Sicily AND IRELAND. - The hypocrisy and inconsistency of English Governments are really astonishing. Here we have the noble lords at the helm of affairs evincing the keenest sense of popular rights in the case of the Sicilians-justifying in fact the forcible overthrow of their lawful Prince. Will they be satisfied to have this principle remembered by the Irish people? Twelve years ago a few carnest Irishmen binted at the possibility of detaching this country from England, because the latter refused justice, nay, even the smallest concession, and what was the result? First, a special act of parliament was passed to procure the transportation of the men who dared to suggest what Crown Ministers now hold to be most commendable, and when this only partially succeeded, the Law of High Treason was put in operation, and six Irishmen were condemned to the scaffold. The sentence was not carried out for very good reasons, but the case was one in which the will might well be taken for the deed; and it certainly afforded throughout a fair sample of the way the British Government invariably respects the popular feeling in Ireland. It would appear, however, that a different spirit now pervades the Government, and that following up the opinions which they lately expressed in the House of Commons in favor of revolt in Sicily and elsewhere, should the events of '48 be re-enacted, the utmost encouragement and support might reasonably be expected from the ministry in so commendable an enterprise as the deposition of a legitimate Sovereign .- Tuam Herald.

An Observer informs us that the Orangemen around Aughnacloy are lapsing into their usual state of July rapidity. It seems that one of them attacked a ballad singer who was intoning a song about "Erinn go Brath!" The Truagh men defending the poor wanderer, a scuffle ensued, when magistrate and police sallying out, scattered the Trungh men and made some of them prisoners. He further states that the authorities then allowed the Orange mob to parade the streets, and reflects upon the partiglity of the J.P. As the case is yet to be tried, and the defence of the prisoners is confided to so eminent a solicitor as J. M'Crossan, Esq., we refrain from publishing his letter, confident that if his statements be correct, they will soon receive full publiity.— Irishman.

ORANGEISM IN LURGAN .- There is consternation in Orangeland," since the Lurgan magistrates recently decided (on the 5th inst.) that dramming on the iblic thoroughfares and in the streets is illegal, and promptly punished by five and imprisonment those rowdies who disturbed the peace of our town on the 17th ult. In every quarter we hear the savage howls of impotent rage and baffied malice, pitter execrations are vented on the magistrates who and the courage to do a simple act of justice. These challitions of spleen and hatred are ventilated through their little local organs with all the energy that stupid bigotry can give expression to, and in a strain of vituperation that could only be equalled in the polite regions of Billingsgate. It is pleasant to hear the whining complaints of the faction that they cannot obtain justice at the Lurgan bench. This expression of their bafiled malice proves their dogged law, order, and the constituted authorities. Justice with them signifies the liberty of systematically annoying and insulting their fellow-citizens, and any attempt to check them in their headlong course of iniquity re-awakens all the bad passions by which they are distinguished. Had the Lurgan magistrates given them a triumph, by punishing the Catholics and setting their own rowdies free, they would have been extelled to the skies for their "just decision," and the drums would have been had out to celebrate the ovation. The pretended loyalists have now been taught that the laws must not be violated with impunity, and that the peaceably-disposed must be protected from insult and annoyance. The Cathoics were patient, and bore with too great forbearance the announce to which they were subjected; but patience has its limits. They brought matters to a crisis, and the result has been most satisfactory. The Orange party, still thirsting for revenge, have, on their own account, caused summonses to be issued on some respectable Catholics, who were passing quietly along the street on the evening of the melee about their lawful business. As this new move of the Orangemen is clearly to give further annoyance, it is felt that they will be as signally defeated in their concucted scheme of vongeance next bench day as they were on the last. - Cor. of the Irishman.

ORANGE VALOR AND ORANGE LOYALTY !- "They were formidable to everybody but the enemy." Such were the words of one of England's greatest warriors-that soldier who distinguished himself so signally in Egypt, General Sir Ralph Abercrombic. To whom do these words, so cruel in their withering scorn, apply? To the "Anglo-Irish" soldiery, militis and yeomanry, with whose help England, in 1793, scourged and slaughtered the unfertunate peasantry of Ireland. Such scoundrels were they -such savage brutes-such shameless cowardsthat this was the only language which the honest English soldier could find wherewithal to express his opinion of their infamy-

"Formidable to everybody but the enemy." Who was "everybody?" The unhappy peasantry of Ireland, whose fields they wasted, whose homes they rifled and burned, whose wives, daughters, and children they treated with every insult and outrage. Similar to the testimony of the great General Aborcrombie was the evidence of that other Brisish soldier, whom an trish poet has immortalised. Sir John Moore. He had been in Ireland, too; and he likewise felt bound to record the atrocities of ruffianly Anglo-Irish landlords and their cowardly assassinreomany, to whose unparalleled brutality he attribined the revolt of the pensantry. "Formidable to everyhody but the enemy." Who were the enemy? Some seven hundred ragged, half-starved French veterans, who, under Humbert, overran half of Ireland, and made thousands of these peasant-slaughtering, house-burning, highway-robbing soldiers and yeomen run, as a crowd of schoolboys would fiv from the cane of the parish beadle. No wonder that General Abererombie should describe these miserables as "formidable to everybody except the enemy."-Why do we refer to this to-day? To meet the insolent traditional slanders of an insolent anti-Irish newspaper published in London. An English periodical is before us now - the Cornhill Magazineour cotempory, the Morning Herald, will admit it to be an imparent authority. The second number of that Magazine, from which we have already quoted, tells us how the gallant "Anglo-Irish" militiamen and Yeomanry - incendiaries and cut-thronts-as cowardly as they were brutal-distinguished themselves in 1798 In that year the French attempted an invasion of Ireland - storms scattered their ships -and only eleven hundred men (as you would say werely one regiment) landed under Humbert. To this mail force were opposed several thousands of armed " Auglo-Irish warriors." How did they behave? Let the Cornhill Magazine tell :- " The day after the landing, the French advanced towards Ballina the English garrison fled on their approach; and Humbert stationing there one hundred of his men, pushed on to Castlebur, where General Lake was prepared to meet him. The latter had previously escertained by means of a flag of truce, the exact number of the French, and had sent a message privily to the lishop, telling him to be of good cheer, inasmuch as the great superiorty of his own num-

bers would speedily enable him to give a good ac-

count of the invading force. What did occur, when

the French and English met is, perbaps, best told

in the words of General Hutchinson, Lake's second

in command during the affair. Cotemporary autho-

rities, however, prove that Hutchinson has very much

The Cork Diocesan collection amounts to £4,142 posts, distant about six miles, that the enemy was advancing. The troops were immediately assem-bled, having the night before received orders to be under arms two hours before day-break. The troops and cannon were then posted on a position previously taken, where they remained until seven o'clock. they are now and shells of great size and splendour They were one thousand six hundred, or one thousand seven hundred cavalry and infantry, ten pieces of cannon and a howitzer. The ground was very strong by nature; the French were about seven hundred, having left 100 at Ballina and 200 at Killala.

of the troops. . . . When the troops fell into confusion, without the possibility of rallying them, there was scarcely any danger. But they fired vollies without any orders at a few men before they were within musket-shot. It was impossible to stop them, and they abandoned their ground immediately afterwards." They ran away, in fact, from the handful of French soldiers, "and never halted till they reached Tuam, nearly forty English miles from the field of battle." "On the evening of the same day," says the writer in the Cormoult Maguzine, "they renewed their flight, and retired still farther towards Athlone, where an officer of carbineers, with sixty of his men, arrived at one o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th August, having achieved a retreat of above seventy English miles in twenty-seven hours!" They could run fast, these have been gazetted this year to the close of May; in 'Anglo-Itish" warriors. General Humbert, with his seven hundred ragged reterans, marched 150 miles, and "put to rout," says Plowden, "a select army of six thousand men," and at last he only surrendered when he was surrounded by twenty-five thousand British soldiers! These warriors who ran so fast were the men of whom Lord Cornwallis, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland wrote-"they delight in murder"-the murder of the unarmed peasantry-the men whom Sir Ralph Abercrombie bitterly stigmatised as "formidable to everybody but the enemy." Brave fellows! Six thousand of them, British soldiers, "Anglo-Irish" yeomen and militia, who were so skilful in claughtering the helpless peasants and burning their cabins, took to their heels at sight of seven hundred French veterans !-These were the "Anglo-Irish" heroes whom the amiable traditions of the Morning Herald favor .-Most true it is that of such quality are not the 'Irish peasantry who now seek service with Lamoriciere."-Irishman.

CRIME IN IRREAND AND BRITAIN. - The Times of Tuesday publishes an abstract of a "Return showing that the number of persons committed throughout the United Kingdom continues to decline." According to these statistics the number of persons committed in England and Wales in 1848 was 30,349 and only 16,674 last year; the committals in Scotland also declined from 4,909 in 1848 to 3,472 last year, and in Ireland from 38,522 in 1848 to 5,865 last year! This decrease is gratifying and is in part to be attributed, says the abstract, "to the operations of the Criminal Justice Act, which enables the magistrates to deal with offences summarily with the consent of the accused; but the diminution of crime in Ireland," continues the report, "is most remark-able and satisfactory." The statistics given in the abstract then furnishes the relative proportions of perseverance in wrong-doing, and their disrespect of | males and females committed at different periods, and with regard to Ireland the return says, that while crime unfortunately increased among the female sex in 1859, as compared with 1844, to the extent of 5 per cent in England and Wales, and 4 per cent in Scotland, there was happily a decrease of 7 per cent in the proportion of females committed in Ireland. So far so good, since, however reluctantly the Commissioners are compelled in these statistics to acknowledge the higher degree of morality in Irish females. But, scarcely a single public document, newspaper article, or platform address, can appear on the other side of the Channel without a calumny, an insult, or a philippic of some kind or other, more or less viruleut against Ireland and the Irish. Consequently the report concludes with the following lying imputation against Irish juries:"In Ireland the determination of juries to acquit prisoners arraigned before them - often, it is to be feared, to the frustration of justice—continues almost unabated, 571 per cent of the persons committed having been acquitted in 1844, 491 per cent in 1849, 40 per cent in 1854, and 53 per cent in 1859." Now, whilst this aspersion is cast upon Irish juries, various causes, none of them affecting the integrity of law alone would prevail; our glorious constitution the judges or juries, are assigned for the diminution of committals in England, Wales, and even Scotland. of committals in England, Wales, and even Scotland. be in jeopardy. The day of England's disgrace and This partial view is taken and given to the world in humiliation might inaugurate a saturnalia of brutal these returns, although it is well known to those soldiery; crime and misery, such as the imagination who have drawn them up, that for the last few years Irish Calendars have been so light, and the cases noticed for trial were, comparatively speaking, of so mild a character, that white gloves have far more frequently adorned the hands than black caps the heads of the judges in their respective courts. It is moreover notorious that Irish juries contain a vast proportion of the Orange and Conservative element, and no one in the slightest degree acquainted with the tendencies of these gentlemen will affirm that they are very strongly inclined to deal too leniently with the prisoners at the bar "especially when they happen to be Papists. But, being amongst the initiated in matters of this nature, our deduction from the statistics before us are totally at variance with those which have been arrived at by the evidently prejudiced officials by whom the report has been drawn up. Our belief is, that owing to the vast preponderance of Orange Magistrates in Ireland. numerous prisoners are committed for trial where a beuch comprised of men of more liberal, unbiassed, and enlightened character, would undoubtedly have acquitted them, and justly so. Here then we have not only a set off against the number of committals. but also an unanswerable reason for the acquittals prouounced by Irish juries -a reason which, as none will venture to gainsay it who are acquainted with the constitution of the magisterial bench in this country-triumphantly meets, refuting the charge which in the words of the report imputes to irish uries a determination to acquit prisoners arraigned before them-" often to the frustration of justice."-Attempts like these to account for the astonishing docrease of crime in Ireland, compared to England and Wales, are the reverse of creditable in public officers. The broad and glaring fact cannot be glossed over, that, according to their own statistics, the committals in Ireland which amounted in 1844 to 8 042 are now reduced to 2,735, being less by threefourths in the space of fifteen years, whilst in Scot-land there has been no diminution at all, and in England and Wales, where we heard of no white gloves given to judges, there were 12,470 committals

last year against 2,735 in this country ! THE BLARNEY STONE .- The Anglo-Irish tradition connected with the origin of the word " Blarney,' as applied to an insinuating and persuasive address s, that one of the chiefs of the district having visted the court of Queen Elizabeth for the purpose of making an appeal to her, urged his cause with so much tact and eloquence, that the Queen on bearing the interpretation of his speech, turned to one of her courtiers and asked-" What part of Ireland is this goodly chieftain from?" and having been answered. from Blarney," she ever after used the word, when any one of her courtiers sought by plausible representation to win her favour to their cause. The gruuine Irish tradition connected with the stone is given by one, who has had it direct from the voices which were affont upon the air, while he was reposing by the wooded shores of the waters near. Blarney was a place of note in the Druidical ages. A huge Cromleach, or Druid-altar stands there still, in a space of wonderful beauty, a little below the Witch's Stairson the margin of the com-an. The Four Masters, at A M. 3501, mention the Carrac Blarne, or Rock of Blarney. The stone usually appealed to now, by the touching of line, is not the genuine stone. That lies

wards, by ropes. So the late parish priest of Blarney, Father Horgan, used to say, and he was a man of great traditionary learning. Of course, at the period to which this tradition refers, though only 700 years since, the waters of the Lee, were far deeper than were abundant on the shore-Irishman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We (Weekly Register) have great pleasure in an-. Nothing could exceed the misconduct nouncing that a further offering to the Holy See of cops. . . . When the troops fell into £2,000 from the Diocese of Westminster was forwarded on Thursday to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop. The Holy Father will have now received already upwards of £6,000 from the Metropolitan diocesse - viz. . - Parochial Collections, £2,140; Presented by His Eminence from private donations, £3,200; Papal Fund, £2,000. The amount of the general collection for the Holy Father in the have, however, been sent by private channels from this diocese which would have made it about £1,500.

BANKRUPTCIES IN 1860 .- The number of bankruptcies gazetted in the first five months of the present year was 418, being at the rate of 1,005 per annum. The average of the previous ten years was 1,090 per annum. In the London district 418 bankrupteies the Liverpool, 18; in the Manchester, 22; in the Birmingbam, 62; in the Leeds, 54; in the Bristol, 41; in the Exeter, 22; and in the Newcastle, 14.

NATIONAL DEFENCES .- The expenselof the works recommended or already in progress, including purchase of land, is estimated at 2,800,000l. for Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, 3,020,000l. for Plymouth, 765,0001. for Pembroke, 630,0001. for Port. land, 180,000l. for the Thames, 450,000l. for the Medway and Sheerness, 1,350,000l. for Chatham, 700,000l for Woolwich, 335,000l. for Dover, and 120,000l, for Cork. The armament of these works they estimate at 500,000l., and add 1,000,000l. for floating defences. The total is 11,850,000l.; of which about a million and a-half has been already authorized, though not voted. It is the intention of Government to proceed promptly and vigorously on a great portion of the Report, but to abandon the attempt to defend Woolwich. The estimate for Woolwich is not so considerable as to affect the financial aspect of the question at this moment; but it is proposed to expend in the eleven and three-quarter millions of the Report. -Times.

THE DIVORCE COURT .- This Court will not sit again before next November. During the present sittings their lordships have disposed of forty-six petitions, of which twenty-four were presented by husbands, and twenty-two by wives. In forty-two cases decrees have been granted, in one the petition has been dismissed, and in three judgment has not yet been pronounced.

THE CAPTURE OF LONDON .- If ever the invasion of England be attempted, the point to be aimed at by the invader will be the capture of London; and for the very simple reason that it alone will repay the costs and risks of an attack. If Portsmouth dockyard were destroyed, Devenport would remain; if both were lost, there would be Chatham; give all three to an enemy, and we have Pembroke; let them take all four, and England might still build ships in the Clyde and the Severn and the Mersey by private enterprise; better perchance, than in royal dockyards, the gunboat failures notwithstanding. An enemy would not be likely to place himself permanently on Portland Hill, or any other part of England to capitulate and make terms. What might happen if a conqueror were to get possession of the Bank of England, and appoint a General of Division Governor pro tem, who would make the bank par-lour his bead quarters, and bid his soldiers mount guard over the bullion vaults, it is difficult to say .--With London in a state of siege, a Provost Mashal installed at the Mansion House, a park of Artillery on Tower Hill, the Royal Exchange and Guildhall converted into military posts, and foreign soldiers quartered upon the inhabitants, there would be no Quotations' of Consols on the Stock Exchange, nor any of the usual telegraphs or leading articles in the newspapers. The Government would be power-less for anything but 'making terms' with the invading foe: Parliament would be nowhere; martial would be abrogated, and the monarchy itself might recoils from conceiving, might desolate our hearths amount equal to the whole paid-up capital of the and homes; and destruction of property to the value of untold millions would involve paralysis of commerce, death of credit, stoppage of manufactures ruin of trade and the dissolution of every bond of law and society: nay, even this frightful calamity might be heightened by the horrors of the sack of London .- Cornhill Magazine for June.

With advancing years our lively Premier seems more and more to lack wisdom. With the full knowledge that his government is in a decided minority in the Lords, and that his scarcely more than nominal majority in the Commons is composed of discordant and sometimes untractable elements. he seems bent upon alienating from his party many Members whose support any far-sighted Statesman, we should think, ought to consider worth some consideration. Justead, however, of exhibiting a spirit of conciliation he has this week endeavoured to rival Lord John Russell by a display of anti-Catholic splcen, and by giving his sanction to the most outrageous calumnies against the Papal Government. In making a statement on Tuesday night, relative to the Sicilian insurrection, Lord Palmerston positively distorted well known facts in describing the expulsion of some Tuscan and other revolutionary invaders of Perugia as " a sack and massacre" Those who read the detailed accounts of the affair as it appeared in our paper at the time, from well authenticated sources, must pity the noble Lord for assisting to propagate such deliberate falsehoods invented by the revolutionary faction without the shadow of a foundation. Nor was this all. After stating that application had been made from Naples to its foreign allies for assistance,, he had the audacity to couple in his denunciations the Pontifical Government with that of Naples. "It is," said Lord Palmerston, "the fault and fortune of Governments like those of Rome and Naples, when, by the cruelties and atrocities committed under their authority, their subjects have been driven to desperation and have revolted, that they appeal to all friendly Powers for assistance to remove the men who are the authors and instigators of the revolution. Those Governments forget that they themselves are the real and original instigators of those revolutionary movements, and if their prayer were granted, and steps taken to accomplish the object they desired, unless, which is very unlikely, they were prepared to siter their own courses, the first, most effectual, and only necessary step would be their own removal." Now, in the first place, we protest against the Roman Government being for a moment classed with that of Naples. With regard to the system of government hitherto pursued by Naples, we believe that its evils have been grossly exaggerated, but we protest against its being for a moment supposed that there has now or at any time within the last ten years been any similarity between the acts of the two Governments. We defy the most bigoted Protestant to substantiate any real grievance under which the people of the Roman States suffer; and to denounce the Governments of Rome and Naples in

reiteration of the Shaftesbury calumnies is not cal- which should set the example of violating the law, culated to strengthen his Government or lead to a prolonged tenure of office. He once himself overa persistence in the style of language adopted by his the absence of himself, as well as that of Lord John Russell, would entail no loss upon a really Liberal Government .- Weekly Register. A CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE. - The money paid, with

slight formality, by the general taxpayer to the col-lector, has to pass through very mysterious cercnonies on its arrival at the head-quarters of the department." Sometimes an unhappy individual has occasion to make such a final payment-say for property tax-himself. On arriving at Somerset House, and hunting till be finds the proper portal, out of many opening into the double quadrangle, he Diocese of Shrewsbury is £1,003. Several sums stumbles through a badly-lighted labytinth of corridor (on some of which the plaster is not yet dry), escaping as he can the pitfalls of steps, which open here and there beneath his feet, and are barely dis-cernible in the gloom. Pursuing his inquiries, be gets sent up several wrong staircases, and is bandied about from No. 69 to No. 96, and from "Mr. Jones's office" to "Mr. Jacob's office." It is a rule, that nobody knows anything about anybody else's business in Somerset House. At length he actually reaps the reward of perseverance, by discovering the right office;" where, of course, he proffers the money he has to pay to the elegant gentleman who sits at the table. Of course it is not received, but after being frowned into proper humility, and cross-questioned certain entries are made in a book, and some hierothen struck (they don't ring bells in Somerst House) and an attendant summoned from the messengers' room, into whose charge he is consigned. For the ensuing twenty minutes he is enabled to obtain as lively an idea of being "taken into custody," as is ever likely to fall within the experience of any honest and solvent Briton, who keeps outside the Russian or Austrian frontiers. His liveried guardian watches him like a detective policeman. For a while he might be excused for believing that he was suspected of an intention of stealing money from the place instead of paying it in. He is led like a helpall only about eight and a-half millions, instead of less victim (as he is) upstairs and down-from officer to officer-seeing more entries made-more hieroglyphics scrawled, and fresh "tickets" exchanged; until at length he is ushered into a sort of cage, where he stands behind a wire screen until some of the functionaries on the other side can find time to take his cash, and give him his quittance. Wee be to him, even then, should be tender gold, and one of his sovereigns be light, even by a quarter of a grain He is ignominiously dismissed, with the sensation of perhaps essential-some to prevent blunders, or malfeasunce in the office-others, to enable the department to satisfy the morbid longing of the House of Commons for "accounts and papers." To the taxpaying public, nevertheless, they occasion immeuse trouble and waste of time. Business-men, who are obliged to go through much of this sort of work in buying stamps, clearing cargoes, and the like, are obliged to keep a regular staff of clerks for this particular purpose .- Universal Review.

COMMERCIAL FRAUDS. -- In a memorial recently addressed to the Board of Trade (and published in the Money Market Review of June 6), Mr. W. F. Spackman, jun., furnishes the following recapitulation of the losses-amounting to an aggregate of nearly four millions sterling which have been sustained during the last three or four years through the inadequate system of audit of the accounts of public companies. The Royal British Bank. - Stopped payment in 1859. The failure was caused by making advances to directors and others on improper and insufficient securities. Capital, £200,000; deposits, £540,000; on which 15s in the pound has been returned; deficiency, 5s in the pound, £135,000; total £385,000. The Tipperary Bank. - Failure caused by the frauds of Sadleir. Accounts were wilfully falsified. Capital, £500,000; deposits, £700,000; total, £1,200,000. I believe the whole has been lost. The London and Eastern Bank .- In this case the notorious Colonel Waugh appropriated to himself an at defiance. The loss exceeds £250,000. The Western Bank of Scotland.—Capital paid up, £1,500,900; deposits, £6,000,000; total, 7,500,000. Every effort has been made to prevent a complete exposure of the affairs of this bank. I do not know if any return has been made to the depositors. At the lowest estimate, the entire paid-up capital has been lost-£1,500,000. The Crystal Palace Company. The frauds of Robson, committed by tampering with the transfer books, entailed a loss of £100,000. The Great Northern Railway Company.—Redpath's frauds, committed in a similar manner to Robson's. The auditors here were greatly at fault, as I understand that dividends were paid on a larger amount of stock than had been issued. Loss, £250,000. The Union Bank of London .- The frauds just discovered, committed by the head cashier, William George Pulinger, by means of a fictitions pass book, representing the account between the Union Bank and the Bank of England. The frauds are said to have extended over a period of five years, and with a proper check in the audit, ought to have been detected in the first half-year. Loss, £263,070. Total losses to

the public, £3,898,070. It is satisfactory to find in the columns of a cotemporary such sensible observations as the following, with regard to enlistment in the service of the Pope. The Guardian says:-"Irish Roman Catholies complain that the Irish Government or policewe know not which-issues notices menacing with penalties those who may enlist in the service of the Pope, while the subscription for Garibaldi is permitted to go unchecked. Mr. Cardwell replies that there is a difference between warning people against the infraction of a penal statute and volunteering by anticipation a decision of a doubtful point of written law. This is not, however, the whole account of the matter; since it has not been usual to prosecute persons taking service, in time of peace, under friendly Governments, such as those of Austria, Russia, and France. And if the question be whether one man has not as good a right to help the Pope as another has to help Garibaldi, we do not see how it could be answered in the negative. The Government will do wisely not to raise that question, since it cannot do so without making itself a partizan."

A QUESTION ANSWERED. - The Italian Committee in London, who are advertising for subscriptions in uid of Garibaldi's expedition, have published a list of the names of those who have subscribed; and among many names which we are sorry to see linked with such an undertaking, we regret to perceive those of four Oxford Colleges-Christ Church, New College, Balliol, and Lincoln. We cannot for a moment imagine that the moneys represented as having been contributed by these colleges in their corporate capacity have been drawn from the college chests; but such is the only interpretation of which the form of the announcement admits. We beg to draw the attention of the authorities to this circumone breath is to offer a deliberate insult to millions stance; and we would remind the individuals who of Her Majesty's subjects, and to the Soversign Pon- have thus displayed their sympathies with revolution tiff, with whom-although ultra-Protestants may that they have not only compromised the character cry "no peace with Rome"—England is diplomati- of their colleges, but have actually been guilty of an cally at least supposed to be on terms of friendship. act which the Attorney General has reluctantly ad-On Monday morning, 27th August, about an hour before sunrise, a report was received from the out-

for there are plenty of people who will be only too glad to make the most of such a precedent. Take, as an example, an advertisement which appeared in shot the mark, and procured his own downfall, and as an example, an advertisement which appeared in nothing is more likely to produce the same result as a Roman Catholic print last week. It runs thus: "Repeal of the Union .- To the Nationalists of Ireordship on Tuesday last. This last escapade of his land .- A petition to her Majesty is now ready for is well calculated to aid the growing impression, that the absence of himself, as well as that of Lord John versal suffrage by ballot (on the principle so strongly advocated by her Majesty's Ministers, with reference to the late affairs in Italy,) to determine the opinions and desires of the Irish people, on the great question of Legislative Independence. Let the good and true men of every town and parish in freland take measures to make known the will of the people." It is easy enough to posh-pooh a move of this kind; but is it not a legitimate and rational sequence of the policy of our government is the Italian question? If universal suffrage is good for the people of Florence, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna-as Lord Palmersten and his Foreign Secretary say itis it not quite as good for the Irish, the Ionians, and the people of Oude? We asked the same question last week, and this advertisement is a very apt and pointed reply .- Union.

"Cock AND BULL" STORES .- We have not given ourselves and our readers all this trouble without having another and a special object. We are constantly asked to notice and refute, if we can, the allegations of the Times and other papers, concerning the barbarities and tortures inflicted by the agents of the Neapolitan Government. We are told that we must either contradict them or submit to them, and that if they cannot be contradicted, it is monstrous to object to Garibaldi or anybody else who helps to almost to an inch of his life, he is told to wait, whilst | abate such a nuisance. We answer that it is absurd to require us to contradict and refute statements glyphics scrawled on a printed " ticket." A bell is which come before us upon such authority, and unsupported by any evidence. They bear upon them all the indicia of fraud. They faraish no means by which their truth can be tested. If such things had ever happened it would be impossible that they should be brought before the wor'd in the manner in which they are presented to us. Thus the Times, May 31 dishes up a hanquet of horrors of which we will give a few samples. The Times expresses its conviction that the following facts " are essentially true." The details may be highly colored and a melodramatic air given to deeds which are only stupidly horrible, but the evidence from so many quarters is concurrent! the names and dates are too fully particularised !! and the charges lave been too long uncontradicted for us to bave a doubt of their necesracy." This is the introduction; now for a sample of the facts: "Recently on old man and his daughter, far gone in pregnancy, perished under the lash." Observe, - no date, no place, no name, no witness, no reference to any ambority. Why, the usual No Popery calomnies are more precise that this. Mr. Thomas, with his story of the priest riding the jackbeing caught in an act of felony, and has all the ass round his church, or introducing a real cow and work to do over again. One can hardly wonder, if a live donkey into Strond Chapel (we forget the denext time he should save himself from a repetition tails), at least committed himself to some details of the troublesome process by sending his payment which made refutation possible But what human direct to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the being could refute the story that an old man and his title of " conscience-money." These formalities are, daughter, far gone in pregnancy (mane, time, and place, unknown), had recently peristed under the lash. Another sample is the story of Giovanni Vienna, of Messina, caught carrying a let ric cypher, nut into a boat, and then put into the water, kept there till he was " nearly a lifeby, but the writer must have thought on of Mr. Menteliol and bis "moist unpleasant body"). "He is supposed to have since died." We can say of Greateri Vientin, of Messina, who, according to the Times, is supposed to have since died, except that, by the Tablet, he is supposed never to have existed. Then in 1848, "it is said," that the people, making themselves masters of the police buildings, found rooms which ture traces of the enormities there perpetuated in it so said.— But why should any one believe it. Vey, what right has anybody to believe or to repeat it without proof? We say the same of the wife and doughter of Casimir Arsimano. We say the same of the gridiron chair of Pontillo- of Bouno, who died acople's heads between their legs, and of the second by turning which Manescale crushes his victime, limbs. But then there is the letter in the Tomes of last Saturday from Beachy Parsonage G. W. Bridges' letter, who, on the 17th of February, 1848, tushed into "the disclosed region of death," and was the only Ruglishman who did.

"On removing one of the hage bookesees, some fresh plastered wall appeared concented behind it; a passage was quickly broken through it, and the senses were almost overpowered by the steaming effluvia which issued from seven dark chambers bank, and has since absconded and set his creditors the loopholes, a secreted scene of borror was before municating with each other, where upon clearing us, such as wants the heat testimony to be believed. There lay human bodies, and the mutilated remains of such, in every state of death, and decay - hundles of rotting rags mingled with hones, and limbs, and filth filled the corners of the smaller rooms; chains hong riverted to the walls above, whence some of these remains had dropped as they died-some still holding in their iron grasp the arms or ancies of their famished victims. Skeletons, almost fleshless, were piled upon others, which were quite so, and placed on stone shelves which had served as their heds while living; naked bodies, black and pulpy, were hidden beneath others more recently dead, yet alive with maggots; and, greater harror still, two human bodies in writhing attitudes were hanging crucified upon the wall of the largest chamber, the recking, blood-stained stones of which held rusty spikes, corresponding to the outstretched hands and feet of others which had been so suspended, and still retaining the stringy remains of muscles torn to shreds, from which the heavier portions had dropped and lay in heaps of putridity beneath. Shricks of indignant horror arose from the infuriated crowd, a portion of which rushed back to the prison where the captured sbirri were secured, brought them out, and shot them down on the instant. Others remained raking and searching among the bones and bodies examining minutely the putril remnants of those they fancied might have been their fathers, brothers, or kindred, who had long been missing, but whose fate they knew not."

"This indeed," says Mr. Bridges, " was a scene never to be forgotten-enough to sicken the thought that dwells on it, and to attest, were it needed, the usual and very accurate truthfulness of your assertions."

"The usual, and very accurate truthfulness of your assertions," is a phrase which indicates some wag, who, having jouniarly tested the capacity of the "Times" swallow by a Manchausen narrative, ends by a wink to the public, to make them understand that it is a hoax. But whether the letter was written by a jester or a madman, whether from Beachly Parsonage or Bedlam, the Times, which was imposed upon by Mr. John Arrawamith's adventures in the Georgia Railway train, has been imposed upon again. And as one fool makes many, and as many people believe everything they read in the Times, who boast that they are far too wise to believe half that they read in the Bible, this vision of a maniac's nightmare, with all its impossibilities, has been accepted as a fact, and we have been gravely asked what have we got to say to it. Our answer is that, in this article, we have given from the Times, so many instances of gross falsehonds - falsehoods all told on one side and for one purpose -falsehoods concerning matters actually passing before the eyes of the whole world-falseloods which could not hope to live unrefuted for more than a few daysthat neither we nor anybody can be called on to investigate any statement published by the Times against the Government of Naples - far less any statements which bear with them such open, glaring, and unmistakable evidences of their falsehood and absurdity .- London Tublet.

It is not always the most ragged man that is the the most shabby feliow.