

man, who is their father and who can say to them, as the Prince of the Apostles, 'Seniores obsecro consensu ego, et testes Christi passionis' (Pet. par. 1). 'Old men of this assembly, I, an old man like you, conspire with you, witnesses and heirs of the sufferings of Jesus Christ.'

(To be concluded in our next.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE RECEPTION OF THE BISHOPS OF THEIR NATIVE HOMES.—The sincerity of the attachment of the Catholics of these realms to the Holy See, and their ardent desire to see the Temporal Power of the Popes preserved, have never been more unmistakably demonstrated than in the glad welcome and heartfelt congratulations with which they have received the Prelates who have returned from witnessing the great ceremony of the Canonisation of the Japanese Martyrs.

The Very Rev. Dr. Smith, Bishop of Dubuque, Western States of America, on his return homewards from Rome, visited his native town, Killisnoe, on Tuesday. His lordship was a member of the Claretian Order, and has effected the greatest benefit to religion in his far distant mission. The Right Rev. Dr. Smith was accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. Timon, Bishop of Cincinnati, also on his return homewards from the capital of the Christian world.—Americk Reporter.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The reply of Lord Palmerston to the Deputation praying a Charter for the Catholic University is, in one respect, highly satisfactory. It evinces no temporising, no hesitation, no paltering, no equivocation, but is a manly, fearless, and unqualified refusal of the claim. The British Premier proposes no Royal or other Commission, no Board of University Examiners to take evidence and report as to the literary and scientific merits of the Institution, or as to its endowment; nor are the Law Officers of the Crown called in to advise as to the circumstances which, possibly, might obstruct the granting of a Charter of Incorporation to the governing body of the University.

THE WEATHER.—The crops.—Notwithstanding the alarm about the rain, that of Saturday must have been of inestimable value to stockholders, as favouring the green crops, and (followed as it is by heat) promoting the growth of grass in some parts of the country where the natural grasses were backward. A gentleman of this city who had been through the greater part of the west of this county and the adjoining district of Kerry, reports most favourably of all he saw and all he heard regarding the crops in those neighborhoods. Everything that can contribute to make a good harvest is represented as being indicated in cereals and potatoes. The latter have been brought in abundance to the markets of Bantyre and Skibbereen. They are said to be of fine quality and very moderate in price—11s per 22lb in the latter town, and somewhat the same in the former. Accounts from other parts of the country may be said to be equally satisfactory.—Cork Examiner.

IRISH MANUFACTURE AT THE EXHIBITION.—A Killarney visitor to the Great Exhibition, in writing to a friend at home, expresses the extreme gratification he has experienced at witnessing the magnificent display of Irish manufactured goods on view in the great modern Bazaar of Arts and Sciences. The ladies of England have it appears, been taken quite by surprise at the gorgeous and unvaried patterns of poplins and cabinet exhibited by Messrs. Fry, of Dublin, whilst the specimens of Limerick lace on view are by no means inferior to the richest pieces imported from Brussels. One Killarney friend expresses in strong terms the pride he feels at the prominent position occupied in class 30 by our townsmen, Mr. James Egan, the eminent Arbutus fancy cabinet-maker, whose fac simile of the sovereigns of the Queen's visit to Killarney have excited the wonder and astonishment of many an English nobleman and gentleman who never had an opportunity of seeing the various works of art and genius for which many a quiet and unpretending local artist might justly and fairly calculate on a warm and generous patronage.—Cork Constitution.

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CLERGY, CO. MONAGHAN, July 3.—On the night of the 30th ult. an Orange display took place in a field at Dunaluck, outside the village of Drum, where a party of over 100 assembled, with drums and fife, when they commenced playing party tunes and firing shots to a late hour. An Orange flag was hoisted on a pole on an island on the lake adjoining. A similar display took place on the following day, when party tunes were played, and shots were also fired. JULY DEMONSTRATIONS.—We are pained to see, by the letter of a correspondent, that the peaceable inhabitants of Portadown are daily subjected to annoyances, if not to positive danger, from the reckless

followers of Orangemen in that district. Surely it is time for the authorities to interfere. Such a wanton violation of the law, as our correspondent details, deserves summary punishment; and, if parliamentary enactments are not to be worth more than waste paper, the sooner active steps are taken to bring the delinquents to justice the better. These outrages are the work of a hardened few. It is only the strong arm of the law that can restrain them; and we again call upon the authorities to bestir themselves, and save the district of Portadown from the death of guilt and shame that now seem imminent.—Ulster Observer.

AN APPEAL FOR IRELAND.—The following passage is from an appeal in favour of the poor of Ireland, delivered by the Rev. T. J. Coppinger, in St. Patrick's Church, Columbus, U.S.—My brethren, the starving poor of dear old Ireland, perhaps some whose unquelled blood is flowing in our own veins, now stretch out to you their emaciated hands for relief. My brother writes to me that in my own county, which does not complain at all, the poor rate tax alone will come to 9s on the pound. How must it be where the cry of starvation wrings the hardest hearts, and sends to us its wild wail of anguish loud above the roar of the Atlantic—where the great and holy Archbishop of Tuam appeals to the world to save his perishing people, and half starves himself to afford some trifling relief to their sorrow-stricken homes? Did I say homes? Good God they have none. In many cases the stones by the roadside, or the moss of the mountain, or the green sod, is their bed, their only pillow. Is it not wonderful that Heaven should permit for one moment longer the existence of a government so iniquitous in its origin, so treacherous in its policy, so cruel in its career? But wait; the Almighty is patient because He is eternal. But why do the Irish suffer? Is it because they have sinned more than other nations? No; but that their sufferings may attest the faith for which they suffer, and that the increase of martyr blood may ascend as sweet odour to Heaven. Beloved friends, I call on you to prove to the world that, whilst you love the glorious land of your adoption, you do not forget the green isle of childhood's happiest, holiest hours. You are in a country where abundance comes teeming from the soil, and where the heaven of its beauty may now be for a time obscured; its native loveliness will, ere long, appear in its richest charms, and the brother hand now raised in deadly conflict against a brother will soon be joined in a glorious union of mutual interest, affection, and patriotism. But I detain you too long. Give, then, what you can spare to help the poor of Ireland, and the God of charity will reward you.

TOAM UNION, ALARMING STATE OF HEADFORD.—We invite the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to the dreadful spread of fever and other epidemics in Headford as appears from the letter of Doctor Irwin, the official Medical officer of the Division. The Doctor gives it as his opinion, that bad and insufficient food has been the cause of the rise and spread of disease. Now has arrived Father Conroy's triumph of truth over heartless falsehood. Murder—slow murder has been perpetrated in and near Headford by cruel neglect. This week a poor woman, named Hevran, who had been denied relief—because she had a chest—died. Is not this slow murder—cruel—because slow murder? Will the Executive order a 'Special Commission,' to investigate this slow murder? Or is a poor woman's life less a matter for the protection of the law than that of a tyrant exterminator? Let the Earl of Carlisle answer.—Connacht Patriot.

THE WEST.—It would be, perhaps, premature to conclude from the present state of the crops what the result of the forthcoming harvest may be; but there is every reason to fear that the general product of 1862 will be less, by many degrees, than that of 1861. The seed time was wet beyond anything witnessed of late years. Both it and the wheat crop look badly in the majority of instances. The potato, in nine cases out of ten, was too late planted to promise a plentiful return; and, if the blight come at the usual dreaded period, the growth being stopped, the result must be a still greater failure than that of last season, because the plant in 1861 was much earlier above ground than in the present year.—Mayo Telegraph.

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BRITISH AND IRISH POOR LAWS.—We take the following extracts from an able letter of the Rev. James Maher, P.P., Canlow (Graigue), to the Lord Lieutenant, regretting that great pressure on our space prevents us from giving this admirable document in extenso.—The administrators of the Poor Law in Ireland have succeeded in rendering it, as to one of its most valuable and salutary clauses, a dead letter; thus depriving the act of what, in England, is considered its chief value. They refuse, for instance, as a general rule, all out-door relief. They refuse it to destitute old age, to infirmity, to the heads of families temporarily disabled, by reason of sickness or severe accident, to provide for them; they refuse it to the widow and the orphan; to the most deserving of the destitute classes; in a word, they refuse it to all who would receive it as a blessing. Take away out-door relief in England, and what remains? Strike off the 750,462, now supported by the rates under their own roofs, and what would be the condition of the destitute classes?—Would the people submit to such an invasion of their rights? The law which on British soil is thus rendered, by a generous and considerate administration, a source of infinite happiness and content to the people, of strength and glory to the empire, is utterly defeated in Ireland. Out of the 163 unions in this country, so few give out-door relief, and those to so limited an extent, that it may be fairly said that the amended act of Victoria has been repealed, by Irish poor law boards. Honor and praise, I say, with all my heart, to England, which has always sustained, clothed, and cherished its poor. The result is before us, in broad daylight. We see it in every lane of our town and villages, in that squalid wretchedness, in those fleshless skeletons with bagged looks and tattered garments, which disfigure rather than cover the human frame; in the masses of the people, upon whom habitual poverty and daily misery have stamped indelibly their heavy impress; we see it in the census of 1861, in the awful falling off of the population. We were, my Lord, a little time since upwards of eight millions, we are now hundreds of thousands below six. What has become of the millions? where are the peasantry of our green fields whose valour sustained the honor of England in a thousand battle fields? What have they done to merit this treatment from our rulers?—The Scriptural type of Ireland is, 'Rachel weeping for her children and would not be comforted, because they are not.'

Catholics prize their faith above all things, and, wishing to save their children from the risk of losing it in those hostile colleges, they have at great expense established for themselves an educational establishment, in which the highest scientific and literary instruction can be acquired without the chance of imbibing Protestant or infidel opinions. And now they come before the Government, asking only that they shall be accorded a privilege which is possessed by their fellow-countrymen of other religious denominations. They ask that the Catholic University, where they have chosen to send their children for education shall be empowered to confer degrees, that they may thus be placed on an equality with the Protestants, dissenters, and indifferentists, who prefer the schools that better accord with their opinions. They ask that, as it is pretended that a complete Catholic emancipation has taken place, their sons shall not be compelled to receive their education in Protestant institutions, on pain of being denied those degrees which are of so much account in the scientific and professional business of life. But their fair and reasonable demand has been met with a direct negative. Why have the Catholics of Ireland been thus treated? It cannot be altogether, or even largely, a matter of religious scruple. Her Majesty's advisers are not much concerned about religion of any kind. Catholicity in other parts of the world is just what it is in Ireland—yet, her Majesty has granted charters to Catholic Universities in Canada, and, as regards that in Quebec, has constituted his Grace the Catholic Archbishop and his successors, each 'sole visitor' thereof. Many other Catholic schools and colleges in the colonies are similarly supported by the Government. Even Hindoo and Mahomedan colleges enjoy those favors, as well as more direct assistance from the British Government. Why then, is Ireland to be dealt with in so exceptional a manner? Lord Palmerston said that the Government had adopted the 'Mixed System' of education in Ireland, and would persevere in it; but why is Ireland alone, of all countries under the sun, to be afflicted with that system? The Irish people detest and abhor it—why is all the power and influence of the State employed to force it down their throats? This denial to the Catholics of Ireland of what is plainly their right, is a gross outrage and indignity which is cast upon them as a conquered people. The British Government would not dare to play the same high-handed game with Canada or Australia; they would not venture to treat a similar expression of public opinion from either of those countries in the same manner. That is because those are free countries, and the British Minister is satisfied that they shall be independent, while he knows that Ireland is weak, and perpetual bondage is what he intends for her. But the Irish people will not bow to his decision; they will not accept from him at any price that education which he means to employ as one of the instruments for their complete subjugation. To them this is a national as well as a religious struggle. It is so even though some of its leaders may have regarded solely for its religious aspect, and may take no thought whatever of its nationality—it is so, and will be so, even if those leaders should be willing to disarm the hostility of the Minister by rejecting, as far as they may have power to do it, the national element from the cause of quarrel—a course of conduct, on their part, which may God forbid. The issue, then, is perfectly intelligible. By 'mixed education in Ireland' the Government means anti-Catholic and anti-National education; by separate education, the Irish people mean not a bigoted or factitious education, but a soundly Catholic and a National education. The Government may care little about points of doctrine, but their system would prove injurious to Catholicity. Some of the friends of the separate system may not take much heed about Nationality, but, nevertheless, their system will be favorable to its growth. The place, therefore, of the Irish patriot in this struggle, even though he should not be a Catholic, is on the side of the native, and against the foreign scheme of education.—Nation.

There have been two judgments this week in the celebrated case of Yelverton v. Yelverton. In the Scotch court Lord Ardmillan has delivered an elaborate judgment declaring in the suit of Mrs. Long worth Yelverton, that there has been neither a Scotch nor an Irish marriage, and in Major Yelverton's cross-suit, inhibiting the lady from assuming his name or calling herself his wife in future, and imposing upon her a penalty of £50 for having done so hitherto. Meanwhile in the Irish Court of Common Pleas the verdict obtained by Mr. Thedwall, which established Mrs. Yelverton's marriage, has been upheld, the Judges being equally divided.—The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ball deciding against the motion to set the verdict aside, and Judges Keogh and Christian taking the opposite view. Already an appeal has been lodged against Lord Ardmillan's judgment to the Superior Court in Scotland, but whatever the result, there is little doubt that the whole question will be ultimately taken to the House of Lords.—Weekly Register.

The Rev. Peter Daly, P.P., having been unanimously elected chairman of the Galway Board of Town Commissioners, resigned his office at a meeting held on the 20th ult. He stated that he was about to take a little recreation in another clime, on account of the state of his health. He recommended that Mr. Thomas M. Perisse should be chosen to fill his place. An address is to be presented to the rev. gentleman on his retirement from public life.

THE LOST LORD.—Lord Guilmore, of whose fate there had been no tidings for some years, and about whom the most persevering search and inquiries have been made since the death of his eldest brother, the third peer of that title, without issue, has at last been found. It was known that he had emigrated to Australia, after he resigned his appointment in the War Office, but nothing was subsequently heard of him, nor could any clue to his local habitation be discovered, until very lately, though the most diligent search was made for him after his succession to the family titles and estates upon the death of his brother. The general impression was that he was dead, but until the fact could be determined, one way or the other, the next brother could not of course assume the titles or take the estates the ownership of which was in abeyance. The lost lord, however, has been found, and is it appears in good health in Australia, whence his speedy return to Ireland is now expected.

ATTACK ON A SHIP.—GALWAY, July 3.—It is reported that a vessel laden with coal has been attacked and plundered off Inisakea Island, at the entrance of Blackdog Bay. The revenue cruiser was just sailed to the place. You will remember that it was in this place that the Jewess was plundered of Indian coin a few weeks since.—Freeman.

THE MURDER OF MR. FITZGERALD.—Rumors have been prevalent within the last few days that three persons have offered themselves as approvers, or witnesses, in the approaching trials for the murder of Mr. Francis Fitzgerald. Whether their testimony will be taken by the Government is a question we have not been able to learn; but that some evidence has been offered, and that one person, at least, is in custody of the police as a witness or approver, there can be no doubt. It remains altogether to be seen what weight may be attached to such testimony as he is alleged to be about to give. It is further asserted that evidence of a conspiracy, in which others have been involved, has been offered by the party or parties in custody of the police. Beckham is making constant and persevering preparations to meet his awful fate. Walsh continues in good health.—Limerick Reporter.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The Chairman of the Sligo Quarter Sessions, H. Robinson, Esq., in the course of his address to the grand jury, made the following observations as to the state of the humbler classes:—'The suffering of your small landholders during the last season from want of fuel and employment have been borne by them, I believe, with their usual exemplary patience, but I much fear that their pecuniary means have, in many instances, been all exhausted in the struggle. To this painful conclusion I am led by observing that the large majority of the cases brought before me at this session, in my civil bill court, consisted of processes at the suit of proprietors of loan funds, and the securities they held for their advances, and by the significant fact that in few instances were the claims of the plaintiffs disputed. The office I hold as judge of your county civil bill court gives me no small insight into the habits of the people, and bearing in mind the sanguine temperament of the Irish character, I hesitate to say that a loan fund is a benefit to any neighbourhood in which it is established. The facility it affords the poor to meet their engagements by temporary loans of money at a high rate of interest is calculated, I fear, to encourage improvidence and idleness, and too frequently to reduce the borrower in the end to utter insolvency. Sad experience reminds us that the needy and embarrassed man too frequently becomes demoralized, and is found, ere long, resisting the execution of the law, and violating the public peace. I cannot therefore, view without alarm the extent to which borrowing is at present resorted to by the poor. I would wish them to consider before they adopt the ruinous expedient of borrowing on interest whether their industry and their skill, and the merciful forbearance on the part of their creditors, are not more likely to extricate them from their difficulties than money borrowed at an exorbitant rate of interest, in many cases, I believe exceeding the rate of 30 to 40 per cent, to meet their current engagements.'

THE LATE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—It is stated that a requisition to the High Sheriff, Charles Clarke, Esq., D. L., is on foot, for the purpose of convening a meeting at Oloamog, Nonagh, and Thurles, urging the Government not to charge the cesspayers of the county with the expenses of the late Special Commission, inasmuch as it has proved a failure, and, as the requisitionists allege, 'the ordinary course of the law would be quite sufficient to punish the crimes perpetrated in this county.' The document, which has been extensively signed by cesspayers in the North Riding, was published in a local journal on Saturday last.

WALSH.—Three reports have been sent about about Walsh, the contradictions to which are, that he is not sick he is not mad, and he has not been transferred to the Castle of Dublin. We believe he will not become a Crown witness. Whilst Walsh, now a prisoner in the county jail, was holding aloft, with all vigilance, from the neighborhood of the police stations, an attempt was made to sell him to the ministers of justice for the offered reward. The eager expectation of the lump of money, very liberally offered by Vice-regal fiat, was aware of the place where Walsh was hiding. He went to the resident magistrate and proposed to barter his secret for the £300, but he would not impart it until he had a written promise to pay from the functionary with whom he negotiated. Then he disclosed the hiding place of Walsh, and the police at once proceeded to the quarter named, only to find the refuge deserted and the prey gone. At the last fair of Kilmallock a man of the farming class, presumed to have been connected with the furtive attempt to procure the money, is reported to have been set upon by some persons, and to have undergone a severe trashing in punishment of his cupidity.—Monster News.

The summer sessions for the county Louth commenced on Wednesday, at Dundalk, the Commission being opened by Justice Fitzgerald and Judge Bill. The former, in his charge to the grand jury, observed upon the comparative absence of crime in the county, there being but five criminal cases for trial, and those not of a very serious character.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOURS OF LEADS July 7th.—Political Prisoners in Naples.—The Marquis of Normanby has called attention to the treatment of political prisoners now in confinement in Naples, and to move for the production of any information which Her Majesty's Government possessed upon the subject. The noble marquis said that events were occurring in Italy which seemed to confirm the opinion which he had always expressed, that the result of the present confusion could never be that Italy should remain both independent and united. From what had within the last few days appeared in papers of every shade of opinion he was induced to think that it was not unlikely that the Government of Turin were at this moment maturing alliances, and taking a course which, in order to maintain the crumbling unity of the country, would sacrifice its independence, and, perhaps, compromise the peace of Europe. It was not, however, his intention that evening, to discuss either territorial arrangements or forms of government. His object was to call attention to the state of the political prisoners who were now confined at Naples. Since he gave notice of his intention to take this course, he had received, from a source from which it was most unexpected, strong confirmation as to the grievous nature of the evils of which these prisoners had to complain, and as to the number of persons who were at this moment suffering under tyranny and oppression. Within the last few days Signor Ricciardi, a Neapolitan Deputy, of strong democratic opinions, stated in strong terms in the Parliament at Turin that he thought it his duty to call attention to the state of the prisoners in the Southern Provinces. That gentleman asserted that at the present moment the prisons at Naples contained no

fewer than 16,000 persons, who were confined in overcrowded cells, and suffered every kind of misery. The day after that allegation was made, the Minister of Justice returned to the subject to express his conviction that the number of prisoners must have been exaggerated. Signor Ricciardi would not, however, abandon a single iota of his allegations, but repeated it in the most positive manner. As the Minister of Justice no longer ventured to contradict it, they had a right to infer that it was true. If so, what a wretched state of things did those figures disclose, and how unanswerable was their pathetic eloquence. It was impossible to reconcile them with the existence of any system which respected the rights of the people and the liberty of the subject. His noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs said on a former occasion that the popular will, which had now found expression under a constitutional Government, was sufficient to preserve popular rights from invasion. But it was a very startling and significant fact, that out of the population of 8,000,000 which was contained on the terra firma of the kingdom of Naples, only 25,000 persons could be induced to vote at the Parliamentary elections. So that while 16,000 persons were thrown into prison for resisting what was supposed to be the will of the people, that will was expressed by only 25,000 persons. It appeared also that the prisoners were now subjected to torture, in order to extract confessions from them. Much had been said about the prisons under the late regime, and, no doubt, great cruelties were then perpetrated by some of the subordinate officers; but at least they were free from the charge of torturing prisoners to make them confess. It might perhaps be said that we had no business to meddle with the internal affairs of another country, but that remark could scarcely proceed from the noble lord the Foreign Secretary, who was renowned for his aggrivating interference with the domestic arrangements of other States. The noble marquis then read a statement by the editor of a Neapolitan newspaper, who was now a deputy, condemning the mischievous agitation of Mr. Gladstone and others in regard to foreign affairs. Some Englishmen who had visited the prisons had given the impression that they were all very much shocked at seeing preparations or means of torture within the buildings. He hoped the noble earl would give a careful and explicit answer, but he could not refrain from reminding the House that they had had two striking instances in the present Session of the want of information by the noble earl in matters pertaining to Italy. He had asked a question about a particular proclamation, and the noble earl replied that he was sure such a document could not be in existence, because Sir J. Hudson had never communicated the fact to him. It turned out that such a proclamation had been issued, and a motion for papers for other proclamations of a similar nature led to the telegraph from the Emperor of the French that if the Sardinian Government went on in that way the sympathies of Europe would be alienated from their cause. The second instance was in the matter of the press prosecutions, when the noble earl was equally wrong in giving a denial, and founding it upon a statement of Count Courcour some time before, that the Opposition press might publish whatever they pleased. The noble marquis concluded by moving for copies of any despatches which the Government had received on the subject.

Mr. Forster, in the House of Commons, gave notice that when Mr. Lindsay's motion, for recognition of the South, comes up, he will move an amendment pledging the house to sustain the government in the policy of non-intervention.

In the House of Commons on the 11th ult., Mr. Addley asked whether any information had been received of any measures having been introduced by the present administration for the embodiment of a militia or volunteer force, and whether the British Government intended that the 12,000 British troops now in Canada should remain throughout the (ensuing) winter, should by the Canadians themselves. The Under Secretary of the War Department replied, the new Ministry had introduced and passed an amending the militia law, which was, however, far less extensive than the Act introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, but it increased by the power of the Government-General by giving him authority to call out the Militia in case of danger, and raised the active force to 16,000 men. Lord Palmerston replied to the latter part of Mr. Addley's questions. As reported by the Times, he said: 'There could be no intention on the part of the Government to withdraw the troops now stationed in Canada. They could not entertain the slightest doubt that in case of danger it would not be a matter of 10,000 Militia that Canada would provide, but as many men would be ready to take up arms as the circumstances of the moment might require.'

There was increasing distress in the manufacturing districts of England, and had attracted the attention of Parliament.

A gentleman named Ruggles has laid a scheme before Congress for widening and deepening the canal, so as to admit of the passage of iron-plated war-ships, such as the Merrimack and the Monitor; so that, in case of a war with England, which nine people out of ten seem to regard as a certainty, only differing among themselves as to the time and the pretext on which it is to be undertaken, a large naval force may be despatched from New York to the Lakes for the conquest of Canada. By the stipulations of the treaty still subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, neither Power can maintain a naval force on the Lakes beyond a vessel of 100 tons on Lake Ontario, and one similar vessel on each of the Upper Lakes. It is now argued that the Federal Government would find itself at a serious disadvantage in case of war with Great Britain, inasmuch as the latter Power could send a naval force through the St. Lawrence into Lake Ontario, at the first declaration of hostilities, and Canada would be safe, except from a purely military attack. The proposition of Mr. Ruggles finds favour with Congress and the people for these reasons; and in the abundance of paper money that Mr. Chase is preparing to issue, it will, doubtless, be carried into effect at an early period. Perhaps, under the circumstances, the Canadian and the British Governments, or both in combination, if the Canada desire to retain their profitable and honourable connexion with the mother country, will derive the means for initiating and checking this action of the Federal Government by the engagement and widening of the Welland Canal. This much needed work would be useful in war and highly advantageous in peace, giving British war ships access to the Upper Lakes in case of hostilities, and affording grain-laden ships of large tonnage from Chicago and Milwaukee direct communication with Liverpool without the necessity of transshipping. The cost would not be a tenth of that required for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and ought not seriously to tax the resources either of England or the colony. In addition to this project, the Select Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to consider the Defence of the Lakes, have reported, and recommended a Bill for establishing a Chicago national foundry for the manufacture and repair of ordnance and munitions of war, and three naval depots and navy-yards, one on each of the three Lakes of Erie, Michigan and Ontario. There is no immediate necessity for any of these works. The Federal Government has need of all the money which it can create out of paper, and be solvently responsible for, without the additional expenditure to be incurred in this direction. Yet such is the feeling against England existent long before the war, but intensified by the recognition of the South as belligerent Power, and by the unucky episode of the Trent, that there is very little doubt that they will be sanctioned by Congress, if only for bravado, and to show that the Americans are not only 'not afraid' of the old enemy, but are as ready as Parson Brownlow himself to have a fling at the nation who has done them no injury.—London Times.

The Times depreciates in very strong terms the American tariff.