

James of figures in the Census Return. The Irish Mission Society, Dallas, Plunket, O'Callaghan, and Co., only at the April gathering, or Proselytising Congress, last year, told of crowded churches, packed schools, and insufficient Ministry in the growing vineyard of the Gospel in Oounaught, but the Police soon followed them and revealed the startling fact, that by dint of care, assiduity, and diligent search, they were able to make out three Protestants, and three-fourths of another, amongst every hundred of the 254,449 inhabitants yet remaining in Mayo. Where are the fruits of Ryder's ravings in Achill, of Bishop and Miss Plunket's persecutions in Partry, of Mrs. Ridley's doings in Bullinade, when nearly 97 of the population are still as deeply steeped in the abominable superstitions of Popery as before these godly apostles, of both sexes, first entered upon the godly task of converting the natives? Kishikirk, Clifden, Oughterard; what storehouse capacities, enough to garner the gospel harvest which the pastoral sickles of Dallas and O'Callaghan gathered round those centres of propinquity! The Census again comes forth and assures the heretofore trusting world of Exeter Hall that in the whole county Galway, containing 271,042 persons, only 33 Protestants could be found in every 100 of the inhabitants. If the Proselytising Brigade will only penitentially read, at each of their meetings next week, the results of the Census, we pledge ourselves never again to expose the imposture which they have been practising upon the public for the last twenty years.—Dublin Telegraph.

EMIGRATION.—The question of emigration forces itself on the consideration of every Irish journal sympathising with the Irish people at home and abroad. If the unnatural contest now raging with such fury between the North and the South, and in which so many of Ireland's sons, ranged on opposite sides, are every day shedding their life blood on the battle fields of America, were once ended, it is quite possible that we should see another exodus across the Atlantic equalled only by what we have already seen the sad witnesses of, since the famine of 1846-7. We fear the Emigration of our people is only suspended not stopped by the American war, and while those who can afford the outlay are packing up for Queensland or some other far away destination, others are turning their attention to Canada, which has many recommendations to an Irishman, besides being so easily reached.—Id.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Nearly 300 persons were booked, up to this day, at the agency office of Messrs. C. and W. D. Seymour & Co., for passage to America, by the "Eton," the outward bound vessel. The emigrants were chiefly young females of the small farming or laboring classes, the cost of whose passage had been defrayed by friends and relatives in America.—Cork Examiner, 27th ult.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST.—We find in the morning newspapers the following, which has been addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor:—

Recess, Connemara, County Galway, March 20th, 1862.

My dear Lord Mayor—I have been staying for a few days in this neighborhood, and I wish to bring before the attention of the Mansion House Committee some facts relative to the distress in the West. The parish of Roundstone is in the barony of Ballinahinch, and extends about twenty-five miles from Murvey to Shankill, near the half-way house. It contains about 500 families. The population is almost entirely Roman Catholic. The Rev. Mr. Griffin, of Roundstone, is the only priest to attend to this great district. There are two Roman Catholic chapels—one at Roundstone, and another at Ballinahinch. There are three national schools, and a school conducted by the monks at Roundstone. Almost the whole of this country is bog and mountain. There is, however, plenty of arable land, and Glen Inagh and other mountain valleys afford capital grazing for the Connemara ponies and the native cattle and sheep. In the best of times the people of this district live on potatoes boiled by means of turf. During a great part of the year there is also plenty of cheap fish, hake and herrings. They sell some of their sheep or cattle to pay the rent. Two wet seasons have reduced this district to starvation. There are no potatoes—the turf is destroyed—meat, clothes and fire are the three necessities of life, and two out of the three are almost gone. If any traveller wish to see to what condition the peasantry of the West are being reduced, let him pay a visit to the miserable village of Lissoughter, within half a mile of Recess. There is a collection of filthy hovels unfit for human habitation. A few starved creatures creep round them with the wistful look of hunger in their eyes. They have been living upon half-boiled Indian meal—their bed-clothes are pawned—they are helpless—the natural industry is here covered by hopeless poverty—and here is the final result of centuries of ignorance, oppression, and submission. This district forms a portion of the vast estates of the Law Life Insurance Company, formerly the property of the Marquis of Ballinahinch Castle. The company possesses an extent of country larger than many a German principality, with high mountains, deep valleys, 52 miles of sea coast, sea and inland fisheries. The natural beauty of the country is unsurpassed in the world. The property is as well managed as the property of absentee landlords can be managed, and it is said to produce a rental of £15,000 per annum. In 1850 the Special Commissioner of the Daily News wrote:—"Here is an estate running through forty miles of country on which there is scarcely 20s. a day spent on any sort of labor. I am unaware what great change there is by way of improvement since. I respectfully ask for some relief on behalf of the poor people here. Mr. Robert Mecreedy has collected a small fund from the gentlemen who have frequented the district for the purpose of angling. This has been all expended, principally in the purchase and distribution of seed potatoes. The starving women and children of the place get meals at his house; but private charity is unable to relieve all the hungry crowd. It may not be possible to prevent the gradual process of the extermination of the Irish peasantry. Political and social causes are at work, over which we living in Ireland unfortunately have no control. But it is our present duty to relieve the misery and starvation of the West.—I have the honor to be, my dear Lord Mayor, your obedient servant, DENIS CAULFIELD HERON.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT.—An article appeared in a recent issue of the Times which may afford us two-fold profit, by enabling us the better still to estimate the results of that English civilisation which is held up to us as the standard to which we should conform our tastes and habits, and by showing the value of those structures in which that great exponent of English opinion and English feeling as regards this country indulges when dealing with questions affecting the social condition of Ireland. It shows us the qualifications that England brings to the task of our reformation, and how the Times is entitled to act as our censor. The article in which we refer treats of a system—an organised system—of murder which prevails "in a busy, prosperous, and enlightened" city in England. If this prevailed in any other country than England the Times would call it by its proper name. If those murders, or attempts at murder, occurred, for instance, in Ireland, they would be called "assassinations," and so of other countries; but as it is in England the scene is laid, the English journals cannot afford to display their usual felicity in strong epithets, the expressions are accordingly softened down, and the crime is defined as "Trade outrage." From time to time a certain description of crime ranges like an epidemic through the land, and rears in enormity. But circumstances in these cases show that each criminal is only prompted by the devil that possesses himself. There is no evidence of concerted design to effect a common object, not so in those "Trade outrages," where the "individuals act upon the impulses of others," and hence the

Times rightly draws the distinction, and regards those "outrages" as the result of an organised system for slaughter. We do not quote the Times for the purpose of warning Irishmen against copying the example of those "outrages." Indeed English legislation has so effectually disposed of Irish trade, as to render such advice totally unnecessary. England, with a sisterly care for securing our morality and her own interests, has taken very good care that the opportunities for "Trade Outrages" shall be deprived of by annihilating our trade. But we desire to quote some passages which will enable us to appreciate the blessed results of English civilisation, particularly as showing the influence which the expensive machinery of the English State Church and educational appliances has in moulding the morality of that people. Let us remind the reader that the words we quote are not descriptive of the Thugs, or of the "unenlightened agrarian assassins" in Ireland. "It will scarcely be believed," says the Times, "that in the present day a certain town in England is, and has been, characterised by the prevalence of a peculiar system of murder." Very nice this for a commencement. It proceeds—"The town is busy, prosperous, and enlightened—at any rate in its own estimation—beyond most other towns." It then goes on to describe those outrages with its own graphic force. "Infernal machines are constructed, so as to explode with a fuse, and in the dead of the night a terrible report informs the neighbourhood that another trade outrage has been perpetrated." The consequences are summed up in one sentence, thus—"The deaths and mutilations are daily chronicled next day, but the discovery of the assassins is a rare occurrence." Now for the organisation. "It will be easily understood that any struggle against such a system as this must necessarily be carried on in the dark. They are perpetrated in conformity with a recognised system." It states the reasons for its belief: for "If the murders were not organised by a system, they would not be so uniform in character, or have been continued for so many years!" "They—the perpetrators—must be shielded by the influence of sympathy or terror." The reader will observe how like this reads to the language which the Times was in the habit of addressing to the wild Irish. It cannot evade the comparison, and therefore adds, "like the agrarian assassins in Ireland." So here we have the 'agrarian assassins' in Ireland, and a large section of the population of a "busy, enlightened, and prosperous" English city standing upon the same moral level, and placed there by the Times! The parallel is still further carried on in the words which follow—"The system, in fact, if we may judge by its fruits, seems exactly analogous to that by which tenant right used to be enforced in Connought. There the victim had offended against a certain popular code, designed to regulate the tenure of land, and at Sheffield the offence is against a similar code designed for the regulation of trade." The article goes on to point out how it was the practice of the Irish assassin to crouch behind a hedge, with a blunderbuss, while the Sheffield assassin calls science to his aid and manufactures a shell; and closes the paragraph by again referring to agrarian crime in Ireland, as the madness by real sufferings and imaginary wrongs. We shall not stop to inquire how the sufferings can be real, and the wrongs imaginary, but the knowledge of Irish topography, shown in this extract, is equal to that of Sir Robert Peel, who places Skibbereen in the diocese of Tuam. It is well known that Connought has been singularly free from agrarian crime, thanks to the teaching of the Catholic clergy, although in no other part of Ireland has the arbitrary power of landlordism been exercised with more devastating effect. Not even has that Peer of Ireland and Bishop of Tuam, who wields the crow-bar more potently than the crozier, been threatened with retaliatory vengeance. It is not our present purpose to confute those calumnies; but we desire the reader to mark—taking the Times to be literally correct as to Irish and English crime—the difference of treatment in each case.—When some unfortunate Irish peasant, 'goaded into madness' by the operations of a nefarious code of land laws, seeks 'the wild justice of revenge,' and brings the load of murder on his soul, the Times never disconnects the individual from the nation. The crime is the offspring of Celtic 'unenlightenment,' of anything rather than of English legislation. If we could only be brought to English enlightenment and morality; would that take kindly to the State Church, which is distributing such blessings in Partry and Tuam, and to the ameliorating crow-bar, all would be well with us. In dealing with 'trade outrages,' the Times rightly confines the charge of complicity to the members of certain organisations. And have we not a right, we ask, to report upon the Times, and inquire is this the result of your boasted civilisation—your national prosperity? For Sheffield has Lord Brougham's schoolmaster been long abroad; missionary meetings, no doubt, are held there for the enlightenment of the heathen world outside—the wild Irish amongst the number—and the lesson from the Bible, and the 'Hill' hymn book are there delivered with nasal intonation. The Sheffield assassin is 'enlightened and prosperous'—the latter cannot be charged against the Irish peasant 'goaded into madness.' If the Times in dealing with Irish questions would keep its 'morality,' which we will have none of, and its moral disquisitions to itself, and apply them for those at home, where on its own showing they are much wanted, and would look deeper, and see in predial outrages the symptoms of a diseased state of the social system, which wise and humane legislation should and could remedy, would look with fish eyes at the causes of those 'real sufferings which goad to madness,' as it looks at English grievances with English eyes, it would be 'doing the state some service.'—Dublin Telegraph.

THE IRISH POOR RELIEF BILL.—In a discussion on the Irish Poor Relief Bill, which took place in the House of Commons on Monday night, 23rd ult., some noticeable observations were made by supporters and opponents of the various clauses. Mr. Gregory suggested that the Poor Law Commissioners should communicate with the Catholic Bishop of the diocese before dismissing the chaplain of any workhouse. Mr. Osborne remarked that at least one member of the Irish Poor Law Commission ought to be a Catholic. Mr. Hennessy inquired why it was that neither in the report of the committee of last session, nor in the blue-book they had issued, was there any reference to the fact that out-door relief was given in England to 1 in 23 of the population, in Scotland to 1 in 24, but in Ireland only to 1 in 140. To the latter question Mr. Cardwell replied that "perhaps the committee were of opinion that it was no approach to a poor law if it did not extend relief to a certain large portion of the population, or that it would be any credit to it if it did." This is, of course, a very satisfactory and explicit answer to the question. In answer to Mr. Gregory, Sir Robert Peel said that "no great dissatisfaction" with the present arrangement existed, and that it should not be altered. As to placing a Catholic on the Poor-Law Commission, the appointment of a board of Englishmen and Protestants to deal with an Irish and Catholic people, were made solely owing to their efficiency! "He thought it would be very injudicious to introduce sectarian feelings in the selection of the members of the commission." In such words of hollow mockery as these do the Government deal with the just and reasonable requirements of the Irish people! Colonel Greville very pointedly asked "what confidence would the English people have in their Poor Law Board were composed of Irishmen and Roman Catholics?" But that was a question which the Government did not find it convenient to answer.—Dublin Nation.

Mr. Vincent Saulty, M.P., has indignantly decided the report that he intends to resign his seat for Cork County, and to accept office.

In an elaborate manifesto which has been sent over to Ireland by the "Brotherhood of St. Patrick," in California, and published in the organs of that party there, the following significant passage occurs illustrative of the anti-Catholic nature of the society:—"FROM ONLY YOU YOUNGSEVENS."

"You have spilled your blood freely for the Queen of England and for His Holiness the Pope. Perhaps you did well to show your slumbering valor in any opening that offered, to assure the world that it was not extinct. In future we should advise you to husband your blood for the defence of your own country."

"BUILD NO MORE CHURCHES."—"For 50 years past you have thrown every spare shilling you could catch into stone and mortar; building magnificent cathedrals without any title to the country on which they were erected. Had you applied the cost of these expensive piles, and the cost moreover, of private monuments erected in Glasgow churchyard—mere signs of puerile vanity—to the physical organisation of yourselves; had you, with these moneys, paid military teachers, to form you into a well-drilled national army, an army of a million of soldiers, like the Swiss, you might then reasonably hope to keep up large congregations to fill and support those magnificent edifices which you might call your own; but if you do not immediately change your tactics, there will soon be few people left to worship in those costly cathedrals, few to show signs of life but the beasts of the field; and now we advise you to suspend church-building until we ascertain who is to own these churches—whether the English or the Irish."

"CHURCH AND STATE MUST BE DISSOLVED."—"Nor can we perceive any benefit to accrue to the independence of Ireland from disputes respecting the Universities, whether the Queen's or the Pope's; nor respecting the temporalities of the Protestant Church. Our time is too precious now to study the 'battles of the bishops.' Nor can we omit to mark, as most mischievous and absurd, the system of clerical education prevailing in Maynooth College. The Irish priesthood are, for the sake of £30,000 a year annual grant from the Parliament to the College, sworn in as a species of police force for England. Our eyes are opened by the M'Manus funeral to the sickening fruits of this alliance between Church and State."

Dr. O'Brien is a true patriot and a sterling Nationalist; we believe him to be as devoted to the real of Ireland, and as anxious for native rule, obtained by honorable and legitimate means, as many whose names we reverence.—Nation.

At the Mayo assizes, Edmond Joyce was, for the third time, placed on his trial, charged with wilful and corrupt perjury in reference to the murder of Alexander Harrison, the ploughman of Lord Plunkett. The public are familiar with the facts of this remarkable case. The trial occupied the entire of Saturday, and resulted in the jury being again discharged without coming to a verdict.

The Globe, after examining the latest Irish criminal statistics, congratulates Ireland on being out only one of the "most prosperous," but on the whole one of the best behaved countries in Europe.

THE REPRESENTATION OF MALLOW.—The name of Mr. Sargent Sullivan is, we are informed, very generally spoken of in connexion with the next election for Mallow. From the popularity of the learned gentleman, and the just pride his fellow townsmen feel in his career, there is every reason for attaching credence to the communication which has reached us.—Cork Herald.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A petition against the return of Major O'Reilly has been presented. We hardly know whether such brazen insolence most excites astonishment or blame. It is not too much to say that no contested election in Ireland within the memory of man has ever given so little plausible colour for this charge of intimidation. To repeat only one or two unquestionable facts. There were in the county two regiments of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and one thousand five hundred police (a force which in Ireland is recognised as a regular military arm), the whole under the command of Major-General Yates, sent down specially for the occasion. There were also three stipendiary magistrates. It was, therefore, clearly impossible that any outrage should really have been committed without some of the guilty parties being arrested. Yet the only persons taken in charge during the election was two drunken men, one of whom was laid hold of by the police, the other by the populace, who were resolved that no excess of which he might chance to be guilty should give any plausible colour for the charge of rioting, and therefore of their own accord gave him in charge, although they had considerable difficulty in compelling the police to take him in charge. More than this, neither the Sheriff nor any of the officers, civil or military, were even called upon to protect any voter or take any steps for the preservation of the peace. This alone is enough to prove that the charge of violence is unfounded. So large a military force, where there was clearly no need of its attendance, might have been held to be an undue interference on behalf of Colonel White. In England it would certainly have been made a ground of complaint. But this, anyhow, cannot be made a charge against those who were opposed to the Government candidate. But more than this, the senior of the three stipendiary magistrates present publicly declared that, in the whole of his experience, which was very large, he had never seen a contested county election so absolutely peaceable. The Sheriff, as we all know, made a very similar declaration. We may add, that we have been favored with the sight of a letter written by a Protestant clergyman, the Rector of an English parish, who, being a Longford elector, attended and gave his vote for Colonel White. This letter declared that the claims of truth came first, and that the writer was bound to declare that neither in voting nor in walking both through the streets of the town and on the road from Longford to Newtown Forbes, which was that along which most of Colonel White's voters came, had he either been interfered with himself or seen anyone interfered with. In like manner, a gentleman, well known in the House of Commons as a late member for Westmeath, Mr. Hugh Morgan Tuite, who is one of the largest Protestant proprietors of the county, is ready, we are assured, to testify that he walks with his Protestant tenants through the streets of the town, and that they all voted for Colonel White; but that neither while coming, voting, or returning, did they experience the slightest interruption. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to imagine that the petition will be seriously pressed. Col. White, as might have been expected, repudiates it, and will have nothing to do with it. In fact, we imagine the real petitioner in this case to be Sir Robert Peel, who having been the person above all others to whom Major O'Reilly owes his election, cannot bear the humiliation he has brought upon himself and the Ministry, and has not yet learned the lesson, very necessary to a politician, of bearing defeat with a good grace.—Weekly Register.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—March 31.—Iron-Clad Ships. Sir Frederic Smith called the attention of the Secretary for War to the report of an engagement between the Confederate iron-clad frigate, the Merrimac, and the Federal iron gunboat, called the Monitor, having a shot-proof roof. He described the construction of the former, which had plates five inches thick, and as regards defensive purposes she was a great success, but as regards her sea-going qualities she was not so confident. The Monitor was of a different construction, but she had on her passage proved her sea-going powers. The action was fought gallantly on both sides. The Monitor was the least powerful, but the Merrimac was fired upon by batteries from all sides. Under these circumstances, he wished to consider the future prospects of defensive warfare, and urged that small vessels of this description would be cheaper and more efficient than stationary forts on land, which could be sailed by with

impunity by iron-plated vessels. He, therefore, considered the proposed fortifications of the dockyards, especially of Portsmouth, as so much waste of money, and that the day of wooden vessels of war was proved to have passed away. So confident were the Americans of this fact, that they were constructing a most formidable fleet, of all sizes of vessels, for defensive and sea-going purposes. He, therefore, strongly urged the cessation of the works at Portsmouth, and the construction of a fleet of iron gunboats and other small vessels.—Mr. Laird said it was clear that the Monitor had saved all the Federal ships on the spot. In his opinion the question had never been one of invulnerability, but of sea-going capabilities, under so heavy a weight of iron plates. The Americans were so satisfied with this experiment that they were going to abandon the use of forts, and to rely solely upon a fleet of Monitors. He believed that iron for ships of war would be in the end the cheapest, and that facilities for docking and cleaning iron vessels must be provided for at home and abroad, as there must be an efficient iron steam navy, and he hoped government would turn its attention seriously to the question.—Mr. Gregory believed that this country, with its resources in iron and coals, would be enabled to maintain its maritime supremacy.—Lord A. Vane said that from his own knowledge the Merrimac was only fit for river purposes, and that the Monitor was really the more efficient vessel of the two. He hoped that government would act upon the views expressed by all practical men.—Sir G. C. Lewis said questions had been raised, one on the construction of fortifications, the other on our naval defences; but he must warn the house that any change would involve great expense. If this revolution in naval warfare was to be carried out, the practical result would be that his noble friend at the head of the government would have to ask for a supplementary naval estimate of £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 (laughter). This particular question of Portsmouth had been brought by Lord Herbert under the notice of the Defence Commissioners, and they, after having fully considered it, adhered to their former views, alleging that if those positions were not fortified they might be occupied by the enemy. They urged a combined system of forts and iron-plated auxiliary vessels; for his own part, he did not think the action between the Merrimac and the Monitor threw any new light upon the qualities of iron-plated ships. There were two questions involved—first, the defence of the coasts against iron vessels, and probably forts could be made to maintain their superiority over floating batteries; secondly, he believed that the inventors of modern artillery were sanguine that they would be able to crush these iron vessels, which it was assumed would be able to invade our coasts. He was also supported in this view by the fact that the Americans were constructing a gun of 20 inch bore, capable of throwing a ball of 1,000 lbs., and likely to smash the side of any vessel, however thick its plate; it would not, therefore, do to proceed too hastily without further experience in so expensive a question, but government would most carefully watch that question.

The English papers have been occupied during the week with the results of the action between the Merrimac and the Monitor; and very properly. The whole system of naval war is changed. Our majestic fleet is rendered practically useless. Whether we are to adopt shields to our existing ships, or to build new iron rams and tortoises, or, as we suppose, to do both, is the only question. That the Emperor's discovery of defensive armour for ships will cost us many millions, is certain. We have once more to run a race for our maritime power, that is in fact for our national greatness and independence. There remain two great questions—first, it is wise that we should continue at present the enormous expenditure on which we have just entered for fortifications for our harbours and dockyards—for it seems as if floating forts alone are to be henceforth of real use; and next, can we so far improve our projectiles, as to overcome the strength of the new armour? Can we, as Sir G. Lewis anticipates, find anything powerful enough to crack their iron sides? Alas! it is clear enough that for many a day to come the chief energy and expenditure of civilised nations is to be devoted to improve machinery of destruction.—Weekly Register.

It is of no use mincing the matter. Our fine screw line-of-battle ships and frigates have gone the way of our fine old sailing 74's. They are good for nothing against an iron-clad battery. They must be struck off the list of effectives if we wish to save life and escape disaster, and we must concentrate all our efforts upon a new class of vessels. There is no reason why this should be any great tax either on our energies or our resources. We are always ship-building, and have always large sums available for the purpose. The Navy Estimates were neither framed nor voted in any niggardly spirit. All we have to do is to guard against any misdirection of energy or waste of power. Fortunately, the development of the new principle is in the direction rather of economy than extravagance. Captain Cole's invention is cheaper than the iron-clad frigate; and the Monitor if she could go to sea, would be cheaper, we imagine, than the cupola or shield ship. So we are not going from bad to worse in that respect, though we doubt if Mr. Kriesson's vessel would fulfil all the conditions of a British man-of-war. However, the main question of all has now been finally decided for us, and at the expense of others. The Admiralty is already on the right track. Lord C. Paget announced in his official statement that we had at length ceased to build line-of-battle ships, and were devoting ourselves to iron-cased frigates. One step further will put us in safety. Let our authorities, pending the completion of these formidable fabrics, address themselves vigorously to plating and arming the numerous vessels admitting of such conversion. The Merrimac herself was only a converted ship, and we may get a score of Merrimacs in a very short time.—Times.

The Morning Herald treats it as a proved and established fact that the attempted unification of Italy, and the Piedmontese annexation of Naples, are condemned. It contrasts the perpetual denunciations of the last two Bourbon Kings by Liberal Statesmen and journals with their silence and indulgence towards the conduct of the Piedmontese Governors of Naples, whose cruelties and atrocities, and whose arbitrary violation of every right of freemen, exceed everything attributed to the former Sovereigns. It declares that England has incurred a terrific responsibility towards Italy, because it was the English Liberal Government which first compelled Napoleon III., not to oppose Garibaldi's incursion from Sicily; and secondly, which compelled the withdrawal of the French fleet from Gaeta. It is a powerful and unanswerable denunciation of the Italian policy of the Whig-Liberals. More instructive still is the latest utterance of that authentic exponent of Liberalism, the Globe. The Globe says—"There is something extremely painful in the conduct of the Tory party on the Italian question." Extremely painful! "The doctrine that kings have a free simple of their kingdoms is at the root of that fervid affection for the late Despot of Naples, which distinguishes the section of the Tory party, which regards Mr. Disraeli as a sound leader and Lord Normanby as a prophet. At this moment the organs of the party are expatiating on the possible return of a Murat dynasty, and the conversion of Naples into a French province, in order to terrify the timid and foolish into an advocacy of the claims of King Francis." "We wish," says the Globe, "to point out that the destruction of Italian Unity, the restoration of despotic power, the preservation of the temporal power of the Pope, and alliance with all who will work towards these ends, is the sincere desire of the Tory party, or at least, of that section of it which includes the leading men." "In the interests of rulers like the late King of Naples, the late Duke of Modena, the late Papal Governors of the Legations, and the present Governors of the Papal States, Toryism opposes by all means the consolidation of Italian Unity." All this

is quite true, with one exception. It is not true that the restoration of despotism is the object of either the Conservative party or of the Catholic party.—True Catholic principles, and true Conservative principles abhor tyranny, arbitrary power, despotism and absolutism; they favour freedom and teach that the rights of everybody are limited by the rights of everybody else. But both Catholic principles and Conservative principles agree in repudiating the doctrine that Kings are tenants at sufferance, and have no better title to their Sovereignty than the continued acquiescence of their subjects in their rule. They agree that loyalty and allegiance are duties, and that the subjects' rebellion is not equivalent to a forfeiture of the Sovereign right.—Tribut.

UNITED STATES.

BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.—The correspondent of the New York World has so far furnished the best account of the battle of Pittsburg; and so far as the censorship allows him, he appears to tell his story with a large amount of impartiality. He establishes that the attack was a complete surprise; that the Federal troops were driven before the enemy in panic and confusion; that the fight became at last a frightful massacre; and that the result has been a complete demoralization of the army. Writing from Cairo on the 12th, he says that the Federal loss in killed is 3000 but he puts the wounded at only 2000 when allowing the smallest known proportions they must be 12,000. He states Grant's force in the field the first day at 65,000 men. Of the cowardice of many of the Federal troops, he says:—"None but the brave deserves the fair." What will the fair say to the men who dishonored their profession and their cause on Sunday last? The most astonishing stories are told of the abject cowardice of our men. Nor, was this confined to privates only. We prefer not to detail any of them to the public eye, in the hope that they may prove untrue, or, at least, exaggerated. But when men will ignominiously leave their commands in the hour of danger and fly back to the boats, and be careful to pull their straps from their shoulders in the hope of escaping recognition, it is but justice that they should be distinguished from those who shared the dangers of the day, so that whatever honors are the meed of the gallant defender of his country may not be showered upon a cowardly poltroon. The New York Tribune correspondent says that ten or twelve regiments early in the day sought safety in flight, and never appeared again in line. The Confederate troops advancing in a gradually contracting semi-circle drove the enemy before them in intermingled mass, Prentiss's division was cut to pieces and absolutely annihilated; Sherman's and Hurlburt's made but a slight resistance, and gave way before the terrible volleys which were poured into them by the Confederate troops advancing on them at the double with tremendous cheers. McClellan's division gallantly attempted to stay the tide, but was forced back, fighting desperately. All appeared to be lost, and surrender to avoid inevitable destruction was being debated, when the opportune arrival of the gunboats arrested the disaster; and the pursuit was checked by their fire. The enormous loss, the terrible character of the wounds have filled Cairo with lamentation and woe; but after host arrives loaded with sufferers; all resources have been exhausted to meet the exigency, and yet three days after the battle hundreds of wounded were lying upon the field, without shelter, attendance or aid. Notwithstanding the exertions of our surgeons the mortality must be alarming. The confusion into which the army was thrown, and the rains which have recently fallen, have rendered the work of gathering in the wounded a work of great labor. The enormous loss, the terrible character of the wounds have filled Cairo with lamentation and woe; but after host arrives loaded with sufferers; all resources have been exhausted to meet the exigency, and yet three days after the battle hundreds of wounded were lying upon the field, without shelter, attendance or aid. Notwithstanding the exertions of our surgeons the mortality must be alarming. 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