CORE QUARTER SESSIONS Before Mr. D. R. Kane, Q.C. The Queen at prosecution of Constable Withers & Duniel Curtin. - The traverser was prosecuted for using, on the 26th December ultimo, at the Railfor using, on the 20th December utimo, at the fall-way, Quay, Queenstown, the following words, "To: hell with you and the Queen." On being called, on, Mr. #Philips O'Connell, Jocal: Crown Solicitor, applied on behalf of, the Crown to, have the case, sent to the assizes.

Mr: O. P. Wallis resisted the application, and said

Sir, I respectfully submit you should not grant this application. The Attorney General, as I can hear thas given no directions that such a course should be pursued. It is the right of every man charged with a criminal offence, to be tried by the next tribunal baving jurisdiction to try his cuse, and on sound principles - first, that a charge may not be hanging over an innocent party calculated to ruin him, but that he should get the opportunity of clearing himself as quickly as possible—and, secondly, that the guilty may be brought to speedy justice whilst the crime is fresh in the memory of the public. You have full jurisdiction to try this case. It is but a misdemeanor at law, and my client is anxious to take his trial, and wipe the stain of disloyalty from off him. I heard that such a farce was enacted some short time since in the west riding of this county, but I did not think we would be honored by a share of the state trials here, and a more ridiculous farce than this never was enacted. . Why, what are the facts of this case? The traverser is commander of a little steamer called the Queen, and as he was about to step into the railway boat on the evening of St. Stephen's Day to join his family after his day's labour, somebody called to him to say the Queen was adrift (loud laughter) when he replied "to hell with you and the Queen," immediately on which a policeman, who happened to be standing by brimful of loyalty (roars of laughter), swore the information returned here, charging him with using language calculated to create disaffection in the minds of Her Majesty's subjects. Well, sir, is this to be tolerated in as loyal a county as any to be found in Great Britain or Ireland?

The Court-Mr. Wallis, I cannot prevent the crown exercising its discretion. I don't think it is a onse properly triable here, but I am sure if, on inquiry, the Attorney. General find your statement to be correct, your client will hear no more of this prosecution.

After some further discussion the traverser was ordered to give bail before the magistrates, at the next Queenstown petty sessions, to take his trial at the assizes, the crown taking his own recognizance to attend before the justices for that purpose.

Mr. Connellan, Deputy Olerk of the Peace-

"Daniel Curtin, you acknowledge yourself inde bted to the Queen in the sum of £50, conditioned that you attend before the justices at the next petty sessions-at Queenstown, to appear and take your trial at the next assizes for this offence?"

Mr Wallis-I beg your pardon, Mr. Connellan; you had better say "Her Majesty the Queen," lest some mistake may be made.

PROSECUTION OF THE "MORNING NEWS."-Though the issue of the contest surprises no one, still the trial of the News has exposed a state of things which the people, even of England, could never, by any process, have been induced to believe or suppose to exist. The trial and the brilliant defence, we repeat. have done all the good so confidently anticipated, and we, therefore, congratulate Mr. Sullivan cordially on the spirit and vigor he displayed in exposing an evil that so long covered fraud, nurtured duplicity, and struck at the lives of innocent men .-There will be far more caution hereafter in Orangedom. There will be a salutary fear hanging over the heads of corrupt, sanguinary officials. The Catholics will take courage, and gather evidence against roguery with a zeal they never knew before; hence the tampering with the rights the Constitution confers will be a thing too dangerous for functionaries who have any respect for self to openly indulge in. All this will result from the prosecution of the News, and all this, therefore, the country can fairly attribute to the energy of Mr. Sullivan, whom the Oatholics should hold free from the costs such a Herculean labor must have incurred .- Castlebar Tele-

graph. The Seaguil gunboat has arrived at Kingstown, being the first of those intended for the defence of the coast. The officers of the Ajax and the Coastguard have made ineffectual attempts to raise the wreck of the Revenue cutter run down by the steamer at the mouth of Kingstown harbour. She has gone to pieces.

A CENTENARIAN .- There is at present living at Monagarrow, near Castletown (to which chapel he repairs to hear Mass every Sunday), in the parish of Arklow, a man, a respectable farmer, named John Kavanagh, who has attained the patriarchial age of 108 years, being born in the year 1753. He possesses all his faculties as perfectly as when he was only twenty-five years of age, and what is still more surprising, he goes out into the fields every harvest time, and mows and reaps for his pleasure, and indulges in rustic sport and amusement. His sight is perfectly good, nor has he scarcely lost a tooth.— Throughout his long eventful life he has always enjoyed the most robust health, neither is he, now in his declining years, subject to those pains and infirmities to which old age is generally subject. He has always taken an active part in the sorrows and struggles of his country, for his religion and freedom, and even at the three last general elections for the county, he came on each occasion to Gorey, a distance of seven miles, to record his vote for the popular candidate. He is living happy and contented in the bosom of his family, surrounded by his children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and their children .- Wexford People.

A pauper woman lately died in the Mullingar Union Workhouse, named Sally Murray, in her 103rd year. This very aged person had never known a week's continuous illness during her long life; had always been singularly conspicuous for her industrious habits : was of a most quiet, amiable temperament; and expressed only one anxiety as her end approached - namely, that she might not be interred in the paupers' burying-ground, which wish was carried into effect by a numerous body of her neighbors who knew and respected her. The following number of persons, of the ages stated, have been inmates of the workhouse during the past 12 months, most of them still remaining.—Of the age of 70, 28, between 70 and 80, 24; of the age of 80, 12; between 80 and 90, 5; between 90 and 100, 2; exceeding

LORD AND BISHOP PLUNKET'S LOYALTY .- One man here amongst us deserves eulogy for his response to the Vice-regal order of the day for mourning. Lord Plunket, a right orthodox bishop, entertained a select party at his palace opposite our humble abode, the very days that England was weeping over the lather of her future king. He was feasting while England was preparing her weeds. "We beg to hand" ble censure. - Connaught Patriot.

"MATERIEL OF WAR"-A SHARP LOOK OUT .- In consequence of the instructions from the Commis- : sioners of Customs, rendered imperative by the recent stringent order in Conneil, the strictest supervision is now exercised by the Customs authorities at this port, as ragards not only the export, but also the import, of such materiel of war as gunpowder, saltpetre, nitrate of sodn, lead, &c. Officers have been especially told off to note the shipment and discharge of these and similar articles by the steamers and all other coasting vessels, and, in certain cases, bonds are required to be cutered into at the Custom House, as guarantees that the commodities specified, if conveyed inward or outward by, sen, are only to be used for home consumption and legitimate purposes. The scrutiny extends over even the goods, of regular traders in the articles named.—Northern Whig
ders in the articles named.—Northern Whig
table 1,400 empty 8-inch shells, and 100 33-pounder hollows a pound and stone. If, under this system, also appears that Mr. Cameroniwas lamentably ignoname people were apt to say — Though all this is taking place, we don't see many instances of conversion to Romanism; but then, you have to consider two
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held resterday, and was one of the most influential; the time the Prince resided at Madingley and Cam-that has taken place for many years in this city. It was convened by the Lord Mayor in compliance with public, there were so many ways of ascertaining how which were 87 noblemen, 20 Privy Councillors, 70, him was so completely free from secresy and seclubaroness, 76 members of Parliament, 45 ex-members sion, that if there had been anything to find fault of Parliament and 200 magistrates. The Lord Mayor with in his conduct, it most certainly had been presided, and expressed his gratification that at this known to ourselves and the Cambridge public; and, inconvenient time so numerous and influential a meet- therefore, considering the furgiserved manner in ing had assembled to do honour to the memory of a nobleman who had proved himself to be a true friend bis conduct was irrepreachable when we are enabled of Ireland.

Lord Gough moved the first resolution to the effect that a public subscription should be opened for the purpose of paying a tribute of national respect to the memory of Lord Eglinton for his exertions in promoting the material interests of Ireland. Lord Gough could testify from intimate knowledge of Lord Eglinton, that his whole thoughts and feelings were given to Ireland and her interests while he held the office of Viceroy. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Whiteside, M.P., who spoke at considerable length, and warmly eulogised the memory of the late

The Marquis of Drogbeda moved the appointment of a committee to carry out the object of the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. J. A. Blake, M.P., who dwelt on the efforts made by Lord Eglinton to obtain the Galway subsidy. Lord Dunlo moved.-

"That the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, do form the committee:—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor elect, the Lord Justice of Appeal, the Marquis of Downshire, Earl of Fingal, Earl of Milliown, Earl of Do-noughmore, Earl of Dunraven, Earl of Howth, Lord Nass, Lord Castlerosse, Lord Clonbrock, Lord Dufferin, the Right Hon., James Whiteside, M.P.; Hon. Thomas Preston, Hon. George Handcock, Sir Robert Shaw, Sir Edward Grogan, Sir Edward Coey, Sir Thomas Burke, Sir Percy Nugent, B. L. Guinness, William Malcolmson, James L. W. Naper, Colonel David Charles La Touche, John Ennis, William Dar-gan, J. Chigneaux Colville, Robert B. Smith, Alexander Parker, Henry Roe, Charles Bianconi, John Barlow, the Rev. Peter Daly, P.P., Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Taylor, George Roe, James Spaight, Stephen Ram, John Vance, John Francis Maguire, James Hans Hamilton, Charles Granby Burke, John George, James Lanigan, Hans Hamilton Woods, Nicholas P. Leader, Charles A. Walker, and William Johnston, Mayor Elect of Waterford."

Mr. P. Creagh said that Lorg Eglinton, as Viceroy, was Governor of a nation, not of a faction, and that though he had strong religious convictions he showed more favor to members of the Roman Catholic Church than persons of his own persuasion.

Lord Bective said that, having held office in the family of Lord Eglinton when Lord Lieutenant, he could speak of his excellent personal qualities and his love of Ireland.

The Rev. Peter Daly, Galway, said that he should ever prize his own good tortune in having enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Lord Eglinton. It would be ungrateful in him if he did not come forward and bear witness to his merits. Not half enough had been said in his praise. His zeal for Irish interests had continued after he left office, and even up to the last moment of his life. He (Mr. Daly) knew as a fact that he would have laid down his office if the Derby Government had refused to grant the subsidy to Galway. He laboured like an honest Irishman for the improvement of his country. He showed his love, not wishing, like others, but working. They should erect a monument which would say to posterity, "Here is a Viceroy who did his duty to Ireland while in it, and did not forget it when absent."

Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., remarked that there was one phase of Lord Eglinton's character which he wished to be more prevalent in this country. While he had strong religious and political opinions, he gave credit to others who held opposite opinions for honesty and sincerity, and he respected their convictions, He wished Irishmen of different persuasions had more confidence in one another. Lord Eglinton had an honest mind and a sincere heart, and he would never give apifor party what was meant for mankind. Lord Longford having been moved to the chair,

the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Lord Mayor, and the proceedings terminated.

THE SHANNON FLOODS .- A deputation consisting of the following noblemen and gentlemen, viz .- the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Clancarty, Lord Castlemaine, Lord Orofton, Lord Dunkellin, M. P.; Colonel Greville, M.P.; Major Ormsby Gore, The O' Conor Don, M.P.; P. O'Brien, Esq., M. P.; E. K. Tenison, Esq., J. P.; Denis Kelly, Esq., J. P.; ac-companied by James Lynam, Esq., of Raheen, C. E. — waited on Saturday upon the Lord-Lieutenant, in accordance with a resolution passed at a public meeting held in Athlone some weeks since. His Excellency received the deputation, attended by Sir Robert Peel, Sir Thomas Larcom, and Sir Richard Griffith. The Marquis of Clanricarde, having opened the business, presented the memorial to his Excellency. The memoralists said that they were prepared to prove (notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary contained in the final report of the commissioners), that the works that had been erected under the authority of an Act of Parliament were not only Executed, the levels proposed in the plans were not adhered to, and dams and weirs of an authorised nature and height were constructed. That the result of these departures from the designs approved by Parliament is, that the waters are not, as was intended, "confined to their natural limits," but for miles and miles long various rivers and streams, great but not fertilising floods take place in winter; and in summer devastating inundations, destroying a large amount of property, continually recur; the ordinary level of the Shannon is (in defiance of the statute and plans already mentioned) maintained at all times at a height injurious and unnecessary during almost all the year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Every regiment in Aldershott has been medically inspected, so as to be ready to embark immediately for service in Canada.—Express.

We (Army and Navy Gazette) understand that a body of trained nurses, on Miss Nightingale's plan, are to proceed at once from the Herbert Hospital to

Halifax. At Chatham the utmost despatch is being exhibited in embarking the supplies of shot and shell together with the guns, required for the various vessels fitting for commission at Chatham and Sheerness On Saturday the War Department tender Bomarsund was placed along side the centre wharf, and during the day shipped 12 of the large 10-inch 95 cwt. cast iron guns together with four 100-pounder Armhim over to the Tablet and the Times for correction strongs, carriages, sights, screws, &c., for the Gaor reproof. For the present he shall escape our hum-latea, 26, 800-horse power, which will also receive two more Armstrongs and eight cast-iron guns The advanced gun-vessels belonging to the firstclass steam reserve in the Medway, intended for the gunboat flotilla, have also been fully equipped from the Chatham stores, and in addition to being furnished each with a 100-pounder and 40-pounder Armstrong, together with a quantity of shot and shell, each gunboat took on board'a number of short son rifles and sword bayonets, as well as a supply of small arms. Transports arrive almost daily at the small towns. If that process goes on, one cannot Ordnance-wharf from Woolwich with supplies of tell how soon the whole structure of Scottish society shot and shell, chiefly of the Armstrong kind, for may not be leavened with Romish influence, to an dren are allowed to refuse to play with them, to heat distribution to the various ships. A few days since, extent of which we have no anticipation. No doubt them, shake them, and call them worshippers of 1,400 empty 8-inch shells, and 100 33-pounder hol-

which he lived amongst us, it is proof positive that to assert, in the most emphatic manner, that we never once heard, even a whisper deprecatory of his Royal Highness's tastes and habits. We declare, without fear of contradiction, that while the Prince of Wales was at the University he proved himself to be a good and amable young man, a true English gentleman, and a Prince wholly free from everything approaching to a debasing tendency. No parent could wish his son to behave better, and now that his time of trial has come, we feel confident that his Royal Highness will be found neither unwilling nor unfit nor unable to console and assist his bereaved mother, and to fulfil the warmest hopes of the people.

Should the reply of the American government be unfavorable, every preparation is made for the almost instant desputch of 20,000 men to the seat of war .-In that event a considerable number of the militia, would doubtless be called out for permanent duty, especially in the seaboard counties. We learn that, with creditable patriotism and spirit, but with a misnational defence, some of the volunteers have been offering themselves for active service. The calling ont of a volunteer regiment was never contemplated, except in case of an actual invasion of our shores.-Army and Navy Gazette.

The Lords of the Admiralty have, within the last four weeks, got through an amount of work that would, prior to the Russian war, have taken as many rears to have accomplished. None but those like the officials at the various outports, whose duty it would be to receive the multifarious messages transmitted, will ever have an idea of the toil which has been cheerfully undergone since the news of the outrage on board the Trent was first received in England. Simultaneously with the orders which were issued to the commanders-in-chief and superintendants of dockyards at home, intimations were conveyed to the flag officers on all foreign stations that there was not only a possibility, but a probability, that hostilities with an active and, we fear we may add, unscrupulous, enemy might be looked for, that all movements of American national and private vessels should be watched with the most jealous vigilance .- Army and Navy Gazette.

ANNUAL EMIGRATION RETURNS .- GOOD NEWS .-Liverpool, 1st Jan., 1862 .- To-day the emigration officials at the port of Liverpool issued their annual returns of the emigration from that port during the past year. From these statistics we glean a fact which is probably without a parallel in the history of emigration in this or any other country. At the beginning of the present year, and, indeed, up to May, there was every promise that the exodus from this port would equal, if not surpass, that of any previous year. However, in May, the American crisis assumed a serious aspect, and the emigration all at once dropped off, and from that period up to the present, there has been a regular and continued decrease; and now the emigration trade at this port is at a complete standstill. Ships that formerly carried out their 500 to 700 passengers can now scarcely raise a couple of dozen. Iudeed, brokers will scarcely take the trouble of having a vessel surveyed by the emigration commissioners, though the expense is trifling-so great appears to be the depression in this particular trade.

Total passengers sailed in 1860 1861 55,029 Another feature of this enormous decrease is, that whereas in former years people made remittances to this country in order to assist their friends "at home" to emigrate to the States, now affairs are reversed, and money is forwarded through agents to bring people from America. The tide of emigration two denominations. Up to the Declaration of Indeto Australia flows slowly but steadily, and has hardly received any impetus from the deranged state of American affairs. There is, however, no falling off, Americans. Every act they did as colonists is laid nor yet any material increase in the exodus to the at the door of England; every feat they performed antipodes, but this can be partially accounted for by as successful revolutionists is appropriated to their the lateness of the season, as Australian emigration own credit. Nay, they are positively dissociated does not commence until the spring .- Express.

POPERY IN SCOTLAND .- At the recent meeting to inaugurate the Protestaut Institute, Dr. Begg. editor of the invaluable Bulwark, gave expression (says the Montreal Witness) to the following admirable sentiments:-"I sometimes meet with men who call in question the progress of Romanism in this country, and who seem to imagine that our alarm is to a large extent visionary. Now, it has been affirmed again and again that what was called the Papal aggression in 1850, and which caused so much alarm, was only the beginning of a movement, and that in point of fact, that aggression was at this moment advancing, while all alarm had apparently subsided. Allow me to mention one or two facts in proof of that statement. I find, for example, that since 1850, which was the period of the Papal aggression, that in this city Edinburgh there were at that time two Popish chapels, and that since then three very large ones have been added, viz., one at Lauriston, another at the Cowgate, and another at Leith; so that there are at this moment in Edinburgh a Popish bishop and twelve priests. In addition to these, large structures have been erected, and are in process of erection, in the form of numeries and schools for the maintenance and propagation of Popish system. These schools have received from Government £6,698 7s 3d, being a larger sum than the whole Protestants of the kingdom have subscribed as yet for the establishment of this Institute. In Glasgow find that three chapels were added in the year 1850 to the four which previously existed; and since then another has been added-there being in Glasgow now 8 chapels, with a bishop and 27 priests.— Taking the whole of Scotland, there has been added since 1850, in the eastern district, 15 chapels; in the western district. 31 chapels: and in the northern district, 3 chapels, being in all 49. The number which previously existed was 77, so that there was now 126 in all. It may be doubted whether any other denomination—if the relative numbers be considered -has made anything like the progress during these 11 years which has been made by Rome. There is one circumstance which, to my mind, is peculiarly alarming. Dr. Candlish has made an appeal to us in reference to our extending the privileges which, by the Divine blessing, we gained at the Reformation; but it was a melancholy thing to think that there were districts in Scotland that never participated in the Reformation, and that remain as dark and unchanged under the dominion of Rome as they were in the days of John Knox. But the question is, that we have not only extended the blessing of the Reformation, but that while we are sitting and looking on, the Reformation is being driven backwards. not merely in our cities, but in our rural districts .-It is well known that now a large number of Romanists are employed in the rural districts; and in connection with their establishment in the rural districts we see Popish chapels arising in our comparatively

fluency in regard to points in which he differs from his Protestant brethren. Then there is a system of intermarring which will, in the nature of things. compensation for all the rest—they are, at least, not bring about a large accession to the adherents of Popery." and good state of the day a newton The Americans have persuaded themselves that their custom is absolutely indispensable to us, and

that the British nation would be ruined without the supplies of raw material which they alone can furnish, and the demand for manufactures which their purchases create. There is no doubt that they have been very excellent customers indeed, selling uswhat we want to buy, and buying from us what we want to sell. In fact, if the New York journals receive the last Trade Returns, and criticize the figures of our national ledger for the month of November, they might really make out a very plausible story. They might show that, instead of importing their cotton by shiploads, as in former times, we received from them only 286 cwt. They might then turn to the column of exports, and point out that in the value of cotton manufactures and cotton yarns exported there was actually a falling off of more than 700,000l. on the month. Our aggregate exportations, indeed, have decreased nearly 7 per cent. upon the whole year as compared with those of 1860 and that reduction might be described as expressing the paralysis of trade already created by the American disturbances. What, then, it would be asked, might be expected to happen if the Northern as well as the Southern ports were closed against us, and with creditable patriotism and spirit, but with a mis-taken appreciation of their position in the lines of as of cotton? We answer, that the consequences would certainly be afflicting, but by no means so ruinous as the Americans suppose. The very returns before us show that our trade is too universally distributed to be affected fatully by any single customer, however valuable. There is nothing that America sends us which we could not with more or less trouble procure elsewhere. There is nothing that we send to America which other countries may not, sooner or later, be expected to take. Corn, cotton, and gold are the staple exports on which America relies, and it is quite true that without constant supplies of cotton, occasional imports of corn, and timely cargoes of gold, we could not get on as we do. But America has not a monopoly of any of. these commodities. When our own crops fall short, it is not always from America that we replenish our granaries. Out of the enormous supplies, for instance, which we have imported during the last ten months only about one-third came from the States. We paid in that period upwards of 15,000,000l. for corn, but Russia and Prussia together received nearly as much as America. In the year 1859 we purchased far less of the Americans than of the French. Cotton is more of a specialty, no doubt, but the recent discussions on that subject have shown how recarious is the hold possessed by the Southern States upon the European markets. A score or more of competitors are eagerly straining to get a clutch at our custom, and the probability is that Baltic; if the Southern States do not send us cotton, India and Africa will; if the Californian gold does not reach us, we shall receive all we want from colonies of our own. It is the same with our exports. AMERICAN CRIMES ATTRIBUTED TO ENGLAND

THE PAST AND PRESENT .. - By the trick of forensic sleight of hand it is the babit of ignorant politicians or insincere stump orators, and that moral hermaphrodite who combines both characters in every discussion in which he can contrive most falsely to depreciate his own country, to separate one people into pendence, every transatlantic settler is called English; after that crisis the same individuals are termed from their own acts altogether; and every error and sin they perpetrated is deducted from the sum of their own character, and added to the load of iniquity it pleases them to pile on the back of the mother country. It is by a sorry cheat of this sort that poor old England is charged with the enormities of the 'peculiar domestic institution.' The colonists were the Americans of the Republic. Each province made its own character, independently, in defiance, in fact, of the authority and laws of the mother coun try. England had no more to do with the deeds of the colonists, than simply to endure a practical revolt from her allegiance and her Constitutional law. Mrs. Hemans has a hymn to the "Pilgrim Fathers," with many fine flourishes about their leaving "unstained what there they found-Freedom to worship God." The fact is they were a crew of the most rigid theocratic persecutionists bigots that ever made a community miserable and enslaved. Their laws are more abominable than those of Calvin at Geneva. They banished Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson in the earliest years of their settlement for the simple denial of the power of the chief magistrate over the conscience. They executed in cold blood, and without warrant of any competent tribunal, five innocent, pious and enlightened Quakers, for no offence except Nonconformity to Presbyteri anism. The same men who founded the colonies. bought, bred, or kidnapped the slaves. The very first victory achieved by Massachusetts over the Pequods, was signalised by the psalm-singers of Boston making slaves of all their prisoners. The democrats, who from the moment they set foot on the soil of the new world had practically revolted against the old, were the authors of the system of compulsory servitude, and of holding property in human beings, with the distinct sanction of their Nonconforming ministers, who accompanied every expedi-tion. And when they set the Republic on its legs, as they had made the laws of the colonies, they continued in the Constitution of the United States, the slavery they had established in the several provinces When they declared that all men were equal, every state in the Confederacy held slaves to compulsory labour. What had the mother country ever to do with the matter? England, or rather Scotland, had by solemn judgment of her Courts declared every man on British soil free, before the colonies became

a Republic,—London Despatch. CATHOLIC CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSES .- They are never allowed to attend the worship of their own Church, the full influence of example, ridicule, threats, and bullying, on the part of their Protestant school-fellows is brought to bear upon them. The Protestant chaplain is allowed the fullest opportunities of influence over them; he may give or lend them whatever books he pleases, while they are refused leave to have any Catholic books, even a Prayer-book or Catechism. The master and mistress of the House, the schoolmaster and schoolmistress all are at liberty to taunt and jeer or caress and wheedle them as they please. The other chil-

The meeting to consider the propriety of erecting some national monument to the memory of the late ent remarks, in answer to the late instinuations in the Earl of Eglinton, which had been postponed in consequence of the death of the Prince Consort, was held yesterday, and was one of the most influence brought to bear on the community. Every Romanist has something to say on behalf of his peculiar tenets, and you will find that the cated are the curse and plague of our country, with most influence brought to bear on the community. Every Romanist has something to say on behalf of his peculiar tenets, and you will find that the cated are the curse and plague of our country, with most illiterate Irish Romanist can speak with great fluency to regard to points in which he differs from the community of the late. The children thus educated are the curse and plague of our country, with the time time time prince resided at Madingley and Cambridge Ludependof Popish influence brought to bear on the community. Every Romanist has something to say on behalf of his peculiar tenets, and you will find that the cated are the curse and plague of our country, with the differs from the community of the substant plague of our country with the differs from the community of the substant plague of our country with the differs from the community of the substant plague of our country with the country of the substant plague of our country with the country of the substant plague of our country with the country of the substant plague of our country with the country of the substant plague of our country with the country of the substant plague of our country with the country of the substant plague of our country with the country of t Catholics. A summary of facts, so much compressed as we have been forced to make it, must of necessity be incomplete. 12 Our the whole, it is far from giving a complete notion of the wicked injustice of the system, although some one of the grievances we have mentioned may not exist in some individual workhouse or school. The number of Oatholic children subjected at the present moment to this education is concealed from us, because the authorities refuse to admit us into the workhouse schools which we are compelled to support. It is certainly over 1,000; and if the proportion of Catholics is as great in other London parishes as it is in Fulham- and we have no reason to imagine it less-it exceeds 2,750. - Weekly Register.

Disagreeable comment has been excited by the fact that the New York Times, which is the leading respectable" journal of America, has already hastened to throw out the threat of confiscation to deter England from entering upon hostilities. "England," says that paper, "has an immense investment in and with this country, which would be swept out of existence in a moment in the event of war." was scarcely discreet for the writers to make this announcement and to dishonor their country to the utmost while the question of conflict is still pending .- Times, City Article.

SIR ROBERT AND LADY EMILY PEEL -Any one who met the new rollicking Irish Secretary and his his roung wife, on their recent tour of discovery in Ireland, might well say-

Ob, such a pair were never met So justly formed to go together.

The Bristol reader, who remembers seeing the right hon. Baronet on the platform of the Victoria Rooms on the occasion of the opening of the Athenseum by Lord John Russell, needs no description of the handsome, fresh-faced, long-legged, rattling young man, then about thirty, who, with his left hand in his pocket, and a great blacktoorn stick in his right, kept flourishing time with the shillelagh, to swaggering shrewdness which he blurted over - as Soie's said of O'Connell, "flinging a broad of sturdy ideas upon the world, without a rag to cover them" His purner, Lady Emily, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, though a Scotchwomen, has the fun and easy bold, waggish style of the haby Blake school; co though neither she nor her husband are Irish, they seem "to the manner native horn" of the Celt: and certainly two Sassenachs were never cast abon the Irish soil who could better fit the jovial folks amongst whom they have fallen. Lady Emily is about twenty-five years of age-not handsome, but interesting, with a little of the high cheek bone of the Scar, but a gamey, lark-loving about her, which is not Scottish. This go-a-head couple have "no encumbrance in the shape of children" to interfere with their free and easy mode of moving about; so that when Sir Robert announced his determination to make a tour before America comes to market again she will find of Ireland, and see for himself whether the accounts herself forestalled. When one door shuts another of distress and famine returned to the Castle were opens, If we cannot get corn from Michigan and correct, they did not leave Dublin in a chariot and Illinois, we shall get it from the Black Sea and the four, with servants and well packed imperiors; but taking the railway to a given point, there chartered a jaunting car for "canting jar," as it is jokingly called), of the true Irish unaderned cut, and mounting this, the happy couple went cantering along into New customers have sprung up within the last year or two. Italy, Turkey, and the States of South America will take largely from us, and it must not be forgotten that if we carry our custom to fresh mored looking man, in the frieze great cont and producers it will enable those producers to bring wide awake, was the Right Hon, the Secretary of heir custom to us. If we pay India 20,000,000l. or State for Ireland; while the knowing lady on the 30,000,000l for cotton, India will thereby obtain the opposite side of the gingle, in the jaunty pork pie means of buying liberally from the manufacturers of hat and little feather, and who poked tan with the England.—Times.

American Crimes Attributed to England.— ing at them from the road-side cabin, was a high Peer's daughter, and a Right Hon. Baronet's wife. Judging from the minute quantity of luggage they carried in "the well of the car," you must full conclude that, unless a larger supply were sent on before them by other conveyances, very frequent changes of linen could not have been indulged in by the careless pair in their outlandish peregrinations. The first place I met them was at Ballinasloe fair. I saw a lady, such as I have described, leaning on the arm of the Marquis of Downshire. Her airy manner and fast dress, together with a certain distingue look e particularly notice her. They were pushing their way amongst a mob of young horses, rather a nervous place even for men who are not used to that sort of thing : but "my Ludy" seemed quite at home, and on coming to one spot where there was such a jamb and crush of animals that further passage was blocked up, she coolly gave a young colt a thrust of her parasol, which was always ready in her hand for defensive or offensive purposes. The horse gave a bound nearly on the back of another and made all start but the lady herself, who gave a ringing laugh at the sensation she had caused on the fair green, and the jump she made the young brute give, and then passed on; waggishly shaking ber little head, and the feather in her pork pie bat. There was a sale of horses belonging to Mr. Pollok, the great Scotch colonist in that part of the country so the Marquis and Lady Emily pushed their way inside the ring, when the former met the latter standing by herself, watching the animals and the bidding. again encountered her near the trial leap, in a vehicle of Lord Downshire's, uproariously amused at the jumpings and the frequent "spills" the riders

met with. Sir Robert's mode of getting information in his jaunting car tour of discovery through the "famine districts" was to drop in at the rural police stations, the men of which are thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of every peasant in their districts. He shrewdly enough guessed that if he went to the priests, and those who would have to dispense government aid (should government aid be given), the information, perhaps, would not be quite disinterested. It is just possible, however, that the police may have erred a little on the other side; for there is great distress in the West and South of Ireland, but more through want of fuel than of food : as the turf cut in the peat bogs could not, owing to the wet season, be saved and carried before the floods came on and put whole miles of turbury under water .-Bristol Times.

It is stated that Messrs. Glass, Elliot, & Co., have tendered to the English Government to lay a cable from Milford Haven to Halifax by July, 1862, for 700,000%, guaranteeing its efficiency for one year. -Express.

OURIOUS LEGAL QUESTION .- Bond v. Taylor, a case before Sir W. Page Wood, involved a curious question. Mr. and Mrs. Bond were divorced and afterwards re-married. The question was whether the children of the second marriage were entitled to benefit in the provisions of a settlement made on the occasion of the first. His Honour said that he had no doubt whatever on the subject. The second was quite a new marriage, and the second family had no interest in the settlement.

The State of Virginia has met the payment of interest on its bonds in England. The New York papers, a few days ago, said it had not done so.

Some people doubt the official statement put forth by Secretary Cameron, that the Federal army then comprised 630,000 smen of all arms and branches. may not be leavened with Romish influence, to an extent of which we have no anticipation. No doubt some people were apt to say —Though all this is tak—some people were apt to say —Though all this is tak—false gods, wood and stone. If, under this system, also appears that the defails of this default of the defails of this default of the default of th