaplains, will deliver an appropriate Sermon. His Lordship will then proceed to the Altar, and deliver his Charge.

In all these services the Laity ought to feel as much interested as the Clergy. Their presence will be no less respectful to their Bishop and spiritual pastors, than calculated to promote their own eternal welfare.

Our readers probably recollect that, a short time since, we noticed in a brief paragraph the advantages which we anticipated from the introduction of a uniform system into the District Grammar Schools, as laid down in the Regulations of the Council of King's College. It was indeed with no ordinary gratification, that we hailed the completion of arrangements so well calculated to diffuse the blessings of liberal education, and raise the standard of literary acquirement throughout the Province. We were aware at the time, that the system had not escaped the opposition of sectarian prejudice, and that a protest had been drawn up by a minority of the Trustees of the Gore District School against its adoption, but we did not think it necessary then to advert to the vague and loosely expressed objections of individuals, who evidently seemed more disposed to cavil at the authority, and question the motives of the legally appointed framers of the Regulations, than to appreciate their pure and disinterested exertions for the advancement of education, or to discuss the details of the excellent system, which they prescribed. We believed in fact that the hostility, which was then manifested to the Regulations, was so palpably factious, that it could never influence the judgment of any one, who would examine the system in that candid, and unprejudiced spirit, which becomes men more anxious for the welfare of the country than the success of a party, and too deeply sensible of the importance of improving the moral and intellectual culture of our youth, to be swayed by any paltry feeling of jealousy in their estimation of any attempt to promote so desirable an object. Impressed with this conviction, and persuaded that the document put forth by Messrs. Gale, Stark and Craigie, must prove innocuous, for the tone, which pervaded it, would be its antidote, we did not deem it necessary to counteract the effects of its publication by any observations of ours, the only result of which might have been to give it a degree of importance, to which, as a calm and sober exposition of just and well-founded objections, it had no claims. But, however, the querulous murmurs of the Hamilton Board were loud enough to produce an echo within the walls of the Legislative Council, and the accents of complaint against the authorities of King's College fell on the ever-watchful ears of Mr. Morris. On the motion of the Honourable gentleman, the Rules and Regulations were referred to a Select Committee, and we have now before us the Report, presented by them, and the observations with which their Chairman (Mr. Morris) introduced some resolutions, founded on that report.

Under such circumstances, it would be culpable indifference in us to allow the subject to remain any longer without special notice. We shall, therefore, take a brief view of the objections, which have been advanced against the Regulations, and enquire into the expediency of the measures, by which it is proposed to supersede them. The greater part of the Protest given by the minority, who dissented at the meeting of the Trustees of the Gore District School, on June 28th, is occupied with doubts regarding the authority, under which the Council assumed the control of the District Grammar Schools, insinuations regarding their sectarianism, and suspicions of their motives. Although it is not necessary to notice these topics, for the fact of their being proved or disproved, does not in the least affect the merits of the system, which was proposed, yet we cannot forbear expressing our surprise and regret, that a document, in which so unwarrantable a line of observation was pursued, should have been signed by the gentlemen, whose names are attached to it. They must have been aware that the Council acted under the express authority of the Act of 2d Victoria, Chap. 10. In that Statute, it is enacted not merely "that the proceeds of the School Lands should be placed under the control of the Council of King's College," but "that it shall and may be lawful for the Council of King's College to make such rules, regulations, and bye-laws for the conduct and good government of the several Schools established under this Act, as to such Council shall seem proper." Nor is this all, for as if the framers of this Act had anticipated that some difficulty might arise from the powers, which the Trustees possessed at the time under the authority of the Act of 47th Geo. III., Chap. 6, it is enacted in the second clause, "that there shall be constituted and appointed by the Lieutenant Governor a Board of Trustees to each and every Grammar School in the several Districts of this Province, consisting of not less than five members, three of whom shall be a

quorum, who shall have the superintendence of the Grammar Schools established in the several Districts of this Province, and receive the money authorised to be paid under this Act." Thus it appears, that by this Act not merely was the authority of the Trustees superseded, but a new Board of Trustees was to be constituted in place of that, which existed at the time. Accordingly the meaning of the reply (which was given by the Attorney General, when consulted as to the continuance of the authority of the former Board of Trustees under the new Act) "that they continued to exercise their authority till other arrangements should be made by the Lieutenant Governor," was simply this,—that as the Lieutenant Governor had not yet appointed a new Board in their place, they continued to exercise their authority,—of course not that authority of which they were deprived by the ninth clause of the new Act, but such authority as a new Board of Trustees, constituted under the new Act, could exercise. We have no wish, however, to argue the construction of the Act, where it may be doubtful. All that we desire to establish is abundantly proved by the ninth clause, (already quoted) from which it is obvious, that it was not a matter of choice or design, but of duty and obligation, for the Council to draw up the Regulations, which they prescribed, and that their neglect of the trust, thus committed to them, would have been a much more reasonable ground of complaint, than their exercise of that authority, with which the law invested them. To accuse them, then, of "a desire to gain the control over the Schools, and to organise them on a particular system," is the language of men, in so great a hurry to find fault, that they forget that they are advancing as an objection the very discharge of the duties imposed by law.

But the subscribers to the Protest "perceive evident marks in the steps which the Council of King's College has already taken, of a desire" "to grasp the patronage of those Schools," and thus exceed the powers given by the Act. The steps from which they drew this inference seem to have been "their having advertised in the public papers, that application for the situation of Grammar School Teachers should be made to them, and testimonials of character, and qualification, forwarded to them, and in their having appointed three of their members, a standing committee for the examination of Teachers." Now, the only patronage which the Council, (in the plenitude of their ambition,) could grasp, is the appointment of the Head Master and of the Assistant. And yet, in the resolutions which were sent to every Board of District Trustees in the Province, and which were, doubtless, known to these gentlemen, it is expressly stated, with reference to the selection of a Head Master, "that the Council of King's College will give their assistance to the Board of District Trustees, if they desire it,"—thus offering the aid of the standing committee to the choice of the Trustees,—not forcing it on their acceptance, nor arrogating any right to interfere.—In the case of the Assistant, it would have been a matter of no difficulty for them to have secured to themselves the patronage, (had they been actuated by the desire, which is imputed to them) for the office was instituted by them, and yet they placed his appointment and dismissal in the hands of the Head Master, reserving to themselves merely the right of knowing that this authority was exercised with impartiality and justice. But "they advertised in the public papers that applications, &c. might be made to them." The best answer which can be given to this captious objection, is the statement of the fact, that no advertisement on the subject appeared, until a special application had been made to the Council by the Board of Trustees of the Johnstown District, on the occasion of a vacancy in their school, which it was necessary to notify, that the Council might comply with their request; and even in that advertisement (so careful do the Council seem to have been of guarding against the imputation which has been preferred against them) the limitation is expressly stated "in cases of reference from the District Boards of Trustees."

But it is objected to the Council, that they are "a body, of a partial and sectarian character." Do the gentlemen, who sanctioned this assertion by the authority of their names, know that all the seats at the Council of King's College, and all that University's honours and offices are open to all Christian denominations, without regard to sect or party, the only restriction being subscription to "a declaration that they believe in the authenticity and Divine inspiration of the Old and New Testament, and in the doctrine of the Trinity?" Are they aware, that the majority of that Council are Members *ex officio*, and that consequently it would be impracticable (even if it were attempted) to secure, by nomination, a preponderance in favour of any sect or party? Or can those gentlemen, who are so ready to throw out aspersions against a body, which (to say the least) is composed of men of as high reputation for integrity, and intelligence, and learning, as any in Canada, advance any proofs to substantiate the grave charge which they have so flippantly brought against them? Can they produce any instance in their management of the affairs of the Institution, of any bigotry or narrow-minded prejudice, warping their judgment? Is their recent foundation of exhibitions in Upper Canada College, open to all the inhabitants of the Province, without restriction or limitation, any proof of their partial and sectarian character? Can they discover in that College, containing amongst its pupils, the children of parents of almost every denomination, any symptom of religious exclusiveness? Can they point out in the Regulations, which are before the public eye, (and to this the question should properly be limited,) any thing, which deserves so gross an imputation? If they intended, by specifying "the books to be used, the form of prayer prescribed, the periods appointed for holidays, and the returns required to be filled up and given in to the Board," to intimate that these are the grounds, on which they founded that charge, we hesitate not to assert, that if the Regulations of the Council of King's College (partial and sectarian as it is asserted to be) and the Protest of the three members of the Church of Scotland, (liberal and free from prejudice as they are to be considered) were submitted to a candid and impartial judge, he would at once pronounce that there was more party spirit and religious prejudice apparent in the Protest itself than in the system, at which its complaints were levelled. Well might we apply the indignant question of the Satirist—

"Quis tulerit Græcos de seditione querentes?"

But we must return from what may be regarded as almost a digression, to the main point of enquiry,—the objections advanced against the Regulations, which, the public might reasonably expect, would form the principal and most elaborate part of both the Protest and the Report. The printed document, issued by the College Council, comprehended the most minute particulars requisite for the full development of the system—the distribution of the pupils—the subjects of instruction—the books to be used—the prayers before and after the business of the day—the daily duties—the vacations—the occasional holidays—the

quarterly dues—the reports—the register of the pupils—and the certificates. Will it be believed that all these important topics (and some of them necessarily open to discussion, for perfect unanimity on all such points cannot be expected,) to which a fair and skilful objector would immediately have applied all the power which he could bring to bear against them, are discussed, in both Protest and Report, in the concluding clause of one single sentence? Is it possible, that all the scholarship and acumen of the subscribers to the Protest, (qualities, which they were bound to exercise, as objectors, or risk the forfeiture of their reputation for competency, or honesty of purpose,) is it possible, we ask, that all, which they possessed, of these acquirements and endowments, have been concentrated in the production of that prettily-balanced disjunctive,—"not adapted to the wants, conformable to the wishes, or available for the benefit of a large portion of the people of the Province"—which comprises all their arguments against all the details of the Regulations? But we forbear pressing the question, and turn to the Report in which the same cautious brevity is too faithfully imitated, for it dismisses "the rules, regulations, and bye-laws, lately made and adopted by the Council of King's College," with the summary expression of a general surmise, that "they will have the effect of continuing disappointment and bad feeling in the western portion of the Province, instead of allaying the angry passions, which a long continued system of mismanagement of the educational affairs of the colony had engendered."

This is not the way to satisfy the public mind, on a most important subject, in which the community feels the deepest interest. A well matured and practical plan for the advancement of education has been drawn up by a board authorised by law to construct it. It is regarded by many (we believe the majority) of those, for whose benefit it was designed, as admirably calculated to promote the efficiency of the schools, by prescribing a fixed and comprehensive course of study, judiciously graduated, according to the progress of the pupils, and carefully accommodated to the wants and wishes of both masters and parents, and by insuring a strict and regular supervision of the attention of the teachers, and the acquirements of the scholars. To deprive the public of these advantages, without the fullest statement of the grounds on which so admirable a system is discarded, must produce general dissatisfaction and discontent.

But it is plain, that the hostility is aimed not against the measures, but the men, and that the object of the movement is not so much to abrogate the Regulations, as to deprive the Council of King's College of the authority which they exercise, and substitute in their place a new Board of Control, constructed on some novel principle, which is to give universal satisfaction, and please every one. If this most desirable object is attainable, and any means can be devised, whereby the discordant opinions on education, can be melted down into one mass, available for practical purposes, far be it from us to try to quench the fire, by which the process is to be effected. But the public, who are but little interested in the results of Educational alchemy, and whose common sense teaches them to place but little faith in speculative philosophy, cannot look on, whilst so visionary a project is in progress, without feeling serious apprehensions, that the experiment may end in an explosion, shaking the foundations and endangering the safety of the Institutions, the benefits of which they at present enjoy. The great majority of the people of the Province are of too practical a turn of mind, and too desirous of availing themselves of the solid advantages, within their grasp, to risk the substance, whilst they catch at the shadow. They wish to see their School funds flourishing under judicious culture, and they know that since they have been placed under the control of the Council of King's College, they have been extricated from confusion and disorder, and are vigilantly superintended, prudently managed, and rendered available for the purposes, for which they were designed. They wish to obtain for their children the blessings of a course of education, which may qualify them for the profession or occupation in life, to which they may hereafter be called,—they know that the Council has prescribed for them a system, eminently adapted for the attainment of their object, not drawn up according to fanciful theories, or novel speculations, but based on the results of an experience of eleven years, in the most flourishing establishment for education in the country. They wish their children to be instructed not merely in the elements of knowledge, which may enable them to discharge the duties of life, but in those principles, whose range extends beyond the bounds of this limited scene,—they know that the Bible is prescribed as a subject of instruction by the Council. They wish to see uniformity introduced into the Schools, that their children may not suffer, should it be necessary to remove them from one establishment to another,—they know that this must be the effect of the Regulations of the Council. They wish to be acquainted from time to time with the progress of their children,—they know that the Quarterly Reports, prescribed by the Council, will give them this information. They wish to see competent and qualified masters, with adequate assistance, taking the charge of their Schools,—they know that the advantage of an additional Master is to be ascribed to the Council, and that the same body have manifested their desire to co-operate in any measure, which may insure the respectability and efficiency of the Head Master. Finally, they wish to see the whole system under the supervision of integrity and experience, and they know that the very constitution of the Council guarantees the possession of these qualities, and insures prudence and impartiality in administering the government of the Schools. But we have already far exceeded our limits. We will revert to the subject in a future number. We cannot however conclude our observations at present, without emphatically expressing our conviction, that, although the triumph of a party may be secured by raising suspicions of motives—aiming insinuations at character—and predicting evil results, such a course of proceeding cannot fail "to have the effect" to apply the flexible words of the Report, "of continuing disappointment and bad feeling in the Western portion of the Province, instead of allaying the angry passions, which a long continued system of mismanagement of the educational affairs of the colony had engendered."

In order that the public may be enabled to form an opinion upon this very important matter, we have inserted, in this day's paper, under the head of EDUCATION,—the Minutes of the Hamilton Board of Trustees, and the several proceedings in the Legislative Council. We shall try, next week, to find room for the Regulations issued by the College Council.

In the month of July, Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by her amiable and popular husband, Prince Albert, paid visits to the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, in Bedfordshire,—to the Earl Cowper, at Panshanger, in Hertfordshire,—and to Lord Melbourne, at Brock Hall, in the same county. It is almost needless to say, that Her Majesty's reception at those princely mansions was alike worthy of the illustrious guests and the distinguished hosts. All

that wealth, and taste, and art—parks, so many scenes of fairy-land, gardens and pleasure-grounds, realizing the fabled domain of Alcinoüs,—all that this combination of the beautiful in nature and art could present, was called into requisition by devoted and attached subjects, for the entertainment and gratification of our beloved Sovereign.

Yet still more welcome to Her Majesty's warm and English heart, must have been the demonstrations of affection to the Royal person exhibited by the middle and rural classes. Every village through which the illustrious party passed, wore a holiday dress. The houses were decorated with flags and flowers, and evergreens; and floral arches, in many places, were erected across the roads. In the country towns, of course, these exhibitions of loyal rejoicing assumed a more costly and extensive appearance; but every village professed its simple homage—not the less precious from its being tendered by humble hands. At Dunstable, a town which is the chief residence of persons engaged in the making of straw-plait for bonnets, nearly fifty bonnets, of the local manufacture, of all sizes and shapes, were suspended to the triumphal arch under which Her Majesty passed. At Market-Street, an adjoining hamlet, the crowd,—as had previously been the case at Woburn—so thronged around the royal carriage, that it could only proceed at a slow pace; but at the sweet village of Hertingfordbury, through which the Queen and Prince Albert walked wholly unaccompanied, so that they might taste undisturbed all the delights of English rural scenery, the good sense and decorous loyalty of the people prevented them from recognizing their visitors, and intruding upon the privacy of their ramble. At Panshanger, the Mayor of the neighboring town of Hertford presented an address to the Queen, reminding Her Majesty that the vicinity had been the residence of her predecessor, Elizabeth, whom, in many points of character, Her Majesty resembled. In most respects, we admit the justice of this appropriate compliment, and look forward to the day, when in the choice of a virtuous prime minister, a sage and Protestant Burleigh, Her Majesty may complete the resemblance, which she already bears, in many features of mind, to the firm and enlightened Elizabeth.

At Woburn Abbey, the Duke of Wellington was one of the guests invited to meet Her Majesty, and was received with deafening acclamations by the assembled people. The weather throughout the Royal progress was extremely fine: and all classes, from the highest to the lowest, participated in the rejoicings and festivities of the occasion.

One incident alone, of a saddening nature, is recorded to have marred the general exultation. The daughter of an inn-keeper at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, was so excited by the extensive preparations made for the reception of Her Majesty on the route to Woburn, that she expired at the precise moment of Her Majesty's arrival. This melancholy occurrence bears some slight resemblance to the closing scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Novel of Waverley*, and verifies the familiar aphorism, that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Mr. T. B. MACAULAY, the Secretary at War, has lately been returned to Parliament by his former constituents, the electors of Edinburgh. The races at that city being about to take place, the Town Council applied to him for a subscription towards their support. The Right Honourable gentleman, in his reply, declined acceding to the request. Besides his objection to the custom of members giving money to such purposes, which he looked upon as a sort of bribe from the representative to his constituents, he braved his refusal upon higher grounds:—"I am not clear that the object is a good one," and he declared still more emphatically at the end of his letter, "I must plainly say, I would rather take the Chiltern Hundreds than comply with it." To take the Chiltern Hundreds is the same as resigning a seat in Parliament. Opposed as we always have been to Mr. Macaulay's political views, we nevertheless were ever ready to acknowledge his fascinating, but rather showy powers, as a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, and to confess the patriotic and Protestant spirit, the rich harmony, the rolling numbers, and the vivid imagery of his well-known poetical effusions. With much more gratification do we now behold him standing before the world as a public moralist, disdaining to purchase popularity by pandering to the vicious amusements of the people. With some of our readers we know this language will prove unpalatable and over-strained; but as no one can deny that horse-races give rise to every species of profligacy,—to drunkenness, and debauchery among others, and to extravagance and abuse of time among all, we rejoice exceedingly when a man holding high station, and endowed with brilliant talents, lifts up the voice of condemnation against such demoralizing, and un-Christian amusements.

The important Report of Mr. Killaly, President of the Board of Works, as also some interesting English Ecclesiastical Intelligence, and extracts relating to the Wesleyans, will be found on our fourth page.

Equally emphatic in its testimony is the *Limerick Chronicle*. "There can be no feeling of surprise at the result of the Kerry election, for the same reckless machinery was employed there as elsewhere, and with equal success. A parcel floated in this case was arrested at the residence of Her Majesty's mail coach on this city on two successive days this week, and compelled the passengers to alight and become prisoners. This audacious outrage was committed by a multitude of people at Athyfeale, where they stopped the mail, and prevented the electors going on to Tralee. Amongst those made prisoners, or compelled to return were the Messrs. Studdert, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Orpen, Deao Holmes, Captain Jones, Mr. Hewson, Mr. Bland, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Massy, and others, on their way to their vote for Mr. Blennerhassett. The police were ordered to their relief, and to disperse the voters who were countermanded, and for extraordinary to say, they were countermanded, and for two days Her Majesty's mail coaches were stopped upon a great public road, by a congregation of 'highwaymen,' who had letters, papers, and passengers at their mercy, without any attempt of magistrates or police for forty-eight hours to interfere or protect them from an outrage which is without example since the memorable year Ninety-Eight, when the same power was similarly enforced. The conduct of the authorities will be inquired into."

And yet despite all these terrible and malignant agencies,—despite the conjoint power of the priests and the demagogues,—despite the blood-thirstiness of the mob, and the fearfully direct nature of the instructions they received from their savage leaders,—despite all the cause of order, tranquility and good government has prevailed, and the Conservatives have gained a clear addition of Eight Seats in Ireland. How many others they would have won from the O'Connell faction had there been anything like fair-play, or free election, it is impossible to tell, but it cannot for an instant be supposed that the elections carried by the means we have mentioned, can stand the slightest scrutiny. That most, if not all of them, will be reversed on petition, we have no manner of doubt, and it is not allowing their validity, the result clearly and convincingly shows the declining power of the O'Connell and the Romish Priests. A vigorous, and impartial government; and that she will speedily experience in the forth-coming administration of Sir Robert Peel. Better days are ready to dawn upon that unhappy country. It wants repose and protection, and these blessings a Conservative Government can alone bestow.

THE KILKENNY PEASANTY—INTENDED PLUNDER OF CARLOW.—It is admitted that more than 100,000 people were in Carlow on Monday last, but no one could account for the number of women that accompanied them on the line of march.

authority—can such a country, we say, be said to be either civilized or governed! As to the freedom of election, as to the right of the electors to choose their representative, or any such constitutional jargon, it is a mere shallow mockery, and, without an offensive one. There is, in the sister county, no choice, no election. A tragic farce is there; the show of an election terminating in indiscriminate slaughter. It was not, as before, the mere symbols of destruction, "the death's head and cross bones," waving mark, inscribed on the doors of the substations and doomed electors, that were resorted to. No! Threats gave place to the more immediate and impressive agency of deeds—Curses, denunciations, were fulminated in abundance from the altars and the pulpits dedicated to the service of the Most High, but desecrated to the purposes of the most wicked and diabolical nature; but these curses were not alone. The denunciations of the priests were accompanied and enforced by the bludgeons of the mob; the terrors of the next world were fearfully illustrated by the vengeance of this; the hesitating or incredulous conscience, was roused by the appeals of the rankest bigotry to a violation of its most sacred duties and to a snapping asunder of the strongest social ties, was subjected to the action of a still more terrible power. And all this was perpetrated in the face of day and in the name of liberty and religion. Do we exaggerate; do we add one shade of over colouring to the fearfully dark picture presented by election contests in Ireland? We heartily wish we were drawing upon our imagination, and not endeavouring to convey but a faint and totally inadequate notion of a reality. The scenes presented felt nothing short of open, undisguised, avowed rebellion. In Carlow, in Cork, Clare, Tipperary, Longford, Kerry, and (proh pudor!) in Dublin, the seat and centre of government, there was nothing to be seen but a system of the most terrific violence against all who ventured to vote for the Conservative Candidates. It was their dying effort, and dreadfully attested the ferocious malignity of their natures. Heav how, and by what agency, the Conservative Candidate was defeated in Longford. A correspondent says—

"The violence exercised by the bigoted and fanatic party of the priests, and the effect produced by the recital of the scenes I have before described, have sufficed to prevent the outgoing voters being brought in. The carriages sent for their respective voters have been attacked and demolished, and some of the voters have received severe cuts from stones flung in through the windows. In addition to all this, many respectable and independent Roman Catholics, who voluntarily came forward on Saturday last and pledged themselves to vote for Lefroy, were on Sunday night dragged from their homes, placed on carts, and on the following day were brought up, between priests, to vote for the Whites. Besides, a number of men, as I mentioned before, could not obtain the protection of courts, and therefore remained at home. I have heard all kinds of reports concerning night attacks on men and houses, but I cannot obtain adequate information from the local authorities, and it would not be safe to go to the scene of action in person."

And again in Cork:—"The organization was complete. Every enemy was marked, and as he quitted the booth a chalk on his back commended him to justice. If the military were outside, execution was deferred; but they dogged him till the danger was passed, and then a shout or a wink pointed him out for vengeance. The women were usually the first, the courtesans came after, and the unfortunate fellow who fell was cut and trampled. When Mr. Norwood's skull was broken in the manner described on Thursday, one of the female followers of Murphy and Callaghan actually danced in the blood that lay upon the ground!"

So, also, at the county election, in the words of the summary of the *Times*:—"The same tactics by which they thus carried the city election were tried with the like result at the election for the county, where Mr. Leader and Counsellor Longfield were the Conservative candidates. On the second day of the poll their voters came up to the booths with their warrants bleeding; five electors of a party proceeding to the polling place under the guidance of Mr. Payne, were so desperately maimed in a general attack which was made upon them by the priests' faction, that they became unable to pursue their journey, and were left for safety and attendance at a house upon the road. So unmerciful continued to be the assaults, and so tremendous the intimidation directed against the Conservative electors, that at half-past five on the Tuesday the friends of Mr. Leader withdrew him from the contest, although his poll was only twelve below that of his adversaries; and Mr. Longfield followed his example. In Clare, which was the violence offered to Mr. Vandeleur, the candidate on the Conservative interest, and to his friends, that through very shame the executive government has been obliged to offer a reward of £100 for the discovery of the parties by whom such outrages were committed. One of his friends who should have resigned on the third day, in Louth upwards of fifty Electors of the County made oath that they should vote without the aid of the priests' faction, and the county town. In Waterford—the city of Waterford, four houses were wrecked, and one man in self-defence was obliged to fire upon the mob. But in Tipperary—blood-stained Tipperary—pre-emptive at all times for atrocity and murder, it was a regular campaign. The roads were dug up; barriers were raised across the road; the Electors supposed to be on their way to vote for the two Conservative Candidates were way-laid; their carriages were attacked; a running fire was kept up against them for miles through a wild and savage district; the police, the army, were in turn assailed. The consequence was the resignation of the Conservative Candidates, with, of course, a protest against the legality of its proceedings. And more lamentable still—the date, succeeding the election. But now let us glance at Kerry—Mr. O'Connell's own county—hitherto an exception to the general disturbance prevailing elsewhere, and see how agitation has worked there, and with what agonized convulsions its track has been marked. The correspondent of the *Times* says—

"The following are a few of the cases of intimidation, which have come to my knowledge.—Coming to Tralee, we were met by a mob, and obliged to return to Clare. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Saunders came back from Kilarney, and Mr. B. J. T. Orpen obliged to return to Dublin without voting! Mr. Bland departed at Newcastle; while at Athyfeale the mob actually lit fires in the streets, the better to enable them to watch the detained voters during the night. Those are acts of intimidation committed within Tralee. I will now give you melancholy evidence that intimidation is attempted to be carried into effect in the court-house, at the moment they are about to poll for Mr. Blennerhassett. Yesterday a voter came in in No. 2 Booth, in the tally of Mr. Blennerhassett, and when the usual question was put, 'who do you vote for?' a person from the gallery addressed the voter and told him to take care of himself when on his way home. The poor man, no way daunted at the threat, voted for Mr. Blennerhassett; when another patriot—more properly speaking a fiend—exclaimed 'Death without the priest to you!'"

Equally emphatic in its testimony is the *Limerick Chronicle*. "There can be no feeling of surprise at the result of the Kerry election, for the same reckless machinery was employed there as elsewhere, and with equal success. A parcel floated in this case was arrested at the residence of Her Majesty's mail coach on this city on two successive days this week, and compelled the passengers to alight and become prisoners. This audacious outrage was committed by a multitude of people at Athyfeale, where they stopped the mail, and prevented the electors going on to Tralee. Amongst those made prisoners, or compelled to return were the Messrs. Studdert, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Orpen, Deao Holmes, Captain Jones, Mr. Hewson, Mr. Bland, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Massy, and others, on their way to their vote for Mr. Blennerhassett. The police were ordered to their relief, and to disperse the voters who were countermanded, and for extraordinary to say, they were countermanded, and for two days Her Majesty's mail coaches were stopped upon a great public road, by a congregation of 'highwaymen,' who had letters, papers, and passengers at their mercy, without any attempt of magistrates or police for forty-eight hours to interfere or protect them from an outrage which is without example since the memorable year Ninety-Eight, when the same power was similarly enforced. The conduct of the authorities will be inquired into."

And yet despite all these terrible and malignant agencies,—despite the conjoint power of the priests and the demagogues,—despite the blood-thirstiness of the mob, and the fearfully direct nature of the instructions they received from their savage leaders,—despite all the cause of order, tranquility and good government has prevailed, and the Conservatives have gained a clear addition of Eight Seats in Ireland. How many others they would have won from the O'Connell faction had there been anything like fair-play, or free election, it is impossible to tell, but it cannot for an instant be supposed that the elections carried by the means we have mentioned, can stand the slightest scrutiny. That most, if not all of them, will be reversed on petition, we have no manner of doubt, and it is not allowing their validity, the result clearly and convincingly shows the declining power of the O'Connell and the Romish Priests. A vigorous, and impartial government; and that she will speedily experience in the forth-coming administration of Sir Robert Peel. Better days are ready to dawn upon that unhappy country. It wants repose and protection, and these blessings a Conservative Government can alone bestow.

Civil Intelligence.

From our English Files.

THE INFLUENCE OF POPERY ON THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

(From the Newcastle Journal.)

The spirit of savage fury and murderous ferocity displayed during the recent election-struggle in Ireland, surpasses in recklessness and lawless daring any thing ever before witnessed in that distracted and long misgoverned country. We protest, in reading the graphic and awfully terrible accounts of the scenes of riot and bloody violence enacted at each contested election, we could not help seriously asking ourselves the question, is that a civilized country where such things are done with impunity in the open day, where the voter by exercising his privilege as a citizen, where large organized bodies of men armed to the teeth and intent upon deadly purposes are allowed to traverse whole districts, waylay and assail unprotected electors, seize upon and detain in captivity Her Majesty's free-born subjects, maltreat and murder every man who dares to oppose their sovereign