

**REMOVAL OF SIR JOHN YOUNG.**—The Irish Chief Secretaryship.—Sir John Young has been appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Lord Monk and Mr. Burke Roche are spoken of for the Irish Chief Secretaryship.—*Freeman's Journal*.

**THE EARL OF ELGIN.**—Among the innumerable rumors of official change now current in all political circles, one of the most readily accepted is that which assigns the Viceroyalty of Ireland to this accomplished and distinguished nobleman, should the Earl of St. Germain resign or be displaced.

**THE CIRCUITS.**—*Saunders' News-Letter* says it is understood that Mr. Keogh, the Solicitor-General, will be the second presiding judge on the Connaught circuit this spring.

**THE BRIGADE.**—Mr. Monsell has suddenly ceased to be Her Majesty's Secretary of the Ordnance, his fastidious conscience, it appears, forbidding him to cooperate with an administration presided over by a nobleman who does not believe in Original Sin. According to the Sacerdotal organ selected for publishing the announcement, the honorable gentleman could not, consistently with his principles and opinions, and with the duty he owes to his country, hold office under a Ministry, from which, to say the least of it, immeasurably less is to be expected by the Catholics of the Empire than from the late Government. "Exquisite consistency! Catholicity was so deluged with blessings during that memorable era, when Lord Palmerston presided in the Home office, and the House of Commons was 'led' by the author of the Durham Epistle!"—*Nation*.

**GOVERNMENT PROVISION CONTRACTS.**—MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS.—In addition to the encampment of 20,000 men to be formed on Aldershot Heath, in March, a large cavalry encampment is to be formed in Dublin, and a militia encampment in Phoenix Park; the cavalry will form a considerable portion of the 5,000 under orders for the Crimea, and for whose embarkation preparations have already commenced, the Admiralty being now engaged getting ready the horse-hammocks, paddings, slings, and halters, and preparing steamers for their reception, of which it is expected the Great Britain, screw-steamer, will form one.

**THE MOVEMENT IN SLIGO.**—At the present most momentous crisis in the affairs of the empire, it is incumbent upon the people of Ireland to consider their position, to consolidate their strength, to organize the opinion of the country, to prepare for any possible emergency, to make fitting provision for the protection of their own soil, should that which occurred in 1799 occur again—should England again prove unable to defend us.—*Nation*.

**THE MILITIA.**—The total number of regiments now embodied amounts to 64. The reserve corps of the 1st Somerset Regiment was inspected in the barracks of Taunton last week, before proceeding to Plymouth. The Aberdeenshire militia has received nearly half the required number of volunteers, but the young men flock far more into the army. The Donegal Regiment has been enrolled. The Galway is daily increasing in numbers and the City of Limerick Militia Artillery has received the royal warrant for its enrollment. The Royal Sussex Artillery are embodied for permanent duty, and are to be stationed in the various forts and martello towers on the Sussex coast. In consequence of the delay in the Sligo corps, several of the recruits have been compelled to take refuge in the Union workhouse. The Roscommon and Leitrim corps are progressing rapidly. The South Cork Militia has been embodied, and the Royal Cork City Artillery were to be embodied on Monday.

We cannot tell the exact strength of the English army in Ireland at present, but we are confident it does not exceed five thousand men. There are four regiments and five depots of cavalry—one regiment and twenty nine depots of infantry, amounting, perhaps, from ten to fifteen hundred sabres, and from three to four thousand bayonets, if they were properly enumerated. Indeed, we are inclined to think we exaggerate even at these figures. Most of the infantry depots are mere recruiting parties, and a cavalry depot would hardly give a baggage escort for a French regiment.—*Nation*.

We omitted to notice, last week, in enumerating the names of the British officials engaged in perpetrating the Irish Famine, and now occupied with a similar operation in the Crimea, the name of Lord Lucan. Among all the bad breed of Bingham there is not a name that will go down to posterity distinguished by two achievements so characteristic as the waste of Mayo and the charge of Balaklava. In any other service than the English the officer who commanded such a charge would have been brought to a court-martial long ago—but that is not our concern.—On the contrary, we are exceedingly sorry to learn that his lordship has at last been recalled, and may shortly be expected back in Mayo again. The following paragraph, from the *Morning Advertiser*, will be very bad news for Castlemaine:—"We are enabled to announce that the Earl of Lucan has been recalled as the Commander of the cavalry in the Crimea. It was high time. Every move he has made, every step he has taken, has not only been a great blunder, but has been productive of awful disasters. His lordship has got the sobriquet in the army of 'Lord Look-on.' To his mismanagement is attributed, not only the disaster at Balaklava, but the escape of the Russian artillery at the Alma; the escape again of the division of Prince Menschikoff's army when surprised at Mackenzie Farm; and finally, the loss of a splendid opportunity of catching a strong Russian reconnoissance in a trap the day before the Balaklava affair."—*Nation*.

**MORTALITY IN DUBLIN.**—We regret to learn that the mortality of this city is increasing at an alarming rate. The entire population amounts to about 260,000 and the number of deaths during the past week was nearly 400, making an average of about one and a half in every 1,000 of the inhabitants, and exceeding by one half the ordinary mortality of Dublin at this season. The ratio of deaths during the past week, to the population, is also double that of London at the present time.—*Daily Express*.

It is credibly said that the population of Nenagh is not now over four thousand. Lewis' Topographical Dictionary states that, when that work was published in 1836, the population of this town was seven thousand, and adds that only one other town in Ireland, not returning a member to parliament, had a larger population. The work of the destroying angel of extermination has not been confined to rural districts or even to secluded or deserted villages.

Mr. Douglas Hamilton, J. P. was mulcted in £25 damages with costs on Friday, for breaking into the cabin of a cottier at Carlow, to dispossess him

**THE POOR IRISH IN ENGLAND.**—The guardians of the Cork union acting upon the suggestion of the pamphlet published by John F. Maguire, Esq., M. P., upon the anomalous and unjust operation of the Poor Law as between Great Britain and Ireland, have passed the following resolution:—"Resolved—That holding the strongest conviction that the Irish pauper in England should be placed precisely on the same footing as regards removal with the English pauper in Ireland, or the English pauper in England, we are of opinion that the case of the Irish born poor should be comprehended in one and the same bill, and that any attempt to legislate for them separately, or on different principles must be regarded as unfair, unjust, and impolitic."—*Nation*.

The number of applications made by destitute persons at the police-office during the past week for coffins, exceeds that of any previous week for a long period. During last week the number was over a dozen, and yesterday there were three more. Captain White said that some measure should be taken to assist those poor people, as the money in the hands of the magistrates was not sufficient to defray all the expenses. He accordingly ordered £6, found some days since by Constable Culmore, to be appropriated to that purpose.—*Cork Examiner*.

The inhumanity of the Scotch and English parochial laws receive fresh illustrations at our quays almost every day. On Thursday last, a little girl of about twelve years of age, without food or money, was landed from the Glasgow boat, and a poor woman, equally destitute, was sent on shore from the Liverpool packet, both of whom were brought here by order of the local parish officers. Had it not been for the timely and truly Christian benevolence of Mr. M. B. B. in providing temporary relief for these unfortunate beings, fatal results might have followed, as they were wholly without the means of subsistence.—*Belfast Mercury*.

The present taxes in Dublin amount to more than 7s in the pound.

**DUBLIN POLICE.**—RAYONETTING A "PAPIST."—A private soldier of the West York Militia, named James John Smith, was brought up in custody, charged with assaulting John Caffray, and stabbing him with a bayonet, with intent to wound. It appeared from the evidence produced, that Caffray, who is in the employment of Mr. Thomas Seery, paper manufacturer, was passing Richmond Barracks on his way home, when the prisoner rushed out in a state of intoxication, and, advancing towards Caffray, inquired if he were a "Papist?" Caffray replied that he was, upon which the prisoner struck him a vigorous blow on the countenance, telling him to "take that" (meaning the eye-closer) for his candid admission—and the Papist (Caffray) fell to the ground. Whilst he was down, the prisoner, by way of finishing off his achievement, bestowed a few kicks on his ribs, and was about departing, when seeing Caffray attempting to rise, he drew his bayonet and made a thrust at him, no doubt with the full intention of letting the day light through his body. Providentially, however, the weapon did not penetrate beyond the clothes of Caffray, who started to his legs and chased the West Yorkshireman, who had retreated to his barrack in the belief that he had been the means of reducing the number of Irish Papists by one. James M. Donnell, who was in a house hard by, hearing the noise, came out, and saw the prisoner running away, Caffray following, the bayonet hanging from his clothes. The prisoner was arrested in the barrack, and identified by Caffray; and the case having been fully proved before the magistrates, he was committed for trial at the County Sessions.—*Freeman's Journal*.

**ENTENTE CORDIALE.**—The delightful spirit of fraternity which is proverbially known to exist between the Militia and the Regular Army—(especially when the Militiamen are Irish and the soldiers English or Scotch)—even this, we find, occasionally liable to the ordinary vicissitude of mundane affairs. In Limerick, for example, the "boys" of the County Militia, and those of the 17th Regiment in garrison, to the number of five or six hundred, spent the evening of last Sabbath in a protracted feud, and were prevented from braining each other (if that could be possible)—only by the intervention of an armed picket. "The military," we are told by some incipient Napier, "used the brass plates of their cross-belts, and inflicted severe wounds on the heads of some of the Militia lads, who in return, pelted stones and brick-bats at their antagonists, with good effect, as many were maimed and cut." The quarrel seems to have originated naturally enough in the vulgar jibe and swaggering rudeness of some Cockney "regular," which at once roused the hot blood of our Southern peasantry. A militia man was struck by one of the 17th, and pelted with snow balls. "Upon this," says a pious local contemporary, "an unkind feeling sprang up, and throughout the afternoon a spirit of revenge was exhibited by the Militia, as the assailed communicated with his comrades." To complete the catastrophe, another batch of the "regulars," on passing the barrack occupied by the Militia, taunted them with being poor-house-reared chaps," and forthwith commenced the *melee*. Upon two points in connection with this matter the local journals seem thoroughly agreed—that the military got a sound drubbing for their impudence, and that the contest is likely to be renewed on an early day.—*Nation*.

**IRISH CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.**—The *Kilkenny Journal* publishes the following extract from the letter of a gentleman lately a resident of that city, and now in New York:—"Should any friends of yours apply to you on the subject of emigration to this country, do not," on any account, allow them to come—no matter whether a man of business, mechanic or labourer. Ireland, with all her difficulties is far preferable at present. The poor Irish are begging through the streets of New York in the greatest misery. They are all at home misled about this infernal country. There was never more want and starvation in Ireland than there is this winter here. It is heartrending to listen to the tales of woe momentarily repeated. The papers are daily teeming with reports of suicides of men who became insane seeing their families starving around them, and not the slightest chance of employment.

**ESCAPE OF LUNATICS FROM THE CARLOW ASYLUM.**—On the 17th and 20th ultimo two of those wretched inmates of our asylum succeeded in effecting their escape. They were both inhabitants of the county Kildare. One of them was retaken in the farm-yard of Mr. Bruen, at Oak-park, whither he had repaired in search of a situation as clerk. Three of the asylum keepers were despatched to Athy after the other man, where they succeeded in arresting him in the house of a friend at Ardee.—*Carlow Post*.

**GREAT SNOW STORM.**—A snow storm commenced in Dublin on Thursday the 15th ult., and continued till Friday morning, attended by a terrific gale from the east, which drifted the snow to such a height that in the suburbs the drifts were found so deep as five or six feet. The intense cold prevented the snow from melting, and on the Great Southern and Western line there was an absolute suspension of traffic. The news of a fatal and melancholy shipwreck off the coast was received on Saturday. The *Will-o'-the-Whip*, a steamer, 400 tons burden, employed in the coal trade, went on shore at Lambay Island in the gale, and became a total wreck, the accounts stating that the captain and all hands were lost. The masters of some coal vessels now discharging cargoes in Dublin were on board, and perished with the others.

**ROMANCE IN IRISH LIFE.**—During the greater part of last week, the Irish Court of Chancery was engaged in the case of *Handcock v. Delacour*, otherwise *De Burgh*; in which the heir-at-law of the late Miss Honoria Handcock prayed that certain charges alleged to have been created by the will of Josephine Handcock might be declared not to affect the Cainterrilla estates, and that, if necessary, an issue might be directed to try the question; it also prayed that a deed, dated December, 1851, executed by Honoria Handcock, might be declared fraudulent and void, that an account might be taken of the sums with which Mrs. Catherine Josephine Handcock should be justly charged, and that certain judgments obtained by her against Honoria Handcock, in the year 1853, might be set aside as fraudulent and void, or stand only for such sums as might be really due. The facts of the case may be briefly gathered from the speech of the Attorney-General in opening the petition.—In 1840, Mr. Handcock, father of Miss Honoria Handcock, effected a separation from his wife on account of a suspected intimacy between her and Lord Clanricarde. During this separation Mrs. Handcock gave birth to the defendant, whose parentage remained a 'mystery.' Mr. Handcock having subsequently been reconciled to his wife, she was, at his death, entrusted with the tutelage of their three daughters, whom she managed, by the most brutal treatment, to make concessions and sign deeds favorable to the interests of her favorite son De Burgh. Two of the daughters died possibly from the effects of their mother's cruelty, and the other would probably have shared the same fate, but the late Mrs. Handcock anxiously desired for her daughter Providence designed for herself. In the month of February, 1853, she took seriously ill, and directed Mr. Gibson to prepare her will, by which she had left all her property to the boy Delacour, with the exception of a £50 legacy to her daughter. Her executors found that this lady, who had during her life complained so much of her poverty, died worth nearly £20,000. The 'wind-up' of the proceedings is thus stated in the *Dublin Mail* on Friday:—"It was expected that judgment would be given in this extraordinary case to-day. But another case was called, and no reference was made to the cause of *Handcock v. Delacour*." The reason of this is understood to be, that the compromise, which had been pending for several days, has been at length finally effected, and it is supposed that the Court is not averse to the terms of it. These terms are—The petitioner, Handcock, the heir-at-law, is to get the estates, on the condition that he shall pay to the respondent Delacour the sum of £20,000 on his attaining his age, and in the meantime paying 4 per cent on the amount.

**THE MARCH OF FANATICISM.**—Dr. Gregg and his "Protestant Operatives" have just made an astounding discovery—nothing less than the true secret of the failure of the Allied Expedition before Sebastopol! It appears that Maynooth and the Emancipation Act were at the bottom of it all! Absurd as it may seem, this is really one of the grounds upon which the Association have just petitioned Parliament for the abolition of the Maynooth grant. It is amusing to consider the audacity with which a Mr. John Martin, the proposer of the petition, assured his audience that "Protestantism was essentially unfavorable to persecution—it sought to injure no man in his religious opinions. But the intolerant and persecuting spirit of the Church of Rome, had rendered it necessary that its power of action should be restricted." He then gravely announced that the direct aim of the Catholic Church was "The extirpation of Protestants—the erasure of Protestantism from the face of the earth, and the total smothering of religious liberty," and he concluded by coolly affirming that "the people of England and Ireland would now be content with nothing short of the repeal of the grant to Maynooth, the establishment of a system of Scriptural Education, and the maintenance of the Protestant Constitution."

Dr. Gregg, with sepulchral emphasis, warned Queen Victoria to study her Bible with redoubled energy, and reminded her of the fact that the French were admittedly, the masters of the situation at the seat of war. They held the principal places in Constantinople; and should the war terminate successfully for the Allies, they would be able to dictate terms to Great Britain and to hold possession of that city by an arm of occupation. Is it not humiliating," he continued, "that the British should be in the painful position of begging necessities, and even clothes, for their troops from the French, and that the name of the former should have become associated in the East with disorder, weakness, and imbecility?"

Exhibitions of this character are harmless enough, however, compared with the recent proceedings of a similar association in Liverpool. It appears that a few weeks ago the Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury announced his intention to preach a sermon in aid of one of the charitable institutions of Liverpool. At this the members of a fanatical clique—the Liverpool Reformation Society—thought proper to become intensely indignant, and they threatened personal violence against the Prelate, should he dare to carry out his intention. He did come, however, and preached his sermon, the Reformers, prudently letting the ceremony pass over without disturbance. Immediately afterwards they published a manifesto to the following effect:—"We only abstain from taking summary and effective measures of redress on the evil-doers and their places of worship—in the hope that the authorities may do that in proper form, and therefore it would, to them, seem essential that the nobility, magistrates, and clergy of the town should take that resolution into their most serious consideration as friends of order," and save the town from a popular convulsion." Of course it is impossible that a brutal menace like this could impel the authorities of Liverpool into the proposed No-Popery crusade; but we are glad to perceive that the Catholics are taking counsel together as to the means necessary for their own protection."—*Nation*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

**THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AS BY LAW ESTABLISHED**—CONVOCAION OF THE CLERGY.—At seven o'clock on Friday evening the session of Convocation was brought to a close, terminating, curiously enough, with a conflict between the two Houses. It will be remembered that such a disagreement in the time of Bishop Hoadley compelled the Crown to suspend the business of Convocation, whose functions in consequence remained in abeyance 130 years. The business in the Upper House on Friday was of a formal character, their Lordships having met only for the purpose of receiving reports from the Lower House. The Prolocutor took the chair in the Jerusalem Chamber, and for several hours the House discussed the Clergy Discipline Bill, making a few alterations in the bishops' report. Aichdeacon Dinison strove very hard in favour of a resolution declaratory of the fact that the Convocation was a court of heresy, but it was stoutly resisted by Dr. McCaul and other gentlemen, and at length was defeated. The resolutions in reference to the proposed alterations in the Prayer-Book, which were passed at a previous sitting, were referred by the Prolocutor to the Upper House, but the bishops peremptorily refused to accept them; whereupon Dr. Wordsworth moved that the House should pray for more time to consider the matter, a course to which the Upper House with readiness assented. The business in the Lower House was of a most unbusiness-like and disorderly character. Three or four gentlemen spoke at a time, and resolutions and amendments were so jumbled together that it was impossible for anybody accurately to know what was going on. The same resolution was put three or four times—first it was affirmed, then rejected, then postponed, and finally declared negative—only however afterwards to be affirmed. This was the case not only with one resolution, but with every resolution and every amendment that was proposed. The next meeting will take place on the 29th of June.

**ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CASE.**—There is no truth in the statement which has appeared in some of the papers, that the proceedings against Archdeacon Denison have been abandoned. Some delay has taken place in prosecuting the matter, but it has been occasioned by a desire to obtain from the ecclesiastical lawyers an opinion as to the best manner of proceeding in reference to the report which has been made to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the commissioners to whom the preliminary investigation was entrusted.—*Herold*.

On Sunday morning there was publicly posted on the doors of St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, a monition from the Bishop of London, addressed to the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, the incumbent of the church, at the instance of Mr. Charles Westerton, the churchwarden, directing that the high altar in that church shall be removed, and a decent communion table substituted.

**PROVISIONS FOR THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.**—The *London Times* says, that a company of merchants have offered, and are prepared to bind themselves in the heaviest penalties which the jealousy of Government can impose, to supply to the British army in its present position, or anywhere within two hundred miles of the coast, food consisting of three meals a day, to be cooked and delivered at head-quarters of each battalion. The breakfast is to consist of tea, coffee, or cocoa, according to choice, and of fresh baked bread; the dinner, of bread, meat, and potatoes, with a quart of malt liquor, and the ordinary allowance of rum. They undertake to give fresh meat twice a week, and vegetables besides potatoes. To this is to be added a substantial evening meal. They are willing to bind themselves under the heaviest penalties, not merely for the performance of the contract in general, but for the punctual delivery of every meal to the soldiers. They ask no assistance whatever from the Government for performing this task, except their forbearance and non-interference. They want neither our ships, our houses, our carts, nor our men. They are contented to take the roads as they find them, and to relieve the British soldier from any care or thought for his own maintenance. And this service they are ready to perform at the rate of 3s. 3d. a-head per diem, expressing every confidence that they shall gain at least ninepence a head by the contract!

The construction of a temporary camp at Aldershot, near Chobham, to be composed of wooden houses for 20,000 men, with a due proportion of officers, stores, &c., is to be completed by the 15th of March.

**SIR CHARLES NAPIER.**—It is said that when Sir C. Napier returned to England, and presented himself at the Admiralty, he was ushered into the presence, and the first Lord rose, and offered the Admiral his hand. Sir Charles put his behind his back, and gruffly said, "I didn't come here to shake hands with Sir James Graham, but to report to the Admiralty that I had returned from the Baltic Sea."

We are gratified to learn that the expediency of re-appointing a Secretary of State for Scotland is likely to be brought before the House of Commons, our member, Mr. Macgregor, being about to give a notice of motion on the subject.—*Constitutional*.

**THE MORMONS IN THE WEST.**—For some time past there has been a small colony of Mormons in Taunton, and their practices have rendered them so offensive that they have on more than one occasion been attacked by mobs. These attacks have at last become so serious that the matter was brought before the magistrates a few days since. A large crowd of persons, it appears assembled round the meeting-house of the Mormons and broke the windows and did other damage, which rendered it necessary to call in the assistance of the police, when several of the offending parties were apprehended. The magistrate said that, however objectionable the doctrines of the Mormons might be—and no one felt stronger on the subject than himself—they must be protected by the law, and he therefore inflicted a small fine upon the offenders.

**TRIANGLE PROSELYTISM.**—We read in the *Graham's town Gazette* (Cape of Good Hope).—"The other day a Catholic convict was punished, and threatened with flogging, for refusing to join in Protestant prayers. This has happened within a few miles of this city.—Punished and threatened with flogging in the nineteenth century, for one's faith! This surely begets the Madia, of Tuscany; they, poor people, were nicely lodged and well-fed—after an attempt, too, to destroy the happiness of the Grand Duke's subjects. But here a poor prisoner, an earnest well-conducted Catholic, who conscientiously may not join in the service of a religion out of from his own, is confined to his cell on bread and water, and told that if he persist in his obstinacy he shall be stripped of his clothes, tied to triangles, and flogged."