

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—Queen Victoria has been politically, but not enthusiastically, received by the Irish. They are the least grateful people in the world; and separating the Queen and her amiable disposition from the bigoted and anti-Irish policy of her ministers in this country, they "cleared the way" for her Majesty in her tour, and treated her as politely and courteously as in other days a fair lady, whose "Maiden smile" lit up the Green Isle.

THE COLLECTION OF PETER'S PENNY IN IRELAND.—At a juncture when the Supreme Pontiff is encompassed by enemies within and without the Eternal City; when crowned conspirators and their myriads are plotting together openly and in secret to drive him forth a persecuted exile from the patrimony which has descended to him from his thousand years' undisputed possession; when, even whilst we are writing, the hell-hounds of revolution and the sacrilegious pillagers of the Church and the betrayers of its triple-crowned Head on earth may have driven him forth a wanderer like the Son of Man, without a stone wherewith to rest his weary head—at such a moment of peril and persecution to the Holy See the truly faithful of the Isle of Saints are one and all called upon to contribute their mite towards the means which the Catholic world will in the hour of his need, his tribulation, and affliction, provide for the spiritual Father of 200 millions of spiritual children. We elsewhere give a list of contributions of the Faithful in the diocese of Elphin to what may justly be termed this sacred and consecrated fund. The holy and exemplary Bishop of that diocese has shown himself most earnest and zealous in this good, holy, and noble cause; and he has been most nobly seconded by his edifying flock. But the cause is not that of any single locality—the Catholics of Ireland must unite in testifying that their attachment is as great to the Chair of Peter, and its Heaven-appointed occupant as their fathers were. From every diocese and district, from every village and hamlet of the land, therefore, we trust the Peace-offering to the successor of St. Peter will flow in abundance, and become the fruitful seed of innumerable blessings to the land where St. Patrick first planted the faith to which his spiritual children have so firmly clung through ages of trouble, trial, and persecution. We are rejoiced that the meeting, which took place in the vestry of the Cathedral in Marlborough-street, on Thursday, was most successful in its arrangements for promoting the Peter's Pence collection throughout the Archdiocese.—Dublin Telegraph.

THE MORNING POST, usually somewhat illiberal in its allusions to the Irish Catholic Preacy, devotes four of its columns to a cordial eulogium of the illustrious Bishop Doyle, while Mr. Fitzpatrick receives the praise to which, as a biographer, he is entitled. The review thus concludes:—"Men of all parties united in conceding to J. K. L. the praise of a high order of genius, and of unsullied virtue. Indeed, under whatever point of view the career of this eminent man is viewed, the conclusion which the perusal of these volumes will force, even upon those least disposed to appreciate his high qualities, must be that he was a master spirit, an honor to the country which gave him birth, and an ornament to the Christianity which he so earnestly preached and so devotedly practised."

WE dare to say that a doubt can scarcely now remain in the royal, the princely, or the ministerial mind of the eminent and distinguished personages by whom the visit has just been paid to Killarney, of the loyal spirit of the people in general, and the trustworthy character of their allegiance to the crown. The route was through the most Catholic provinces. A Catholic nobleman was the first host of her Majesty; and she was greeted by some thirty thousand Catholic people after she left the Railway Terminus. Catholic Priests from country and town Parishes, of Kerry, were with the people who welcomed the Queen. A Catholic Clergyman of Kenmare had a special circle of friends with him to greet the royal visitors, as we saw at the Upper Lake. Casement's visit had not, at any rate, the numerical import of any similar caution if addressed to the cockswain of the royal barge, for the leading members of the Queen's family were also on board. Positive Papists of the kingdom of Kerry, pulled the barge of the Protestant Member for that Catholic county, by whom the Queen was in like manner entertained. And before we quit Killarney and its reminiscences, let us say that of the Dragoon guard, there were Catholics, some of the finest men whom we saw leaving the noble Cathedral, and offering their religious respect to a Priest of their Church.—What then, is allegiance to the Sovereign de facto or jure, incompatible with the most uncompromising patriotism, or the most perfect fidelity to the Church? The answers are practically given in the negative; and the Queen herself has shown how futile and false are the allegations of the fanatic bigots. Two Bishops were guests at the table, in Kenmare House, at which the Royal family dined; and who were the Bishops? A Catholic and a Protestant, both Kerry-men, by the way, and the latter now of the Limerick Protestant see. Which was the loyalist to the Queen's crown and dignity? We really cannot guess; but we believe the crown was as safe with one as the other. What then is the force of the invective that emanates from the factious sectarian press from time to time, against Irishmen who are of the Catholic Church? Very little indeed in point of truth, but very considerable in point of operation. For it is a fact, that, for instance, in all the public services, Irishmen who are Catholics are held down because they are so; and whipper-snappers, hooters, or noodies of other nations and creeds, often placed over them, for no other reason than because they are not Irishmen—than because they are not Catholic. And this notwithstanding the dead certainty, in many cases, of their merit. Pre-empting for the moment the secular operation of that system, it is not operative more egregiously still in spiritual affairs? Is there not a penal statute of oven recent enactment, by which Catholic Clergymen are prohibited from wearing particular costumes or celebrating certain religious observances outside certain precincts? Partially inoperative as that act may be, it denounces penalties upon Catholic ecclesiastics; and we should wish, if we were at liberty, to ask the Royal Lady whether she saw disrespect or disloyalty in any of the rabbas, many of whom she may have noted among the crowd of gentle and simple at Killarney; or whether, their participation in the popular processions warranted in any way the penal prohibition of the religious ones?—Of course we all know that the Sovereign is not a law maker in Britain; but at least let us hope that the future Sovereign has been able to learn so far for himself, how the fanatics do force false conclusions on parliaments; how the holders of high offices do truckle to fanatics; how the would-be heads of parties do legislate falsely; and how, finally, by their falsehood, a whole people are arranged.—Munster News.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—Queen Victoria has been politically, but not enthusiastically, received by the Irish. They are the least grateful people in the world; and separating the Queen and her amiable disposition from the bigoted and anti-Irish policy of her ministers in this country, they "cleared the way" for her Majesty in her tour, and treated her as politely and courteously as in other days a fair lady, whose "Maiden smile" lit up the Green Isle.

IN safety lighted her round the Green Isle. The Irish Celt, no matter in what state you find him, is a gentleman, and particularly respectful to the gentler sex. It was in accordance with this principle in his nature that he received England's Queen so well in her tour to Killarney, and that on her return, and in her departure from the Irish shore, he raised his hat and bade her God-speed.—Dundalk Democrat.

THERE is a general impression that the authorities in Dublin and in other places, misconceived the Queen's wishes with reference to public demonstrations, and that they were over-careful in excluding the people from places where Her Majesty could be seen. The Cork Reporter mentions an incident, which shows that Her Majesty disapproved those exclusive arrangements; it says:—"At the Thurles station a small compartment, 'strictly reserved,' was reserved for the aristocracy and the elite on the right; but, notwithstanding all barriers and police ordinances, a large number of the 'oppressed' contrived to locate themselves on the left. The Queen, upon her arrival, we are informed, made a slight and cold nod of recognition to the greeting of the gentry, while she and Prince Albert stood up in the carriage and made repeated, marked, and cordial acknowledgments as a response to the enthusiastic cheers of the peasantry. We may reasonably hope to be indulged in the expectation that, as Her Majesty has now, by personal experience, seen that Ireland is as peaceful and happy as any part of England or Scotland, the Royal visits will be more frequent and prolonged. It is now generally hoped and expected that an autumn residence will be erected, and where could a more romantic or delightful site be selected than in the vicinity of the Lakes of Killarney? But, whether this great honor or its contingent advantages be conferred upon us, Queen Victoria during her future visits may reckon upon the devoted loyalty of her Irish subjects and a warm-hearted, enthusiastic reception."

THE Dublin correspondent of the Weekly Register says:—"I was informed that Sir Robert Peel, a few days ago requested to be shown through the Mansion House, and that, in passing through the suite of apartments, he came to a picture of the 'Glorious and pious King William III.,' which he found adorned with an Orange Lily, placed there no doubt, by the hands of some fervent worshipper of that illustrious and sainted Hero King. My informant went on to say that the Right Hon. Bart., on seeing this Orange decoration, indignantly plucked it from the frame, and flung it into the fire-grate, at the same time observing that that was 'the proper place for it.' If this incident be true, I hope it is emblematic, and a happy augury of the determination with which the Chief Secretary will apply himself to pluck out by the roots the baneful and poisonous weed of Orangeism which is so deeply implanted in the North of Ireland."

A TILT AGAINST THE "MORNING NEWS."—We see that an action has been instituted by Mr. Hardy, Sub-Sheriff of Armagh, against our fearless and able contemporary—which stands by locality and ability in the van of Catholic journalism—the News, for the publication of a letter commenting upon the questionably combined in the sharp practice of the whipper-in of the straggling northern jury pack. In a letter lately published in the Morning News it was alleged that the Catholics were all but excluded from the jury panel in Armagh; a very fit subject, one should imagine, for comment by a public journalist. Why, the judges even, made the inefficient manner in which the panels are selected the subject of their addresses to grand juries, on every circuit, during the late assizes; and those who have heard of the trials of O'Connell and Mitchell, not to speak of older and later experiences, are aware that it is no novelty to be told of thimble-rigging in connection with juries. The very privilege which the law gives of making suspected partisans "stand aside" is the last frail safe-guard with which it protects that boast of "our glorious constitution." The Catholics of the North are determined to assert their right to due representation on the panel, hence we believe the attempt to strike down this popular journal under the muzzle free discussion. The bull has been, however, caught by the wrong horn. The answer of the News is singularly uncompromising, in an age of newspaper tergiversation, and worthy of a journal which has the Catholics of Ireland as its clients in this cause—not alone the Catholics, but every man who values "the palladium of our liberties." Orangeism in the North is a plant of hardy growth, and will do and dare much before it lets political power slip from its tenacious grasp.—But verily might we say, should those proceedings be persevered in, quoting Scripture for our Northern friends, "There is no fool like the fool hardy."—Galway Press.

THE IRISH CENSUS.—The Times quotes an article from the Dublin University Magazine on the Census:—"The actual population in 1851 was 6,557,385. In 1861 it is 5,764,543. This would show a decrease of 787,842. But when we deduct for emigration 1,230,986 and for recruits for the army 25,000, we shall have a positive increase of the resident population since 1851 of 469,144, or nearly half a million in 10 years; and considering that over 800,000 emigrated within the first four or five years of the period, this increase of 7 per cent. in the population must be considered strong evidence of returning prosperity. 'Emigration,' says the University, 'will continue, no doubt, at its lessened rate, and will prevent the recurrence of poverty and difficulty from a surplus population, but any further serious inroad upon the numbers of our people is not to be expected.' Referring to the religious denominations, it is calculated that the decline has been in the proportion of eight Roman Catholics to one Protestant. There is extant a return of religious denominations in Ireland made by the Hearth-money collectors to the Hearth Money-office in 1732 and 1733. There are curious points of comparison between the Catholics of 1733 and 1861:—

Proportion of Protestants to Roman Catholics.

	1733.	1861.
In Ulster...	As 3 to 2	1 to above 16
In Munster...	As 1 to 1	1 to " 16
In Leinster...	As 1 to 3	3 to 5 1 to " 6
In Connaught...	As 1 to 10	1 to " 18

Ulster having 2,000,000 of population largely affects the general proportion. While the rate per cent. of decrease since 1851 has been in Leinster, 13.94; in Munster, 19.08; in Connaught, 9.77; in Ulster it has only been 5.04. In 1733 the proportion in Antrim was as 44 Protestants to 1 Roman Catholic; it is now 3 to 1. In Down, in 1733, as 3 to 1; now, 24 to 1. The Roman Catholics have made a strong footing in Tyrone and Donegal within the last century. The proportion remains about the same in Londonderry:—three Protestants to one Roman Catholic. In 1733 there were 8,823 Protestant families in the city of Dublin; and 4,119 Roman Catholics; the total Protestant population is now set down at about 60,000; the Roman Catholic being fully three times the number."

A correspondent of the Evening Post asserts that the Lakes of Killarney are seven feet higher than they were ever known to have been at this time of the year. The carriage road across Ross Island is now rowed over by boats. A large portion of the Kenmare estates present the appearance of a vast lake, being completely under water. In other parts of the country, or low lying lands adjoining rivers, floods have caused serious injury to the crops.

THE CROPS.—With the exception of Thursday night when some very heavy showers of rain fell, the week has been favorable for the harvest work, and a vast quantity of corn has been cut and stacked in fair condition. We regret, however, to say that at least one eighth of the oats crop is quite green, this part being what is called second growth; and it will deteriorate in value. The rains of last week have done great damage to the potato crop, many of the tubers unfit even for swine. The turnip crop promises to be abundant, and there never was a better growth of aftergrass, which is much required, as broken weather and floods have damaged a large portion of the crop.—Dundalk Democrat.

THE weather seems to have taken up a little. It is, however, much to be feared, that the potato crop is, to a great extent, lost. Meadow land is in a sad way—being, in many places, entirely flooded. The cereal crops have suffered much, and as to turf it is in a bad condition. The poor in this town are suffering much through want of it. As much as makes but two or three fires cost eight pence. If the weather does not clear up and continue dry coals must be had recourse to.—Connaught Patriot.

AN extraordinary outrage was committed on a Foot Law Guardian, at Belfast, on Monday. Mr. Teirney and Mr. Gaffkin contradicted one another in the course of a discussion at the board. "The representative of the press," says the Banner of Ulster, "had no sooner left the apartment than Mr. Gaffkin walked up to Mr. Teirney and demanded:—'Are you prepared to repeat or retract the statement which you made when you called me a liar?' Before an answer could be returned, Mr. Gaffkin raised his clenched hand and struck Mr. Teirney a violent blow on the face, which at once drew blood; a second blow, also on the face, followed, and under the effect of it Mr. Teirney fell to the ground. The outrage was so sudden and unexpected that it was only when the first offence was repeated that Mr. John Saffern had time to rush to the rescue, grapple with Mr. Gaffkin, and thus prevent a continuation of the outrage. Our informant, who was a spectator of the scene, states that Mr. Teirney lost a considerable quantity of blood, and that the floor, his face, and clothes, were completely covered with it." The Banner asks, indignantly,—"What is Belfast coming to? The town has been disgraced throughout the kingdom by its riots—we have been held up to the scorn and contempt of the country for our violation of every principle of law and order—and here an important public Board is dishonored by a proceeding only worthy of the vilest pot-house brawlers. Verily some of the ratepayers have reason to feel proud of their representative."

AN able and influential Scotch contemporary, the Edinburgh Witness, has lately discussed at considerable length the present condition of Ireland, which it says has been made once more the subject of investigation and comment by the visit of the Queen, the appointment of Sir Robert Peel, and the publication of the Census, with its revelation of a decrease in population and an increase in wealth. But the Witness says:—"All questions regarding the condition of Ireland resolve themselves into one comprehensive question,—Is its Romanism increasing or diminishing? On this single point turns the whole question of the prospects and prosperity of Ireland." Unluckily for Ireland, its conclusion is as unfavorable as it can well be:—"The Priest's power, so far from diminishing, is growing greater every day. He reigns not now, as he reigned half a century ago, over rags and ignorance only, but over wealth, intelligence, and social position as well. Ireland at this moment is a more Popish country than it was before the famine; and, as regards human instrumentalities, we know of nothing to prevent Ireland remaining a Popish country for centuries to come." The Witness allows that Providence may interpose, and confesses that it does not know what "The Supreme" (sic) may have in store for Ireland. But, without supernatural interposition, he feels sure that the case of Ireland is hopeless for a century to come.—London Tablet.

THE Wexford People of last Saturday has an article on the subject of Independent Opposition, stating that the failure of the movement of 1852 arose from the sort of men elected. Our contemporary says:—"The people, or rather those who acted for them, were not in a certain sense quite innocent of the treason of the men selected to do the nation's work in 1852. They did not make honesty a first consideration in their choice. Talent dazzled them, and personal leanings, and not infrequently, even less worthy motives, exercised far too much influence in obtaining support for men who were, to our knowledge, utterly distrusted by some of the very parties who were exerting themselves to secure their return as members. How could they be surprised if such men betrayed them?—and here is the chief secret of the traitors finding apologists. These may be painful, but they are undeniable truths."

THE YELVERTON CASE.—A commission was opened on Tuesday, in Dublin, from the Court of Session, by the commissioner, Mr. O'Connell, of the Scotch bar, to take proof in the action of declarator of marriage in the Scotch courts by Mrs. Yelverton against Major Yelverton. Mr. Fraser, of the Scotch bar, and Mr. Somerville, solicitor, Edinburgh, appeared for Mrs. Yelverton; and Mr. Miller, of the Scotch bar, and Mr. P. Adam, solicitor, Edinburgh, appeared for Major Yelverton. Proof was adduced by Major Yelverton to establish that he had been a Protestant, twelve months before the marriage ceremony by Father Mooney at Rostrevor, which, if proved, would render the Irish marriage null. Four witnesses were examined the first day—viz., Archdeacon Knox, of Lorrha; the Hon. Letitia Yelverton, sister of the major; Mrs. Colonel Lloyd, and Mr. Dwyer, residing at Ballyquirk Castle, who gave evidence that the major, when residing with his family at Belle Isle, sometimes went with them to the parish church.—The evidence to be taken in Dublin is expected not to last over a day, and thereafter the commission will be proceeded with at Newry and Rostrevor.—It was objected (on behalf of Mrs. Yelverton) in the course of the proof taken on Tuesday, that the question, "Whether the Major was a Protestant," could not, and ought not, to be put to the witnesses without first defining what a "Protestant" is, and a definition of the word "Protestant" was given by Archdeacon Knox, to the effect that it meant every person who protested against Popery. The evidence in this case is all taken down in writing, because there is an appeal upon the facts from the Court of Session to the House of Lords, where the case may ultimately terminate.—Irishman.

ENGLISH CRIME.—During the recent assizes, while the Irish judges were congratulating the grand juries in every county on the absence of crime, their English counterparts were conning over the black lists of enormities awaiting their adjudication. In all Ireland there was only one solitary capital conviction—that of the idiot Phibbs, in Sligo, for a brutal murder. In all England there was not one solitary county in which there were not more than one or two shocking murders to be investigated.—The records of capital convictions, during the last five or six weeks in England, kept a large portion of the press in daily occupation. It was no rare thing to find three or more culprits ordered for execution in one single day in that most favored Gospel-loving land called England. In the half county, South Lancashire, the calendar presented no less than 118 cases of the most heinous crimes, with some exceptions, known to the law—consisting of murder, manslaughter, stabbing, cutting and wounding, robbery, bigamy, arson, burglary, perjury, &c., &c. That one half county of England exhibits more criminals of the beastly type just now than did the thirty-two counties of Ireland during the last seven years, yet some of the Saxo-primæ complain "of the influx of Irish labourers; on the ground that these degenerate beings have a tendency to drag down the English labourers to their own level! There is something too

comical in this piece of audacious disregard of truth to warrant a serious reply. The subject, however, is a suggestive one, and may again engage our attention.—Castilian Telegraph.

THE CLADDAGH MAN.—It was a gratifying fact, at the meeting of the Poor Law Board on Friday the 6th instant, that there was not a single Claddagh man or woman applying for relief. It is seldom we have to publish a fact like this, and we are bound to say, that it is mainly due to the great take of herrings, which has not only given the fisherman a respite from poverty, but has furnished the humble classes of the town with a cheap and wholesome article of food.—Galway Vindicator.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—The Rev. E. Hunter has been received into the communion of the Church, at St. John's, Islington. Several other conversions to the Faith have lately taken place at Islington.

AMONGST the passengers on board the Sultan (which arrived at Southampton on Saturday from Lisbon, are twelve Nuns of the ancient convent of Sion House, who return to England, having purchased an establishment at Spetsbury, in Dorsetshire. The sisters carry with them the antique stone cross which formerly stood over the gateway of Sion House at Isleworth, also several ancient statues which adorned the original church, and a portrait of Henry V. of England, their founder, which is said to be a likeness, and to have been painted during the monarch's lifetime. This Order of Bridgettines has been settled in Lisbon since the year 1595; but there being now more religious liberty in England than in Portugal, and more prospects there for the prosperity of the Order, the sisterhood have determined to return to their native land. It is said that the Duke of Northumberland, to whose ancestors the ancient Sion House with its lands was granted by Henry VIII., has given the poor nuns a handsome donation to assist them in defraying the expenses of their journey and change of establishment.

THE London Spectator regrets to believe that the Imperial Government have under consideration the early recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and that unless the North achieve some great and decided success this recognition will take place this autumn.

THE opinion of a correspondent of the Times, who has been making an eight days' tour of observation through the country, is, that the wheat crop, though below the average in quantity, is of higher quality than usual, and will be immediately available for general use. With respect to barley and oats his inquiries lead him to a somewhat similar conclusion, while potatoes are "a full crop," and with a few partial exceptions, free from disease.

FIRE IN LONDON.—The immediate neighbourhood of the London Docks was the scene of another fearful conflagration on Friday night. The fire broke out about five o'clock in the extensive sugar works and refinery of Messrs. Harrison and Wilson. Their work people were engaged at their accustomed avocations, and many of them had great difficulty in escaping; indeed, we regret to say that several of them were injured, and that two are actually missing. Fortunately by the efforts of the firemen the fire was confined to the main building. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at £30,000.

THE price of land in London may be reckoned at considerably more than £100,800 per acre. Thus, the Excise Office was sold at the rate of £88,000 an acre; the India House, at the rate of £124,000 per acre; some land, as approaches to New Westminster Bridge, at £170,000 per acre, giving an average of £127,000 per acre.—Times.

RECORD OF WRECKS.—According to the Shipping Gazette, it appears the number of wrecks during the month of August was 108, making a total during the present year of 1,225.

THE PRACHESHIP OF LINCOLN'S-INN.—It is very currently reported that one of the writers in "Essays and Reviews" will be a candidate for the preacher-ship with fair chances of success. The appointment rests with the benchers, about sixty in number, and the election is expected to take place about the middle of November.—Morning Post.

IN the advertising columns of the Times there appeared, a few days since, an announcement setting forth that "a small chapel," situated somewhere near Barton-crescent, London, was to be "sold or let for any religion." Another London paper, commenting on the strange announcement, remarks on the state of religious indifference which it implies, and says that there are now no less than "500 religions" recognised in England.

PROTESTANT SYMPATHY WITH ASSASSINS.—The strongest evidence of the social condition of the people is found in a public meeting, which was recently held in Birmingham. It was got up to honor a ruffian named Rudio—one of the Italians who had attempted, with Orsini, to murder Napoleon. Our readers probably remember how one Bernard, who had been proved, on sworn testimony, to have taken part in that attempted murder, was acquitted by a London jury, who, doubtless, thought the murder of the French Sovereign would have been no crime whatever. Rudio, the third assassin, was honorably entertained at a public meeting, in Birmingham, the other day. And on that interesting occasion he made the following declaration:—"It was in 1852, when hiding from pursuit in the Julian Alps, that he first conceived the idea of ridding the world of the man who he thought had been the cause of all their troubles: for had Napoleon not interfered in the affairs of Rome, the fire of liberty would in a short time have made such a conflagration that all the tyrants of Europe could not have quenched it. The lecturer passed briefly over the period intervening to the end of 1857, when Bernard met him, and he was informed of the object of Orsini. Upon this being agreed that, if he fell, his wife and child should be cared for by the committee, he left London, on the 9th of January, 1858, for Paris, where he met Orsini; Bernard having only given him £14 and a ticket, though he had a larger sum that he ought to have handed over. Bernard was expected in Paris, together with some other men, to join the attack, but when the hour of danger came he was absent. On the evening of the 14th of January, Orsini, Pierri, Gomez, and himself, each having a bomb, a poignard, and a loaded revolver, set out on their enterprise.—Gomez threw the first shell too soon, and out of time; he threw the second shell, and after about two minutes Orsini threw the third. He (Rudio) then cocked his revolver, and creeping towards the carriage of the Emperor, on his hands and knees, determined that if he had escaped the shell he would shoot down 'the curse of Rome,' when he heard the sound of approaching cavalry, and a regiment of Lancers came rapidly along the street. To escape being trodden under the horses' hoofs he had to stand back, and the carriage was at once surrounded by the troops. He (Rudio) then thought it was time to look out for his own safety. He was no partisan of assassination in the vulgar sense, but, occasionally he did approve of tyrannicide. And he knew enough of Englishmen to be able to say that, if their country was suffering from the treacherous conduct of one individual, they would rise as one man—(applause)—and endeavor to exterminate him. And if Englishmen would do that, why should not Italians, Frenchmen, and Germans? He and half a score others had taken that duty upon themselves, and were they right or not? (applause). He knew their answer would be in the affirmative." If a fellow were known to have attempted the life of the poorest man in the country, he would be arrested and confined as an intending murderer, tried, and sentenced to death. This second Rudio, publicly confesses that he tried to murder one man; the Emperor of the French, and he is not arrested, but fettered. Such is modern England.—Dublin Irishman.

THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO CANADA.—The announcement of a military despatch to Canada, is a perfectly correct one, and may again engage our attention. When a brigade of infantry was sent out some two months ago, we explained that on its arrival the military establishment of our North American possessions, would be brought up to the strength at which it stood before the Crimean war, and no more. Another brigade of three regiments, about 2,500 men altogether, will be added in the course of the month, which commences to-morrow, and by that amount the troops will exceed the number usually maintained in ordinary times. We are fully assured that the public, which continues to express its unabated confidence in Her Majesty's present advisers, will cordially recognize the prudence of the step which they are now about to take. The defence of the material interests of the inhabitants of Canada and the honour of the empire should not be left to chance or speculation, and if the Government shut its eyes to the confusion and uncertainty that exist on the American continent it would not be readily pardoned for any loss or insult to which we might be subjected. Brigandage is not a special Italian attribute, nor does filibustering appertain exclusively to Europeans. The state of affairs upon the Canadian frontier is of an extraordinary character, and requires more than ordinary care and precaution to be exercised in its vicinity. The Government does this by garrisoning Canada with a force exceeding by some 3,000 men that which we were accustomed to maintain in former times when peace prevailed all over the American continent, and no neighbouring disturbances gave cause for apprehension that our own quietude might be disturbed. When we have added that the despatch of these troops will be no additional expense to the country beyond the cost of their transport out, we have said all we have to say, and no doubt more than need be said to satisfy the country that the course taken by the Government is wise, prudent, and praiseworthy. With respect to our friends in the Northern States of the American Union, we need not quite surmise that it is our duty to say anything to justify this step. If an official inquiry is made, we have no doubt it will be satisfactorily answered.—But, speaking on the part of the public, we have nothing to explain, and as little to apologize for with regard to this step. The distribution of our army within our own territories is a matter of purely internal arrangement which no foreign Power or people has a right to question, so long as we do not assume an attitude of menace or a combination of troops manifestly disproportioned to our internal and defensive purposes. Within the last few years we have increased our military force in and about Dover by about the same number of men we are now about to send to Canada, and if the neighbouring Sovereign, the Emperor of the French, were to question us on the subject, we should observe courtesy to him in our reply and no more. In the same way, if the Government of President Lincoln asks us what we mean, we shall of course tell it civilly and politely. But as regards the remarks which may be made and the construction which may be put upon this proceeding by the American newspapers we do not feel called upon to say one word. We have nothing to explain, and no excuse to make. The Government has done what it has done for most excellent reasons, and the English public will most willingly assent to it. It is entirely our own affair; and neither by right nor courtesy are we bound to waste our breath in making any elaborate justification of our act.—London Globe.

THE mal-appropriation of the funds of which at the Great Apostasy of the XVI century the Catholic Church was robbed, and which were in part handed over to the Government Establishment, is a constant theme of complaint. We give some extracts upon the subject,—one from the Star, the other from Dickens' "All The Year Round":—"The amount of evil inflicted on the church and country is seen in spiritual neglect and an impoverished, and therefore inefficient, parochial ministry: these have been the necessary consequences of a rotten and pernicious system, and the natural results are seen in the alienation of about one-half the population of England and seven-tenths of the people of Wales from the Church. Other, through episcopal and caputary rapacity, either sunk into a state of barbarism, or become a principle and practice of infidelity and Atheism. The remedy proposed by 'the authorities' is open-air preaching and Exeter Hall; a far cheaper and simpler process than providing a maintenance to a sufficient number of parochial ministers to take due spiritual care of the people.—There is, alas! no hope of help from the lordly commissioners; for though it is evident that a large surplus must accrue from cathedral revenues, instead of recommending that it shall be applied to the real want of the Church, the maintenance of a working clergy, they gravely recommend the increase of incomes to deans and canons, the formation of bishoprics and theological colleges—anything rather than let it come to the relief of the starving clergy.—There is a wide-spread and just dissatisfaction on these grounds, and the result is seen in our empty churches, opposition to church-rates, a multitude of godless and discontented people, a pauperised and mendicant clergy. It is a melancholy picture of the state of the richest Church in the world, and a condition of things offensive, in the sight of God and man?"—Star.

RELIEF OF SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.—Like their magnificence is the sense of spiritual destitution the commissioners have shown. When they had given £10,000 to build a palace for the bishopric of Ripon, upon its being represented that the new bishop wanted standing room for four carriages, instead of two, and "four additional stables to beat stables," also that he had laid out £400 beyond his allowance on paraphernalia and £260 upon a flower-garden, the £10,000 were made nearly £15,000, for here was destitution! Four stables too few, and only allowance of room for two carriages? Then for the Bishop of Lincoln (and, without intervention of a value, from the agent of the bishop, who had himself become owner of the estate) Risholme was bought at a price that made the land pay less than 2 per cent, because the house was certified to be a fit and convenient residence. But, £14,000 were afterwards allowed by the commission for "repair" of this fit and convenient residence, which was, doubtless, destitute of many necessities. Stapleton-house having been bought as a second residence for the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and £12,000 spent upon repairs and alterations—the whole property being bought without survey and valuation, because in their all-sufficiency the commissioners "were satisfied, that the estate was worth the money that was paid for it,"—cost in all not a hundred less than £34,000.—Afterwards it was sold for £12,000, because, said the commissioners—reliant still on their own self-sufficiency—"it appears to us that the said sum of £12,000 is a fair and reasonable price for the said house, with the lands and premises attached." For the Bishop of Rochester Danbury-park was bought at £80 or £90 an acre, when similar estates adjacent to it had been bought at an average of little more than £50 an acre. £8,000 or £10,000 too much—according to the vulgar computation of the lower race of men—was paid for that property. In common life nobody makes such a fool of himself, or gets so much taken in; as the pompous Sir Oracle, who bases all his business and all his argument upon the sublime ground of an "it appears to me." Perhaps there may be a rule of the same sort governing the lives of some commissions. The Ecclesiastical commissioners have spent upon episcopal residences 170,000, and "cannot withhold" the expression of their deep regret that the limited amount of their present means must still leave untouched a considerable portion of that spiritual destitution the removal of which was the main object of the Crown in issuing the original commission of inquiry, and of Parliament in confirming its recommendations.—Dickens' All The Year Round.