

The fact that so large a number of children of Popish parents are in spite of all the efforts of the Priests to prevent it, sent to the Church Education Society's schools, throws some light on the argument which has been more than once advanced in opposition to the claims of the Church Educational Society, the argument, namely, that to give the evenhanded support of the Legislature to both the Church Education Society's schools, and the schools established by the National Board, would entail the overthrow of the National System altogether. Of all the arguments ever urged in defence of a weak cause, we must confess that this appears to us the weakest and most suicidal. If the merits of the National System are so questionable, that the mere fact of giving fair play by the side of it to the System of the Church Education Society, is sure to work its ruin, the sooner the National System is left to perish the better. The supporters and advocates of the Church Education Society do not, as we understand, aim at this result; all that they ask is, that, irrespectively of the effect which such an act of evenhanded justice may have upon the National System, they may be admitted to a fair share of the Parliamentary grant. Considering that this claim is preferred by an overwhelming majority of the Irish Clergy, and that they do not deprecate but court any supervision which may be deemed necessary to satisfy Parliament that the money is not misapplied, this claim is one which ought long ago to have been conceded, and which, we feel convinced, cannot be resisted much longer. Let the friends of Church Education, of Education founded on the word of God, only persevere. Their representations and remonstrances must be listened to, and the Legislature will be forced ere long to comply with their just demands.—John Bull.

At a meeting held on Tuesday at Doncaster, to promote the rebuilding of the parish Church, the Archbishop of York in the Chair, the following subscriptions were announced:—Her Majesty the Queen, £100; His Grace the Archbishop of York, £500; Mr. Wrightson, M.P., £500; Mr. Montague, High-sheriff of Yorkshire, £400; Mr. J. Brown, £350; Mr. Denison, M.P., £200; Sir C. Wood, £200; Mr. Childers, £200; Mr. Brooke, £200; Earl of Feversham, £150; Earl of Carlisle, £100; Earl of Harewood, £100; Lord Londesborough, £100; Mr. Aldham jun., Frickly, Doncaster, £100; Mr. Woodyard, £100; Mr. E. B. Denison, jun., offers £500 as soon as a suitable plan for the new Church has been decided upon. The total sum subscribed at the meeting was £3,000, making a total of £17,700.

A shock of an earthquake was felt on Sunday night on the northern border of South Wales, along the valley of the Usk to Brecon, and the neighbourhood of Abergavenny.

Accounts from Rome state that the Pope at the request of the Dutch Government, has created an Archbishop of Utrecht, and four Suffragan Bishops.

The Times last week contains the following advertisement:—"Haunted Houses.—Permission is required to sleep for one night in any dwelling bearing the above unpopular character. The object is to test the alleged power of clairvoyance. Ample references will be given. Address to &c."

A Correspondent of the Times says:—"The Six-mile-bridge affray reminds me of the case of a sentinel who was on duty opposite the road leading to Kensington Palace. A gentleman rode by, attended by a fire dog, who for some reason, taking offence at the sentinel, flew at him with his mouth open, and was transfixed by the bayonet which he put forward for his protection. After much abuse, the dog's master told him that he ought to have protected himself with the butt-end of his musket. The sentinel quietly answered—"So I would, Sir, if the dog had run at me tail foremost."

The parish Church of St. Hilary, Cornwall, near Penzance, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, not a vestige remaining but the bare walls. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the stoves employed for warming the Church, which had been used during the Services on the preceding day (Good Friday).

It is stated in the amended votes and proceedings of the House of Commons, printed since the adjournment, that on Monday next Lord John Russell is to state the intentions of the Government with respect to Education in England and Wales, and to move for leave to bring in a Bill on the subject."

In the life of the Rev. Griffith Jones, the celebrated founder of the Welsh circulating charity schools, is this note:—"Living amongst Dissenters who disliked forms of prayer, he committed to memory the whole of the Baptismal and Burial Services, and, as his delivery was very energetic, his friends often heard Dissenters admire his addresses, which they praised as being extempore effusions unshackled by the Prayer Book."

The Court of Chaucery has issued orders for the compelling of the Earl of Mornington to pay the annuity of £1,000 a year, settled by him on his wife. The case, it will be remembered, has been several times before the Police courts, the Countess applying for maintenance in a state of destitution.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson, Rector of St. James's, Westminster, has been unanimously elected by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, Bishop of that Diocese, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. John Kaye, in virtue of Her Majesty's conge d'elire empowering and recommending them to elect the Reverend gentleman to the vacant See.

A most melancholy occurrence was made known at Deal on Thursday. Three brave and hardy men, who have often distinguished themselves by saving human lives from wrecks on the Goodwin, having met with a lamentable death by

their craft capsizing in a snow squall in the Gull stream.

A fire broke out at a late hour on Saturday night in the premises belonging to Mr. Deacon, well known in the City as "Deacon's Coffee-house and Hotel," situate at No. 3, Walbrook, immediately facing St. Stephen's Church. The flames originated in the kitchen on the first floor, owing to a defect in the hearth of the stove. It was soon extinguished.

Mr. Anderson, the Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and a Director of the Crystal Palace Company, left England about a month since to make arrangements for the transmission of Cleopatra's Needle from its present bed on the Mediterranean to the Park at Sydenham. It would appear, from communications recently received from Mr. Anderson, that great difficulties in the way of the removal of this ancient memorial have presented themselves. The needle is actually built into a part of the sea wall and ramparts forming the fortification of the City of Alexandria, and to pull down so much of the fortification as would be required to disinter the obelisk and to launch it, and afterwards to rebuild the wall, would not only occupy a great space of time, but must involve a considerable amount of expense not originally anticipated. In addition to these circumstances, it is stated that the Viceroy himself has a very strong objection to a breach of such a nature being made or left open for any time in the present state of European politics.

Four Centuries will this year have completed their circuit since the fall of Constantinople in the year of our Lord 1453 spread consternation throughout Western Christendom.

The oldest of the Bristol newspapers, Felix Farley's Bristol Journal, has merged into the Bristol Times, the proprietor of the latter having purchased the former.

Several hundreds of railway porters, &c., at Liverpool, recently struck for wages, and the Companies had to send off for fresh hands, who, however proved inefficient, and the differences with the old hands have been arranged for the present.

We learn from a private Letter just received, and dated the 21st inst., that on the previous Sunday night a fire broke out in the deal-yards at Cronstadt, and that about 5,000 standard hundred of deals and a great quantity of lath-wood were destroyed. The loss is estimated at between £85,000 and 95,000.—Shipping Gazette

The Irish papers announce the recent death of Mrs. Mary Power, widow of J. Power Esq., and aunt of the late Hon. R. L. Sheil, at the Ursuline Convent, Cork, at the advanced age of 116 years. Mrs. Power till very recently resided at Bath, and at the age of 114 she made two visits from that place to London, to see the Great Exhibition. She afterwards returned to Ireland, where her life was brought to a close about a fortnight ago by a severe attack of influenza.

IRELAND.—The exodus is the great feature of the news from Ireland. Week after week it has been a standing item in our Irish news. And still it stands and grows, until it threatens to swallow up in its comprehensiveness everything else that can be talked about. All the four provinces of Ireland are pouring forth their streams at once, and all the time. The crowds that have already gone, only multiply the still greater crowds that are going. Out of every 100 letters that arrive from America, 95 contain remittance of money; and on the receipt of each letter, from one to half-a-dozen fresh emigrants immediately pack up and set off on their way to the Western World. And now the emigrants are getting, more and more, to be of a class that Ireland can the least afford to spare—well-to-be farmers and tradesmen, those who have some property and respectability where they are, but who know they can never rise very high in the world unless they become citizens of a country where there is little landlordism, and no hereditary aristocracy. The spirit of emigration has penetrated the most distant corners of the land. The Galway Packet says:—

The peculiarity of this year's exodus consists in the fact that those who compose it are not broken down tenants, terrified by the pressure of poor rates and the fears of a future famine, or driven to despair by the menaces of a harsh landlord and the frightful visions of bailiffs and crowbars, who fly to emigration as their last desperate resource; but they are all persons well enough to do in the world, whom the success of their friends in a strange land stimulates to follow them. If one may judge by the numerous instances which have come under our notice, the spell that bound the Irish peasants to his native soil is now broken, and he is as ready to break every tie which attaches him to his home, and to go forth in search of adventure, as a Scotchman, or an Arab of the desert. A most remarkable instance of this change of feeling and of altered circumstances of imagination, has been afforded this very day in an extensive migration which has taken place from the island of Arran. Several years ago, even while famine scared them from a wretched home, to part from their native islands would have been a second death to these primitive and secluded people. Now, when they are in comparative affluence, able to satisfy all their moderate wants in a home endeared by the regard of kindred, and hallowed by many sacred traditions, a departure to a distant land causes them little or no emotion. To leave their friends at home and kindred here for ever, apparently gives them as little concern as it would have afforded them a few years ago to leave their isolated shores for a fair in Galway, where they possibly might be detained two or three days by some change in the weather. Some 30 or 40 of them who have left this town to-day for Liverpool, on their passage to Amer-

ica, seemed quite unconcerned at their expatriation. They were fine young men and women—admirable specimens of the Irish peasant before famine had bowed his frame or crushed his spirit.

The Clonmel Chronicle thus visibly describes the movement:—

Whole parishes are preparing to leave the upper part of this county, and the isolated groups which pass through this town onward to Waterford, en route to Liverpool, there to take shipping for the Far West, present to our eyes a very painful spectacle indeed, inasmuch as they demonstrate the miserable state of our country. Within the last 10 days upwards of 150 persons, of both sexes, left Clonmel upon Baincooin's long cars to Waterford; and when we add to them, if in our own power to do so, the numbers which have passed on either their own or hired cars or drays, the amount would be really astonishing, if not incredible. The number of letters from all parts of the States passing through the postoffice here, and dispersed all over the country, is amazing, and it is calculated that 95 at least out of every 100 contain remittances to pay the passage of either one, two, or perhaps three, out of every family. Spring work is very brisk, and better wages are given, and the result is that between the flight of the people, the scarcity of labourers, and the advance in the labour market, neither Her Majesty's recruiting officer nor the sergeant of the Hon. East India Company, although the latter have lowered the standard, can do business. No idlers, and therefore no recruits.

One most honorable trait of the emigrants is their fidelity after their arrival in America, to the engagements they contracted in their native land. Immense numbers of them have borrowed money to come out on; and they are said to be almost without exception punctual and faithful in the repayment. More than \$60,000 of the remittances to Ireland have been in payment of these friendly advances.

The Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Dublin, were expected to report soon after the Easter recess. They will propose the removal of the restrictions which disqualify Romanists and Dissenters from obtaining Scholarships. This object they propose to accomplish, not by throwing open the old scholarships, but by establishing new ones. Thus one after another the numerous little State props of the Church are being knocked away. She must learn to stand by herself on her own simple merits, and the sooner the better.

The custom of Romanists, to drink the health of the Pope before that of the Queen, has provoked no little remark in Belfast. It is only their way of showing that they value their religion above their civil privileges; and in that view is innocent enough. It is, to be sure, an incidental proof that they obey the Queen only during the good-pleasure of the Pope; but that is an old story.

The Reformation has given rise to no small amount, at times, of popular disturbance and riot, and has thus given some work for magistrates, lawyers and judges. At Kells, the decision was in favor of the Romanists, at which a great shout of triumph is raised by the Tablet. In another case a Romish Priest had excited the mob to acts of violence; and four of the mob were condemned to six months' imprisonment. The judge rightly remarked, that the priest—though he had not been proceeded against—was the greater culprit, by far. In a third case, the following testimony was given by a teacher in one of the Scripture Schools:—

I was a teacher in Mr. Moyna's school in the month of October last, at Doon, in Connemara; there was a large number of scholars attending it; on the 15th of that month, the Rev. Mr. O'Mally and his curate, the Rev. Mr. Moran, together with two monks named Bridgman and Disney, came into the school-house; Mr. O'Mally rushed among the children, asked what the door brought them there, and commenced flogging them with a whip in a violent manner; the monks cried out to shut the door, till they all got a good flogging; the door, however, was opened, and the children escaped. I got out and went for the Rev. Mr. Moyna, to tell him what had occurred; he came immediately; the priests and monks stood at the school-house door, and would not let him in; he insisted he had a right to enter; Mr. O'Mally pushed him back, called him "a hireling turncoat, a ruffian, scoundrel," pointed his stick at him, and said he would drive it down his throat if he did not keep from the door; he then laid the stick on his shoulders, but did not strike him.

In this flagrant case, the jury being probably partially Romanists, could not agree on a verdict, though there was no evidence to disprove the charge. It appears that one of the monks who figured in this transaction was the well-known "brother John," who, in the March assizes of 1852, was convicted before the present Chief Justice Lefroy, for burning a Bible, and was allowed to stand out on bail to come up to receive sentence when called on, if he should again offend against the law of the land.

Colonial News.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 16th April, 1853.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: David Fisher, of Darlington, Esq., to be a Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs,

Thomas Clark Macklem, of Chippawa and James H. Coulter, of Lindsay, Gentlemen, to be Notaries Public, in Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Licenses to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada, to Angus Henry Bucke, of London, Gentleman, and Orrin Cotter Wood, of Frankford, County of Hastings, Gentlemen.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Quebec, April 22.

Last night, after the report left, the house continued in committee on the Seigniorial Tenure bill until the adjournment. To-night, the following bills were read for the first time:

To incorporate the Prince Edward Railroad Co.

To incorporate the Perth and Kemptville Railroad Co.

To incorporate the Canadian Steam Navigation Company.

To authorize a survey of the County of Carleton.

To provide that plaintiffs shall, in certain cases, give security for costs.

Mr. Gamble moved, that the bill for the relief of W. H. Beresford be the first item in the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Crawford introduced a bill to give appeal from a Division Court in Upper Canada.

The bill to authorize the municipalities of Two Mountains to subscribe to certain railroad stock was passed through committee. The Bill was also made to include the County of Two Mountains.

The bill to incorporate the Hamilton Hotel Co. was read a second time.

Mr. Drummond gave notice that he would move on Monday next, resolutions to provide indemnity of Seigniors out of the Consolidated Revenue Funds. He stated that a like amount for local purposes would be set aside for Upper Canada.

His Excellency came down this evening, and sanctioned the following bills:

Brockville Gas Bill; Relations and friends meeting bill; Toronto Gas and Water bill; Township of Georgina Separation Bill; Amherstburgh Market Site Bill; London and Port Sarnia Railroad Bill; St. Annes des Monts Supplementary Bill; Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Bill; Montreal and Bytown Railroad Bill; Great Western Railroad Stock increased Bill; North Shore Railroad Bill; Public Officers Security Bill; Assessment Law Amendment Bill; Megantic Junction Railroad Bill; Port Whitby and Lake Huron Railroad Bill; Emigration and Guarantee Bill; Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Bill; Remedy against absent defendants bill; Hamilton debt consolidation Bill; Wellington Bay Dock Bill; Essex divisional Municipal Council Bill; St. Roche Reading Room Bill; Toronto University Bill; St. Francois du Lac Common Bill; British North American Telegraph Bill; Canada Military Asylum Bill; Montreal Grey Nuns Property Bill; Mount Royal Cemetery amendment Bill; Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Bill; Customs Bills; The Niagara Dock Bill was reserved for the Royal assent.

Quebec, April 23, 1853.

Last night after the report left, the house went into committee on the currency bill—opposition being made to the proposed Government coinage of rials and of marks. Mr. Hincks said he would abandon that part of the bill so as to cause accounts to be kept in dollars and cents; his principal object was to introduce the decimal currency.

The committee rose and reported progress, as so to allow Mr. Hincks to make this change.

The bill to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of sessions, in Upper Canada, with respect to summary convictions and orders. Also the bill to protect justices of the peace in Upper Canada from vexatious actions, were, on motion of Mr. Richards considered in committee, and further consideration of them was postponed till Tuesday next.

The following bills were read a third time:—

The bill conveying to the City of Toronto, city water lots, with power to the said city for the construction of an Explanade. The bill to amend the act incorporating the Upper Canada mining Company. The bill to authorize the formation of a company, to be called the Paris Hydraulic Company.

The three preceding bills were referred to the committee on private bills.

The bill from the Legislative Council to amend the act to establish a Consolidated Mutual Loan Fund in Upper Canada. The house went into Committee on this bill, and rose and reported progress—when it adjourned.

Quebec, April 25.

On motion of Mr. Cartier, the Rules of the House were suspended relative to the petition of A. Gillespie and others, praying for an act of incorporation for Mining purposes, Eastern Townships.

Mr. Drummond moved the House to go into Committee of the whole on a series of resolutions to indemnify the Seigniors. He proposed that the monies required should be paid from the funds he before proposed, viz.—quint and other Seigniorial dues, payable to the Crown, revenues from the Seignior of Laugon; Auction Duties; Licenses to sell Liquors in Places other than Places of Public Entertainment, commonly called Shop or Store Licenses; Debentures to be issued for the indemnity, charged on the Consolidated revenue fund—special accounts to be kept of the funds above named, and if they are not sufficient to pay the indemnity the balance to be charged on the consolidated revenue, in this case a like sum to be appropriated for local purposes in Upper Canada. Messrs. Baugley, McDonald, (of Kingston), Langton, Murney, and McKenzie, approved of the proposition: Messrs. Hincks, Morin, Rich-