

THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL NUGENT TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Palazzo S. Pio-Nugent, Venezia, 6th Oct, 1862.

My Lord Archbishop:—Your Grace will scarcely remember my name, although I had the honor of being presented to you some years ago in Rome.

It is my sad duty to enclose the accompanying request for your Grace's prayers, and those of your people, for one who was my own tried and untrusting and tender friend for many years of the strictest intimacy, and for whom I know your Grace felt the veneration that every Irishman owes to one who reflected back upon our common country so much of honor throughout a very long, and high, and stainless career.

I hope that Irishman over the world will at least now afford him the valuable, but inexpensive charity of their prayers.

When Lieutenant Soton came to this country, the good Field Marshal received through him a letter from your Grace. His Excellency immediately did everything in his power to accomplish your Grace's wishes. He was unable to write to tell you at the moment. Various pressing military matters of public importance absorbed him long after, and at the age to which he had arrived, made him sometimes inadequate to all the correspondence which he desired to write with his own hands.

With sentiments of the deepest respect and regard, I have the honor to be your Grace's most obedient, humble servant.

MACDONNELL.

The foregoing letter, says the N. Y. Metropolitan Record, has been handed to us by the Most Rev. Archbishop, with the request that it be communicated to the clergy and laity of his diocese, in order that they should correspond with the pious desire of a devoted friend of the late distinguished Field Marshal Nugent. The Archbishop remembers with great pleasure the kindness of that veteran Austrian General and noble Irishman on the occasion of his visit to Vienna. The few interviews between would have been in the year 1840. The Marshal's appearance then was not altogether Celtic or Irish, but it was very noble. His stature was slightly above the medium, and, strange as it may seem, with a very slight difference, he looked like Field Marshal Wellington both in their external intercourse exceedingly modest and unpretending. But Nugent was a great man within himself as well as outside. He made known to the Archbishop that there were still funds that had been accumulating in Austria as resulting from the foundation made in the Austrian Empire for the education of priests during the prosecution of Ireland's faith, and the Marshal charged him with making known to the proper authorities in Ireland that the original foundation and all the interests accruing therefrom were safe, and only waiting to be claimed in order to be restored.

The following is the circular accompanying the above letter. "Of your charity pray for the happy repose of the soul of his Excellency Field Marshal (here follows all his titles) Sir Laval Price and Count Nugent, who, after a long illness, borne with Christian fortitude, departed this life at his Castle of Bosziljovo, in Croatia, on Friday, 22nd August, 1862, at half-past three in the morning, in the 85th year of his age, strengthened with the Sacraments of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, and comforted with the special benediction of his Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff. May he rest in peace. Castle of Bosziljovo, 22nd Aug., 1862.

The writer of this letter is Count MacDonnell, an Irishman by birth, and Chamberlain to the Archduke of Modena.

The following reference to the Catholic University is taken from the London Times.—It says that the "Medical School of the Catholic University, seems to be in a flourishing state. The inaugural address at the opening of the session was delivered yesterday by Dr. Quinlan, Dean of the Faculty. The hall was crowded with students and visitors. Among the latter were Archbishop Cullen and Bishop Whelan. The able lecturer described the University as standing forth a spectacle of prosperous efficiency, gratifying to the feelings of her most enthusiastic well-wishers." The Medical School is the strong point of this institution. Dr. Quinlan is a graduate of the Dublin University. The account which he gave of the manner in which he, as a Catholic, was treated while there is interesting, especially when we consider that Dr. Cullen and a large number of the clergy were present.

EDUCATION OF CATHOLIC CHILDREN.—A correspondence has taken place between the Rev. P. Nolan, P.P., Catholic Chaplain of the Dorrisokane Union, and the Poor-law Commissioners, respecting the education of Catholic pauper children who are inmates of the workhouse. It appears from the statement of a correspondent that "There are 45 children to be instructed, 40 of these are registered as Catholics and five as Protestants. Two of the five are children of a Catholic father and were baptised by the Priest. The locale of the father is unknown, and the mother who put them into the workhouse is a Protestant. By a small majority of the Board of Guardians a Protestant schoolmistress is appointed to teach the Catholic children. This was strongly reprobated against, and the appointment was cancelled; but subsequently on a motion, which seems to have secured a large attendance of the Protestant Guardians, the appointment was confirmed by a majority of eleven to nine, the chairman voting with the majority. Of the nine who voted for the right of the children to a Catholic teacher, four were Protestant gentlemen, two of them were grand jurors of the county, of high rank and position.—E. O. Sanders, Esq., Killavalla, and Thomas Sadler, Esq., of Ballinderry House. This strange proceeding has been sanctioned by the Poor Law Commissioners." It seems clear that the justice of the case is with the Chaplain. We may ask would any one say it was right or proper to place a Protestant teacher over Catholic children. The case is one that demands attention. The Commissioners, we think, ought to consider their decision. No fair-minded person would think it right a Catholic teacher should be appointed to instruct Protestants in their religion; and it appears to us to be the duty of the Commissioners to require that a teacher belonging to the vast majority of the children should be appointed.—Dublin Evening Mail.

The Connaught Patriot of the 1st ult., speaking of St. Jarlath's College and the Irish language, says: "It was our privilege on last Sunday to hear a beautiful sermon in our own dear Irish tongue, delivered in the Cathedral. The preacher was the Rev. Ulic J. Bourke, Professor. We confess we were disappointed, but the disappointment was an agreeable one. There was a fluency of speech, a burst of Irish eloquence and a pathos which carried home conviction, commanded attention and moved the hearts of the congregation. The allusion to the Irish saints, their lives and prophecies, was very impressive. This is the way to keep burning a love of the old faith, and create and foster a taste for the language in which St. Patrick preached to our remote ancestors."

A GARIBALDIAN RIOT IN THE NORTH.—Kilcooney, November 6.—A riot took place in Ramelton a few nights ago, which at one time assumed a most serious aspect. It appears that a large number of Protestants and Catholics assembled in the town and were discussing the merits of Garibaldi and the present state of Italy, when angry words arose between them, which resulted in some hard knocks on both sides. The police were immediately on the spot, and it is owing to their steady and determined conduct, under the command of S. J. Studdart, that peace was restored. Both parties turned on the police, calling out to stone them, but being commanded by their officer to load and fire bayonets, the rioters dispersed. Some of the ringleaders, both Protestants and Catholics, were arrested, and brought before James Stewart and J. Sproule, Esqs., J. P., who admitted them to bail until the next Petty Sessions on the 15th Nov., when it is expected several other parties will be brought up. There could not have been less than three or four hundred persons assembled at the time.

DEATH OF MR. FRANCIS LAVELLE.—We regret having to announce the death of Mr. Francis Lavelle, of Tullagh, Parish of Westport, the father of the Rev. Mr. Lavelle, of Partry. He died on Sunday, and was interred in Murrisk Abbey, his remains being attended to the grave by a funeral unprecedentedly large, with several of the clergy of the surrounding neighborhood.—Castlebar Telegraph.

On the morning of the 25th Oct., four bailiffs were on the lands of Ballyglass for the purpose of preventing corn being removed which was under seizure for rent due by a tenant of Colonel Gore, when a person named Patrick Sheridan, who thought the bailiffs were about to remove the corn, fired a shot at them and wounded Martin Bartley, one of their assistants, in the abdomen with the shot, from the effects of which his life is in danger. Sheridan has been arrested and committed for further examination.

The size to which this extremely useful vegetable, the cabbage, will swell with suitable treatment, in favorable soil, is surprising to old folk who knew nothing of 'drum head,' and the like long ago. A head grew this season in the garden of a man named Kennedy, weighing 54 stones. The circumference was equal to a moderate crinoline. It was cut down a few weeks since for a marriage festival, which took place near Doonas, so that the bridegroom was able to say the largest cabbage that ever grew in Clare was used at his nuptials. One head served twenty-three couple with interlopers.

The peace of the county Tipperary is frequently disturbed by senseless faction fights between two parties calling themselves 'Three' and 'Four-year-olds,' which have frequently ended fatally. The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, has issued a special pastoral to these factions, pointing out in forcible terms the folly and criminality of their conduct.

Early on Wednesday morning, November 5th, an Orange flag, with purple border and a figure of King William III. in the centre, was hoisted on the flag-staff of the Walker Testimonial in Londonderry. The cathedral bells rang throughout the day. No other display took place, and the city was perfectly tranquil and free from excitement.

A correspondent, writing from Enniskillen, on the 5th of November says:—"The only display of the Orange party in this county which has come to my knowledge, is as below:—Four Orange flags were hoisted on the tower of the church yesterday, and the bells were chiming throughout the day, occasionally playing party tunes. At Lisbellaw there was a large assemblage of Orangemen, with fife and drums, playing party tunes. Another party was seen marching in procession towards Maguire's bridge, wearing Orange sashes and playing party tunes. There was a fair at Maguire's bridge on that day, and outside the town an Orange flag was raised upon a tree, about which three or four hundred men and boys were assembled, but on the approach of the police they pulled down the flag and dispersed."

The county Tyrone has responded to the appeal for Lancashire distress by subscribing £500 at a meeting in Omagh, last week, and organizing means for a general collection in that important county.

The Enniskillen and Bundoran Railway which is to provide for the North-Western counties commodious and speedy communication with the pleasant summer retreat of Bundoran, and which is also, by further extension to Sligo, to unite the provinces of Ulster and Connaught, is making satisfactory progress under the hands of the contractor. The directors have obtained thirty out of thirty-six miles required for the line. On the works the number of men employed exceeds, on an average, 1,600. These are engaged at various points, constructing bridges and embankments, and making excavations. The principal bridge, according to the engineer's report, will be over the Erne, at Belleek. It is to be on lattice girders, 150 feet span. Workmen are employed in laying the foundations. The rock-cutting, which is in active progress at the townland of Letter, near Pettigo, will be the measure of time for completing the whole line. When it is prepared for the carriages, it will not only give invaluable accommodation to the residents of a large district, but it will form a profitable feeder to the North-Western trunk line.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.—The Secretary of the Committee in Dungannon, having written to Mr. J. Eccles, of Annaher Mills, Conisland, P.L.G., requesting his co-operation in aid of the fund for the relief of distressed operatives in Lancashire, that gentleman sent him the following reply:—"Annaher Mills, Conisland, 5th November, 1862.—Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular inviting my attendance at a meeting to be held in the Society-house, Dungannon, on the 6th of November, for the relief of the distressed operatives in England, and in reply to express my regret that a similar step has not been taken to relieve the many thousands of our own countrymen who are starving in the West of Ireland, and whose sufferings must have been aggravated in no slight degree by the knowledge that English officials in this country have endeavored to the utmost of their power, to divert from us the sympathy of our own and other nations by denying the existence of the distress of our own poor. I shall be happy to do all in my power to assist, and then most cheerfully give my mite for the relief of the distressed operatives in England.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN ECCLES.—Ulster Observer."

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—We learn, without surprise, that on Wednesday last a poor peasant, named John Gorman, died at Dromineer, within five miles of Nenagh, of fever, superinduced by want and privation. The charitable people of the district subscribed £2, with which they bought a coffin for the dead and some meal for the living—a hapless wife and three helpless children. It is deserving of particular note that this case—so sad a comment on our vaunted prosperity—occurred in the very parish to which Messrs. Minnitt and Galway, the active secretaries of the Tipperary Committee for the relief of Lancashire, belong.—Tipperary Advocate.

The Waterford Mail says:—"During the last few days another active search was made for the crafty old assassin Hayes, in the vicinity of Killoona, but without any success. It was stated on Wednesday that he was seen wending his way, in the garb of a pedlar, towards Garrick, on Sunday last. It is alleged that he visited the house of a friend of his, near Kilsheelan, on Saturday night. But, be this as it may, we learn that the police, by whom a vigilant and constant watch has been instituted, since the strange raid at Annerville, a few weeks ago, have found no trace whatever of the desperate assassin in this locality.

On a few hours' notice, the spirited Catholics of Enniskillen subscribed over £20 towards the O'Connell movement.

CAPTURE OF A WHALE NEAR KILCOOLGAN CASTLE, CO. GALWAY.—The above locality is situated fully a mile from the sea on the River Connamart, a sluggish stream flowing out of Loughra. Last week as James St. George, Esq., of Tyrone House, was returning from shooting, he observed a large monster floundering in the river, and, after firing several shots without effect, he sent for further assistance, and with the aid of Henry Moran, Esq., of Killoolgan, he succeeded, after a severe struggle and firing repeated shots, in killing and securing this unusual visitor to a water stream.

DISCOVERY OF MINES.—Some very rich mines of sulphur, lead and silver, have been discovered at the bay of Galway, near Ballyvaughan, on the Oork-screw hill, the property of Godfrey Martin, Esq., who proposes to work them vigorously, as they promise to afford an abundant yield and amply repay the labor.

In the course of the criminal business at Tipperary quarter sessions, lately, a young man named Richard Carey, who also went by the names of M'Donnell and Reardon, was convicted of the larceny of two shirts. Sergeant Howley inquired if the prisoner was known, or if there had been any charge of a similar nature previously preferred against him. One of the turnkeys of Clonmel goal stated that Carey had got two months at Cashel petty sessions for having confessed himself a deserter. Sergeant Howley sentenced him to three months' imprisonment and hard labor. No sooner was the sentence uttered than, with the rapidity almost inconceivable, Carey drew back in the dock; and drawing his arm around, flung a stone of nearly 1 lb. weight, with his full strength, direct at the Sergeant. The Sergeant, who had not taken his eye off the prisoner after sentencing him, perceived the sudden movement, and threw himself off the chair. So rapidly did the whole thing take place that the stone passed across the spot the chairman had left, and struck the paneling behind the chair. The violence of the blow smashed the stone, and a small portion of it remained imbedded firmly in the woodwork. A consultation of magistrates took place, and it was decided that informations of this outrageous attempt should be returned against the prisoner to next sittings, the quarter sessions grand jury having been then discharged.

THREATENING LETTERS.—The Limerick correspondent of the Freeman says:—"I have just been informed that a threatening notice was posted yesterday morning on the gate of the Catholic chapel at Doon, threatening any one who would take the lands of Tomaling, belonging to Mr. Laurence Marshall, J.P., from which it appears two tenants, named Hayes and Franklin, were some years ago evicted. It is believed that Mr. Marshall is about to re-let the farms, and it is with the view of intimidating any one from taking them, in the hope that the former tenants would be reinstated, that the notice was posted."

HAYES, THE MURDERER'S SON.—The son of Hayes, who assassinated Mr. Draddell, complains bitterly of the rigid surveillance kept over him by the police. There are two constables constantly with Hayes—he neither moves nor sits, goes into or comes out of his house, without their presence. This notorious individual has been summoned to Newpallas petty sessions for using threatening language to a man named John O'Grady, and putting him in dread of his life a charge which it sustained, will again make him acquainted with the interior of the goal from which he has recently been enlarged. The explanation of the surveillance exercised over Hayes by the police is not difficult to guess. From his desperate character, it is feared that he will stop at nothing in order to aid his fugitive father. A letter from Limerick says,—"Hayes's son was in this city on Friday for the purpose of employing a solicitor to plead for him at the Newpallas petty sessions, to be held on Wednesday, for the purpose of investigating and estimating his recognisance for £40 which he forfeited previous to his last imprisonment.—Post."

THE SEARCH FOR HAYES.—Castletown, Berhaven, Saturday.—A report was prevalent in this locality that Hayes, for whom the police have been so long in search, had arrived in the town and was ferried on board the barque Margaret, of Bristol which entered our harbour last Sunday, and is bound for New York on Monday last a fishmonger was arrested as the culprit. During the week short tacks and a general desire for company keeping on the part of the revenue cruiser, appeared to indicate that the barque had become an object of special attention. On Thursday evening I am informed that Hayes really did enter the town, leisurely walked down the quay to where a vessel called the Delegate is being discharged, cast loose the painter of her jolly boat, and pulled away to the barque. Some information of the occurrence seems to have reached the police, for about midnight a party of them embarked from the 'watch house' in two boats, and pulled to the Margaret. Here they were informed that Hayes had been on board at four o'clock that afternoon, but having been refused a passage to America, had 'pulled up the harbour.'

The Northern Press has a judicious article on the conduct which Catholics ought to observe in the midst of the hostile demonstrations with which we are surrounded. Our contemporary remarks:—"Our clear course under all these provocations of sectarian malevolence is to observe the utmost amount of forbearance and conciliation in our power. Not only is such a course the one most in accord with the spirit of the religion we profess, but is also the truest policy. The violence and malevolence of ultra-Protestant zealots, who really hate the Catholic religion because of the humility and self-renunciation it enjoins, the love which is its life, and on the diaphanous which it insists, can never be propitiated. Like the Pharisæes, their envy of the saintliness that reproves themselves would be fully satisfied with nothing less than blood. It is not these we must regard. We should as completely ignore their existence as though they had not one.—Our appeal should be to the law and constitutional principles under which we live. They are quite enough for us. They may be often partially administered. We must be prepared for that. But in the long run they cannot avoid, without too flagrant an inconsistency, giving as much of the satisfaction we have a perfect right, and it is our duty, to demand. We shall by this course disarm the opposition of all the better sort of those who are not Catholics, and shall conciliate the active support of many of them. But this brings us to another feature of the policy it is our duty to adopt under the difficult circumstances in which we are placed."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In America two principles divide the country, and the civil war is in one sense only the natural issue to which those principles are sure to lead, when brought face to face in the hands of men who are in earnest. Though the North may in appearance be simply fighting for the preservation of existing institutions, and in the defence of acknowledged rights, and though the South has the appearance of being a rebel, disconcerted with its condition and determined to improve it without regard to law, yet the fundamental ground of the quarrel, and the essential conditions of the strife, are the reverse of all the phenomena as they present themselves to an indifferent observer. The North is evidently the Liberal party, which in Europe and America affects to be the true and lawful Governor of all States, and the Southern Confederacy is at present, whatever it may be hereafter, the old Tories of England fighting for their lives. Though in this country Liberalism has become the common cry of the multitude, and the ordinary road of the ambitious to the object of their desires, the Southern Confederacy has obtained sympathy, and many a Whig wishes it success against his own party, as represented by the two attorneys, whom North America obeys. The universal prevalence of Liberalism, with the daily Press in its power, has not utterly perverted the instincts of its disciples, and these have been surprised into a confession

of their existence, partly because it is not to their advantage that North America should win the battle, and partly because of the remoteness of the place where the strife is raging. If men were consistent, they would also give their sympathy to the Italians, who are in the position in which the Southern Confederacy finds itself: crushed by a Liberal despotism, of which Turin is the source. President Lincoln and the King of Sardinia are brothers; their aim is one; and the means by which they labour to attain it are alike in both cases.—London Tablet.

AMERICAN THEORY OF NEUTRALITY.—The Times quotes from the message of President Pierce to Congress, December, 1855, the American theory as to the duty of neutrals towards the belligerents engaged in the Russian war, and observes that we never stepped fully up to the bounds of American theory:—"During the progress of the present war in Europe our citizens have, without national responsibility, therefore, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchants have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and France in transporting troops, provisions, and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home the sick and wounded soldiers.—But such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international or by the municipal law, and, therefore, does not compromise our neutral relations with Russia."

THE SEIZURE OF BRITISH PROPERTY ON BOARD FEDERAL VESSELS.—The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had a long and animated discussion on this subject on Wednesday in connexion with the recent seizure and destruction of the Tonawanda and Manchester by the Confederate steamer Alabama. The commercial law committee of the chamber, to whom the subject had been remitted for consideration, brought up for confirmation a very strong resolution, protesting against the acts in question as a flagrant violation of international law, and calling upon the Government to obtain redress. This resolution some of the members thought went too far, and urged that all the chamber was called upon to do was to ask the opinion of the Legislature upon the point. Mr. Campbell thought that it was unreasonable to suppose that a belligerent would avoid capturing an enemy's vessel containing property worth thousands of pounds on board, merely from the fact that there was £10 worth of neutral property also on board. Neutrals must make up their minds to suffer more or less from injury in war. The Chairman observed that according to one of the best authorities, whatever neutral property was destroyed (from exposure in an enemy's ship, the neutral must bear his own loss exactly in the same way as if a cannon ball were to kill a neutral passenger who happened to be on board an enemy's ship. The only question in the present case was, whether the Confederate Government was bound to pay for British property destroyed. It was peculiarly of international law, and he thought the chamber was therefore not called upon specially to interfere in the matter. If the Alabama had fired upon the Manchester and sunk her, there could have been no claims sustained on the part of neutrals.—Mr. S. Rathbone informed the chamber that his firm had suffered by the seizure and destruction of the Manchester, and had communicated with the Foreign Office on the subject. After further discussion the resolution of the commercial law committee was considerably modified, in fact reduced to a motion to request that the opinion of the Government upon the position and means of redress of the owners of British property which had been destroyed under the circumstances stated, might be made known to the Chamber.—Express.

A SISTER SHIP FOR THE GREAT BRITAIN.—Our fellow-citizen Mr. Patterson, the eminent ship-builder has just been entrusted with an extensive order from Messrs. James Baines & Co., the proprietors of the well known "Black Ball" line of Australian packets of which the Great Britain, whose continued successful passages to Melbourne every Bristolian must look upon with pride, is the principal ship. Messrs. Baines & Co. having purchased a large iron steamer named the Jaquard, of Havre, recently engaged in the French transport service, she has been sent round to this port from Liverpool to be lengthened, thoroughly overhauled, and refitted by Messrs. Patterson & Son. The Jaquard is now a vessel of very large size, 1700 tons register, and her tonnage will increase to 2100 tons, and her length to 300 feet. She will be supplied with new and powerful engines by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, & Co., of Liverpool, will be fitted with new masts and rigging, the lower and top masts as well as the yards being of iron, and it is expected that the alterations to be made in her will occupy about four months. When finished she will be one of the most complete, handsome, and finest steamers that have ever left this port. She is intended for the Australian trade, to run alternately with the Great Britain, doubtless to supply the vacancy occasioned by the loss of the Royal Charter.—Bristol Post.

GARIBALDIAN DEMONSTRATION IN CHESTER.—The effects of the Birkenhead Roman Catholic disturbances have not yet passed away in the neighborhood, and a feeling of bitter dissatisfaction pervades the Protestant community at the wanton atrocities that have been committed, at the violence that has been offered to their persons, the destruction of their property, and, perhaps what they most feel aggrieved at, the interference with their liberty of independent expression of opinion by a wilful and ignorant but immensely disproportionate minority. Chester has shared in the general excitement caused by these outrages, and bills were posted in different parts of the city in the latter end of last week calling upon the friends of Garibaldi to assemble at the Castle gates on Monday evening. The police authorities, however, took the initiative on the question, and on that morning Mr. Hill, the chief constable, made an application to the Mayor to authorize the suspension of the meeting, on the ostensible ground that it would be illegal for such proceedings to take place on the public highway, but for the actual purpose of preventing any collision between contending sections. Instructions in accordance with the chief constable's application were accordingly given to have placards printed, declaring the meeting to be void; but it still being feared that this measure would only prove effectual in degree, the whole available force of the city police was held in readiness to meet an emergency. Previous to 8 o'clock, the time mentioned in the bills, large numbers of persons were seen collecting in the vicinity of the Castle, and these rapidly swelled into a crowd of considerable and threatening dimensions. Loud cries, in which the name of Garibaldi was flatteringly associated, were freely indulged in, and several of the partisans of the Italian General were observed to be armed with staves of no slender proportions, with which, no doubt, should opportunity arise, to give practical effect to their peculiar views. The Mayor, accompanied by two or three officers, at this time made his appearance, and, addressing the crowd, advised them to return quietly to their homes; this resulted in the partial dispersion of the mob for a short period, but one person less cautious than the rest, constituting himself the spokesman of the party, a terrific blow was aimed at him with a bottle, the person who threw the missile instantly disappearing; the projectile in its flight, however, caught a young lad almost full in the face, inflicting a severe wound, for which he was obliged to seek surgical assistance.—The Garibaldians then proceeded in the direction of Boughton, which is a locality inhabited almost exclusively by Irish labourers, but various knots of sturdy Milesians who presented themselves at the corners foreboding a rough reception, they were induced to halt, and retraced their steps towards the Cross. The city was kept in a state of commotion for some hours, and the aspirations assigning the Pope permanent quarters in certain regions were frequent and vigorous. An effigy of the Pope was also exhibited, but the intentions of its bearers to fire it

were not then carried into execution. The town was quiet about 11 o'clock. Inspector Burgess, who was so seriously injured at Birkenhead, now lies at his house in Chester, whether he was removed for greater comfort and safety. While in Birkenhead he and his wife were kept in a state of constant alarm by threats held out by the Irish to burn the house over his head, and him along with it. These indications were calculated to retard his recovery. He is now progressing as favourably as can be expected. Police-constable Morris, who was assaulted at the same time, still lies in a precarious condition.

IRISH V. ENGLISH DISTRESS.—It is not our intention now to travel over the painful testimony of the past or to appeal to the statements of the inspectors, clergy, and gentry of the west. The people starved under a dismal cloud, but it has passed away, and but the silver lining remains. The tenantry of the distressed districts are more attached to their landlords than they were before the time of trial. They have experienced their case, and gratefully remember it.—But at a moment when every true man is anxious to meet distress in Lancashire it is miserable taste and mischievous policy to advocate, as Sir Robert Peel's organ advocates, a subscription for English distress on the grounds that Irish distress was a fiction. It is to bring strongly before the wealthy of this land the striking difference between consideration shown to English as compared with Irish suffering. To impress upon the public that a number of clergymen and gentlemen were for months engaged, at no small sacrifice of time and labour, in propagating a story of fictitious distress and acting as public impostors, is a hazardous feat of audacity not likely to increase the amount of the Lancashire fund. Thank goodness it is an anti-Irish feat in all senses of the words, however truly it may escape the escape of a gentleman whose unhappy destiny led him to impute fiction and imposture to men engaged in a work of charity. The old cruel test is applied again. There are some fallacies which, when struck down, spring up hydra-headed. There was no distress, none whatever, for the poor-rate was low! How often must we prove that the poor-rate is no test of distress? Why did not some thought of a palpable strike strike the writer? Have the poor-rates in Lancashire increased so very greatly? Will the poor-rates be acceptable as the test that suffering in the cotton districts in Lancashire is not of the fearful character we believe it to be. The poor-law guardians were empowered last session, in the prospect of great distress, to levy rates upon the union, and on a collection of unions, when the parish rate exceeded 3s 6d in the pound; but in a district where one class of proprietors is known to have realised thirty millions upon the death of cotton, not a single rate has been so levied, although the rate in purely agricultural parishes has frequently risen to 5s 6d in the pound. Once more we deny that the poor-rate is a test of suffering either in England or in Ireland. Men in both countries will starve and die before they enter a workhouse gate, or beg for food from a workhouse janitor. There is such a thing as self-respect, and it is not felt least by a working man. Public charity and private benevolence keep multitudes from the workhouse. Were there no charity, no Christianity, no feeling, no patriotism, no respect for self-respect, no self-respect, no endurance, no "heavenly love" were all who are distressed driven awfully to the workhouse, or as savingly ordered to depend upon the poor law, which is adequate to relieve them, the poor rate might indeed be a test. At present the figures of the poor law exhibit but the hopeless misery of those who are utterly prostrated, and who have no friends to help them.—It is unpardonable to remind the Irish people of cold-hearted sarcasm or ungenerous satire. Not thus are the Irish people responding to the cry of distress from Lancashire. They who know this people believe that to keep a man from the workhouse is to keep him from demoralisation and save him from the ruin of self-dependence. As they would set towards their own they are acting towards the sufferers in Lancashire. This is not the time to awaken controversies now forgotten, or to excite those natural feelings which are more easily aroused than allayed in order to vamp up the credit of any official. The report of the committee organised to relieve distress in the south and west is no voluminous document.—It does not travel over barren ground or profess to republish those narratives of suffering which every national journal teemed with. Still, it contains a great amount of valuable information, compiled by their committee and their efficient secretary, Mr. Devitt. The greatest care was taken by the committee to relieve not only cases of extreme distress, where no other help was obtained. Unfortunately such cases were only too numerous. It is no novel thing in this country for gentlemen of various creeds to devote their time, energy, and money to relieve distress, as the committee and the secretary have done, with such credit to themselves. What is novel in this country is, that after the distress has been told over they should be vituperated who relieve it.—Irish Times.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—From a recent official report the following facts are gathered:—Scotland is shown to furnish the tallest, and Ireland the shortest men, one of the strongest illustrations being that Irishmen under 5 feet 5 inches were found to be one fourth more numerous than Englishmen or Scotchmen. Formerly, Ireland furnished the largest proportion of the army. Now it is England, the ratio per thousand being in England and Wales, 566; in Ireland, 321; in Scotland, 107. Scotland gives the most readers, Ireland the fewest England indemnifying itself by giving the largest proportion of recruits able to write. The rejection of Englishmen is found to be chiefly for weakness of the chest; of Scotchmen, for bad teeth; and of Irishmen, for weak eyes; and it seems that professional men, as students and artists, with shopmen and clerks, are more eligible by physical qualification than either servants, husbandmen, or mechanics.

THE PROGRESS OF MURDER.—Whilst the 'gentlemen' of England are prizing their wonderful educational attainments vice and crime are flourishing among those who are called the masses, and life is not safe even on the very streets of London.—Here is one case out of a catalogue.—Another charge of poisoning has arisen in the small hamlet of Lindwell, Wiltshire: A woman named Riddle, the wife of a village wheelwright, became ill and was attended by Mrs. Trewhelple, the schoolmistress of the place. The woman died last month, and the Doctor was so disatisfied that he made made a private examination of the body, which confirmed his suspicions. The body has since been disinterred, and Dr. Hereonath of Bristol, has been called into the case.—Dublin Irishman.

The following notice was posted at Lloyd's on the 19th of November:—"It is reported that a steamer has left Liverpool with the view of capturing or destroying vessels and cargoes sailing under the Federal flag, and that another will shortly follow."

Insurances have been afloat for some time that two steamers recently built on the Mersey are intended for such service as above stated; but these insinuations have never exceeded mysterious whisperings.

The London Times of the 12th of November, in its city article says, the report that Mr. Seward has addressed our Government in a tone of displeasure at the aid alleged to have been given to the "Alabama," in British ports, created for a time some little uneasiness on the Stock Exchange—many persons believing that no Minister would be willing to put himself in such a position as that which Mr. Seward occupies on this question, unless it were in the desperate hope of finding a cause of external quarrel at any cost, in order to avert impending events at home.

The leading English papers reiterate the argument that the Federal Government has no grounds for complaint in the case of the "Alabama," the Federal having notoriously taken advantage of all opportunities to offend.