

power of strength, their buckler, and their shield—who shed around their homes, their altars, and their graves, the sacred light of religious liberty, and the glory of unfettered worship.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A farmer named Ross, upon whom, as stated in the Express, the police of Billingham, county Sligo, recently found a copy of the Fenian oath and passwords, has been committed to Standish as a prisoner.

The professed investigation which the magistrates have been conducting in private respecting the murder of M. B. Adams has not yet concluded.

Mr. G. H. Moore (M.P.) has presented a petition in Parliament from J. H. Sullivan of Kilmallock, stating that he has been arrested under the Lord Lister's warrant without any charge having been preferred against him before or since, and as far as he is known, without any cause whatever, he was taken into Limerick, twenty-one miles, that evening, and detained in prison more than twelve months.

In the town of Roscommon there resides an old man named William M'Nally, who is very feeble and much impaired in sight. He is by occupation a book-peddler, and travels from town to town with his literary merchandise, finding purchasers as best he can.

In a address of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland to her Majesty, which has been laid before the Queen by Mr. Secretary Bruce, it is observed:—Living as we do in all parts of the country, and mixing with all classes of our own countrymen, we are enabled to testify to the fact which it would be difficult to withhold, that the attempt to disestablish and disendow the Irish branch of the Church is alienating very many from their attachment to the legislative connection of Ireland with Great Britain.

The Dundalk 'Democrat' quotes the following evidence as to the treatment of the Fenian prisoners, from the 'Weekly Register's' Correspondent:—FENIAN PRISONERS.—A sense of justice and fair-play compels us to make the following statement respecting the present treatment to which at any rate a portion of the Fenian prisoners are in custody are subjected.

The STRIKE OF IRELAND.—Archbishop Lecky has issued a long and eloquent pastoral on the outrages in Tipperary. He expresses his horror of the crime, and exhorts the people to forbearance, and laments that a few desperadoes, acting singly and without accomplices, should tarnish the fame of gallant Tipperary.

The policemen were pelted with stones and driven to their barracks, one being prostrated by a severe wound on the head. Having seized their rifle, two sub-constables and Constable Hall issued in pursuit of the retreating crowd.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 31.—In the House of Commons, tonight, Mr. Gladstone moved the third reading of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. A large number of petitions against the passage of the bill were then presented; after which, Mr. James M. Gordon, member for North East Lancashire, moved, and Lord Esher, member for Haddingtonshire, seconded, a motion that the bill be rejected.

London, June 1st.—The Irish Church Bill was read for the first time in the House of Lords tonight. It was agreed that the bill should come up for a second reading on the 14th inst.

The extreme partisans of the Irish Church are stated to be disaffected with the course proposed to be taken in the House of Lords, desiring that the bill should be peremptorily rejected, a course which Lord Cairns is not supposed to approve.

The Dean of Ripon (Dr. Hugh McNeill) has published a long letter denouncing the Irish Church Bill as a deplorable error, which will result in replacing Protestant ascendancy by Catholic supremacy.

The Battle in the Lords.—The Weekly Register says: A very urgent whip has gone forth from both sides of the House of Lords, as to summon to town every peer that can be found for the coming debates and votes on the Irish Church Bill.

Great indignation has been excited in London by the numerous and murderous assaults committed on the police while discharging their duties.

Emigration to Canada and the United States is very extensive, both from England and Ireland.—Last week 7,100 emigrants, including 4,000 foreigners, left Liverpool.

The London 'Law Journal' says.—We have observed that at meetings in various parts of the United Kingdom speakers have indulged in violent language, against the coadjutorship of the Queen assenting to the Irish Church bill, on the ground that such an act would constitute a breach of her coronation oath.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:—There is a passage in the report of the Society for promoting Ours' family among the Jews which seems to justify the suspicion of the Foreign Office. Mr. Field, we are informed, is prepared to return to Abyssinia when the country is sufficiently settled to permit him to do so with safety.

Liverpool, May 31.—Early this morning Mr. Motley, the American Minister, received the addresses of welcome presented by the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce, and soon after departed for London.

Liverpool, May 31.—Mr. Motley the new Minister of U.S., received the addresses of the Chambers of Commerce at his hotel, this morning. In reply to that of the American Chamber of Commerce, he returned thanks for the welcome he had received as the representative of the U.S. He said it was the earnest hope and chief wish of President Grant's administration, and of the people of America, faithfully to cultivate friendly and equitable relations with the Government and the people of Great Britain.

limits of his functions, its settlement being vested by the people in Congress.

The Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead who built the Alabama have recently published a letter giving legal opinions and extracts from documents and speeches to prove that the building of the Alabama was not illegal. The Messrs. Laird claim that the construction of the Alabama at their yards was done in concealment and that the government authorities, the public, and the American Minister were acquainted with the fact that she was built as a vessel of war, and it was notorious that she was intended for the service of the Confederate government.

DE ESTABLISHED PARLIAMENT.—A point has been raised in the course of the debate on the Irish Church Bill which deserves not to be left entirely without notice. We have, in fact, awaited with some curiosity the comment which it would not have been unreasonable to expect from some of our Liberal contemporaries.

The Sutherland Gold Fields.—The second month of the diggings was inaugurated on Saturday, the 1st of May, by the issue of 45 licences, a number of intending diggers holding back until the promised extension of ground for digging operations would be completed.

UNITED STATES. In the event of a war with England, the loyal Washington Chronicle counts largely upon assistance from the men who fought in the Confederate army, and who wished success to the Confederate cause.

The N. Y. Times says:—Nothing was ever so abundant as the idea of Canadian independence, for annexation to the United States, all must allow, would be vastly preferable to independence, for the simple reason that Canada could not exist as a separate nation alongside such a powerful neighbor as the American Republic.

A Washington despatch says:—Three large boxes, sent to the Treasury Department by the Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Tennessee in 1863 for safe keeping were opened yesterday, and found to contain specie gold and silver plate, watches, bonds, &c., to the extent of \$100,000. The valuables are supposed to have been taken possession of by Sherman's men in Georgia and other States, where they had been abandoned by the fleeing inhabitants. In some cases they were taken from the banks which

not left for the support of the ministers of Ireland, but on condition that certain masses were said, a thing they all knew was not fulfilled at the present day. He referred to the question because the bill had just passed the House of Commons, and he was anxious that there should be some record of what many would consider an instalment of justice, but at the same time he would be surprised if the Irish nation were really satisfied with what had been given to them by the present Government.

WHAT WAR MEANS?—The following is taken from the London 'Spectator' a journal which has always been regarded as one of the most ultra American prejudices.—Why do the Americans pick us work? Because we could not defend the Canadian frontier? Possibly not; but we should infallibly try to do it, and Americans, who on this point at least are not unfair, will acknowledge that to destroy a British army of a hundred thousand men, to be done by the Canadian population, and by a fleet sufficient to blockade every port north of the Potomac, would be a task requiring all their resources.

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ceased to do business upon the approach of the Federal army. The officers of both departments are uncertain of their duty in the matter, and it has been referred to the vaults of the Treasury Department.

DR. BROWNSON ON 'SPIRITISM'—The Catholic World for June discusses 'Spiritism and Spiritualism' in a vigorous style suggestive of Dr. Brownson. The writer admits the facts, but maintains that the manifestations come not from the spirits of deceased persons but from Satan and his fallen angels.

THE PRIVILEGE OF FREE SPEECH.—The White Pine Inquirer remarks the following incident:—Two men were talking at the corner of Hunter and Main streets yesterday afternoon, in a not over friendly manner, when one of them remarked, 'I guess a man has the privilege of free speech in this country, don't he?' The other quietly drew a six-shooter, and replied, 'Yes, but what do you wish to say?' The other, observing the weapon, answered, 'Oh, nothing,' and walked off.—Chicago Tribune.

THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE says:—It is quite probable, if information is true, that a ticket representing the interest of imperialism will be put in the field in our coming June election. Gentlemen in this city are said to be in correspondence with certain parties in the City of New York in regard to this movement.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson in embarking for home could put in his pocket a copy of Punch with a cartoon after his own heart. The traditional Yankee appears as Jonathan interpreted by Mr. Sumner, holding out a pie partly covered by a cloth on which were the words, 'Claim \$500,000,000, to Mr. Johnson, who stands with one hand in his trousers pocket and the other holding an eye-glass.' 'Wah, Reverdy!' says Jonathan, 'guess this lot 'bout you for your friend John Bull that John Bull's broad shoulders are seen in the background. Reverdy Johnson replies, 'Ha! I've dined with him a good deal lately, and he won't eat that, I promise you.'

THE ORIGIN IN CALIFORNIA.—There is a growing feeling of indignation in this community at the utter disregard, not only of decency, but of all our laws recently exhibited by the Chinese. It is horrible to reflect that renders it even possible for these creatures to obtain a share in our government, perhaps a controlling interest in our elections. For a long time past they have exhibited a powerful almost submissive spirit, rarely committing any gross offence than pilfering exposed trifles; but suddenly they have changed their conduct, and for months past the courts have been burdened with investigations that come to naught, for these people have no regard for the sanctity of an oath, and perjure themselves by wholesale. They have introduced into our Christian city all the barbarous practices of their native land—they do not hesitate to hatch conspiracies, abduct and assassinate, and what is worse, they employ an organized gang of braves to avenge their enemies or rivals, and gauge the reward according to the punishment that may be inflicted upon them. A Chinaman can be paid to assassinate even with the death penalty staring him in the face, and can coolly stipulate for the price of neck his to be paid in his relatives in case he is hung. Although a cowardly race, when pitted man against man in mortal fight yet they display the most extraordinary stolidity and indifference when execution is about to be done upon them. In their own country a line of 60 criminals condemned to be decapitated, will sink upon their knees without coercion, bend their head forward as to execute their necks and stoically await the stroke of the executioner's sword. They bear the dull, heavy dull upon the present, without a shudder. Sometimes the executioner stops midway in the line to feel their sword, they listen without a tremor, and as he approaches them closely and their necks comes next, they adjust their necks more conveniently for the stroke. There is nothing about this of the spirit that sometimes actuates a Caucasian criminal to die game—it is simply brutish stolidity. Organized crime, are eminently dangerous to the commission of the death that threatens them. It is said they have carried their barbarous practices to such an extent in this city as to offer large rewards for the heads of their enemies. They are so senseless, devilish, selfish, and without remorse, long kept in restraint from submission to the moral influence of the white man are now breaking out in barbaric fury—they openly defy our laws, and with brazen insolence insult our civilization. Let us exhaust all the resources of the law to restrain them; if they fail, let us advise them to return home.—San Francisco Herald.

There can be no doubt but that Messrs. Warren and Costello, however unconsciously to themselves, have inflicted as much harm as lay in their power upon their less fortunate fellow-sufferers still remaining in British penal servitude by the violent language uttered by them in Ireland after their liberation, and those reckless and all things considered, silly and impotent public demonstrations in which they allowed themselves to be made central figures. Not only did they rivet the chains of our martyrs, but they injured much more than they served, the cause of their country. Again they retarded the progress of Irish Revolution materially which arrived in New York, by refusing the imposing and significant demonstration which had been prepared for their reception. The intended display at the Cooper Institute would have unavoidably taken the shape of a War Meeting and presided over by Governor Hoffman, as it would have been if he kept his promise, and occurring at the present juncture its effect upon the English obliging would be scarcely less exasperating than the speech of Senator Sumner. It would have intensified the international quarrel exceedingly and thus hastened on the opportunity which Irishmen long for so ardently. In view these gentlemen were loud-spoken demonstrators and even bragged in the very place where the interests of their comrades and their country, as well as public decency and common sense should have been their ally and anobscure. On the other hand they became suddenly dumb and struck out of sight when they reached a place where a public manifestation of their fellow-citizens of the nature proposed, denunciation of the outrage which they in common with others had suffered could not have failed to confer an inestimable benefit on their native land and might have been the immediate forerunner of the liberation of an American citizen who has been illegally condemned to penal servitude by the British Government. We make those reflections more with feelings of regret rather than anger. Having uttered them we trust we may be allowed to let Messrs. Warren and Costello rest in peace henceforth.—N. Y. Irish People.

The Evening Post is very angry at Mr. Washburne, because, in presenting his credentials as Minister to the French Emperor, he communicated President Grant's compliments, and his wishes for the Emperor's health and happiness. The Post considers it disgraceful for our Envoy to express such sentiments toward a man who was an unscrupulous enemy of the Union during the war, and who now wields despotic authority over France. The New York Times wants to know whether the Post would have been better pleased if Mr. Washburne had communicated to the Emperor President Grant's supreme contempt for him, and his desire that His Majesty's liver might be thrown into disorder and his soul into despair.