

A SPICY SPLIT AMONG THE ORANGEMEN.—THE STATE OF ASSASSINATION, ETC.—Information has been given to the police of some significant proceedings on the part of members of the Orange Society. It is now a notorious fact that a bitter feud exists between the Conservative and the Democratic sections of that body—that party who are led by Mr. William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, are an object of the deepest aversion to their more aristocratic brethren and vice versa. From what we learn letters have been received by some of the most prominent Radicals, threatening them with violence and even assassination should they persist in the course that is present pursued. Mr. Thomas Henry, when an Orangeman, was an especially active and formidable member of this obnoxious 'rotten branch' and it became necessary to lop him off. Since then his doings have not given satisfaction to those so aptly termed the 'Masters' they consider they have still a property in him, and that freedom of action ought to be forever denied him in consequence of his having at one time worn the chains of his bigoted league. We are inclined to think that his opposition to the Borough Bill, amid other recent manifestations of his unquenchable Radicalism, has filled the cup of his offenses almost to the brim. Be that as it may, the authorities are in possession of the information that he has received a letter to this effect, as near as we can gather: 'Dear Sir—You know that you were drummed out of the Orange Institution for connecting yourself with the Reform business; and if you don't cease for to be an instrument in the hands of John Rae, David Russell, John Moffat, etc., etc., I will blow out your brains as sure as the Holy God who is the Maker of us all. Dear sir, take warning and cease your tricks about the Reform movement, etc.' The signature appended was 'A Member of the Orange Institution.' A pleasant state of things, indeed!—Belfast Ulster Examiner.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION IN IRELAND.—It appears from returns recently published that there are in Ireland 389 places unprovided with telegraphic offices within town limits, and 347 from which telegrams must be sent by special means to another town. Of these latter 11 are under two miles from the telegraph office, 59 from two to five miles distant, 136 from five to 10 miles, 108 from 10 to 20 miles, and 33 from 20 to 50 miles distant from the telegraph office tabulated. There are also 53 telegraphic offices worked by station-masters or by officers whose attendance is not necessarily continuous, and 112 places in which a money-order office, but no telegraph station, has been opened, though at or near which there are quarries, mines, factories, or other large works. How difficult it is to get some men to surrender what it is not their own. They may have got it in their possession for a year or ten years; but whatever the length of time may be they make a struggle before they yield it up to other hands. The thief who steals a horse, and the man to whom he sells it, declare that the animal does not belong to his real owner at all, and one or the other makes every effort in his power to retain the stolen property.

In a similar manner do the advocates or 'defenders' of the 'loaves and fishes' of the Church Establishment declare that the property rightfully belongs to them, although the world knows that it was stolen from the Catholic Church. They are about to lose it some of these days and they know it; but they cannot make up their minds to part it without raising a cry of distress.—Dundalk Democrat.

Professor Dunne delivered a second lecture at the Catholic University, before a numerous audience; the subject being the History of the Hansa Towns in the middle ages, Mr. John O'Hagan, Q. C., presided. The lecture was characterized by such learning and research, and was listened to throughout with the closest interest. The lecturer gave a graphic sketch of the difficulties encountered by merchants some six hundred years ago in their efforts to extend trade and commerce. At the close of the lecture, which was replete with information, a vote of thanks was passed to Professor Dunne.—Irish Times.

Speaking of Mr. Reardon, M. P., for Athlone, who proposed in Parliament that the Queen should be asked to abdicate, the London correspondent of the Liverpool Advertiser says: 'Mr. Reardon has been and gone and done it.' His question of Friday night has settled him. The poor little man is not so much to blame as people outside may think. Without his knowing it, he is the butt of a lot of young members, who compliment him on his great political acumen, and suggest questions and notions to him for the purpose of getting him laughed at, and of making some fun for themselves and the House.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having been pleased to commute the sentence of imprisonment on Wm. Hopper and Stephen J. Hanrick who pleaded guilty at last commission to an indictment for having acted illegally within a proclaimed district, they were discharged from Kilmallick Prison, and embarked for America on board the Danubius, one of the Montreal Steamship Company's vessels, from Dublin.—Irish Times.

The Irish Times has the following singular paragraph: 'Lord Royston was called to account by Mr Blake for expressions considered to be personally offensive, and said to be uttered during the division on the second reading of the Suspensory Bill. A complete retraction was required. Mutual friends interfered. Lord Royston denied having used the offensive language. The explanation was deemed most satisfactory. The affair is settled.'

The Clonmel Chronicle instances as proof of the increased value of land in the county of Tipperary a sale of a profit rent out of lands lately purchased by the Marquis of Ormonde in the Landed Estate Court, which has now brought twenty-five years' purchase after a spirited bidding.

THE RECENT ATTACK ON CAPTAIN WARREN'S RESIDENCE.—An investigation was held on Monday morning at the Police-office, Cork, in reference to the charge against Timothy O'Farley of being concerned in the attack on Capt. Warren's residence on Saturday week. The prisoner, who was a clerk in a spirit store, was put standing with a number of other young men, and the witnesses, Mrs. Warren and her servant were called in. After a careful inspection of the group the witnesses failed to identify any of the men, and the prisoner was forthwith discharged.

THE BOY O'LEARY.—The boy O'Leary, who was so seriously injured during the riots which occurred in Cork shortly after Mackay's arrest, has been so far recovered that he has been enabled to leave the infirmary. For a long time the youth was in a very precarious position, and from the nature of his injuries his recovery was looked on as hopeless.

The three surplus seats which Mr. Disraeli has to dispose of are claimed by a Dublin paper for a northern division of the county Mayo, for the populous borough of Kingstown, and for the Queen's University. There is a strong feeling in Ireland in favor of giving representation to the Queen's University.

The government prohibition against Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan from returning to his family at Kilmallock has been removed. An official communication from the Castle announcing this intelligence was received by the Mayor of Limerick. Mr. O'Sullivan arrived in Limerick on Wednesday on his way home.

The five men who were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Mr. Featherstonhaugh were brought up on remand before Captain Talbot, R.M., and John J. L. Esq., Crown Solicitor. There not being sufficient evidence as to their complicity with the murder they were discharged.

We are happy to be able to state that the prospects of a good harvest in Ireland are very cheering. The weather continues favorable to the progress of the various crops. Similar accounts reach us from England.

CHANNEL SQUADRON.—The channel squadron, under Rear Admiral Warden, C.B., with Rear Admiral Ryder as second in command, has been ordered to the coast of Ireland for a month's cruise.

COMMAND OF FORCES IN IRELAND.—Saunders News-
letter has authority for stating that Lord Strathairn will not return to Dublin in his present capacity as commander of the forces in this country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MURPHY RIOTS—NO POPERY LECTURES.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—Mr. Whalley told the House of Commons on Monday night that 'a more honest, truthful, and he might almost say a more careful man in his statements had never appeared as a public lecturer than Mr. Murphy.' This statement, you tell us, was greeted with 'much laughter'; but we who are suffering from Mr. Murphy's handiwork receive it with much disgust. Not, however, to refute Mr. Whalley, but to supply a real want, I venture to ask for a hearing in your columns; for it unfortunately happens that the public generally have no means of judging at first hand and for themselves the character of addresses which are producing such fearful results in so many of our busy northern towns.—The fruits are before the country, but only the local provincial papers can supply specimens of the seeds. While I write fresh riots are breaking out in a neighbouring town, and it is really important that the men who are at the bottom of all this mischief say and do,—what they have been saying and doing for 12 months in Birmingham, in Rochdale, in Bury, in Ashton, in Staleybridge, in Donkfield, in Oldham, and elsewhere. Your readers who only hear that a Protestant lecturer has been speaking against Catholicism, and that riots have followed, may well conclude that plain speaking concerning plain abuses has been too much for excitable Irishmen, and that, perhaps, on whole, the latter got very little more than they deserved. My sole object, then, is to supply, from verbatim reports of Mr. Murphy's addresses, sufficient data to enable your readers to judge for themselves how far Mr. Murphy is 'honest,' 'truthful,' and 'careful,' and how far 'liberty of speech' is concerned in the matter at all. I live in the very midst of the men who have committed the frightful outrages at Donkfield, Ashton, and Staleybridge, and for my sins, have read all Mr. Murphy's addresses since he came among us, we being then at peace. I shall quote from the leading newspaper of the district, and from a verbatim report, leaving out passages utterly unfit for publication.

On the 13th January Mr. Murphy began his campaign here at the Foresters' Hall, Staleybridge. He began by producing 'a ten-chambered revolver, and the wildest enthusiasm of the audience; this being without provocation and in a meeting of friends.—His opening sentence was, 'I'm a queer lad, as you'll find out yet.' His next sentence was a threat to smash something or somebody. Then he 'offered up prayer' and proceeded. I extract passages:— 'The way to get rid of Fenianism is to hang the priests. Every Popish priest is a Fenian head-centre. I am going to Ashton to lecture in a cotton mill, and within 300 or 400 yards of the Catholic chapel, and it will not take us long to drive the Popish lambs to Paddy's land. If the people once break out in Lancashire they will first seize the Catholic priests, then the Sisters of Mercy, and afterwards the lambs, and send them all afloat, neck and crop.

This was done the first, and, as one might expect, the report continues:— 'As the audience left the hall they congregated in the street and, forming long deeps, they marched down Vaundry street, singing 'Britons never shall be Slaves.' On they went, gaining strength, to the neighborhood where live a large number of the Irish. The Irish, however, kept in their houses, and when the crowd found they could not induce them to come out a cry was raised 'To the chapel; to the chapel!'

The following evening Mr. Murphy continued:— 'You may depend upon it I am a rough chap. I will never let a man shoot me in the street running. You must let the Papists see you have power and determination, if molested, to stand on your own defence.' All this when as yet a Catholic had not even shown his face or spoken a word, as a deliberate attempt to provoke a quarrel. The evening following we had these 'careful' statements:— 'According to the History of the Council of Trent every priest is bound to have his own concubine.' 'A Roman Catholic could murder his baby or his wife by paying the priest 26 2s. 9d. and confessing his crime to him.' 'Your wives and daughters are exposed to debauchery in the confessional, and are betrayed and kidnapped into convent prisons, and there kept the dupes or slaves of priestly lust.' 'The priest secretly sets on his bloodhounds to destroy Her Majesty's loyal people.' 'Put down the priest! All this, with much displaying of the 'bright ten-chambered revolver' which he called his 'bulldog,' and which on one occasion he fired out of the window of the lecture hall into the street. At Ashton, whither he went, as he said, 'to pull down the cross,' he was seen at one time heading the mob.

At Staleybridge and Ashton the lectures were continued after this fashion:— 'If there is a row in Staleybridge we are quite ready to go and put it down.' 'Cries of 'They dare not come out!' followed statements like this. 'I might be blamed for using my revolver, but God protects those who defend themselves.' 'My name is Murphy, and a red hot one it is! I am not war with the knife, war with the revolver if you like, war with the bayonet if you like.' This was with reference to those he called 'Popish dogs.' On one occasion he significantly 'drew the attention of his rough audience' to the stained glass window in the baby house yonder—i.e., the Catholic Chapel, nearly opposite.

Perhaps this will be enough to indicate the real character of these disgraceful addresses, which are manifestly designed to stir up riot and violence.—Mr. Murphy is accompanied by half a dozen ruffians, one of whom at this very moment is in prison, convicted of shooting an officer in discharge of his duty. These men also 'lecture,' and have within the last few days publicly boasted that they 'knew' most of the rioters, and that one of them had been presented with a fragment of a crucifix that had been torn from one of the altars and smashed.

It is miserable work to have anything to do with these men or their sayings, but it is really important that there should be no misunderstanding in the country as to the real character of the one or the other. We have had chapels destroyed, houses sacked, and murder done, and the process we are told is to be repeated from one end of the country to the other. It will be well if others can profit by our bitter experience. At all events, to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN PAGE HOPPS.

The Parsonage, Donkfield, May 26.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN LANCAIRES.—We have had another series of these lamentable disturbances during the present week, arising out of the bad feeling engendered, it is believed, by Murphy's lectures. The town of Oldham, eight miles from Manchester, was the scene of the first, on Monday night. On that night a crowd of people assembled before an old Catholic Chapel at Oldham, and broke windows and did damage to the extent of 50l. or 60l. On Tuesday night there was further disturbance, and the mob, driven from St. Marie's Catholic Chapel, made a move in the direction of St. Patrick's, situated at Brook Top. Here they were speedily met by a body of police, out contrary to their former experience, the officers found that there was a disposition on the part of the rioters to keep their ground, and not only lads but grown up men began to take part in the disorderly proceedings. There were several members of the Watch Committee present, and these gentlemen, along with the police, were pelted with stones. One of the former received a severe blow upon the knee, and two of the officers

were so badly injured that they had to be assisted away, and it will be some days before they can be able to resume duty. A considerable amount of damage to private property was done at various parts of the town. A meeting of magistrates was held, and it continued till a late hour. It is stated that arrangements were made so that the military could be at once called from Ashton, in the event of the force then available being unable to cope with the rioters. The Irish were said to have kept within doors, and remained very quiet during the whole evening. On Wednesday, four persons were brought before the borough magistrates on charges of taking part in the riotous proceedings. After hearing a portion of the evidence, the Bench remanded them till to-day. On Wednesday afternoon the authorities issued a proclamation, stating that they had determined rigorously to maintain peace and order within the borough by all the means at their disposal. Persons were therefore warned against assembling in groups in the streets, and all well disposed inhabitants are called upon to use their influence in maintaining order and assisting to apprehend all persons who, by hooting, the use of unlawful weapons, throwing missiles, or other riotous proceedings, render themselves liable to prosecution. On Wednesday night there were a great number of people in the town, and the excitement seemed unabated, but there was no attempt made to renew the attack on either the Catholic chapels or dwelling-houses. During the afternoon another 100 special constables were sworn in, and they paraded the streets in detachments at an early hour, a measure which, no doubt, had the effect of quelling the disorderly tendencies of the roughs. The magistrates assembled at the Town Hall, and every precaution was taken to preserve the peace of the town. In the course of yesterday some parties employed at the ironworks of Messrs. Platt Brothers and Company were discovered making pikeheads. The discovery was made quite casually, but as soon as it was reported measures were taken to prevent anything of the kind being repeated. One of the instruments was handed over to the chief constable, and it was shown to the magistrates last night. No disturbance is anticipated, although the streets continue quite crowded. Some of the young men had decorated themselves with orange favours. It was telegraphed at 9 o'clock that a mob from Oldham had mustered at Hollingwood, and commenced to move towards Fallsworth. During Tuesday night an attack was made on the Rev. R. Williams's chapel (Independence) at Hollingwood, and also on the Baptist chapel at that place, by a mob said to be composed of Irishmen, and which is believed to have come from Oldham. It is supposed the mischief was intended as a retaliation for the damage done on the previous night at the Catholic chapel in Oldham. The attack being made at Hollingwood in the dead of night, and unexpectedly, there was nobody to resist, and consequently no fighting. The mob had all their own way, and were contented with smashing the windows of both the chapels; they made no attempt to break into the buildings but retired as soon as they had satisfied themselves with the easy destruction of the glass. On Wednesday night it was the turn of the 'Protestants' to be revenged for the mischief at Hollingwood, and the Catholic chapel at Fallsworth. A considerable mob arrived there from Oldham about 9 o'clock, headed by some scores of boys with their pockets full of stones. The Rev. Mr. Daly had heard of the danger, and, having stationed himself in a house opposite the chapel, he was a witness to the speedy destruction of every pane of glass in the building. No attempt was made to break in, but it is reported that some damage was done to the pews by the shower of stones from outside, besides which the framework of the windows suffered so severely that it will cost many pounds to set all to rights again. Besides Mr. Daly only two or three powerless spectators were present, and there was no struggle. Information was sent to the police station, and on the approach of eight constables (Sergeant Dickenson in command) the large body of assailants retreated along the Oldham road. No arrests were made.

PROTESTANT OUTRAGES.—Mr. Hardy's language in speaking of the Religious Riots in Lancashire was none too strong. Such scenes as we have reported at intervals for the last three weeks are indeed disgraceful to a civilized country, and the Irish Press, as we cannot deny, is justified in its complaints of the treatment to which Irish Catholics are thus exposed in England. Irish residents in this country are usually congregated in considerable bodies. They are impulsive and inflammable by nature, sympathetic as well as gregarious, given to a little occasional fighting, quick to take offence, and not apt to count numbers with an encounter in prospect. Yet, under all these temptations, they are, undoubtedly, for the most part, a peaceable and orderly class—that is, in their dealings with Englishmen. No doubt 'Irish rows' will recur to the reader's mind as no unfamiliar topic, but an Irish row means, almost uniformly a row among Irishmen. As an Irish contemporary expressed itself, perhaps rather mildly, they 'may have little family jars of their own,' but it is quite true, as the same journal observed, that they seldom attack other people. One is not apt to hear of any gratuitous or unprovoked aggression organized by Irishmen against Englishmen on the score of nationality, religion, or other such antagonism. Of course, we put political insurrections out of the question, but fearless and quarrelsome as the Irish are, they seldom give offence by interference with persons or things around them. This, perhaps, may be thought small praise, considering that they represent in this country an extremely small minority, incapable of making head against an angry population. But not to mention that in certain towns the Irish residents may be counted by thousands, they are just as tolerant and just as forbearing where these conditions are reversed. In many parts of Ireland a Protestant church a Protestant clergyman, and what passes for a Protestant congregation are swarmed in a population of native Catholics, and yet no offence is offered to Protestants or their religion. In the North of Ireland, where Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics are more equally divided, they do, indeed, have their faction fights, but there is no instance of such rioting as that at Ashton or Oldham. No Protestant church, as far as we know, has ever been burnt by a Catholic mob, nor has any riot ever been gratuitously organized on religious pretences.

In this country a lecturer, as he calls himself, goes about from place to place delivering public addresses full of the most insulting attacks upon the Catholic religion. This man seeks out quarters inhabited by Irishmen, goes into the midst of them, and pitches his 'Protestant tent.' The result is a scandalous riot. The Irish may be peaceable enough if left alone, but it is not in their faith. They assemble together, of course, first by way of anti demonstration and then for self-protection. The mob on the other side either resents their gathering or attacks them outright, and then their chapels are burnt and their houses destroyed, and their priests besieged, before order can be restored or a preponderance of force established on the side of the law. All this, it must be remembered represents a purely gratuitous outrage upon their religion. The Irish Catholics are mostly of the working classes always poor, and able to support only a humble and unobtrusive establishments in connexion with their worship. They make no irritating demonstrations, and do nothing to scandalize even that section of Englishmen who conscientiously eschew Popery to be a sin. It is the Protestant emissary who forces his way into their quarters, flaunts his banner in their faces, calls them out to fight, and then falls upon them with his infuriated followers. Nobody can deny that this amounts to a grievance.—London Times.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—The Catholic Aged Poor Society held its annual dinner at the Albion, London, on the 24th ult. The Archbishop, in proposing the health of Her Majesty, said—'I have the happiness to propose to you the health of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and I am confident that I shall interpret your thoughts and feelings, and that I shall represent the universal desire of the Catholics of England, in laying at Her Majesty's feet an expression of our profound and heartfelt sympathy. Eight and forty hours ago we were all wounded by the tilings of a deed which I have no words to describe. It was an axiom among the Pagans, 'Maxima debetur puero reverentia.' The grace and dignity of youth exacted from them a special reverence. In its presence immorality was abashed, and brutality held its hand. But we have been shocked and wounded in every manly sense by the assassination attempted against the son of our Queen—against a youth innocent of all offence, free from all the animosities and broils of political contention, noble and generous in his bearing, and engaged in a public mission of royal benevolence to the people of Australia, and in the kindest offices of charity to the national service in which he bears a part. This horrible and guilty deed has aroused, I am confident, in the breast of every Christian, of every man and of every mother in Her Majesty's dominions, a sorrow, an indignation, and a sympathy, the expression of which, for the want of a more prompt and better opportunity, I desire on this occasion, in the name of the Catholics of England, most respectfully to lay at Her Majesty's feet.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—The following extract from a letter received from Melbourne may be interesting to your numerous readers.

The generosity displayed by the inhabitants of Victoria on the occasion of the recent visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh may fairly claim publicity.

MELB.
Melbourne, March 3, 1868.

'You know how excitable a people we are here, and will therefore not be surprised to hear that it is estimated over £320 000 was spent by the Government, public bodies, and private persons on the different festivities and entertainments. The whole crew of the Galatea (about 800) were supplied with fresh meat, poultry, milk, fruit, and vegetables for the six weeks she was here, and a ton of ice was sent on board every morning for their use.'

THE WOMAN AND THE ASTROLOGER.—At the Thames Police Court, an Irish woman came before Mr. Benson to complain of an astrologer who she said had annoyed her night and day, sleeping and waking, for a long time past. Mr. Benson: What has he done? Applicant: He has shut me up in his glass in which people can see other people both night and day. In answer to further questions the woman said the astrologer could see her all the way from the London Hospital to Wapping, where she lived, by means of his glass and that he was constantly looking at her. Mr. Benson asked the woman if she could account for the astrologer persecuting her in the manner he had done. Applicant: I don't know, sir, he keeps me on the rack. He looks up to me. A gentleman had my nativity cast, and the astrologer keeps it in his glass. Mr. Benson was surprised that a man or woman could place credence in the casting of nativities, horoscopes, and astrology. The applicant ought to be above such nonsense. Applicant: It is not all nonsense; it really is not, sir. Mr. Benson: If you are not insane you ought to know better. Do you think if you were anywhere else you would be free from the arts of this wicked astrologer? Applicant: No, sir, he has power over me all over the world. Mr. Benson: Then I am afraid if I interfere with him he will have power over me and rule me with his rod (laughter). Applicant: He has no power over magistrates. Mr. Benson: I am very glad of that. Have you any priest who will advise you? Applicant: Yes, to be sure, I have, Father Kelly. Mr. Benson: Go to Father Kelly; he can give you very good advice. If Father Kelly will write to me I will attend to it. Applicant: The cunning man has me in his glass. How shall I get out of it. Mr. Benson: Break it (roars of laughter.)

MODES OF MARRIAGE.—At the end of 1866, for which year the returns have just been completed, there stood registered for the solemnization of marriages in England and Wales as many as 5 576 churches or chapels not belonging to the Church of England. Six hundred and twenty six belonged to the Catholics, 1,666 to the Independents, 1,317 to Wesleyan Methodists, 272 to Calvinistic Methodists, 1,163 to the Baptists, 168 to Unitarians, 166 to Scottish Presbyterians, 23 to the New Jerusalem Church, 18 to the Catholic and Apostolic Church, 14 to the Moravians. Seventy-eight per cent. of the marriages of the year were celebrated according to the rites of the Established Church, and 22 per cent. otherwise. There were 8 911 marriages in Roman Catholic chapels, 63 among Quakers, 17 215 in the chapels of other Christian denominations, 15 243 in the offices of superintendent registrars, 301 among Jews, 146,040 according to the rites of the Established Church—making a total of 187,776. Of the number celebrated in the Established Church 17 were by special licence, 20 297 by ordinary licence, 118 274 were after banns, 4 281 were on the superintendent registrar's certificate, and in 2 171 instances the mode is not stated.

A very wholesome lesson is read to a certain class of Reformers and to the public in the case of the once notorious James Finley, who was brought before the Clerkenwell police court on Monday on the charge of deserting his four children. It will be recollected that this 'French polisher' and lecturer in the employ of the Reform League was the leader in the disgraceful outrage at the Home Secretary's office when the Manchester Fenians were about to be executed for murder; and the results to this crazed fanatic in neglecting his proper work are that his wife had to be removed six months ago to Colney Hatch Asylum, and that his children were found by the inspector without proper food or clothing. This is but another instance of the invariable effect of public commotion in leading to more than the individual ruin of its meagre victims. Working men would think less about chimerical aims were they able to estimate at their true value the wretched instruments of modern agitators. Finley complained that 'for the last eighteen months he had not received one farthing from the Reform League for anything he had said'; but no one will be disposed of that account to impugn the justice or sagacity of his employers.—Pall Mall Gazette.

London is never tired of admiring its own vastness and wealth, its population, greater than that of many kingdoms; its trade, larger than that of India; the annual addition of a new city to its extent and resources. It is well before the next hymn is sung to Mammon and his glory to remember this little fact. The number of London paupers relieved by legal alms on the last day of February in this year was 156,650. Add the professional beggars, the tramps, and the people who do not beg but remain dinnerless, and we shall find that London contains a population as great as that of Leeds with nothing to eat. The social cohesion must be strong which stands that strain.—Spectator.

CHOICE OF A PRISON.—The following dialogue is stated to have taken place between a visiting magistrate at one of the city goals and a juvenile offender serving out his three months:—How old are you?—Please, Sir, I'm 13. How often have you been in goal?—Please, Sir, eight times. Have you ever been in Reading goal?—Please, Sir, once. Have you ever been in Westminster goal?—Please, Sir, once. How often have you been here so often?—Please, Sir, twice. Why do you come here so often?—Please, Sir, because at Westminster the turnkeys knock you about with their keys. How do you contrive to get sent here?—Please, Sir, I alias prisge in Holborn now.—Pall Mall Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

CLAIM OF IMMUNITY BY A CLEVERMAN.—CASE OF REV. MR. YOUNG.—An event has taken place at Frankfort which has created some excitement, and has brought the Rev. Lambert Young, a Catholic clergyman, into a conflict with the authority of the District Judge of the United States for the District of Kentucky. Mr. Young went into a mob for the purpose of quieting it through his influence as a priest over the individuals of which it was composed, and to a certain extent he succeeded. Being afterwards summoned as a witness before the Grand Jury engaged in inquiring into the circumstances of the riot, he is required to give information of the persons he saw in the multitude, which he declines to do. It is not a claim of privileged communications that he sets up, but a claim that as it was to his priestly character that he owed the influence that he on the one hand exerted, and on the other was permitted by the rioters to exert, it would be an act of bad faith towards him to require such disclosure, and of bad faith in him to make it. This plea Judge Ballard did not conceive sufficient, and Mr. Young, having declined to answer, was imprisoned. Whatever the precedents may be—ad, upon this point, we do not profess to be learned—ethically Mr. Young makes a good showing upon his side. The plea that for him to testify would be to destroy his influence, and that of his order, in similar cases, is one worthy of careful consideration. Where the implements are human, it is only war—a thing above and beyond the law—which justifies their use in such a way as to destroy them. The priests of the Catholic Church in cases of riot often perform an essential service to society; and if, in order to perform that service effectually, certain exceptional immunities are essential, they should not be looked upon as invidious privileges, but as qualities which the general good requires should be preserved. We must respect Mr. Young for the stand he has taken, although it may be technically illegal. If there is any judicial discretion in the matter, he certainly deserves the benefit of it to the fullest extent. That he is thoroughly convinced that the equity is upon his side is evident from the argument, which we published yesterday. Severity in such a case would be the height of injustice; and we cannot believe that Judge Ballard will be so unjust as to treat the conscientious clergyman in the light of a criminal.—Cincinnati Daily Enquirer.

In the same spirit is the following, from the tri-weekly Yeoman, of Frankfort, Ky:—

THE IMPRISONMENT OF FATHER YOUNG:

The imprisonment of Rev Lambert Young, the Catholic priest of this Parish, in the miserable jail at Louisville is an event which elicits for him the sympathy of this community in a very marked degree. His letter to Judge Ballard, which we publish elsewhere, sets forth the cause of this act clearly and succinctly. The question is a novel one and the point raised is one of peculiar interest. In response to the request of the Commonwealth's Attorney of this district Mr. Young availed himself of the influence he was supposed to possess, and endeavored to prevent the perpetration of an offence against the law. The respect shown for his priestly office enabled him to move unharmed in a tumult of angry passion, before which the stoutest hearts quailed, and now he is asked to become a public informer, and communicate facts learned under these peculiar circumstances. Mr. Young while disclaiming exemption from testifying under any law of evidence, presents the moral obligation under which he rests so cogently that none can fail in having their sympathy and respect enlisted in his behalf. The position he takes is one which appeals to the highest sense of honor which obtains among gentlemen, everywhere, and when, to the ordinary motives for respecting confidence is added the sanctity of a religious obligation, it is evident that an issue is made which involves either a long incarceration of Mr. Young for constructive contempt or a rescission of the order of Judge Ballard. This occurrence will not tend to render more popular the Civil Rights Bill which a Radical Congress has imposed upon the States—the case in which Mr. Young has been called to testify being held to come within its provisions. It occurs to us that inasmuch as the matter rests upon the discretion of Judge Ballard, he would consult a sound policy and promote the substantial interests of justice by releasing Father Young from prison and restoring him at once, to liberty.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION AT BALTIMORE.—At the Convent of Mercy, Baltimore, Md., on April 30, Miss Isabella Joyce (in religion, Sister M. Martina), made her solemn profession and received the black veil. Sister Martina is a daughter of the late Michael Joyce Esq., builder of Perryway, county Cork, and Washington D. C.; and Sister of the late Captain John O'Connell Joyce, of the 88th N. Y. Vols., Irish Brigade, who fell at Antietam, in September, 1862, and of Captain Charles E. Joyce of the same gallant regiment and brigade, who spent some months in Kilmallick prison last year, for his devotion to the same cause that illuminated the scaffold on which his grand uncle fell in 1798.

BORDER NEWS.—A well known friend who has been travelling in Vermont near the border, and who we know to possess excellent means of obtaining information, writes us that in the neighbourhood of St. Albans, there is nothing to indicate any Fenian gathering. The statement that Gen. O'Neill has been in St. Albans he pronounces utterly untrue. On the other hand, Col. Gibson is there and has been there for the last fortnight for the purpose of surveillance, and he will have a force at once, should the necessity arise for the purpose of putting down all hostile movements against our territory. Our friend believes that though the American Government have been tardy in fulfilling their international duties there is no reason to believe that they will disgrace themselves by permitting a movement in force across the frontier which, moreover, he treats as utterly absurd in the present state of Fenian preparations, commissariat, &c. Our Cornwall correspondent under date of 15th June writes:—

The United States are apparently acting with decision in putting down all attempts to make an intrusion in this neighbourhood. They are causing strict search to be made in order to recapture three pieces of cannon which have been removed from their place of storage on the other side, together with a quantity of ammunition. The authorities express a determination to put down any movement as well as to confiscate any munitions of war that may fall into their hands. The impression throughout that section of the country is that whatever may be attempted by Fenians, they will take care not to have the river between them and the field of operations. An easy retreat is the main point in their tactics.—Herald.

The Tribune's special says: It is reported that Chief Justice Chase, on his return from Richmond, had an interview with the President, reporting the information he had obtained regarding the condition of affairs in the South. It is understood the President informed the Chief Justice in this interview, that he was very desirous that the Democracy should nominate the Chief Justice for the Presidency, and that he would receive his support. The President said that under no circumstances would he support Mr. Pendleton.

SAIZURE OF FENIAN ARMS.—Burlington, Vt., June 18.—Eight tons of arms taken from the Fenians by the United States Government, passed through this city this afternoon by the National Express Company en route from St. Albans to New York. Col John M. Clivington married the widow of his own son at St. Joseph, Nebraska, recently; and the parents of the woman publish a card stating that had such intention been known to them, violent measures would have been taken, if necessary, to prevent the consummation of so vile a crime and outrage.