death. At last, as day broke, I fell asleen, when suddenly I felt a cold blast of wind strike me. I opened my eyes, and there I saw the old hussar. He had lifted up the coverled of our bed, and said as I awoke:

'Up, sluggard! I will show you what man-

ner of man you struck.' Zebede rose tranquilly, saying:

'I was asleep, reteran, I was asleep.' The other, hearing himself thus mockingly called 'veteran,' would have fallen upon my comrade in his bed; but two tall fellows who served him as seconds held him back, and, besides, the Phalshourg men were there.

Quick, quick ! Hurry !' cried the old hus-

But Zebede dressed himself calmly, without any haste. After a moment's silence, he said: Have we permission to go outside our quar-

ters, old fellows? There is room enough for us in the yard,

replied one of the hussars. Zebede put on Lis great-coat, and, turning to

Joseph, and you, Klipfels I choose you for my seconds.

But I shook my head.

Well, then, Furst,' said be.

The whole party descended the stairs 'ogether. I thought Zebede was lost, and thought it bard that not only must the Russians and Prussians seek our lives, but that we must seek | ter,' that those beggarly Prussians and Russians each other's.

All the men in the room crowded to the windows. I alone remained behind upon my bed. At the end of five minutes the clash of sabres made my heart almost cease to beat; the blood seemed no longer to flow through my veins.

Aut this did not last long; for suddenly Klipfel exclaimed, 'Touched!'

Then I made my way-I know not bow-to a window, and, looking over the heads of the others, saw the old hussar leaning against the wall, and Zebede rising, his sabre all dripping with blood. He had fallen upon his knees during the fight, and, while the old man's sword pierced slipped, he bunself would have been run through and through.

The hussar sank at the foot of the wail. His seconds litted him in their arms, while Zebede, pale as a corpse, gazed at his bloody sabre.

And so, for a few thoughtless words, was a soul seat to meet its Maker.

The events of the preceding chapter happened on the eighteenth of February. The same day we received orders to pack our knapsacks, and lest Frankfort for Seligenstadt, where we remained until the eighth of March, by which time all the recruits were well instructed in the use of the musket and the school of the platoon .-From Seligenstadt we went to Schweinheim, our troubles could not last for ever. He charged and on the tweety fourth of March, 1813, joined me to be sure to tell my comrades that their the division at Aschaffenbourg, where Marshal Ney passed us in review.

The captain of the company was named Flo rentin; the lieutenant, Bretonville; the com-Zapfel, the general of brigade, Ladoucette; and well from home. the general of division, Sonham. These are

things that every soldier should know. The melting of the snows began about the middle of March, and on the day of the review the rain did not cease falling from ten in the morning until three in the afternoon. The water can over our shoes, and every moment, to keep us brightened up, the order rang out:

Carry arms! Shoulder arms! The Marshal advanced slowly, surrounded by his staff. What consoled Zebede was, that we were about to see 'the bravest of the brave.'-I thought that if I could only get a place at the corner of a good fire, I would gladly forego that

pleasure. At last be arrived in front of us, and I can yet see him, with his chapeau dripping with rain, his blue coat covered with embroidery and decorations, and his great boots. He was a handsome, florid man, with a short nose and sparkling eyes. He did not seem at all haughty; for, as he passed our company, who presented arms, he turned suddenly in his saddle and said:

'Hold! It is Florentin!' Then the captain stood erect, not knowing what to reply. It seemed that the Marshal and he had been simple soldiers together in the time

of the republic. The captain at last answered:

' Yes, Marshal; it is Sebastian Florentin.' Ma foi, Florentin, said the Marshal, extending his arm toward Russia, 'I am glad to see you again. I thought we had left you there.'

All our company felt honored, and Zebede said:

· That is what I call a man. I would spill my blood for him.

I could not see why Zebede should wish to spill his blood because the Marshal had spoken a few words to an old comrade.

At Schweinbeim, our beef and mutton and bread were very good, as was also our wine .--But many of our men pretended to find fault with everything, thinking thus to pass for of the Abyssinian Jews. I suggested that we had for people of consequence. They were mistaken; for more than once I heard the citizens say in for an experiment at home, before we commenced at German:

only beggars. If they returned to France, they would find only potatoes to live upon.

And the bourgeois were quite right; and I always found that people so difficult to please abroad were but poor wretches at home. For my part, I was well content to meet such good fare. Two conscripts were billeted with me at the house of the village postmaster, when, on the evening of the fourth day, as we were finishing sil-k to his trade, which would obtain for him far our supper, an old man in a black great-coat came in. His hair was white, and his mien and of God must be preached in all countries; that the appearance neat and respectable. He saluted Aposile Paul had encountered dangers and difficulis, and then said to the master of house, in Ger- the heathen," & . &. : 080

'These are recruits?'

. 'Yes, Monsieur Stenger,' replied the other; we will never be rid of them. If I could poilon them all, it would be a good deed.

I turned quietly, and said:

manaer.

The postmaster's pipe fell from his hand. · You are very imprudent in your speech, others beside this young man had understood you, you know what would happen.'

'It is only my way of talking,' replied the postmaster. What can you expect? When who had purchased the sto k in trade of a defunct everything is taken from you-when you are doctor. This had been given to the missionaries, robbed, year after year-it is but natural that you should at last speak bitterly.'

The old man, who was no other than the pastor of Schweinheim, then said to me:

'Monsieur, your manner acting is that of an honest man; believe me that Monsieur Kalkreuth is incapable of such a deed - of doing and the medicines I trust were to be kept locked up evil even to our enemies."

'I do believe it, sir,' I replied, 'or I should not eat so heartily of these sausages."

The postmaster, hearing these words, began to laugh, and, in the excess of his joy, cried:

'I would never have thought that a Frenchman could have made me laugh;' and bringing out a bottle of wine, we drank it together. It was the last time we met; for while we chatted over our wine the order to march came.

And now the whole army was moving, ad vancing on Erfurt. Our sergeants kept repeating, 'We are nearing them; there will be hot work soon;' and we thought, ' So much the bethad drawn their fate upon themselves. If they had remained quiet, we would have been yet in

These thoughts embittered us all towards the enemy, and, as we meet everywhere people who seem to reposee only in fighting, Klipfel and Zebede talked only of the pleasure it would give them to meet the Prossians; and I, not to seem less courageous than they, adopted the same

On the eight of April, the battalion entered Eriurt, and I will never forget how, when we broke ranks before the barracks, a package of letters was handed to the sergeant of the comthe air just above his shoulder, he plunged his pany. Among the number was one for me, and blade into the bussar's breast. If he had not I recognized Catharine's writing at once .-Zebede took my musket, telling me to read it, for he, too, was glad to bear from home.

I put it in my pocket, and all our Phalsbourg men followed me to bear it, but I only commenced when I was quietly seated on my hed in the barracks, while they crowded around. Tears rolled down my cheeks as she told me how she remembered and prayed for the far off conscript.

My comrades, as I read, exclaimed: 'And we are sure that there are some at home to pray for us, too.'

One spoke of his mother, another of his sister, and another of his sweetheart.

At the end of the letter, Monsieur Goulden added a few words, telling me that all our friends were well, and that I should take courage, for friends thought of them and complained of not having received a word from them.

This letter was a consolation to us all. We knew that before many days passed we must be mandant of the battalion, Gemeau; the coionel, on the field of battle, and it seemed a last fare-

(To be Continued.)

## MISSIONARIES AND ABYSSINIA.

There can be no more glorious cause than that of the Christian Missionary, and there have been many who by their zeal, prudence and discretton, have won the admiration of the world, whether their efforts achieved success, or gained for them the crown of martyrdom. But there is another class, who with no less zeal, and unbounded confidence in themselves men who believe themselves to be 'chosen vessels, with special missions but who from having zeal without knowledge,' do infinite injury to the cause of re ligion, whether their efforts are exhibited in a professedly Christian community, or are directed to the conversion of the hea hon. We may appreciate their zeal, but we must reprehend their presumption. Strong doubts are entertained whe her the annoring and undesired war with which we are at present ergaged with Abysainia has not in a great degree been brough; about by wrong-headed men of this class. We are lead to this belief, from the following extract from Sir S. Baker .-

"Our European Society was quickly incressed; two German Missionaries bad arrived en route for an establishment that had been set on foot in the heart of Abyssinia, under the very nose of King Theodore, who regarded Missionaries as an unsa voury odour. Both are suffering from fever, having foolishly located themselves in a but close to the foul stench of dead animals, on the margin of the polluted stream, the water of which they drank One of these preachers was a blacksmith, whose iron constitution had entirely given way, and the little strength that remained he exhausted in quarations from texts in the Bible, which he considered applicable to every trifling event or expression. I regretted that I could not agree with him in the propriety of invading Abyssinia with Bible extracts as the natives attached as very great importance to their own peculiar form of Christianity as any of the other nu merous sects that unhappily divide that beautiful rereligion into schisms; any fresh dogma introduced by strangers might destroy the union of the Abrssinian church, and would be not only a source of an novance to the price bood, but would probably influ-

ence them and the King against all Europeans . The blacksmith assured me that the special mission upon which he was employed was the conversion persuade the blacksmith, whose head was as hard as 'Those fellows, in their own country, were his anvil; he had fully persuaded himself that the word of God (according to his own translation of it) was the hammer with which, selon son metier, he was to drive his views of the truth into the thick skulls of the people. If he could twist from and hammer a plough share into a sword, or reverse the form, why should he he unable to effect a change in their opinions? It was perfectly useless to continue the argument; but I prophesied trouble as the King wes already discontented, and the influx of missionaries would not improve his humour. I advised him to more respect than preaching He said that the word ties, but nevertheless, he had preached and converted

Whenever I have met an exceedingly ignorant missionary, he has invariably compared himself to the Apratle Paul. In half an hour I found I was conversing with St. Paul in the person of the blacksmith Whether this excellent apostle is smong the captives in Abyesinia at the present moment, I do Government in the presecution of the Orange procesnot know; but if so, their memory of the Bible will sionists and the incarceration of their chief has Ireland, which had been awaited with some anxiety, the incontestable fact that the Iriah Church Ready

His companion was very ill, and incapable of moving. I went to see the poor fellow upon several oc-Monsieur Kalkreuth,' said the old man; 'if casions, and found him suffering from dysentery and diseased liver. These excellent but misguided peo-ple had a first rate medicine chest, filled with useful drugs and deadly poisons, that had been provided for them cheaply, by the agent of the society as Cairo, together with the caution that many of the bottles were not labelled, and that some contained poisons. Thus provided with a medicine chest which they did not comprehend, and with a number of Bibles printed in the Tigre language which they did not understand, they were prepared to convert the Jews who could not read. The biples were to be distributed like the word of God like " seed thrown upon the way side" in the chest, as their distribution might have been fatal to the poor Jews. These worthy and well menning missionaries were prepared to operate men. tally at d obysically upon the Abyssinians, to open their minds as well as there bowels; but as their owo (not their minds) were out of order I was obliged to assist them by an examination of their medicine chest, which they had regarded with such dread and suspicion, that although dangerously ill, they had This medicine chest not dared to attempt a dose accompanied them like a pet dog suspected of bydro phobia, which they did not like to part with and were ret afraid to touch. I labeled the poisons, and weighed out some doses, that in a few days considerably reli-ved them; at the same time I advised the missionaries to go to a heal hier locality and avoid the patrid water.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The Most Rev. Dr. Keans, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, in his L nien Pastoral to the clergy of Cloyne asys Approaching now, beloved brethern, the next sub ject on which we mean to address you, we feel to a psinful extent the responsibility of every word we write. Unhappy and efflicted Ireland! how singular is your fate! how deplor ble your lot! There is no Irishman, whatever may be his religious or political creed, who does not regret the present state of the land of his hirth. As citizens you regret it and yet tis in a social manner, on account of the spiritual interests it involves that all, without exception, clergy and laity, ought not only to regret, but to endeavor as far as they can to improve it. We begin by quo ing for you one of the resolutions passed at the general meeting of the bishops of Ireland, held in Dublin on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of last October: Whilst we warn our flocks against the criminal folly of engaging in secret societies or open insurrection against the government of the country, we also declare to the government and to the legislature our prefound conviction that peace and prosperity will never be permamently established in Ireland till the Protestant Church is totaly disendowed, education in all its departments made free, and the fruits of their labor and capital secured to the agricultural cl. sses. Here in a few words, are our duties and rights clearly pointed out. Do not engage in secret societies or in open insurrection Hold fast the doctrine of the apostle, St. Paul, that 'for conscience sake every man must submit to higher nowers. Proclaim aloud, at home and abroad, that if it is right to condemn these outrageous crimes which send a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world crimes which scatter death broadcast among innocent and unoffending children-crimes which make desolate the widow's and the orphan's bome, and crowd the public hospitals of London with mutilated and dying victims - proclaim aloud that if these crimes are to be condemned, it cannot be right to encourage and subsidize wild revolutionary and infidel enthusiasts, who, violating the sacred principles of truth and justice, invade the states undermine the palaces, blow up the barracks, kill, assassinate, or shoot down the soldiers, desolate the churches, and who if they could, would subvert the throne of the oldest, the most vanerable, and most paternal prioce, in Europe. What inconsistency! Surely, Protestant England must more than hate Carbolic Rome and ever faithfu! Ireland, to apply to similar events such a different standard of praise and of blame. More such a man could be cast into gaol on the evidence proofs of equalid misery are to be seen in a small of a policeman. He had seen the O'Connell demon trish town that in the length and breadth of the stration in Dublin, but was not offended at it, for he Papal States. Among the masses of your fellows countrymen, discontent and disaffection are deep. seated, wide spread, and intense. O tholics of wealth and position are every day made to feel that the wants of Ireland are not sufficiently attended 'o in the British parliament; they are every day made to feel that their social rank is inferior to that of a dominant class; and they cannot get rid of the pain ful conviction, that if remedial legislation, thorough, searching, and immediate, be not applied, the worst torms :has not yet come. Well beloved brethern, we say delio rately, that till these questions are settled on the broad principle of equality among all classes of her Majesty's aubjects, Ireland will never cease to be a weakness and a danger to the United Empire Neither can Protestants or Catholics reascend the stream of time and bring back the state of things bat existed fifty years ago. For more than a gene ration the national schools have been at work . the young men and the young women, and the children. boys and girls, are able to read; newspapers are to be had every day for a penny, giving the last vote of Congress, transmitted swift as lightning from the other side of the Atlantic; guiding his norse along and take such other measures for the advantage and be road, the servant boy is re-ding the journal of interest of the association as they may consider ex his choice; the laborer's son and the tradesman's apprentice discuss nolitics; when you go to the fil-lage field or workshop by day or to the firs-side by night, you find that among the humblest classes you can tell nothing new. Everything of European, America, or colonial importance is already known. The Past persecutions and present neglect of Ireland, the menacing anger of America, assistance in every way, given by Engand to revolutionists abroad are all familiar and dangerous topics; as years advance and strong h in reases, the full grown adult passion riely longs for an opportunity 'to avenge the wrongs of his country.' In dealing with the difficulties of such a state of things, the Catholic Church through good report and through evil report knows but the one uniform rule, which prescribed by her Divine Founder, she has ever been applying as she is to day. And when her ministers, knowing well how the elements of mischief were seething in the minds of the musses, heattited not to incur the displessure of some of their parishioners by the refusal of sacraments and by strong exhortations against the criminal fally of engaging in secret societies or open insurrection' - it was not wise, it was not generous, or the part of those Protestant writers who are now calling out for the heaviest censures of the Oburch to indulge in misplaced joy at the coming break between the devoted priests and the fairbful Catholic people of Ireland. The mistake was soon discovered. In the dencer and wlarm, in the fears by day and the prec-utions by night, was paid the large penalty of their ignorance. It now remains for them and for you to consider whether a state of discontent, disaffection and insecurity, is to and in every respect qualified to represent them. Mr be respended; whether the gain to them from a position of ascendancy that must be surrendered, or from the revenues of an Establishment that must be disendowed, is to prevent the immediate and cordial co-operation of all classes, Protestant and Catholic,

nal gavernment.'- Dublin Nation. Dublin, Maron 6 -The firmness shown by the

to promote the welfare of this dear land, and to

unite all in loyal, devoted, and affectionate a tack-

ment to one another and to a constitution and pater-

I understand German; do not speak in such be continually refreshed by quotations, which fly aroused a spirit of fierce indignation among the lower manner. Executive for pressing the indictment against him, instead of, through Her Majesty's Attorney General, pleading guilty to an act of great indiscretion in attempting to enforce the law against those who defied it, and allowing the hero of Ballykilbeg to walk triumphantly out of Court after receiving a humble apology on the part of the Crown. They are still more enraged against the gentleman of the county from whom they expected better things, for expressing disapproval of the noble conduct of these consisment, while they claim credit for the purity of their principles and the fervour of their devotion to the Queen and Constitution. Their pent-up feelings have at leng h found vent. A mutiny has broken out in the cump. The aristocratic leaders are denounced and deposed from their grand offices, and if they do not make their peace by recanting their deelaration against processions, a kind of Orange republic will be set up in the capital of Ulster. The meeting of working men in the Ulster Hall on

Wednesday evening, briefly noticed resterday was a monster demonstration, in spire of all that could be done to prevent its being held. Its object as touchingly stated in the advertisement, was to express 'sympathy for Mrs. Johnston and family who have been deprived of the endoaring association of one whom we have always regarded as the working man's friend.' The Northern Whig which manifested a cordial interest in the movement, and re gards its progress with evident satisfaction, estimates the numbers present at from 3 000 to 4,000 persons The proceedings commenced with an incident worthy of a political extravagarza. It is related with amusing gravity and minuteness in the News Letter A reporter of that journal 'having purchased a ticket for the platform' -s rare investment which the temporary unpopularity of the Orange organ rendered processory-was obliged to leave the meeting, one stalwart man volunteering to kick him out of the house if he did not 'perform the ungracious office for himself! At the door he was met by a body of men who requested him to return, but this he refused to do until his offended dignity was fully vindicated. He imposed upon the assembly the terms of s conqueror. The chairman, Mr. Thomas Ward, 'ron-teously offered to conduct him to his seat?' but conqueror. be wes inflexible, and insisted that the meeting should page " resolution asking him to come back

and that this retractation of its insult should be officially communicated to him by the chairman or secretary personally, either of whom should conduct bim to his place. The hard conditions were complied with, and his honour was averged. The busi nega of the meeting then began, and was done in true workmanlike style. Every nail was bit on the head, every point drove home and clinched Mr. William M'Cormick, a glass manufacturer, proposed the first resolution, which was as follows :-

That this meeting expresses its sympathy with Mrs. Johnston and family under the prosecution to which her husband has been exposed; and we hereby pledge ourselyes to stand by Mr. Johnston in his efforts to support and maintain the rights and privi leges of the men of Ulster; and, also, that we express our sympathy with the other two worthy men and their families (Keating and Mawhinrey), who so nobly stood with our friend, Mr. Johnston

He expressed satisfaction at the large attendance of the working men, notwithstanding the attempts which had been made to thr w cold water on the meeting. They had been too long, he said, nurre-presented, and led by men who had not the power to end them; but they were now determined with God's belp, to have the power themselves. Many of them had ricked their properties and lives in defence of the Protestant institutions, and how were ther requited? Many of them had been incarcerated in gaol. They had helped to return members of Parliament, but, hearked, "was there ever one of those members to look after their families when they were incarcerated in gaol?' They had been led by the nose by a clique of newspaper editors, who had no more power than each one of them had individually. He contracted the condition of Mr. Johnston loyal man in a felon's cell, with the rebeis of the south, who were allowed to go free. He eulogised the manly and eminent part acted by Mr. Johnston for years, read the speech which he made at Bangor and observed that their liberties we little worth when was not yet fit for a lugatic asylum: but he c plained that there was one law for the Roman Catholics of the south, and another for the loyal Project ants of the north. Mr. Thomas Graham, a ship carpenter, seconded the resolution in a few words. Mr. Robert Maxwell, printer, made a long speech. He declared that Mr. Johnston had been betrayed and deserted by the people who should have been his friends.' He therefore moved a resolation in these

'That as we believe Mr. William Johnston, of Billykilbeg has been betrayed and deserted by the aristocracy of Ulater, on account of his thorough identification with the Protest ut working classes of the province, and as we consider be never was more worthy of the confidence of the proplethan at present, we hereby form ourselves into 'The United Profestant Working Man's Association of Ulster,' for the purpose of securing the return into the House of Commons at the next general election of Mr. J huston and 28 other Protestants equally trusted by the men of Ulster. That the following be a committee, with power to add to their number, to draw up rules pedient .- Thomas Ward, Richard Johnston, William M'Cormick, J-mes M'Gladdery John Williams John Reid. Thomas Graham Isaac Hell, George Larmons

and Robert Maxwe'l. After the resolution of the grand jurors of Down, who called themselves Conservatives, he thought the word should be entirely dropped. Let them be either Protestants or Fedians; but there was no meaning in the word Conservative, and the Protesit. They would show that they were not like an indiarubber ba'l that could be squeezed out and in as eome parties pleased? The wooking men of Belfast were intelligent and hopest men who could pay 20s. in the pound, and they were no longer to be led like sheep by the aristocracy of the north of Ireland. It was grand thing that the imprisonment of Mr Johnston had brought them on: and made them independent They were a tremendous power if they only thought as much of themselves as they ought They were the bone and sinew, not only of Belfast, but of Ireland. Nothing would give him greater pleasure than in proposing Mr. Jobuston for Belfast at the next election. Mr Richard Johnston a shopkeeper, expressed similar sentiments. The time Mr Richard Johnston & had come when they must send men to Parliament who would be true and faithful. Mr Isaac Hall a carnenier reminded the meeting than an Irish Reform Act would give them double the number of electors for Belfast, and that within the last few days 'a man from the ranks of the working classes had been ex a'ted to a rank of Prime Minister.' He eulogized Mr Johnston as a Christian, a scholar and a gentleman John Reid, a master painter moved a resolution to the effect that they pleged themselves to defend the Protestant institutions of the country and to stard by their brathern of allevangeical denominations in defence of their common Protestantism. A memorial to the Prime Minister praying for a repeal of the Party Processions Act was adopted after some further speeches. The tone of the meeting throughout was enthusiastic, and the strictest order was observed. - Times Cor.

is keenly criticized in the journals, and viewed with great diversity of opinion. It cannot be fairly said to have excited on any side equalified satisfiction. nor yet equalifed disapproval. Both parties see in it something to commend and as much, if not more, to condemn. Perhaps this may be regarded as a tribute to its impartiality, but certain it is that every feature of the Chief Secretary's scheme is scanned with a jealous and suspicious scrutiny, its supposed blemishes are unsparingly exposed, and its most attractive merits gradgingly admitted. The statement as to the condition of the country, sustained as it is by authentic statistics cannot be displaced by tently loyal men who trample on an Act of Parlia- the nopular or cans; but its effect is sought to be weakened by the argument that the country has no: progressed in the right direction, if it has at all. or at the rapid pace at which England and Scotland have advanced and that its backwardness is owing to miagovernment The Freeman says, the measures proposed by the Government will deeply disappoint the country.' One alone of the series of proposa's has a chance of being received with favor by all parties, and that is the Bill for the more efficient working of the railways. But even as to this it is complained that the programme is obscure and vague The modes of dealing with the L nd and Church questions are received by the opponents of the Government with strong dissatisfaction and by i's friends with only faint approbation The former condemn them as dilatory expedients; the latter as symptoms of vacillation and weakness. With respect to the contemplated charter for the Roman Catholic University the Freeman withholds any expression of approval, and the Evening Post finds fault with it because no distinct announcement is made of an intention to endow a Roman Catholic College, 'although collegiate teaching is considered to be of the essence of University instruction.' It also objects to any interference on the wart of the Government with the nomination of the Senate. On the part of a section of the Government supportera, possibly numerous, the programme has been favorably received but on the whole, its reception is by no means encouraging, so far as can be judged from the expressions of opinion in the Press. The charter policy is almost certain to produce a secession of a large portion of the Ministerial supporters. It is viewed with the utmost aversion and alarm not only hy a considerable number of the independent Roman Catholic laity, but by the most earnest members of the Conservative party. They do not hesitate to condemn what they regard as the infatuation of the Government in yielding to the demands of the Ultramontane prelates and their organs, manuported, as they maintain, by the voice of the I ity. Some prominent members of the University of Dublin have parsued a course of tactics on this subject which some consider vary clever and landable, but others pronounce short sighted and unworthy. A petition has been drawn up in favour of maintaining the Protestant character of the University, and some bousards of signatures have been attached to it. It was accompanied however, by a statement of reasons which was an elaborate argument in favour of a charter to the Roman Catholic University, as the only method of preventing the admission of Ultramontanes into the government of Trinity Col-The signatures to the petition are now taken credit for by the advocates of the charter as a demonstration in its favour; but the promoters of the move ment have disclaimed this, and if an opportunity be afforded of testing the opinions of the graduates of the University and others upon the distinct issue whether they approve or disapprove the charter, there is reason to believe that a very emphatic protest will be made against such a scheme. The Daily Express strongly declares against it and calls upon the Conservative members to resist it. Other Conservative organs have from time to time expressed dissent from a proposal to hand over the education of the Roman Catholic youth to the Ultramont ane hierarchy, Times Cor. There must be comparatively few whose ingenuity will enable them to discover the drift of the wonder-

fully exhaustive speech made by the Earl of Mago on Tuesday night. Never perhaps, not even by a Obancellor of the Exchaquer, were so many figures hurled at the House of Commons; never were statistics so carefully collated and so conclusively appealed to in support of a speaker's views. But what are those views and what is the proposition that the Esri of Mayo laboured so strenuously to impress upon his bearers? Simply this; that never since the time of the Norman invasion, hy which we suppose the Barl of Mayo means the corquest of freland by Henry II., in 1172, were the Irish people so prosperous, so wealthy, or so contented, as at the present time. Trade has increased, the amount of live stock has angumented pariculture is becoming more general, the c mmercial relations of the country are more cousidable, its industrial resources are year by year in progress of development, and the tide of emigration, the Irish Secretary 'believes,' for this was the only point on which he deemed it unnecessary to refer to statistics, is somewhat diminishing. The glowing picture drawn by the Earl of Mayo ought assuredly to excite in his countrymen a feeling analogous to Uar induced by Curran when demanding from a jury bears damages for an assault which had been committed on his client. The client assured his advocate that he had no conception he had been so budly treated until he heard him expiate upon his wrongs, and in like manner the Irish people will probably inform their Ohief Secretary that notil they read the report of his recent speech they were ignorant of the manifold blessings they enjoyed, of the wealth they were accumulating, and of the height of prosperity to which they had attained. It would seem from this speech that, true to their pathre, the Irish people have been for years past committing the egregious bull of quitting a country in which they were growing rich in order to encounter the possibility of starva ion in a distant land, and have been railing at a Government whose sole occupation consists in emptying cornuct. pies over their heads. Assuming, therefore, that the Irish Secretary is equally correct in his etatistics and and his conclusions, the obvious duty of Government must be to deprecate any legislative experiments whatever, since their possible result might be to tant workman would have nothing more to do with check this tide of prosperity which has set in with such stendiness in the sister country. To do the Government justice they are at least consistent and adopt this view to the fullest extent. They are part fee ly willing that commissions should issue and inquires be instituted but they protest against anything iu the Act of Parliament except one very mild measure in respect to tenant right, the repeal of which they virtually pledge themselves to effect almost as soon as it is passed, by appointing a commission to inquire and report upon the best means of settling the very question with which that measure professes The facts which the Earl of Mayo has communicated to Parliament may be all very true, but in the present temper of the Irish people all that can be said 18. so much the worse for the facts. Whether rightly or wrong'y, our fellow subjects on the other side of St. George's Channel have got it into the's bevis that logislation for Ireland is demanded, and they will not be content with investigations, thereenits of which may meet the fate of those of the many inquirtes of a similar nature which have preceded them. There is somethiaz eminently ladierous in the idea of P rliament in the year 1868, desiring information on the subject of the Irish Church and the Irish land question, and it is difficult to treat seriouly propositions emanating from a Conservative Govettnent for additional information on the subjects which have been ventilated without intermission for close on half a century. What is there, in the news of common sense, in connection with the Irish Church which the Government desire to be made acqualoted with, in order to enable them to do a transparent id of instion? Many inveresting facts may doubtless be communicated by the evidence which the Roya, Olice Doelin March 12. -- The Ministerial programms for missioners are now engaged in collecting but will