

The following is the substance of an editorial article in the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*—

**THE PROGRESS OF EXTERMINATION.**—A correspondent from the county Galway has forwarded to us a statement to which we feel coerced to call public attention, as one of those periodical illustrations of the working of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland which has done so much to bring the people and the authorities into collision, and to impress on the masses of the population, the conviction that the law was made to oppress, not to protect them. The facts of the case are few and simple. The proprietor of the estates in question recently purchased them in the Encumbered Estates Court, and having been duly invested with the dignity of Lord in fee, he is now about to carry into execution the removal of nearly five hundred families. This new proprietor is philosopher and political economist, and believes that the ruin of Ireland is traceable to the existence of small yeomanry farmers. According to his theory there should be large capitalist farmers and farm laborers, and in order to introduce the improved method, he proposes to unhouse four or five hundred families—to drive them off his land and to set his acres to great stock masters, under whom the land will be improved, and the excessive population kept in check.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**ANOTHER OXFORD CONVERT.**—We hear from Rome (3d of March) that Oxford has yielded yet another distinguished convert to the faith in Rome; and that, a few days previously, a lady educated in chism had given the same joy to the Church. Nor are these the only ones: Others may shortly be expected to be made known.—*Catholic Standard.*

The London correspondent of the *Tablet* cites and confirms the statement of the *Univers*, that the Lord Bishop of Plymouth, Dr. Errington, is to be the Co-adjutor to His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

Lord John Russell was re-elected on the 10th ult. for the city of London. Sir Charles Napier was proposed, but as no seconder could be found the nomination fell to the ground. Resolutions in favour of the vigorous prosecution of the war were subsequently passed by the electors.

Her Majesty has conferred a medal on every sailor landed in the Crimea, and a clasp for such as were present on the 5th of November, 1854, whose conduct shall have been good, and has in a like manner conferred a medal and clasps upon the nearest relative or representative of such as may have fallen.

**REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA.**—It is intended immediately to reinforce the army in the Crimea by sending out at least 10,000 additional troops, exclusive of cavalry. This will be effected in the following manner, viz:—The 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, 1st battalion of Coldstreams, and 1st battalion of Scots Fusiliers Guards, at present at the seat of war, will be increased to 1,200 men each, and the strength of all the regiments of the line in the Crimea is to be increased to 1,600 bayonets each. Those regiments garrisoning fortresses in the Mediterranean will each be increased to 1,400 bayonets, and will proceed to the Crimea on being relieved by the volunteer regiments of militia, viz, 2nd battalion 1st, Corfu; 13th, Gibraltar; 31st, Corfu; 48th, Corfu; 54th, Gibraltar; 66th, Gibraltar; 82nd, Corfu; and 92nd, Gibraltar. The cavalry at present in the Crimea is to be increased to 800 sabres each regiment, and four additional regiments, exclusive of the 10th Hussars, are to be sent out, as also six batteries of field and four troops of horse artillery. It is expected that the greater portion of the above arrangements will be carried into effect during this month, and several additional transports have been chartered for the purpose.

**THE EXPECTED NAVAL CAMPAIGN.**—It is impossible to pursue the list of the naval armament which will assemble in about a fortnight at Spithead, in order to proceed to the Baltic under the command of Admiral Richard Dundas, upon the opening of the navigation, without a return of that pride and confidence in the resources of this great empire which the late military disaster in the Crimea and the incomplete results of the last naval campaign had so grievously shaken. It is by the navy that we claim to be ranked with the first Powers of the earth; and that the honor and the possessions of this country are secure so long as we can equip and man fleets exceeding the combined maritime strength of all other nations. If we are to choose between naval superiority and vast military power, the choice of Britain was made long ago. Our institutions reject large standing armies levied by conscription and maintained too often at the expense of public liberty; but, if we ever ceased to take the lead upon the ocean, then, indeed, our national dignity would be lowered, and our national existence rendered insecure. Although, therefore, the state of the army in the Crimea is a just cause of depression and disappointment to the whole English nation, we may still look to Spithead and the Downs for proof that the naval resources of this country have not fallen short of our ancient renown. The Admiralty have shown a greater determination to keep pace with the improvements of the age, and within a very short period they have transformed the British navy, since every one of the vessel destined for the Baltic this year will be propelled by steam. They have also taken advantage of the experience of last year's navigation in a sea which had been very seldom explored by our ships of war. The fleet consists of 20 sail-of-the-line, all capable of being propelled by steam power. Of these ships, 10 are three-deckers; but only two of these the Duke of Wellington and the Royal George, are first rates, the remaining eight being all new, or nearly new ships, of 91 and 81 guns. Then come 10 more ships of the line; two-deckers, or third and fourth-rates, carrying 60 guns, and comprising what were termed the block ships, the services of which were conspicuous in the last Baltic expedition. The number of steam frigates and corvettes will be increased to no less than 35; and, in addition to these vessels, the fleet will contain eight-mortar boats, carrying one 13-inch gun each, 28 steam gunboats, carrying two or three guns, and five heavy floating batteries, plated with wrought iron on their decks and sides. These batteries carry 12 guns each, which may, however, be all fought on either side of the vessel. This fleet has, therefore, all that is required to encounter the Russian navy, to blockade the whole Baltic coast, and to assail the forts and strong places on the coast that have not yet been exposed to any real attack. Preparations so vast and so deliberate must be supposed to indicate on the part of the allied Powers a plan of campaign in the Baltic of considerable importance and extent. The expedition

which sailed last year under Sir Charles Napier had no such plan; but the whole cruise must be regarded as an elaborate attempt to reconnoitre the positions of the enemy and to prepare the way for future operations. Should the negotiations at Vienna fail to bring about the restoration of peace, it is impossible to doubt that the war will assume a more general character, and that it will be directed with the greatest energy against the possessions of Russia in the Baltic, where the vital interests of the empire are more assailable than they are in the Black Sea.

**THE HISTORY OF PROMOTION BY PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.**—The system is of ancient date; and although by the common law it is illegal to give any gift or "brocade" for an appointment to a public office, the sale and purchase of commissions in the army had long been tolerated by the military authorities before the question was authoritatively decided by the decision of Lord Keeper Sir Nathan Wright in the year 1702. The first recognition of the practice of advancement by purchase is found in a warrant of Charles II. (March 7, 1683-4), directing that "when any commission officer of the land forces should obtain leave to surrender his commission, and that at his request it should be granted to any other, the person so surrendering the commission and the person obtaining it should each pay one shilling in the pound of the sum received and paid to the Postmaster General for the benefit of the Hospital at Chelsea," then just established. This warrant evidently refers to the sale and purchase of commissions as a pre-existing and well-recognized system. Inconveniences, however, having been found to arise, the Mutiny Act of 1694, after reciting the necessity of preventing "the great mischief of buying and selling military employments in his Majesty's army," enacted that every commissioned officer should take an oath that he had not bought his commission. This restriction, however, was not enforced; and by a warrant of Queen Anne (May 1, 1711), her Majesty expressly recognised the system, by directing "that no commissions should be sold without the royal approbation under the sign manual, and that no officer should sell who had not served twenty years, or been disabled in the service, except on some extraordinary occasion, when it might be thought for the good of the services to allow thereof." In 1719-20, a definite price was for the first time put on each commission, and regulations were issued withdrawing altogether from the seller all power of interfering in regard to the recommendation of a successor. The prices of commissions were again revived in 1766, 1772, 1773, and in 1783; and they were finally settled at their present amount in the year 1821.

**THE CASE OF ARCHDEACON DENISON.**—The *Record* of Monday says:—"We are authorised to contradict in the most decisive terms the correctness of the statement which appeared in the *Morning Advertiser* a few days ago (and which we copied from that paper in our last) as to proceedings being stopped in the case of Archdeacon Denison. Our contemporary's 'correspondent' has again entirely misled him, and has made the statement without the slightest authority. There never has been a moment's hesitation on the part of the promoter of the suit, as to whether the proceedings shall be carried on. But the conduct of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in having, in direct violation of his consecration vow, refused to give any aid in the prosecution of the case"—[The Catholic reader should observe that the *Record* is a clerical paper, and represents the party in the Establishment of which the mild and peaceful Archbishop of Canterbury is notoriously the head. Thus it is that the clergy of the Establishment describe the official conduct of their Bishops]—"has rendered it necessary to obtain a legal opinion as to the course necessary to be pursued, which has caused some delay. That opinion has now been obtained, and will be acted upon. Our contemporary is, quite unintentionally we are convinced, injuring a cause which he would wish to support, in publishing such statements. They have already had the effect (we fear, intended) of preventing parties from giving their aid to the fund which is being raised to meet Mr. Ditcher's heavy expenses. These expenses have been and will be far heavier than such a case would ordinarily require, on account of the impediments thrown in his way by the last and present Bishops of Bath and Wells, and also by the conduct of Archdeacon Denison himself."

**ESTABLISHED CHURCH.**—The following announcement appears in the *Morning Advertiser*:—"Great Protestant Movement.—On Thursday an important Conference was held in the rooms of the Protestant Alliance, consisting of representatives from Protestant Associations in various parts of the country, for the purpose of considering what course of action ought to be adopted with the view of most effectually giving battle to Popery. It was eventually and unanimously determined that, instead of the friends of Protestantism dividing their energies by attacking the Church of Rome in various valuable points, they should concentrate their strength on one of these points, and having succeeded with it, directed their forces against other points in succession. It was further unanimously agreed, that the point selected for immediate attack should be Maynooth: and as the best mode of attack, it was resolved that a bill should be forthwith introduced into the House of Commons for the express purpose of abolishing the grant to the Popish seminary. By adopting this course, it was urged that no member of parliament would be able any longer to conceal his views as to the propriety, of endowing Popery at all; and that, being compelled to record his vote either for or against, or absenting himself from the division; his constituents would know how to act at the general election, which the Conference considered to be not very remote. It was stated by the Rev. Dr. Begg of Edinburgh, as the prevalent opinion among the Protestants of Scotland, that at the next general election not one member out of its fifty-three members would be returned who is not thoroughly a sound Protestant. On the 17th of April there is to be a great gathering of Protestants from all parts of the United Kingdom, with the view of concocting measures to bring the anti-Popish feeling of the country to bear most effectually on those candidates who shall solicit the suffrages of the electoral body on a dissolution of parliament. By vigorously pursuing the course of action we may safely predict the early doom of the Maynooth endowment."

**PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.**—THE "BARON DE CAMIN"—The *Carlisle Journal* gives the following notice of this vagabond, whose doings in Scotland last November our correspondent exposed in the *Catholic Standard* at the time:—"A person styling himself 'The Baron de Camin' is going about the country endeavouring to drive a trade in calumnies against the Ro-

man Catholics. On Monday week, as noticed in last Friday's *Journal*, he delivered a lecture on "Nuns," and his statements were so disgustingly indelicate that several ladies were glad to escape from the room. The Baron, we observe, in a placard announcing a lecture on the Inquisition, which was delivered last night, but which it was not our good fortune to hear, denounces our brief notice of his lecture as a Popish plot, invites us to appear before him and substantiate our assertions, and threatens us with legal proceedings. Of course we feel very much alarmed at all this but nevertheless we think it is due to the public generally, and to those Protestants in particular who are making a lion of "the Baron de Camin," to lay before them some interesting information respecting that personage, which has been placed at our service. A friend of ours, a barrister in London, whose veracity is unimpeachable, writes to us thus:—"I have made inquiry respecting the Baron de Camin. He passed himself off in Scotland as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the French army. Inquiry was made, and it was found that there was no officer of his name in the French service. I am told that Gavazzi entirely disowns him, and that he is not in any way connected with or countenanced by any Protestant Society in London. The Protestants in Scotland repudiate him." As this information has been sent to us voluntarily, and not in answer to any application from us, we presume the gentlemen to whom we are indebted for it had seen the paragraph in which "the Baron's" lecture was briefly described, and was desirous that we should give a timely caution to our Protestant friends. In corroboration of the letter we have quoted, we have before us an extract from the *Edinburgh Guardian* of November 3rd—a Protestant and Presbyterian journal—in which "the Baron de Camin" is described by Gavazzi himself in a letter which our contemporary offers to exhibit at his office, and in which the Padre, referring to the so-called "Baron de Camin," says:—"Ist. I disclaim any connection with that very man; and, as a matter of course, any intimacy or friendship with him. As to his conversion I know nothing about it; openly declaring that it was certainly not through my instrumentality. After a mere accidental intercourse, I was obliged to exclude him from my house, to save my peace and my honour, and it is now three years I have not spoken to him 2nd. That as to his social claims," proceeds the Padre, "the French Embassy in London explains them in a very clear way, answering an application made to it by the police. . . . Its statements was to this effect—'that he was not a Baron, and neither a surgeon nor an officer in the French army, and not a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour'." Whether the Baron de Camin above referred to be identical with the Baron de Camin whom certain Protestant zealots have been lionizing in this city for the last week or two, we shall not attempt to decide. We think, however, that the matter is worth serious investigation; and if the identity should be established, we would suggest that I would save trouble in other towns which he may visit if the Baron de Camin was to announce himself as *Barnum de Camin*—a title which would have the double merit of being appropriate and indisputable.

**CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN.**—At the Oxford Assizes on Tuesday, the Rev. John Allen Giles, D.C.L., curate of Bampton, Oxon, was convicted, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment without hard labour, for the crime of having, at Bampton, solemnised the office of matrimony between Richard Pratt, an apprentice not out of his indentures, and Jane Green, his servant maid, on the 5th of October, 1854, and feloniously made in the marriage registerbook of the said parish a certain false entry respecting the particulars of the said marriage.

**PROHIBITORY LAWS.**—The effect of legal enactments against intemperance, to increase the general quantity of immorality and drunkenness is forcibly exemplified by the following extract from an article in the *Scotsman*; a leading Scotch journal, and whose statistics and impartiality are beyond the reach of suspicion:—"More whisky was drunk in Scotland last year than in 1853 or almost any year preceding; and much more money was spent on whisky in Scotland last year than in any preceding year whatever. These facts are shown by the Excise Returns for 1854, just issued. And we want to know what is to be said of them by the people who, during last year, kept the legislature, the courts, the police, public meetings, and public bodies in a commotion with their legislative and judicial efforts to 'suppress drunkenness,' and with noisy and nonsensical rejoicings over their success. The most drunken year Scotland recently or ever saw has been that which we have just passed under the wonder-working Forbes Mackenzie's Act, aided by additional duties and dearer materials, causing an increase of price to the amount of 30 to 40 per cent. About half a bottle each to every man, woman, and child in Scotland is the additional quantity of whisky we drank last year under the new restrictive law and the increased price. Next to the sufficing fact that there has been an increase in Scotland under the new law, which we were told was working wonders in the other direction, the most noteworthy information conveyed by these figures is, that there has been an increase of almost precisely the same per centage on the other two kingdoms. Even if this were all, it would be enough—the result is the same in the country under the wonder-working Act as in those countries under it. But this is not all; in England there was no increase of excise-duty; in Scotland there was an increase amounting, for one period of the year, to a rise from 3s 8d to 4s 8d, and for another period from 4s 8d to 6s per gallon—yet the increase of our consumption was fully greater than that of England, the Mackenzie Act to the contrary notwithstanding. By going a year farther back, we get another fact still more perhaps to the same purpose. In 1852, the consumption of spirits in Scotland was 7,172,015 gallons, the largest year but one on the records; in 1853, before Forbes Mackenzie's Act was thought of, the consumption decreased by nearly 640,000 gallons; and in 1854, when Forbes Mackenzie's Act was in full and boasted operation, the consumption increased by nearly two hundred thousand gallons! This fact is in strict accordance with another to which we have often challenged attention—namely, that there was a decrease of police and prison cases in progress before the act, which was not accelerated, and has lately been stopped, under the Act. The expenditure on whisky in Scotland last year was not only greater by about £700,000 than in any former year whatever, but has, in the nine months we have enjoyed under Forbes Mackenzie's Act, increased at the rate of about a million a year! Another fact, appearing in these Excise Returns, we have to present to the special notice of the Provosts of certain

Scotch towns, who recently gave the sanction of their offices to the absurd and incoherent cry about stopping distillation. The chief immediate reason adduced for that movement was, that, owing to the prohibition of distillation from grain in France, immense quantities of spirits distilled in Scotland were being exported to foreign countries. Well, then, the quantity of spirits exported from Scotland to foreign parts last year—as compared with the year preceding, when this alarming demand for France had no existence—shows a considerable decrease. The number of gallons exported from Scotland in 1853 was 388,661; and it fell last year to 366,625. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the exports show a still larger decrease—from 931,210 to 749,059 gallons.—We respectfully submit to Provosts and others that, before presenting themselves and their constituents to the legislature with a request founded on a certain supposed fact, they should take a small tithe of the trouble they would expend in any transaction in their own private business, to see that what they call a fact is not a mere delusion of ignorance. It is not likely we shall ever see these facts grappled with or even alluded to by the fussy agitators who talk so much nonsense and do so much mischief on this 'drunkenness' question. But may we not hope that they will at least cease to talk, as they have been doing the more loudly the further from home, of their wretched failure as a splendid success, and so give to what they cannot deny the decent assent of silence?"

**PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.**—We cut the following from the *Portland State of Maine* of Saturday last. It reminds one of Fat-Jack's tavern bills—"O monstrous! but one half-penny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!"

**CRIME IN PORTLAND.**

We are indebted to Deputy Marshal Mason for the following statement of committals to Watch House, from April 11, 1854, to March 16, 1855—whole number 833, of whom 234 were Americans, and all others 643. Offences as follows, viz:—

Drunkenness	409
Disturbing the Peace	80
Assault and Battery	91
Assaulting Officers	19
Assault with intent to kill	3
Larceny, 40—Burglary, 13	53
Lewdness and Vagrancy	75
Selling liquor, and keeping with intent to sell	45
Gambling, 5—Riot, 13—Swindling, 1	19
Passing counterfeit money	2
Horse stealing, 2—Violation of city ordinance, 35	37
Malevolent mischief, 5—Common runaways, 7	12
Lodging of strangers	38

833  
This statement shows one of two things—either an alarming increase of crime, or an extraordinary increase in vigilance on the part of the Police. The *Temperance Journal*, unless we mistake, is of opinion that the present city government is not very efficient in the execution of the laws—particularly the Liquor Law; and in this opinion, we believe, the *Inquirer* coincides. If we accept this view of the case, we must believe that we are fast losing that character for good conduct and respect for law, which has hitherto been attached to this community. If we do not accept it, but look upon this increase of committals as the result of increased vigilance, we are forced into the conviction that the papers alluded to have not given a fair representation of the police doings. People can choose either horn of the dilemma.

We have compiled from various sources, a statement of similar committals for the two previous years, from which it will be seen what offences have exhibited the largest increase. No report of the City Marshal was made during the year of Mr. Dow's Mayoralty, or the year previous, being that on which the Maine Law was enacted; at least, none is found in the annual reports. From other sources we have the general statement, that from June 1st 1850, to March 31st 1851, there were 430 committals; for the corresponding period for the corresponding period for 1851-52 there were 180 committals. We have no more particular statement at hand.

From the report of C. F. Little, City Marshal, we have the following list of complaints and arrests for the year ending April 1st 1853,—independent of violations of the Liquor Law:—

Drunkenness	297
Assault and Battery	34
Larceny	25
Breach of ordinances	12
Gaming	11
Assault on Officers	9
Other crimes, in number ranging from 1 to 4	53
Under the Liquor Law	157

Total . . . . . 608

From the report of William Huse, City Marshal, we have the following list of complaints for the year ending April 1st 1854:—

Drunkenness	202
Violation of Liquor Law	124
Breach of ordinances	14
Assault upon Officers	4
Assault and Battery	4
Other crimes	9

Total . . . . . 357

The whole number of committals to the Watch House, was 435—but no specification of offences is given.

Since 1850, Portland has increased at the rate of about 5 per cent a year, and it is consequently fair to expect a corresponding increase of crime. Indeed, the increase of crime in a growing place is usually greater, in proportion, than the increase of population. But, we confess our astonishment at the revelation made by the figures. During these year ending April, 1854, under Mayor Cahoon, the number of arrests for drunkenness decreased 47 per cent, in comparison with the year ending April, 1853, under Mayor Parry; and during the year ending as above, 1855, the increase over the previous year of arrests for drunkenness, was 103 per cent—thus showing, as we said before, either an extending growth of drunkenness, or a wonderful vigilance of the police.

Taking the whole number of committals to the Watch House, there is a decrease of about 5 per cent for the year ending April, 1854, and an increase of about 103 per cent for the year ending as above, 1855. The decrease of drunkenness for the year ending April, 1854, is about 42 per cent, in proportion to other crimes; for the year ending as above, 1855, the proportion of drunkenness to other crimes does not vary.