

MR. SOULLY, M.P. TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING POST. Cashel, August 4th, 1862. Sir—I hoped to have had a short notice here after a long campaign in Parliament, but was disturbed this afternoon by a Waterford News of 1st instant, with this startling announcement:—

“ANOTHER MURDER.—Rumour reached town to-day that Vincent Scully, Esq., M.P., was fired at, in the county Tipperary. The shot took fatal effect on a policeman who accompanied Mr. Scully.” Personally, I can only vouch that I neither saw the policeman nor heard the explosion; and I feel at present rather more secure here than I shall feel next week in the outlets of London, where a member of parliament may be garotted on his return from the House of Commons.—Faithfully yours, VINCENT SOULLY.

TIPPERARY YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—On Sunday morning about five hundred men of the Tipperary Catholic Young Men's Society assembled at half-past nine o'clock a.m. in the Main-street, and having formed in a body of three deep, and preceded by the Tipperary Amateur Band, they marched to the Railway Station, where a special train, consisting of about fourteen carriages, awaited them to convey them to Cahir, whence they were to proceed on foot, in a body, to Ardhanau, to take part in the closing of the mission of the Oblate Fathers in that parish. At Cahir the young men—a stalwart, well-dressed, and respectable looking body—again formed, and, headed by the band, set out for Ardhanau, near which they were met by a large number of people, who greeted them with enthusiastic cheering. Having attended Mass and listened to an eloquent and impressive sermon preached by one of the holy fathers, they broke up into groups, and the hour for re-assembling having been named, they separated, and went for the health-clad hills, others for the rich and verdant pastures along the valley of the Suir. The members of the band each partook of some refreshments, after which the men again formed, and having received the blessings of the good fathers, they proceeded again to Cahir, and arrived at the railway station at half-past seven o'clock. The train reached the Tipperary station at 9.40 p.m., and great was the astonishment of all at seeing the entire place surrounded by a body of police, numbering about seventy men, under Mr. Howley, R.M., Mr. Oust, J.P., and Mr. Saville, S.I. The platform had been cleared of a very large crowd of people, who had assembled to witness the return of the society, and each man of the latter had to pass out through the hall under inspection. The result, however, was of a character meritorious in the extreme—as they went so did they return, orderly, respectfully, and well-conducted—there were men there of almost every grade, and to their credit be it spoken, there was not a single intoxicated person amongst them. They all passed out, entered the town, and in a few minutes the streets were tranquil; all had returned peacefully to their houses, imbued with sentiments creditable to their religious feelings, and happy and edified at witnessing the solemn and imposing ceremony which marked the closing of the mission of the Oblate Fathers in Ardhanau.—Tipperary Free Press.

THE CONSTABULARY FORCE.—The following resolution has been adopted by the Grand Jury of the County of Sligo:— “Resolved.—That we, the Grand Jury of the County of Sligo, while we desire to bear our testimony to the excellent conduct and discipline of the Constabulary force, view with regret the tendency which exists to withdraw that force more and more from their most important duties—namely, the prevention of crime and apprehension of criminals, and to form them into an exclusively military force. “That, bearing in mind that the Constabulary are very properly restricted from using their firearms until the last extremity, we consider the new rifle issued to the force to be not only useless, but a serious incumbrance to the police in the execution of their duty, and even dangerous to the peaceable inhabitants in case of their being used. “That we consider a change of the present system to be necessary to the efficiency of the force, and that it would tend very much to promote its usefulness, if the recommendations of local magistrates were treated with more respect than they are at present. JOHN WYNN, Foreman. “Sligo Summer Assizes, 1862.”

PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT PATRONAGE.—On July 10th there died his Grace the Lord John George Beresford Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland. As he belonged to the fortunate Beresford family, it is needless to say that his Grace has enjoyed a large and liberal provision from the revenue of the Irish Church. We have had the curiosity to trace the Primate's ecclesiastical history, and the results, we hope, will be read with interest by all the poor clergymen of the Church Establishment. Lord John Beresford was born into the world with the best of prospects. His relatives, near and remote, were supposed to hold not less than one-fourth of all the civil and ecclesiastical offices in Ireland. The best of these, however, were of the latter class. When he left Eton his father's cousin, George Beresford, was Bishop of Kilmore, at £6,000 per annum, and his uncle was Archbishop of Tuam, at £9,000. With these advantages the young lord stepped at once from deacon's order to a Deanery—that of Clogher, at £700 per annum. He remained in the deanery for seven years, when he was promoted to the bishopric of Cork and Ossory, at £5,000 a-year. In two years another step was secured, and his lordship was made bishop of Raphoe, at £9,000 a-year. He looked higher than this, however, and looked not in vain. In another two years he had left Raphoe for Clogher, which yielded £11,000 a-year. At Clogher Lord George remained until the Archbishopric of Dublin became vacant—remained, that is for eleven years. For a Beresford to ask for this gift, was not to ask in vain, and the Archbishopric was secured at £12,000 a-year. His rise now had been rapid and considerable. He had secured every better office than the one held, as soon as the better office became vacant, but there was a better Archbishopric than that of Dublin, and that was Armagh. His good fortune of course did not forsake him. He had not been Archbishop of Dublin more than two years when his Grace of Armagh died. At once Lord John put in his claim, and Armagh fell to his lot. At Armagh he received £15,000 a-year for forty years. Now let us see what this single member of the Beresford family received out of the treasury of the Church during his sixty-four years of ecclesiastical service:

Dean of Clogher.....	7 years	£4,000
Bishop of Cork and Ossory	2 "	10,000
Bishop of Raphoe.....	2 "	18,000
Bishop of Clogher.....	11 "	121,000
Archbishop of Dublin.....	2 "	24,000
Archbishop of Armagh....	40 "	600,000
		£777,000

The late Archbishop may have had all the pious ascribed to him by his eulogists, and, no doubt, some of the wealth that fell into his lap he returned in one way or another to the Church, but if report speaks truly, he has died immensely rich. Besides it is not the duty of the State to place large pecuniary resources at the disposal of individuals, in the hope that they will prove good almoners of the public bounty.

The Beresfords at one time held three bishoprics in the Irish Church. One Bishop is still left in the family in the person of the present Bishop of Kilmore. The total receipts of the family in three generations, from Church property, can scarcely have been less than from three to four millions sterling. We shall be glad if the decease of the late Primate leads to something more than speculation as to who will be his fortunate successor. We are glad to learn that the event has stirred up some of the pub-

lic journalists to protest against the folly of wasting £15,000 a-year on a Protestant Archbishopric in poor Catholic Ireland, as well as to observe other indications that the Irish Church question is likely to attract attention afresh. We hope to return to this subject next month.—Liberator.

THE VAGANT PRIMACY.—Rumours of various kinds are afloat, both in this country and in England, in regard to the vacant Primacy of All Ireland. The name of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor is freely and favourably mentioned, and the names of probable successors to his present see have been canvassed. Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster; Dean Graves, of the Irish Chapel Royal, Dublin; and Archdeacon Smith, are the names most freely mentioned as possible successors to Dr. Knox, in the event of his obtaining the higher preferment. Of these, Archdeacon Smith, the Archdeacon of Connor, carries most local favour, in consequence of his unwavering adherence to Liberal principles, both in politics, in religion, and in education, his zealous and faithful attention to all his official duties, and his personal high character, which has won the unqualified esteem of all classes in this part of Ireland.—Northern Whig.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th ult., the Earl of Leitrim moved for copies of the resolutions adopted by the grand juries of Longford and Roscommon reflecting on the discipline of the Irish police. The Duke of Newcastle declined to produce the papers. The motion was negatived.

THE GALWAY LINE TO BE RESUSCITATED.—Two of the steamers built for this line, the *Hibernia* and *Columbia*, the deplorable condition of which was proved last year before the committee of the House of Commons, have undergone a thorough renovation, or rather have been rebuilt, in the yard of Messrs. John Laird, Sons, & Co., at Birkenhead. The *Hibernia* is now quite finished, and the *Columbia* will be completed in about a month. The official survey of these ships has just been completed. The Admiralty surveyors, Messrs. Luke Dinnen and Thornton, came down to Liverpool on Thursday, and have since been engaged in a most careful examination into the seaworthiness and efficiency of both vessels. The *Hibernia* was taken down the Mersey on Friday, in order to test her speed and engines.—She has been actually rebuilt, all her plates, &c., have been refastened and strengthened by Messrs. Laird, and about £60,000 have been expended in making her in every respect fit for the mail service. Her engines were found to work very freely and smoothly, and she answered to her helm perfectly.—She had about 1,000 tons of coal on board, and her draught of water was nearly twenty feet. Her speed was tested by four runs on the measured distance between the Fair-way Buoy and the Northwest Light ship—a distance of about four miles and three-quarters—and her average rate was 13.37 knots, or about fifteen miles and a half an hour. The *Hibernia* is beautifully fitted up in her saloons and state rooms, and has accommodation for about five hundred stowage passengers, in addition to her cabin passenger accommodation, and for about 500 tons of cargo.

EVICION OF TENANTS—ACTION FOR LIBEL.—Every friend of the Irish tenantry and every friend of justice will be well pleased with the result of the trial “*Brabazon versus Potts*,” an abbreviated report of which appears in our columns. The facts, briefly stated, are these:—A correspondent of *Saville's News Letter*, who had been specially deputed to report upon the agricultural state of the West of Ireland, furnished to that journal an account of some harsh evictions which had recently been effected by a Major Brabazon—known until lately by the name of Captain Higgins—upon a property which he had purchased in the Incumbered Estates Court. The letter of the correspondent stated that a number of tenants at will, solvent tenants who had fully paid up their rents, were evicted by the Major, and had their houses levelled. Ninety human beings were thus cast on the world in bitter winter weather, and on a wet sleazy day. The facts were all true, and the correspondent stated them mildly—it might almost be said coldly and stoically. But Major Brabazon took fire. He did not see why newspaper fellows should have anything whatever to say to the management of his property and his mode of dealing with his tenantry. Was he not to be allowed to do as he liked with his own? He took an action against *Saville's* for libel. That journal very properly and spiritedly, instead of making humble apologies, went into court and defended the article. Happily the result was a verdict in favor of the defendant, with costs against the plaintiff. This verdict is a triumph for the press and for the people. Many are the dangers of the journalist who dares to raise his voice against the deeds of landlord cruelty which are being done every day in this island, but worse things might happen if every land proprietor might evict, uproot and desolate as he pleased, and then punish the journalist who should dare to tell the bare truth of his proceedings. In that way the action of public opinion would be completely smothered, and one portion of the country might be depopulated without anything being known of the fact in places not far distant. Major Brabazon tried a bold, and audacious stroke against the press and the people. The public will rejoice that it has hurt no one but himself.

TAXATION IN PARTRY.—About twelve months ago our readers heard of Lord Plunket's Pound—liberty prison for brute beasts which his right reverend lordship, with a bitterness of spirit anything but creditable to his episcopal character, got built on, and partially inside of the boundary of the little plot of ground surrounding the Catholic chapel of Partry. A more offensive act than this of his lordship is almost impossible to conceive. He had a wide domain from which to choose a site for his pound, but no place pleased him so well as the closest possible proximity to the sacred building in which the Catholics of his neighbourhood assemble to worship God. There, full in the face of the Catholic priest and his congregation, would Lord Plunket build up his monument of hatred and insult—there, close to the people's house of prayer, and actually intruding on the public graveyard, on the ground consecrated by the Church and hallowed by the graves of their fathers—there, of all places in partry, would this ‘Minister of the Gospel,’ this ‘Christian Bishop,’ set up his sign of defiance. The Rev. Father Lavelle regarded this construction as a public nuisance, which he would be justified in removing, and acting on this impression, he one day in the presence of his people and of the police, partly demolished the wall which had been erected on premises of which he was the legal guardian. For this act Father Lavelle was responsible. If he acted illegally there was the law to punish him—but what the administrators of the law have done is this, to visit his offence on the people of Partry, to lay them under a heavy penalty for an act which they did not commit, and the author of which was amenable to their jurisdiction. Of this proceeding the Rev. Father Lavelle complains. He would prefer to take the consequence of his own act—and he has not sought to evade them—rather than see them visited upon a poor and persecuted people who are not responsible for them. The Government, however, prefer a course which will at once bruise the flock and afflict the pastor. They have chosen to crush the Catholic tenantry of Partry with the weight of taxation. This plan is being worked out by quartering an extra force of police in the place, and by some other measures such as the Government can adopt for the impoverishment of any particular district. Eight magistrates—none of them partial to Father Lavelle—memorialised the Lord Lieutenant against this unnecessary addition to the local burdens. Three others of them one paid servant of the Crown, on being communicated with from the Castle on the subject reported against the memorial, whereupon the Executive thought fit to set aside the opinions of the eight, and act upon the opinions of the three—thus reversing the very principle which is supposed to form the basis of ‘our glorious institutions.’ The taxation

which is a consequence of those proceedings, amount to no less a sum than eight shillings in the pound! This is a terrible one on so poor a tenantry as those of Partry.—It must grind them to powder.—The Government is dealing ruthlessly with those poor people of Partry. It would hardly venture to treat with equal severity any other priest and any other people in Ireland. Probably it fancies that public sympathy for Partry has been exhausted by a long-continued iteration of its grievances, or that, because of certain differences of political opinion between the Rev. Father Lavelle and other members of his sacred order, it might outrage him without arousing a general feeling of indignation. But we are certain that such views are erroneous; the people of Ireland, and the Irish race in other countries will feel strongly this cruel oppression which is put on the sorely tried people of Partry, and that feeling, though the Government may now be able to disregard and despise it, will some day prove itself more formidable than it is at present.—Nation.

The *Evening Mail* says:—We understand that a writ has been issued superseding Mr. Harry McCann, in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Longford. It will be remembered that Mr. McCann, who is the son of the member for Drogheda, was the gentleman who distinguished himself as the proposer of Major O'Reilly at the late election for Longford.

It is a remarkable fact that great numbers are still weekly emigrating to the Northern States of America, sailing from Drogheda to Liverpool, and thence to New York. It appears that more than 500 persons have thus left our port since the beginning of May. They were chiefly from Meath, Louth, and Cavan.—Drogheda Argus.

On Thursday Captain Beresford (Conservative) was elected for Carlow County unopposed, in the room of Captain Bunbury, resigned.

The Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the county and city of Dublin was opened in the Court-house, Green street, on Tuesday. Although the number of cases for trial was rather over the average, the cases were so light in the city that the Lord Chief Justice congratulated the grand jury on the creditable state of the city. In the county there were very few cases, but one was for an alleged murder, the bills for which, however, were ignored by the grand jury.

CHARGE OF ADMINISTERING AN UNLAWFUL OATH.—Kilkenny, Aug. 5.—At the Court of Petty Sessions here to-day (magistrates present—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Alexander Collis, presiding; W. J. F. Hort, R.M.; Thomas Hart, Daniel Cullen, J. W. Tidmarsh, and John Potter, Esqrs.) Mr. Patrick Mansfield Delaney, a respectable-looking man, apparently about forty years of age, and formerly in business as a grocer in this city, was charged with having administered an unlawful oath on the 22nd July last to a man named M'Evoy, near Kilkenny.

Mr. Scott, Sessions Crown Solicitor, stated the facts of the case. He said he had been instructed on behalf of the crown to submit for the decision of the bench the very unusual and very serious charge preferred against the prisoner. Mr. Delaney was a shopkeeper, earning at one time an honest independence in Kilkenny. Mr. Scott then detailed the facts. He said:—On that state of facts a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Delaney, a search was made in his house, and documents were found there which left no doubt as to the abominable character of the society to which Delaney belonged. One of the documents was in the handwriting of Delaney. It purported to be in the nature of a circular, not being addressed to any person in particular. [Counsel here read the letter.]

Mr. Scott then continued to say that there appeared to be a fatality about the guilty, as if it were intended by Providence that they should defeat their own bad designs by preserving evidences of their guilt. The following oath was found in the possession of the prisoner:— “I [.....], in the presence of Almighty God, do solemnly swear allegiance to the Irish Republic, now virtually established, and that I will, when called on, take up arms to defend its independence and integrity, in all things serving it faithfully. I do also swear to be obedient to the commands of my superior officers. I take this oath in the spirit of a soldier of liberty, so help me God.”

He should ask the bench to commit the prisoner for trial of the felony with which he stood charged, after having proved the facts stated in the fullest and clearest manner. John M'Evoy was then called, and examined by Mr. Scott. He said that he had known the prisoner for seven or eight years; on the 22nd of July he met Delaney near Troy's gate, about twelve o'clock in the day; he was rather ‘hearty’ at the time, having had some drink, but he had his senses.

Mr. Quinn (who appeared for the prisoner)—He says that he had his senses—do you hear that? Witness—Some of my senses; I could remember some things.

Mr. Scott—What did he say to you?—He asked me how I was, and I spoke to him in a friendly manner; he asked me if I was not a sergeant in the Kilkenny Militia, and I said that I was; he gave me some drink, and then invited me into a room behind the bar in the house where we were, and spoke to me concerning the state of the country; he said that he wanted to liberate the country—to liberate it from the bondage that it was under—or words to that effect; and asked me to swear in with him; I said I would; he produced a book with gold letters on the back of it; I held the book while he repeated the oath; I cannot repeat the words of the oath, but I can tell the substance of it; it was to have a free country from the jurisdiction of the British Government; I know that well; we left the house then, and met Lukeman [the witness then detailed what he had seen pass between the prisoner and Lukeman, as narrated by Mr. Scott; told a policeman what had happened the same day.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Quinn—On your oath, if he gave you half a dozen glasses of whiskey, would you not take half a dozen oaths?—I would not. I was never a policeman in the constabulary; I was in the revenue police; I took the oath, of course, when joining that force, and when joining the militia, and I took a third oath committing perjury. That does not give you any trouble?—I won't answer that question unless the magistrate tells me.

The Mayor.—Answer the question. Witness—It does give a great deal of trouble. Mr. Quinn—Upon your oath, after swearing your information before Mr. Hort, did you not ask him this question, “Am I to get anything for swearing these informations; I have a father and a sister to support out of my day's labor?” No, that was not the way I asked it; I told him that I was beholden to my labor, and that as he was detaining me, of course he would give me something to support those that were beholden by me (hisses). Hort said that I should not be detained without being paid for the support of my family; I never knew that Delaney belonged to a secret society; I knew it was a false oath that he put to me.

The Mayor after a brief consultation with the other members of the bench, announced that they had unanimously decided on taking informations, and sending Patrick Mansfield Delaney for trial at the next assizes. Counsel for the prisoner applied to the bench that substantial bail might be taken, but Mr. Scott, for the Crown, opposed the application, and the prisoner was removed in custody.

ASSIZES.—GO. DORREAL.—CONVICTION OF RIBBON-MEN.—Two men named M'Menamin and M'Dade, were charged with the above offence. They pleaded “Not Guilty.” John M'Gowan, an approver, was the principal witness. He stated that he is at present a prisoner in Lifford gaol, having been committed, on 26th August, on a conviction of assault; was a member of the Ribbon Society from 1856 to 1861; the highest officer in the society that he knew of was delegate;

below him was the parish master, and below him again was a body master; the society had several kinds of passwords; one of the passwords I learned from the parish master, was—“What do you think of the American war?” Answer—“It will be a destruction to both shamrock and star.” Does not remember any more of that password; Denis M'Menamin, one of the prisoners, told me in the gaol that I had not learned it correctly; the riot password was—“Have some decency;” and the answer was—“Yes, when I please;” the toast was— “Here's to the Italian usurper and the tyrant of France, With the bigots of England take down the first chance.”

The sign was the right hand to the left elbow; answered by the fingers being drawn across the right side of the nose; knows M'Menamin, and remembers the day he was put into gaol; he was put into the same ward where witness was wardman; M'Menamin recognised witness, though witness had no recollection of the other; witness then asked prisoner how he got into gaol, and he said he went into M'Dade's, of Letterkenny, with M'Dade, Kelly, and Mullen, to give them the “stuff” (password) that he had not been well sat down when the head-constable slipped in behind him and snatched the list of delegates out of his hand, just as he was going to read it.

On his cross-examination the approver said he had been in America for some years; does not expect money for what he has done to-day; was not to be trusted as to the killing of a man; brought pistols with him from America, but never intended to use them against a Mr. Johnston.

Patrick M'Fall, turnkey, deposed that he was talking to M'Menamin, one of the prisoners, and had a conversation with him; he asked witness how M'Gowan was going on in gaol; witness said very well; prisoner replied he considered himself a very decent fellow; witness said, “M'Gowan was too many for you,” and prisoner said, in reply, “I never thought he (meaning M'Gowan) would have ‘burst.’”

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of “Guilty” against both prisoners. M'Menamin was sentenced to six years' penal servitude, and M'Dade to three years' penal servitude.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ADDRESS TO CARDINAL WISSEMAN.—On the birthday of his Eminence Cardinal Wisseman, which took place on Saturday last, August 2, the clergy of the Chapter of Westminster presented the following address to his Eminence:—

“Most Eminent and Most Reverend Lord Cardinal, Archbishop of Westminster.

“The Provost and Canons of the Metropolitan Church in Chapter assembled, approach your Eminence with a cordial welcome on your Eminence's return from Rome.

“That your Eminence should have been enabled to perform so long a journey without bodily suffering, or serious inconvenience, is a proof of restored health and strength, which the Chapter regards with hearty satisfaction and gratitude to Almighty God.

“It is still further matter of congratulation, not only to the Chapter, but to the Church at large, that your Eminence, besides assisting at the great ceremonies of the recent canonisation, should have taken the prominent part in the deliberations and act of the assembled Episcopate of Christendom which is due alike to your exalted position in the Church, and to your universally acknowledged gifts. The Chapter does not forget that your Eminence is now entering upon a new year of your eventful life, and avails itself of the auspicious coincidence to offer its best wishes for many future years of health, happiness, and prosperity.”

The Cardinal gave a most gracious answer, similar in substance to that given to the clergy at large, and mentioned several interesting particulars connected with his visit to Rome.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 7.—The *Federal Cruisers of Nassau*.—Mr. S. Fitzgerald wished to direct the attention of the noble lord at the head of the Government to the proceedings of the United States' cruisers in the immediate neighborhood of Nassau. On a former occasion it had been stated in that House that the United States' squadron were actively engaged in enforcing the blockade on the coast of the United States; but, it appeared their cruisers had since been withdrawn, and they were now employed in blockading British ports. There could be no doubt, indeed, that the United States' authorities had pressed, and were pressing to the utmost, without moderation or discretion, the rights which they might possess as belligerents, and he hoped the noble lord would give the House an assurance that this matter would not escape the notice of the Government; but that on the contrary, the most vigorous and earnest remonstrances would be made to the United States' Government on the subject. He might also take that opportunity of referring to certain proceedings adopted by the United States' authorities with respect to British goods at New York. Hitherto it had been the practice to send British goods to New York in steamers, and afterwards to forward them in American bottoms to Nassau. It now appeared that the United States' Government would not permit those goods to be exported from New York unless the owners entered into a bond that the future owners of the goods at Nassau should not ship them either to the Confederate States or to any port in communication with them. He hoped the noble lord would also give the House an assurance that this matter would be made the subject of a vigorous remonstrance to the United States' Government. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Palmerston.—The House must be aware that there is no nation more interested than the British nation in maintaining to the utmost extent belligerent rights at sea. It is an undoubted right of a belligerent to search vessels met with at sea, and if there is a reasonable ground to suppose that they are carrying contraband of war to take them into court for adjudication. When a ship is so brought for adjudication before a competent tribunal it is the right of the owners to urge in defence such circumstances as may show that the capture was illegal. Her Majesty's Government are, of course, not disposed to interfere with the proper exercise of their belligerent rights on the part of the United States. The remedy in the first instance is to be sought in the Court of Admiralty; but at the same time if any abusive exercise of those rights can be shown to have taken place Her Majesty's Government will take steps to make a proper representation on the subject. (Hear, hear.) As to the second question it is quite true that bonds have been required from the owners of British property at New York; but we are advised that the United States' Government have no right to exact them. It is an abusive power, and Her Majesty's Government have already made representations to the Government of the United States on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

THREATENING BARON ROTHSCHILD.—An extraordinary attempt has been made to extort money from Baron Rothschild. In May last a letter was received by the Baron Lionel Rothschild soliciting a loan of £500, and threatening that if the request were not complied with, he would be assassinated. No notice was taken of this letter, which was signed “A. and B.” and in June another letter was received, making a similar threat. It was suggested that if the Baron would comply with the request he should advertise in one of the daily papers to that effect. This was done, and after other correspondences had passed the Baron was desired to send the money which, under the advice of the police, he had promised to lend, to a coffee-house in St. Martin's-le-Grand, addressed to “Mr. Johnson.” A letter was sent, and a man who calls himself Charles Reynolds, but whose real name is Davis; was seen by the police to obtain it. He was, of course, taken into custody, and was brought up at the Mansion House. He was, after examination, remanded.

CHARGES OF ARCHDEACONS.—“The charges of Archdeacons crowd upon us,” writes the *Guardian*, and judging from the extracts which are given, there is a melancholy uniformity about them. Temporal matters appear to absorb the archdeacon's mind, and the changes are rung on the Burials Bill, the Clergy Relief Bill, the Education Code, Church-rates, and other topics affecting the position of the Church of England as an Establishment, to a degree which is sickening, when it is remembered that the auditors were men charged with the arduous works of striving to save men's souls. We observe that one of these clerical soldiers of the Church, Archdeacon Honey of Salisbury, put in a word for church-rates in a charge which immediately followed a sermon from Paul's declaration. “I am determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified.” What, we wonder, would the Apostle have thought of the Archdeacon's charges.—*Liberator*.

SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—The official return states that the juries on Coroners' inquests in England and Wales, found 1,324 verdicts of suicide last year; or one in every 333 deaths; of these 961 were men, 363 women.

We read in the *Glasgow Free Press*, that at the Greenock Parochial Board, in spite of the boasted circular of the Board of Supervision, a regular system of proselytism is being carried on amongst the children under the charge of the Board. The thing is done so openly and fearlessly that there is not even an effort manifested on the part of the Protestant members to shirk the matter, or to evade the shifting questions of Mr. O'Neill. He complains that he was recently refused the privilege of joining in his official capacity a Visiting Committee to Luss, for the purpose of seeing if impartial justice was done to the Catholic children boarded there. Mr. Arbuckle had the incredible assurance to state openly that, in appointing members to visit the orphans, we studiously and intentionally kept Mr. O'Neill out. As the reason he assigns, is the fact of Mr. O'Neill's having very properly removed a Catholic boy from Strachur to Rothsay, where he would be in the immediate vicinity of a Catholic school and chapel.—Mr. Arbuckle's effrontery, or, at all events, his language and arguments, dispense us with the necessity of proving what must now be self-evident, that proselytism is now carried on, and that atrociously in the Greenock Parochial Board. We are curious to know how the Duke of Argyll will meet Mr. Arbuckle's candid confession the next time the matter comes before the House of Lords.

CONSCIENCE AND THE INCOME TAX.—There is an annual return upon which the British public might be expected to feel a little curiosity. But it comes and goes, and comes again, without eliciting a word of comment, or even a look of inquiry. The Returns of the Income Tax under Schedule D come home to every respectable household in the country. As to the question how much tobacco or sugar is consumed, that is a matter of bulk, and when you have taken the average, which just means nothing, you establish the only conceivable link between yourself and the return. But, supposing you have returned to the Income Tax £300 a year as your profits from medical practice, it is impossible not to look with interest at the number of fellow-countrymen, of your exact calibre, the number just above or just below, and what sort of persons you can imagine them to be.—Is the number increasing, and what proportion does it bear to the whole? If, on supposition, you are an M.D., a young one, with some very odd stages around you, it is not at all impossible that you have exaggerated your professional income with a view which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will forgive. If you are a grocer or a draper, with an evidently thriving trade at ostentatiously low profits, you have probably done what the whole street has done, up and down, on both sides. The whole matter is so entirely between a man's conscience and the Powers above that the vulgarst morality must be that which guides most of the returns. Nor do the people who are so ready to solve the most subtle questions of theology and metaphysics come forward with their aid. The pulpit is shy of the subject. The *Hilosophy* observes their usual discretion. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has no sound orthodox tract on the whole duty of a good man in relation to Schedule D. The Religious Tract Society does not offer a more spiritual treatment to the difficulty. The Propagation Society finds it easier to convert Caffres and Zulus. The Nonconformists are mute. This is a point on which orthodox, heresy, and schism are equally tender. Many a man would burn the impious doubter of the story of Ananias and Sapphira has his reasons for Christian charity to an evader of the Income Tax. Good reader, if you have made a false return which is too probable, don't read any further. Forget the unpleasant reminder. Go to prayers; read a chapter; expound, if you have the gift; go to church twice next Sunday, and listen to the denunciation of all whose sins are not of church-going character.

The United States steam war frigate *Tuscarora*, 6 guns, arrived at Queenstown, and anchored in the man-of-war roads, on the evening of the 31st ult., and took in a supply of coal. Next day the officers of the ship waited on Archbishop Hughes, at McCormick's hotel. The future movements of the ship have excited considerable speculation. In Southampton it was supposed that she had left in pursuit of the British steamer *Merrucue*, which had left in order to run the blockade with stores and arms for the Confederates. On the morning of the 1st, the English 51 gun frigate, *Shannon*, which seems to have the *Tuscarora* like her shadow, arrived in the harbor.

THE *TUSCARORA* AND THE *ENRICA*, “No 290.”—The United States' war steamer *Tuscarora*, in search as is supposed, of the Confederate gunboat *Enrica* (No. 290), was on Sunday morning boarded off Point Lynas by the Liverpool pilot boat No. 6. The *Enrica* is reported to have been off the Giant's Causeway on Thursday, going to the westward at the rate of 13 to 14 knots. There can be no doubt that it was the intention of the British Government to seize the *Enrica* for an illegal breach of the neutrality proclamation, but she had started before the order could be carried into effect.

The session of Parliament virtually closed on Monday, and the formal prorogation took place on Thursday. The Queen's Speech was read to the few who remained to hear it, and it told them nothing. There has been little in the session to invite retrospection. The Ministry, founded on the selfish and fraudulent compact made in Willis's Rooms in 1859, has proved worthy of its origin—impotent for public good though powerful for secret mischief. Loosened, disjointed, and undermined, it still stands waiting for the push that shall lay it low. It was built up by the co-operation of the Bright and Golden party with the Irish Catholic Liberals, and it has disappointed both.

We cut the following choice specimen of ‘Evangelical’ unction from the *British Standard*, which is edited by a ‘reverend’—“The prospects of Italy brighten. Russia and Prussia have acknowledged her. The Pope still holds out, in spite of the King and Emperor. He will never give in to reason, and nothing will settle matters but hurling him down the Tarpean Rock, or pitching him into the Tiber, or, better still perhaps, as more humane, sending him to Palestine.”

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The number of ships which have sailed from Liverpool during the month ending July 31, under the Emigration Act, was 28, to the United States, Canada, and Australia, carrying 5,771 passengers; not under the Act, 24 ships, carrying 1,301 passengers—the total number of passengers for the month being 7,072. This was an increase of 3,669 over the numbers of the corresponding month of 1861, but a decrease of 1,610 on the month of June last. The increase on the seven months of the present year is 4,572 as compared with the same seven months of last year.