

In anticipation of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland, a large number of troops are being assembled at the Curragh. The brigading of so many well-disciplined corps together will afford a favorable opportunity to his Royal Highness to judge of their efficiency; he will arrive about the 18th inst., and during his stay occupy the quarters which Lord Seaton had whilst at the Curragh.

ELECTIONS.——The government evidently anticipate a general election ere long, for they have lately been tickling of the constituencies they will go in for, and naming the gentlemen who will contest them. Mr. Lawson will stand for Wexford City, and Captain Esmond for Wexford County. Mr. McKenna will again attempt the burrough of New Ross. By the way, our two local Liberal contemporaries have lately been vying with each other which of them shall most highly extol this gentleman, and do the most to bring his name favourably before the public. Mr. McKenna's influence would be a tower of strength to the government. With a good local political officer like the one at present at Ross, nearly all the small burroughs in Ireland would be secured to the Whigs.—*Wexford Constitution.*

THE CROWBAR BRIGADE—EVICTIONS—AN EXAMPLE TO SUB-SHERIFFS.—On Friday last, May 17, Gerald Fitzgibbon, Esq., accompanied by a large force of police, proceeded in the discharge of his duty to Ballynony and Lanespark, and at the behest of the Irish Land Company, the occupants of eight homesteads, numbering forty human beings, were cast homeless on the world, to perish by the road-side, or find a pauper's home in the poor-house. The tenants of these buildings were all in the employment of the Company. A farmer, named Larry Keilly, was next ejected out of some land adjoining Newbirmingham, for non-payment of rent. The Sheriff then went to take possession of the dwelling-house occupied by Michael Keilly and his family, but sooner than leave the house so dear to them, an essay was made and the rent and costs were collected, all save the Sheriff's fees, which amounted to some pounds. To the credit of our humane Sub-Sheriff be it spoken, sooner than have the old roof-tree levelled, and another family rendered miserable, he generously forgave them the amount, tempering more with mercy with the rigor of the law. In the discharge of his duty, Mr. Fitzgibbon has given evidence of pluck and spirit worthy the name he bears. Though ever a consistent political opponent of ours, it has frequently been to us a pleasing duty to acknowledge the courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor which characterises that opposition, and now we are glad to place upon record an act of his which has won for him the gratitude of many to whom the name of Sheriff had hitherto been regarded as a curse—associated as it invariably was to them and theirs with loss and spoliation. We have since learned from our correspondent that it is the intention of the Irish Land Company to build houses for the families they have ejected.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

ORANGE MEETING IN BELFAST.—A great "demonstration" took place on Wednesday night in the Music Hall. We have too much respect for our reporters, and too much regard for their limbs, to expose them to the effects of Orange oratory; but we have heard that a gentleman from the office of a contemporary presented himself for admission, and, on stating the name of the paper which he represented, was informed that that was no place for him, nor for the *Whig* either—an opinion in which we entirely concur. *Hamlet's* advice to *Polonius* applies to Orange gatherings, and, on all such occasions, the principal performers—for Orangeism has deeds as well as words—would do well to shut their doors and then play the fool a discretion. The Earl of Enniskillen, we believe, was present, with all the great gons and minor canons of the faction. The meeting must have been a decided Orange success, for it was dreadfully noisy and kept the whole neighbourhood in an uproar while it lasted. During part of the proceedings a number of Roman Catholics passed in the direction of the Music Hall on their way from St. Malachy's Chapel, and it was very creditable to their good sense and forbearance that neither volleys of "Kenish fire," nor other vociferous demonstrations, provoked any breach of the peace or disturbance. It takes two parties to make a quarrel, and, if the Roman Catholics would not heed these party displays, the Orangemen having no bishops to bait, nor Roman Catholics to beat or bully, would soon find themselves short of work. It is a deep disgrace to Protestantism to have such things done in its name.—*Northern Whig.*

PROTESTANT NURSES.—Intolerant and uncharitable Catholics, peruse the following, extracted from the *Constitution*:—"Wanted.—A Protestant Nurse, well accustomed to Young Children and competent to take charge of an Infant. No Cork person need apply. An English person preferred. Apply by letter only, addressed J. K., *Constitution* office. We really have not for a long time met with such a literary curiosity. The advertiser is not only strongly Protestant in his leanings, but fastidiously so. It is merely a thing of course that the child, or children shall not be touched by a Papist. But even a Protestant, if from Cork, will not answer. Why should a Limerick or a Tenterdare member of the true Church be considered preferable? Is our city unorthodox, or is it deficient in the requisite fanaticism? Judging from some recent demonstrations we should hardly suspect the latter to be the cause. Perhaps it may be presumed the "fun of Cork" would impregnate the nurse, and fun and fanaticism are generally opposed. Maybe there is an objection on account of our city having some reputation for talent. It seems not at all unlikely that the advertiser would prove a sort of Mrs. Nickleby, who declared "it was quite a mercy my Nicholas did not turn out a Shakespeare." Of course, nobody will be surprised at the sequel "An English person preferred." The cast of vulgarities of the other side are quite good enough for gentility here. "No Irish need apply" has been gradually wiped out of the English papers. "An English person preferred" is the proper complement of, by ennobleness at this side the Channel. Of all haters of our country commend us to your would-be Englishman. His imitations out-Herod Herod. He thinks he gains a step in respectability by the meanest condescension to a Cockney servant, it is a gain to his children. We wish success to J. K. in his or her quest. May the little darlings suck in Protestantism from the fortunate nurse; may their present principles be something truly English and gentol, may they exasperate their vowels, and gracefully omit their Hs, until the bewildered listener fancies that they have been really born within the sound of Bow bells.—*Cork Examiner.*

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—An action of this character has been tried in Dublin. The plaintiff, Miss Maria Newton, whose age was stated to be about 50, claimed 1,000*l.* as compensation for her injured feelings and loss of business in consequence of the conduct of the defendant Major Mungavin, a half-pay Indian officer, aged about 70, living near Kingstown, in which vicinity Miss Newton kept a millinery establishment. The usual quota of love letters was wanting in this case, and the plaintiff's arguments were simply based upon transactions which had taken place between her and the defendant in the presence of third parties. The jury found for the plaintiff's damages 300*l.*

An extraordinary case of conspiracy to defraud by means of a supposititious death came before the Dublin magistrates at the head police office on Monday. A Mrs. Maria Higgins was entitled to a life annuity, payable out of the Court of Chancery with power to dispose by will of the fund in court. In 1858 the husband of this woman produced a certificate of her death and of her burial in Glasnevin Cemetery, and also a will, purporting to be

made by her, and in virtue of it a sum of 600*l.* was drawn out of the court. Recently the fraud was discovered, and the coffin, when examined, was found to contain only stones and rags. A young man named Devenax was implicated in the fraud. The case was remanded till Monday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following proclamation was agreed upon in Privy Council on the 14th ult., and forthwith published in the official Gazette:—Victoria R.—Whereas, we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States; and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and whereas we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our Royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties. We therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation. [The provisions of the foreign enlistment act are here cited.] And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or in contravention of the law of nations, as for example, more especially by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers, or soldiers; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any ship, or vessel of war, or transport of or in the service of either of the said contending parties; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any privateer bearing letters of marque or of from either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go, or going to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service; or by procuring or attempting to procure within her Majesty's dominions at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking, or endeavoring to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties, or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations, for the use or service of the said contending parties. All persons so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed and decreed. And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril and of their own wrong and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.

THE LATH DUCHESS OF KENT.—The *Union* of last week stated that the Duchess of Kent had been received into the Roman Catholic Church a short time previous to her death. The *Guardian* quotes the paragraph with the following prefix:—"There appears to be an attempt to revive an interest in Romanism by the publication of unfounded reports." The *Union* of last night, reply to the *Guardian*, says:—"The force of this remark would have been more obvious if it had been coupled with the assertion that the report was unfounded. Up to the present time it has not been contradicted, although widely quoted in the London daily and provincial newspapers.

The absence of any contradiction of the report of the submission to the Catholic Church of the Duchess of Kent, and the other circumstances alluded to by one of your Roman correspondents, are regarded as confirmatory of its truth, while every one admits the probability of the statement. It was the Anglican journals which first gave it publicity, and it has now had the widest circulation in these and other countries for several weeks. Lord Palmerston alluded the other evening to the excessive melancholy and mental depression of the Queen since the demise of her Royal Mother; and it is, perhaps, not improbable under the circumstances that some religious anxiety may be mingled with the natural regret which her Majesty must have felt at the loss of so excellent a parent.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

ROYAL MARRIAGES.—It has for a length of time been a matter of complaint that we have had a very limited field from which to select husbands and wives for the actions of our royal houses. Hesse and Saxe that, with other "Protestant" duchies, have been all in all when an English royal marriage was on the tapis. Nothing but the severest "Protestantism" has ever satisfied the advisers of the House of Hanover. It were contumacious, as much as a Montague wedding a Capulet, that a Catholic prince should lead to the altar a fair daughter of England's throne; and for this have we gone on for a hundred and fifty years, bestowing the treasure of England in no grudging spirit upon the petty potentates and their offshoots who—and though it be "uncharitable" it must be said—are more than suspected of holding by "Protestantism" because England has daughters dowered as princesses should be. It is nearly time that this sort of a thing came to a conclusion. "Liberalism" talks of taxation and howls at the idea of a Holy Alliance but it sees no objection to subsidising "Protestant" princes and forcing the ruling house into unholy unions. We say nothing, be it clearly understood, against the marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse. We are quite willing to take for granted and upon Lord Palmerston's authority, that the union is one of mutual attachment and that the Prince will prove worthy of the second rosebud from the standard tree of England. We earnestly trust that it may be so; and, when the Princess Alice leaves our shores, she will carry with her no warmer wishes than ours for her and her husband's happiness. But we speak of the system which is inherently vicious—which has, even within the memory of men yet in their prime, produced lamentable misery; and which, if continued, much longer, will entail yet more. Are the Catholic princes of Europe heathens that they should be warned not to press a suit at England's Court? And if not—and Exeter Hall scarcely admits the negative—why are our princesses thus sold at the shrine of German "Protestantism"? To preserve the purity of the English royal family's creed? Heaven help us! As if German Protestants—or English Protestants for that matter—had any particular creed. Really things have been at a pretty pass for the last century and a half that innocence and beauty are sacrificed to prop up the declining Protestant Houses of German principalities. The system cannot go on much longer. We, without any lack of courtesy to the royal mother who is soon to part with her loveliest daughter, take the occasion to protest against its continuance; and no doubt, in so doing, we shall bring on our devoted heads the wrath of the Records. But we believe—and not without sufficient grounds—that rather than see a union between a daughter of England and a Catholic Prince or King, Exeter Hall would pray for her marriage to the Sultan, or the Potentate to whom Mr. Closs proclaims himself laureate—his sable Majesty of Grand Bonny.—*Union.*

The census reports are coming in. Already it appears that while the manufacturing towns have greatly increased in population; many of the agricultural, especially in the Eastern counties, have actually fallen away in the last ten years.—*Weekly Register.*

THE STRIKE IN THE COTTON DISTRICT.—The mill-owners at Bolton have finally resolved on a general "lock-out." This determination has been made in consequence of the refusal of the "self-acting minders" to resume work, and about 1,000 persons will be thrown out of employment.

THE CROPS AND THE WEATHER.—The accounts from the country relative to the state of the crops are, we regret to announce, very discouraging in their tone. The fruit has been almost destroyed by blight and east winds, and what is still worse, the wheat presents a most unpromising appearance. We are told that it has never looked so bad; but a favorable change in the weather would dispel much of the gloom at present hanging over harvest prospects.—*Morning Chronicle.* The *Times* states that the severe frost of the night of the 8th inst. has done great damage in Gloucestershire.

There has been in the legal world an unusual number of cases specially touching Catholic interests. Mr. Turnbull's prosecution of the Secretary to the Protestant Alliance has cropped up in Court on an incidental issue. The Protestant hero made an attempt to divert attention from the real issue by calling upon Mr. Turnbull to discuss the question of Catholic morality. He wished that the Catholic Church of all ages and countries should be put on its trial rather than himself; that the question should not be whether he has libelled Mr. Turnbull, but whether shabby things have or have not at different times been done by Catholics. Among the acts which he thus charged upon Catholics was the destruction of some documents more than two hundred years ago. Mr. Turnbull, we believe, is as qualified as most men to write, like St. Austin, a treatise *de moribus Catholicorum*, and we doubt whether the other party would gain if they drive him to write *de moribus acatholicorum*. Meanwhile, however, he would fail in his object, which was to bring the Protestant Alliance to justice. The form under which these irrelevant questions were raised was raised by what lawyers call "pleas," and the law enabled him to call upon the Court to keep the defendant to the point by "amending the pleas." In this he has succeeded. The trial, itself, has not yet come on, and we have no wish to anticipate anything concerning it.—*Weekly Register.*

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES IN SOUTHAMPTON.—A schism has taken place in the Baptist chapel at Southampton, the pastor of which is the Rev. W. J. Spurgeon, a brother of the London preacher of that name. The schism has arisen respecting doctrinal points. The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, and about three hundred of his adherents, remove to the Carlton Rooms until a new chapel is built. The London Mr. Spurgeon preaches in Southampton on Wednesday, and assisted his brother in inaugurating the new movement there. It is in contemplation to build a new chapel in the centre of the High-street, Southampton.

CLERICAL RULE IN ENGLAND.—A parliamentary return, issued this week, states that there are 1,183 magistrates "in holy orders" in England, and 174 in Wales. Suffolk contains the greatest number of any county; then Norfolk, Hereford, Essex, &c. [If 1,357 Italian Priests were invested with magisterial powers what an outcry would be made against the system of ecclesiastics holding civil offices. But then Protestant "Ministers" are privileged individuals.]

Something is certainly about to happen in their Establishment. Lord Ebury's party, large, increasing, and proverbially unscrupulous, means mischief. They want what they call Evangelical Religion to triumph. In order to secure this end they want to include all the Dissenters who will join them on terms of concession on both sides. And, first of all things, therefore, must be the quenching for ever of those embers of true religion, which the Prayer Book by a dishonesty now not denied was allowed to harbour. When this is done, it may be the will of God,—we add our poor prayers to the prayers of thousands; that it may be His will—to open the eyes of multitudes of our separated friends who have not yet had the grace of conversion given to them.—*Weekly Register.*

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The parish Church of St. George's-in-the-East, so long known for the disturbances which took place there week after week, seems to have been completely handed over to what in clerical phraseology, is called "the Low Church party." Mr. Maguire, of Clerkenwell, has been preaching there, and next Sunday Mr. Ryle, of Helmingham, is to have possession of the pulpit. Mr. Bryan King's leave of absence expires in July, but it seems to be doubtful at present whether he will again enter upon the active duties devolving upon him as Rector of the parish. There is a rumor afloat that a change of benefices, with a clergyman near Colchester, is in contemplation.—*Daily News.*

CLERICAL RULE IN ENGLAND.—A parliamentary return states that there are 1,183 magistrates "in holy orders," in England, and 174 in Wales. Suffolk contains the greatest number of any county; then Norfolk, Hereford, Essex, &c. If 1,357 Italian priests were invested with magisterial power what an outcry would be made against the system of ecclesiastics holding civil offices. But then Protestant "ministers" are privileged individuals!

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The *Greenock Advertiser* says, that at launches the christening is now often done, not with port, but with a villainous compound of red and black ink, which, as it streams down the stem, has all the appearance of the more generous liquid. "A few days ago, at the launch of a vessel in one of the loon yards, the name of the ship missed his aim, and the bottle was left dangling to one of the shores, with which the lanyard got entangled. Two of the workmen instantly seized it, and retiring below the bottom of a craft on the stocks, knocked the neck off, and took a hearty swig of the contents, expecting a *bonne bouche*. Their consternation, and the inward pang which followed their potations, may be imagined.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—LONDON, MAY 6.
Turnbull v. Burd.

ALLEGED MUTILATION OF STATE PAPERS.
Mr. Pridaux, with whom was Mr. Folkard, moved for a rule to show cause why so much of Mr. Justice Williams's order to plead as followed the 4th, 6th, and 8th, pleas to be pleaded should not be rescinded.

The action was brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Turnbull, a gentleman of the Roman Catholic religion, and who had been appointed by Sir John Romilly to collate and index the State papers, and in respect of which appointment much controversy has taken place, both in and out of Parliament, against the defendant Mr. Bird, the Secretary of the Protestant Alliance Association, for a libel contained in the report of the association of 1860, and by which pleas the defendant sought to justify as being true such portions of the libel as charged that after the appointment of Mr. Turnbull, Sir John Romilly had to employ three persons to watch him; and also charged that the plaintiff being employed to collate State papers from the reign of Edward VI. to 1688, periods involving the 30 years' religious war, the Huguenot's war, and the period of the Jesuits, he being prejudiced, bigoted, and Jesuitical, would have the opportunity to mutilate, destroy, and throw into the fire such State papers as related to the proceedings of the Jesuits. The libel also charging that certain papers had been found to be missing.

The learned counsel read at length the portions of the libel to which the pleas pleaded a justification, and urged, as a ground, that the pleas ought not to be pleaded, that they did not affect the main portions of the action for libel, and if the plaintiff was called upon to traverse these pleas it would, without affecting the result of the action, involve the plaintiff in a most expensive, painful, and unnecessary inquiry. The court granted a rule to show cause.

The Education Commission has taken the liberty of reporting unfavourably of Lord Shaftesbury's pet the Ragged Schools. The noble Earl forgetting, as the Duke of Newcastle reminded him, that he was not in Exeter Hall, made a furious onslaught upon the Commission. The *Guardian* asks, "Why is Lord Shaftesbury to behave himself like a mad Bull?" We will venture to ask, in reply, "Why should he not?" or what else is he to resemble? Bulls are said to shut their eyes before their charge, and Mr. Cummin has clearly proved that Lord Shaftesbury considers it an essential requisite to giving an opinion on any subject that he should first shut his eyes to the facts. The *Times* professes to steer midway between the Pharisee and the Publican, who, in the case before us, are somewhat conventionally represented by the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Shaftesbury. It was, as we all know, the characteristic of the Pharisees to "go about sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, to make the child of hell two-fold more than themselves." It would not be easy more accurately to describe schools, which under the pretence of taking care of the neglected classes, are really intended to rob of the treasure of faith Catholic children who possess nothing else.—*Weekly Register.*

Mrs. YELVERTON IN EDINBURGH.—The Edinburgh correspondent of the *Life Herald* writes: "I perceive the newspapers are cherishing, as a matter of course, the movements of the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton. She was, as you know, in Edinburgh lately, and resided when here with Mr. James Grant, the novelist. The unfortunate lady made her appearance one morning at Bishop Gillis's church, (St. Mary's), and, without any notice whatever, walked into the choir, and taken her place among the chorists, sang most devoutly in the service for the day."

AN ANGRY MAN FROM HOLYHEAD.—The *Carnarvon Herald* of Saturday says: "Great consternation has seized the inhabitants of this part of the island by the absconding of Mr. Griffith Evans, of Caerkeillio, corn merchant, to America, leaving debts unpaid amounting to upwards of 25,000*l.*, with scarcely any assets to meet them. From his position as a Calvinistic Methodist minister, and a very popular preacher, his credit stood well in the country; but his sudden exit has created quite a panic among a numerous class of farmers and some respectable tradesmen. He not only turned his back upon his creditors in a dishonourable way, but left his little children to the mercy of the world—their mother having very recently died."

It is a good omen that the workhouse question is coming more and more prominently forward, for our wrongs in this matter are so glaring that no man can hope permanently to defend the present state of things, the only chance is to keep it out of sight.—This week the subject has several times come up. On Monday Mr. Villiers said in answer to Mr. M'Evoy, that the committee being authorised only to inquire into the Poor-law of England and Wales could not make inquiry into complaints of proselytising. This is only another proof of the necessity for immediate and separate exertion on this subject. Scotland is notoriously even worse than England.—We trust the present Session will not be allowed to pass without calling special attention to it. On Tuesday Lord Northampton, in presenting petitions from several places in Lancashire, expressed a strong opinion in favour of our demands. There is hardly a week in which we have not to record some just and liberal act of this true friend of religious freedom. Lord Brougham took the opportunity of saying "that Catholics should be placed on an equal footing in all respects relating to the spiritual instruction and care of their children." Why he should not have been content with this it is hard to see. He thought it necessary to add that in his opinion the Roman Catholic Church was "pernicious in itself and politically injurious." This was really inexcusable. We all know that when a Puseyite Bishop or Parson says anything in support of some Catholic doctrine or practice which he wishes to graft on the dead stock of the Establishment, he is obliged by the necessity of his position to revile the Catholic Church, and therefore what he says goes for mere surplage, and no one thinks more about it. Lord Brougham is a free man, and it is utterly indecent that he cannot speak on a single question without bringing in Sectarian revilings. What if a Catholic Peer should feel it necessary to revile and abuse the Establish Church every time a Bill connected with it comes before the House?—*Weekly Register.*

Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., whose misfortunes some few years ago made him acquainted with strange bed-fellows through the medium of the Old Bailey, has reappeared in London society. I heard yesterday of his having dined at the house of a person of distinction, whose guests were enlivened by the ex-banker's poignant personal recollections of life in the hulks. My informant added that Sir John's reminiscences seemed not to have left any unfavorable impression on his mind, and that it was evident everything had been done that could be done to make things as pleasant as possible for him.—*Daily Express.*

The *London Tablet* has some excellent remarks upon "place-hunting," and the folly of supporting a party because it gives situations to Irishmen and Catholics:—"At present our position is this. Our Father is threatened, ill-treated, and robbed. The English Ministry boast that they have encouraged and supported those who have done this, and we by our representatives are the men who have kept these Ministers in power. It is bad enough to be disgraced by the cowardly excuse, that if we had knocked down the men who were encouraging the Pope's enemies, it would do the Pope no good, because the next Ministry might do as bad or worse. This would be a lame and miserable excuse, even if the facts were so, or if those who put these pretences forward believed in them themselves, which they do not. The answer is obvious. First knock down the men who are actually ill-treating our common Father. If the next inmates of Downing Street emulate their predecessors, it will be still easier work to knock them down also. But though this excuse for inactivity is miserable, it is a proud and glorious reason when compared to the excuse of those who support the Whigs while they are labouring for the destruction of the Papacy, because while the Whigs are in they give away places to Catholics, and if the Whigs go out the stream of patronage will flow into another channel. These excuses are insults to the Irish people and those who put them forward on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland are worse enemies to Ireland than the blackest Orangeman. But, indeed, the time is come when the honor of that old Catholic land, and the fame of that truly Catholic people, demand a clear, positive, and expressive repudiation of these motives and excuses."

PREFECTURE APOSTOLIC OF THE NORTH POLE.—Through the kindness of the Right Rev. the Prefect Apostolic we hope to be able to lay before our readers, from time to time, particulars of this interesting Mission. We make a beginning this week with the following narrative of the journey of the Right Rev. Prelate to Kirkwall, of his arrival and its results:—

Lerwick (Shetland Isles), Oct. 14, 1860.
Feast of the Maternity of the B.V.M. }
"All things work together for good to them that love God," says St. Paul. Lo! a striking example of this. Last July, our Right Rev. Prefect Apostolic resolved to visit the Faroe Islands and Iceland, which belong to his Prefecture. On board the steam-boat, in the voyage from Copenhagen to Thorshavn, were certain high functionaries of Iceland and of the Faroe Isles, together with a few traders. The Right Rev. Prefect was incessantly insulted and annoyed by these travellers, especially by the Icelanders, or rather, Iceland officials. He concluded from this that the public sentiment in Iceland was in conformity with the intolerance of the laws of

religion still in force. Threatened even by these beings of a past century, he deemed it prudent to stop at the Faroe Isles, and to go on to the Orkneys and Shetland Islands, near the Continent. The finger of God directed all, as subsequent events demonstrated. Scarcely had the Right Rev. Prefect landed on the Scottish continent before Mr. Lords—the Bishops Gillis and Kyle hastened to offer him the Mission of the Orkneys and Shetland, belonging to Scotland, and formerly constituting a bishopric apart; but which, for more than three centuries, were deprived of the presence of Catholic Priests.

During a sojourn of only four weeks at Kirkwall, in Orkney, he administered two baptisms, blessed two marriages, received two abjurations, and saw all of the small Catholic community fulfil their religious duties.

This, however, did not come to pass without Satan gnashing his teeth. For example, a Protestant minister threatened to turn out of his community one of his parishioners, who, according to his very liberal opinions, lodged too readily Mgr. the Prefect Apostolic. Who could have supposed it? A greater excommunication among the sect of private judgment! What ridiculous inconsistency. Nevertheless the result was serious. The Prefect Apostolic was obliged to leave his lodging and go to an hotel. To-day, however, another person with more boldness offers his house to rent.

Lerwick is the chief place of Shetland, as Kirkwall is of the Orkneys. Mgr. was there only two weeks. During that time all the Catholics went to their duties; ten baptisms of infants and adults have been administered; twelve abjurations received, and one marriage celebrated. Already the little Catholic community have increased, and have rented a building to serve as a chapel. To-day being the Festival of the Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, it was solemnly blessed under the invocation of St. Anne.

The following additional particulars with regard to Orkney, up to the 13th inst., have been kindly supplied us by Dr. Stephen:—

"With the blessing of God we have gained here about 20 conversions, 29 baptisms, 24 marriages, and about 100 Communions, 2 small chapels, and 2 actually resident clergymen—myself in Orkney, and one of my Priests, from Faroe Islands, in Shetland."

Last Sunday, the 6th, a quantity of gunpowder, with inflammable materials was put around the house where our Priest resides at Lerwick; at midnight there was an explosion like that of an earthquake, and almost all the window panes were destroyed. I have written to the Procurator-Fiscal to have some details on this fact. Here we have almost every day some fresh exhibition of Protestant intolerance. Lately on the street a person seeing me cross the street, said to a man, "Shoot this Priest!" but another person observed, "Why shall we shoot him; he will take away our sins, but our ministers will take away our money."—*Glasgow Free Press.*

YANKEE "RUNNERS" AND EUROPEAN EMIGRANTS.—If only to avoid the American "runners," European emigrants ought to choose the Canadian route. We have before us a letter giving the details of one out of many cases of cruel imposition practised in the States upon new comers. It is rarely that such occurrences reach the public eye. Our correspondent for whose respectability we can vouch, calls the following a "distressing case," and such it really is. We commend the subject to the earnest consideration of the authorities both here and in Liverpool. If our agents there would republish the letter it would draw attention to the facts, and perhaps prevent their frequent recurrence.

(To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.)
A little girl named Bridget Mitchell, aged 10 years, whose mother sent for her, left Sligo early last April, was sent by steam to Liverpool, and was directed to call on a person who resided in that town, who would secure a passage for her to Quebec, where her mother resided. This person, however, a simpleton it must be presumed, met with one of the many runners at Liverpool, who told him that the nearest way to Quebec was by the way of New York; that he was sending some thousands by that route to Canada, and that one of his ships was ready to start. The child's passage was secured at a high rate, and after waiting three weeks, under expense, at Liverpool, the ship sailed for New York, and arrived at her destination after a passage of six weeks.

There again the child got into the hands of the runners, who, instead of sending her to Quebec by the Champlain route, at the cost of some \$3.50, forwarded her by the Syracuse and Oswego line, at a cost of \$7.83, where she lost her bed and trunk, and she arrived at Quebec last week, in a deplorable condition, both in body and mind, and it was only by the greatest care and attention that she was restored to health and spirits.

What can be said of the Yankee Emigrant Agents at Liverpool, who permit the practice of such fraud, on innocent people and children. It is to be hoped that a strict watch will be kept on these wretches, and an example be made of some, as a warning for the rest.

Trusting that you will give this an insertion, I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,
A. SUBSCRIBER.
Quebec, May 29th, 1861.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The following remarks on the late occurrences at Warsaw are from the political article of the present number of the *Revue Contemporaine*:—

"The French Government, although sympathizing with Poland as it did for Lombardy, does not think it expedient to bid forward the Polish question, more than it brought on the Italian one. The latter came on of itself when it was mooted in the Congress of Paris: the other will naturally present itself, unless Russia perceives that all she is doing at this moment inevitably leads to the very result she is striving against. France, who has not helped to raise the cry for justice which now issues spontaneously from every Polish heart, stands by, as an interested but impartial spectator of that generous and proud movement which agitates a whole nation. She allows Russia to accumulate fault upon fault, and once more to call down on her head, with the maledictions of the people, the reproaches of all civilized nations; France calculates the errors of Russia, counts her crimes, and awaits the hour when the irresistible voice of opinion will force her to let her own voice be heard amid the sob of Poland. Reforms have been promised. It is right to wait and measure their extent. But, if they turn out to be a mere mockery, then the French Government, like that of Great Britain, faithful to its duties, its mission, and its acts, can no longer have any confidence in that deceitful magnanimity, nor stop the impetus of an incensed nation."

DEATH OF MR. HENRI DE COURCY.—We learn with great regret that Mr. Henri de Courcy, de la Roche Bezon, has at last succumbed to the disease that has so long afflicted him. Ten years ago our readers became acquainted with him through his interesting communications, signed H. D. C. on many Catholic subjects, in the columns of the *Freeman*. He was also for a long time a contributor to the *Univers* of Paris, under the signature, *De la Roche Bezon*. He was an industrious and generous contributor to Catholic literature, and, in regard to questions connected with France, or French Missions, his communications were especially valuable. But, the leading point in Mr. de Courcy's character was his consistent and devoted practice of his religion. No one could know him without perceiving that this ruled and occupied his thoughts. We are sure there are many in this country who will offer up their prayers for his eternal repose.—*N. Y. Freeman.*