The several mines in the county Wicklow are progressing most satisfactorily, and some of the mines in the county of Oork are also looking promising, and each one, where a considerable depth has been and each by shafts or addits, proves that there was no year. Although an humble farmer, he united in his gound foundation for the learned arguments by which our theoretical miners condemned this county as a mining district.

Information Wanted of James and Owen Traynor. who emigrated from Slatmore, near Clogher, Co. Tyrone; the former about 20 years ago, the latter about 16, who was accompanied by his aged father, who died on his passage out. When last heard of they were in the Canadas. Any information, through the Irishman newspaper, will be thankfully received by E. Olifford.

We understand that a gentleman connected by property with this county, is named as a candidate for the borough of Athlone at the next election. It is supposed that he will be supported by the Boman Catholic hishop and priests of the diocese. Captain Goff and R. P. Bayley, Esq , Rockwood, are thought to be disposed to contest the borough for the opposition .- Roscommon Gazette.

A FORTUNATE DISAPPOINTMENT. - There were a number of passengers booked by the agent at Omagh for the ill-feted Anglo Saxon. It so happened, however, that on their arrival at Detry the steamer had already got her full complement of passengers, and they had to wait for the next vessel. Some of them complained bitterly of the disappointment, but on their country's history. The ancestor of the Earl hearing of the recent catastrophe they will have a very different feeling .- Derry Sentinel .

It is Mr. Maguire's intention to abandon his original idea of introducing another " Tenant Right?" way of motion either for a committee of inquiry or a especially by an independent member, would give rise only to useless and acrimonious discussion. sides there may be a chance of getting all to unite in a motion for enquiry, and while vindicating the conduct of all who have ever pointed to the land system, combined with an alien Established Church, as the source of all Irish misery, would likewise prepare the ground for subsequent improvement,-Carl Examiner.

RELIEF WORKS IN GALWAY - Our readers are aware that the Grand Jury of the county of the town of Galway came nobly to the assistance of the Galway Relief Committee at the last assizes, and passed presentments for useful roads in the neighborhood of this city to the amount of £2,000, for the purpose of affording employment to the working classes in this season of deep distress. An application has been some time pending to the Treasury to lend this sum on the security of the county cess of the county of the town, and to be repaid by ten instalments with interest. We are happy to aunouace that the negociations for this purpose, which were conducted by U. S. Roberts, Esq., have been successful, and that the loan has been granted. Of course this will have the effect of continuing the employment so happily commenced by the relief committee, and of thereby affording great relief to our distressed laboring classes .- Galway Vindicator.

THE "ESTABLISHED" CHURCH .- An interesting and important parliamentary paper has been issued. It is a return, showing the number of members, and the amount of the revenues of the Established Church in each diocese in Ireland in the years 1834 and 1861 respectively, including the sums paid on its account during the year 1861, out of the funds administered by the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The return has been obtained at the instance of Mr. Dillwyn, and will be a very ugly weapon in the not distant assault on the Church as by law established in Ireland. How much it stands in need of such support the return eminently shows; for, despite the hundreds of thousands (I am sure I do proselytise the people, it will be seen that even in the ultra-Protestant dioceses the Church has been steadily declining. Tuam, notwithstanding the zeal with which the vineyard is cultivated, barely holds its own, which is strange, considering what has been proclaimed from pulpit and platform as to the spread of Protestiontism in the west, and the desire of the people to embrace it But happiest of all must they be in Kilfenora, where the premium is £7 a-headnot had in these years of wet harvests and low prices. Mr. Whalley's great aission is the repeal of the Maynooth grant. Long may he live to labor in ter, but it may safely be said nevertheless, that the days of the Irish Church Establishment are number-More statesmen than Lord Stanley look forward to the time when the rickety fabric can no longer be suspined Meanwhile, it is pleasant to observe how the props are being kicked from it by its own scalots :

Return showing the number of members of the Established Church in each Diocese in Ireland, to the years 1834 and 1861.

(Arranged according to Ecclesisstical Provinces.) Number of Number of Members of the Estalished Memberson the Establish'd Church in Church ia Dioceses Dioceses. .-1834 1861 1834 1861 Province Province of Dublin of Armagh. DiocesaDioceseDubliu., 106599 Kildare., 13907 100267 Armigb. 103012 85220 12399 Clogher 104359 6516616321 12361 25626Ossory . Meath ... 24672 50350 43449 Ferns. . Derry ... 13024 Leighlin, 20391 Raphoe . 33507 22154 6790 4721 28025 28810 Cashel... Down ... Councr. 66888 Emly... 1246 1414 2943 44448 | Waterford 5301 Dromore 41737 5970 4775 Kilmore, 46879 31646 Lismore. 26736 35229 10507 Cork ... Elphin . 16465 11012 Cloyne . 13866 1174617702 Ardagh. 4766 Ross ... 1300 9619 Tuam .. 12700 Killaloe. 19149 7729 4724Killala . Kilfenora 235 5417 3391 Achonry Clonfert. 4761 2521 Kilm'dungh 656 434 Limerick, 11122 Ardfert & Aghadoe. 7529 6424

Total.. 557,315 455,353 | Total... 295,845 236,519 Return of the present amount of the Revenues of the · Established Church in each Diocese in Ireland, including the sums paid on its account during the year 1861, out of the Funds administered by the

Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners:-					clear-headedness, the large intelligence, and the oi-	for their benefit. Such is the let
Diocese.	Revenue.	Diocese.	Revenue.		it the single compandity to a took which he felt gure	this hour. We exhibit the extraor a Protestant country ruled by
Diocese.  Armagh	Revenue. £ s. r 59,079 4 23,851 0 1 34,828 5 (3,825 5 6 (3,825 5 6 (3,825 18)166 6 (6,227 18)10,390 19 27,277 18 11,986 11 19,150 17 4,704 17 3,683 1 8,145 12	Diocese.  Kildare Ferns Leighlin Cashel Kmly Waterford, Lismore Cork Cloyne Limerick Kildloe Kilsloe Kilsloe	Revenue. £ s. 10,869 12 24,493 2 1,251 15 21,934 12 6,652 16 3,164 5 12,4639 5 7,159 15 33,624 11 19,997 9 12,119 9 12,119 1 1,775 19	5 1 6 11 2 11 6 0 0 1 3 7 8 4 4	ficial protecting generosity of the Premier. To put the Premier's generosity to a test which he felt sure it would stand, he had been even urged by pressing hints from the Treasury to send in his resignation, and to rely upon the first Lord's well-known contempt for all cant and clap-trap. He did, therefore, tender his resignation; and by accepting it Lord Palmerston affixed the seal to his doom. That blow compelled him to part with his valuable library, and subjected him to many other privations and much private unhappiness. He had recourse to the law in vindication of his wrongs, and failed, to his still greater pecuniary loss. But though we then spoke of his prospects as utterly blighted, and himself as comparatively desolate, we confess that we had no idea that any temporary reverse of fortune, resulting from the hostility of men influenced by religious and	this hour. We exhibit the extroof a Protestant country ruled by tion. Such an extraordinary concould never have been foreseen. Emancipation Act was passed it sible that the Romanist party comajority in the House; and till the majority, it was deemed should ever control the house, asked, with a most triumphant locald arise from a score or two in a house of six hundred? To are not yet the majority; nevert power which few majorities had the calamity we ridiculed has on this way does the Great Ruler to portance of adhering to the greater that the country of the greater that the greater that the greater that the greater that the greater than the
Kilm'duagh	******		44,233 3 : 580,418 12		sectarian bigotry, could permanently repress, still less speedily destroy such a man. He looked so vigorous in mind and body; he expressed himself with	"Themselves its tellaring ine consci
TOTAL TOTAL CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR						

16th ult., at his residence, Anaghmore, near Toome, ciples for which he had suffered so much, that it in the County of Antrim, on the borders of Lough never once occurred to us that such a man could be Neagh, departed this life, Mr Henry O'Neil, in his 85th overcome in such a conflict. The news of his death person the blood of the two great lines of the royal others, with all the force of painful surpise. And house of O'Neil. His father Bernard was those who best knew Mr. Turnbull living, will most Parka, Mac Bryan O'Neil, 'gentleman'. Hill mourn bim dead. The void which his death has left Head, Ballygrooby, Randalstown, wa: 12 best blood of Clanaboy, while his mother M. Mary O'- testant Alliance has, therefore, abundant cause for Neill, alias O'Neill, only daughter of Mr John O'Neill rejoicing. But now the purposes of party and of of Muinter-Devlin, old Arboe, was of the princely line of Tyrone. An uncle, Capt James O'Neill, and two first cousins, Capt Louis Gordon O'Neill, and Lieut, and Adjutant St John O'Neill, wers gallant officers in the British service; while his younger brother, De James O'Neill married Anue, the only sister of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John MacHay, of the 82nd Regiment. It was a remarkable circustance the same hour with his kinsman, the late Charles Henry, Earl O'Neill, the 22nd Jan., 1799. Although the same blood was in their veins (they were descended from two brothers), the lot in life of the proud English-made Earl and the humble farmer was different. The former had a princely mansion and park of 2,000 acres, and four lordships and manors, with 4,000 tenants, while the latter lived on a small farm on the same estate, and led a life of toil, struggling to maintainh imself and pay a high rent to hi, more fortunate relative. They were each a type of their class, and of turned Protestant, to save his estates from confiscation, and his descendants forgetful of the maniories of their fathers became 'more English than the English themselves,' more bigotted in their new faith, bill, and to bring the subject before the house by and forgetful of their humbler and less fortunate kicsmen whose claims were passed over in favor of the commission. Any attempt at immediate legislation, stranger; while the ancestor of the humble and trodden-down farmer upheld the honour of his house on the battlefield, and lost all by confiscation, clinging with fidelity to the after stone at which his fathers worshipped since St. Patrick ruised the first stone cross in Ireland, left his descendants to struggle on in adversity, but with hope in the purer faith of Catholicity. Unhappy, indeed, has been the lot of lands, or dying, like Mr. O'Neill, in poverty at home.

> The suspension of the railway works on the Westpart extension is a Cause of much distress among the unemployed, many of whom, from distant places, are continuing in the neighborhood in the daily expectation of a resumption of the works.

The election for Antrim county has been decided without a contest. On Wednesday, Mr. Edward O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, was returned, being the only candidate proposed. The new member is a Conservative .-- Express.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

MISSION AT EAGLESHAM, WESTERN DISTRICT, REN-FREWSHIRE .-- An Italian Priest, the Rev. Father Vilhas, at present Superior of the Catholic Reformatory of Cork, has just concluded a most successful mission at the Catholic Chapel, Eaglesham. The mission continued for lifteen days, and during that period this indefetigable Clergyman heard the confessions of no fewer than 1,500 positions, in addition to preaching a sermon every day, and two each Sunday. This important intelligence must be gratifying to our renders, as it not only testifies to the increasing devotion of the Catholics of Eaglesham, out proves but a few years ago it was almost unknown .- Glas-

the rapid extension of the Church in a district where gow Free Press. THE LATE MR. TURNBULL - The members of the Protestant Alliance can now point to the grave of not exaggerate the sum) spont in the vain effort to Mr Turnbull in triumphant evidence of the signal victory which they obtained over that very learned gentleman when they compelled him by force of base-less charges, impugning his personal honour, good faith, and veracity to resign the Editorship of the Calendars of State Papers in the Public record office. If there were those who regarded them as the venemous but puny assailants of a medieval scholar withont a competitor in the peculiar line in which there remains so much to be done for European Historical Literature, the melancholy and premature death of poor Turnbull, who sunk overwhelmed by the num her, implacability, and social and political influence the cause, one of the first fruits of which is the pro- of his pious assailants, will painfully convince them duction of the return which I subjoin. The time may of their mistake. And truly it required the combined be ripe for successful agitation in the mat- efforts of a bost of such foes to crush a man of Mr. Tarabali's vast energy and immense literary ability. Originally an Advocate of the Scotch bar, and editor of several of the publications of the Roxburghe Club, he became noted among literary men for the extraordinary extent and exactness of his acquaintance with the early literature of Western Europe, including the period of the Crusade, and down to the middle of the 17th century. He was a fine linguist, forcible and animated is conversation, and in person as splendid a specimen of a sturdy manly, towering Scotchman as a traveller might expect to encounter in a walk from the northern bank of the Tweed to the Clyde, by way of Edinburgh and Glasgow. No one could hear him speak and mistake his strong nationality, as evidenced not only in his Mid Lothian dialect, but in that warmth and geniality of manner which makes social intercourse with the gentry and learned men of Scotland so very delightful. There was no formal reserve, stiffness, nor mystery about him. Most honourable himself, he felt the imputations upon his integrity and honour as if they were so many mortal wounds. He was a man of Herculean frame, great industry, and most rare attainments and had his spirit not been crushed by the Protestant Alliance, there can be little doubt but that he would have conferred invaluable services upon his country and upon Europe by his excavation amid the rains which still conceal the literary treasures of the middle ages. In a conversation, which the writer of these remarks had with him, long subsequent to his compulsory retirement from the Calendarship of the Rolls, he spoke in the highest terms of Sir John Romilly, the Master the Rolls, and of all his colleagues in the State Papers' Office. We ventured to attribute the blame of weakness to Sir John Romilly for accepting his resignation, upon which he became quite animated in his defence - protested that nothing could be more kind or more paternal than Sir John's conduct towards him both in public and in private and that he should ever retain for the Master of the Rolls, and for his personal friends in the Rolls office, the most affectionate remembrance. But very different indeed to this was his view of the conduct of the Premier, who, by weekly and bigottedly takng part with his traducers, had most effectually destroyed him. He had calculated from the first whisper of the efforts which the Protestant Alliance were preparing to make to effect his removal, that, let the worst come to the worst, he could depend upon the clear-headedness, the large intelligence, and the official protecting generosity of the Premier. To put the Premier's generosity to a test which he felt sure it would stand, he had been even urged by pressing hints from the Treasury to send in his resignation, and to rely upon the first Lord's well-known con-tempt for all cant and clap-trap. He did, therefore, tender his resignation; and by accepting it Lord Palmerston affixed the seal to his doom. That blow compelled him to part with his valuable library, and subjected him to many other privations and much prirate unhappiness. He had recourse to the law in vindication of his wrongs, and failed, to his still greater pecuniary loss. But though we then spoke of his prospects as utterly blighted, and himself as comparatively desolate, we confess that we had no

DEATH OF ONE OF THE OLD RACE. -On Thursday the such confidence in the ultimate triumph of the prinhas, therefore, come upon us as upon hundreds of in literature will not be filled in our day. The Profaction are served - now that the littlenes of such triumphs can be calmly surveyed, we wonder in what light Lords Palmerston and Shaftesbury will contemplate their several parts in this martyrdom? Neither of these noble lords are strangers to generous emotions; and to them the death of a mon so gifted and so innocent as the late Mr. Turnbuil, under circomstances morally implicating them so deeply, canthat Mr O'Neill was born on the same night and in not be a matter of other than serious concern in moments of calm reflection. The Premier will not have forgotten that it rested with him generously to refuse the acceptance of a resignation which he well knew Mr Turnbull was secretely compelled to make and which he made in the fullness of his confidence that he would find in the first Lord of the Treasury not an abettor of mawworms, but a most able defeuder. But upon Lord Shaftesburg's conscience rest the heavier load of having given the sanction of his name, and the weight of his personal testimony to charges which the whole world knows to have been utterly unfounded and which, but for his Lordship's adoption, would have dropped like so much sailvafrom the mouths of their weak concoctors, They little know the wrongs and the cruelties for which they make themselves responsible who become members of such societies as the one which hurried poor Mr. Turnbull into his grave; and could Lord Shaftesbury only be brought to reflect upon this subject as a Christian nobleman should do, with such a ca-tastrophe to impart such a solemuity to his reflections, he would soon take care to have his name no longer mentioned in connection with the existence or proceedings of such societies. Nor would his Lordship be singular in his defection if other members of such societies were to weigh their individual outdinity. Charles, but are drifting fast away to other ed in Scotland, and Mr. Bird's office in Serjeant's Innustried. The detention of which £0,080 is the amount still lands, or dying, like Mr. O'Neill, in poverty at home. would be a sincense if men professing the forms of unsettled. The detention of ex-Commissioner Yell would they should do unto you. - Hull Advertiser.

DREADECL GROWTH OF POPERY .-- Again we must

call the attention to the Ministers Prison Bill. We do so rather from a sense of what is becoming in ourselves than from any hope of being able to persuade the nation to such an attitude as would be becoming in it. This bill, like the Trojan horse, carries, not one, but a host of evils, in its bowels; yet the nation witnesses in comparative silence its introduction within the lines of the Constitution. Why this silence? Is it indifference, or is it despair? It is, we suspect, partly both. We have protested, say they; but who has beeded our protest? We have piled petition upon petition on the table of the House of Commons; but what attention has been paid to these petitions? They have been unceremoniously and contemptuously tossed overboard. We have gone to Parliament and supplicated that, for the sake of liberty, regard should be had to the great principles of the Constitution; instead of being listened to, we have been termed bigots. Why should we maintain an opposition which is as likely to be bootless in the future as it has been in the past? Our statesmen tell us plainty that their policy they will not change. They feel, indeed, that they cannot. They are in the hands of a power which is much their superior in craft and subtlety, and not less in logic; Romanists are using them; and so the course on which they have entered they are compelled to pursue. We do not write in the hope of arresting the final passage of the Ministers' Prison Bill through the liquide of Commons, but of indicating some of the phases which the Legislature of the country has andergone, or is rapidly undergoing, as brought out in the debate on the measure. The first thing that strikes us is, that the dominating political influence in the British Parliament at this moment is a Popish | did. one. This may appear at first sight a conclusion somewhat hastily drawn, at least considerably overstated; but second thoughts will satisfy any one who does not close his mind against palpable facts, that this inference is both pound and sober. Both parties of statesmen are united in support of the bill: Lord Palmerston on the one side, with nearly all who profess Liberal view; and the Chief of the Conservative party on the other; though we are glad to see that several of the independent members of that party refused to follow Disraeli in his support of the bill. The reason of this combination lies upon the surface, and is dictated by political expediency which is the ruling principle with almost all our public men. A general election is approaching, and both parties must stand well with the Romanists, if they would triumph at the hustings, or hold power in the country. The two political parties are so equally poised, that the votes of the Romanists suffice, and more than suffice, to turn the scale. If they are given against the Whigs, Lord Palmerston must quit office, if they are cast in the Conservative scale, Lord Derby assumes the reins of power. They can make or unmake a Government. This power the Romanists, despite their comparative fewness, and solely in virtue of their position betwixt two bodies established a kind of day orphanage, for taking care whose power is neutralised by the political equipoise, they have wielded for years past; this power they wield at this moment in larger measure, perhaps. than ever before; nor is there the least appearance of their losing it. But a power that can make or unmake a Government is necessarily greater than the Government. That power is, in fact, the Government of the country. Such a power has the Roman party become. The Ministers of the Grown are, in sooth, only their servants. They hold office at their pleasure. The Romanists have only to cast their votes into the Opposition scale, and Ministers must cross the floor of the house, and take their seats upon the Opposition benches. And they hold office so long as the Romish party are pleased to permit, so they can pass only such measures as that party choose to sanction On all indifferent measures Ministers no doubt will be allowed their own way; but on every measure that bears upon the interests of general liberty, or that touches, however remotely, their Church, the Romish party will interpose their negative, and compel to such legislation as may suit their views. They stand, in point of real effective power, above the Ministry, and even above the Legislature. They have creeted themselves into a distinct branch in the Constitution. They exercise a have, as we have said, for some time past established veto over the legislation of the country something like that which the Crown possesses; and while they have large negative powers, and can arrest or stifle measures obnoxious to them, they have also large initiative powers, and can originate, as the present bill shows, measures which are intended exclusively for their benefit. Such is the real state of matters at this hour. We exhibit the extraordinary spectacle of a Protestant country ruled by a Popish combination. Such an extraordinary concurrence of events could never have been foreseen. When the Catholic Emangination Act was passed it was deemed impossible that the Romanist party could ever become the majority in the House; and till they should become the majority, it was deemed visionary that they should ever control the house. What danger, it was asked, with a most triumphant logic, as was believed, could arise from a score or two of Popish members in a house of six hundred? The Popish members are not yet the majority; nevertheless, they wield a power which few majorities have ever possessed.— The calamity we ridiculed has overtaken us; and in this way does the Great Ruler teach nations the importance of adhering to the great principles of jestice and liberty, however secure they may deem themselves as regards the consequences of their insectarian bigotry, could permanently repress, still

foundation for the report which has appeared in some foreign journals, and has been copied into the English papers, of an intended visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Emperor of the French at Fontainebleau.

GAOL CHAPLAINS' BILL .- To the Editor of the Hull Advertiser - Sir - If there is one thing more than another an impartial mind should reflect upon, with reference to the propriety of allowing Catholic Priests to visit Catholic prisoners in our gaols, it is the enclosed slip, which I cut out of a newspaper some short time since. We all admit that extreme poverty is sometimes unfortunately an incentive to crime :yet, although the poor Irish are paid less money for their labor in Ireland than in this country, they manage to keep the law and abstain from crime much better than in England; and I think a great deal of the credit of this is due to the care and instruction they receive from their Priests. The people of this country are being continually misted by the micropresentation of No-Popery agents, who, amongst other truthless things, tell us that when the poor deluded Irish leave home, they become free men, by throwing off the shackles of Popery. And what is the result, so far as those who do so are concerned? Do they become good Protestants! Or rather do they not become inmates of gaols, and candidates for penal settlements. I verily believe these No-Popery agents would rather see the poor Irish become bad they have got any) and to their God .- I am, sir, your obedieut servant,

A WORKING MAN.

STRAMERS FOR THE CONFEDERATES, -- We learn that another batch of the swift Clyde steamers, has been purchased during the past week on account of the Confederate government .- Liverpool Post.

The CHINA WAR. - A return has been issued which shows that the total amount issued from the Excheover in 1859, 1869, 1861, and 1862, on account of the China war, was £4,680,006, and the expenditure was £4,652,003, leaving a balance of £21,097 in the hands of the Paymaster-General. The claims by the lagoddiness would only be guided in their conduct by is set down as an item in the expenses; the amount the Divine Rule of Life. \*Do nato others as ye was £1,150,--1b.

> The Appeal of Major Yelverton from the decision of the Scotch courts, which found that Theresa Longworth was his legal wife, is not likely to be heard befor the House of Lords this session it seems that the appellant was not ready with his case and petition for farther time, which he is the more likely to obtain as there are already a good many appeals be-fore the house, and therefore this case will probably be ordered to stand over till next session. - Stand-

> INSULT TO TWO NUNS. -- MARLBOROUGH-STREET, --Jeanne Alegrier, otherwise Sister Chardine, and Maria Coriflia, otherwise Sister Gabrielle Therese, were charged by the officers of the Mendicity Society with begging.

> Thomas Turner, one of the constables of the Mendicity Society, said - From information sent to our office that two women, dressed like the prisoners as Sisters of Charity, were going about getting alms, I watched their proceedings. To-day I saw the prisoners enter several shops in Bond-street, and heard them ask alms for the poor. They did not get anything at first, but when they went into shops in Grosvenor street they received in one instance a shilling. They went into live shops in all, and received money only once. There had been many complaints to the Society respecting these women, who go about asking for money for an institution at Norland-square, Nottingbill, which does not exist .--He believed the dress was assumed.

> Mr. Albert, the interpreter, having explained the

and had the permission of the Pope for whit they

Mr. Tyrwhitt said, while in this country they must obey its laws. They had no right to go about the streets begging in such a dress, which might be assumed without any authority

Turner produced a book with a portion of one of

the leaves torn out, which had the word " contribu-

Mr. Tyrwhitt said the prisoners must be told t was a great dislike to humbug in this country. Whatever might be their object in going about as they did, they must not beg in this way. If brought before him again, he should commit them for a month. They were then discharged.

The same number of the Times which contained the above obviously garbled report, contained the

following: SISTERS OF CHARITY. - The good impression which he Sisters of Charity created in England by their usefulness and zealous care in the hospitals in the East, during the Crimean war, they seem determined to maintain by fresh claims of a like kind upon our friendly notice, at least, if not our gratitude. In the lowest and poorest part of Westminster they have of the children of poor people whose daily wants and labors compel them to be absent from morning :iil night. In this idea there is, of course, nothing new, the whole method of managing the home and children being precisely the same as that adopted in similar benevoleut institutions in Paris, where this admirable method of aiding the poor has long been practised, though, strange to say, the plan is new to the hard-worked poor of this metropolis. To the widowed mother obliged to work hard to keen herself and children, or to the working man deprived of his wife by death, only two courses present themselves when they leave their children at six in the morning -either to turn them into the street at once or lock them up in the little room in which they all live till the parent returns. It will be strange to those who know how children sprawl over the pavement and fill the gutters of poor neighborhoods, to hear that the alternative of locking up 18 generally preferred by poor people; though whether locked in or out the result is the same as far as the children are concerned-utter neglect. It was the number of infants who from both these causes perished yearly in London from this neglect, that first drew the attention of the Sisters of Charity to the subject, and they a day orphanage in Westminster, where, in some cases for nothing, and always for a payment of about half the amount for which an infant can be taken ordinary care of, they receive these little creatures, keeping them clean and teaching them throughut the day. The result of their efforts has been that they have no more applicants for admission than they can find room for and are consequently trying to raise funds to build a larger house. In aid of this charitable purpose the officers of the 2nd Life Guards have most kindly placed their riding school at the disposal of a num ber of ladies who yesterday opened there a fancy fair and bazaar. The mere fair is most beautifully arranged, and is alone worth a visit. Among the stall keepers are the Countess of Fife, Viscountess Castlerosse, Lady Camoys, Lady Dormer, Lady Acton, Lady Chichester, Lady Clifford, the Baroness Marochetti, and a number of other ladies of rank and fashion. The contributions to the bazaar have been very numerous and beautiful, and in some cases also exceedingly valuable, such as the Severes vases sent by Queen Maria Amelia and the set of old Wedgewood contributed anonymously. Even Sir Edwin Landseer was made a contributor yesterday being on his first appearance inveigled by some of the fair

We (Post) have reason to believe that there is no bazaar was crowded, and to judge by the rapidity with which the articles sold, and not less so by the prices they realised, the charity must have been a considerable gainer by the indefatigable activity of its lady supporters. It remains open to-day also, and will, no doubt, again receive the support its good ooject merits.

## UNITED STATES.

General Burnside has notified sundry weekly papers in Ohio to send him proofs of the matter they design publishing, before it appears in their issues; the reason assigned being the publication of articles against the administration.

The neonle of Phillipsburg, Me, have voted to pay every man who may be drafted under the conscription act the sum of \$390 to enable him to procure an exemption. A vigorous prosecution of the war does not appear to be a part of the creed of these people.

Miss Hull, Madame Locquet and Miss Picot, principals of private seminaries in New Orleans, were recently arrested in that city on the charge of instilling into the minds of their pupils the treasonable doctrines of secession and other heresics. The Provost Court imposed a fine of \$100 upon Mi-s Hall, \$250 upon Madame Locquet, and \$150 upon Miss Picut.

Bermuda advices give a rumor that Semmes has Protestants, or bad anything, than become good Car resigned the command of the Alabama to his first tholics. But I leave them to their consciences (if officer, and is taking command of a "fine Confederate ship mounting 22 gans "

THE LAST OF THE ISISH BRIGADE. - This brave and fearless body of our citizen soldiery has ceased to exist as a brigade, and the various regiments of which it is composed have been consolidated in compliance with the request of their officers. These men vere seduced from their homes by a false hearted Administration, under the impression that they were going forth to fight the battles for the Union. With the usual trustfulness of their race, they believed the mendacions conspirators at Washington, and withcut fully and thoroughly examining the merits of the controversy, but misled by the machinations of designing knaves and political tileksters, they vofunteered to fight under the star-spangled banner of the Republic. We remember with what high hopes, with what confiding faith in the justice of the cause, they left the great city of New York amid the cheers of he multitude and the sad wailings of their friends and relatives. But what a contrast is afforded by the past and the present of the Brigade. The remmants of that gallant band of heroes are now aware of the gress and infamous deception of which they have been made the victims. Their lives have been recklessly squandered upon every battle-field from that of Bull Run to the last sangoinary conflict en the banks of the Rappabannock. Citizen soldiers of trish birth, you have been mussacred that the negro may be emancipated you have been slaughtered for he cashavement of the whites. While you have been shedding your blood, the tyranny at Washington has been engaged in a war against the freedom of the prilss, against the liberty of speech, and against citizen rights. It has been their aim to convert the South into another Ireland, and to render the Union of the North and the South as accurated as that by which your native land - the band of our birth as well as yours -- is bound to the British Crown. Sure y, you have no sympathy with such a desnotis as prevails at Washington; surely, you can have no belings in common with an Administration that smady sanctions the hellish outrages committed by · Paritanical soldiery in the sanctuaries of our most body Religion. No, tellow-citizens of Irish birth, you at least have no cause for haired to the South, whose consure lighting for the sovereignty of the States, and to save their property from plunder by a set of men who are acting in defiance of all law and of every right that is sacred to freemen. Remember that the sacking of the Catholic churches at Winnature of the charge,
The prisoners replied they had 95 persons dependent on their charitable exertions for support. They
but if y the authorities at Washington Remember, what your wives and children have been sufferber, whate your wives and children have been sufferber, whate your wives and children have been sufferber, whate your wives and children have been suffercheater, at Jacksonville, and the desceration of your ing descitation for want of that pay which was withheld from you for mouths and months, the negroes have been taken under the paternal care and patronage of our abolition rulers. Why should you allow yantzelves to be made the tools of the men in power? What queezel have you with the men in the South! Have you not been taught a lesson under British rule that you should never torget? Is it not time tions" printed on it. The book was entitled, "Hisfor the von thould refuse to be made the instruments
for the Volume of the Little Sisters of the Poor." that you should refuse to be made the in-traments chivaleous people? Let there be no more less hericus formed to aid in the subjugation of the South ib to if you are to light, devote your brave hearts and your strong arms, under the guidance and direction of our regularly constituted State authorisics, to the preservation of our citizen rights in these Northern Bores were those outhorities shall call for your services -- Mitropolitan Record.

> The Muscatine (Inwa) Courier of the 22nd instant announces, in indignant and burning words, the arbiracy arrest of Mr Henery Clay Dean, a citizen of that State, by a squad of solliers, who had before distinguished themselves by the destruction of a printing office. This desperate game of the Adminisration must soon come to an end, and we believe that ead is near at band. The following paragraph is full of terrible portent:

" If Henry Clay Dean has violated any of the laws of the land, in God's name let him be arrested as though he was a human being, and not be pounced upon by an irresponsible mob clad in the Federal unibits, and his life or death depending upon the deliperations of a council of a convalescent mob. We believe this one-sided game has already gone about far enough. It will not require but one more very light feather to break the camel's back. Let that feather be applied, and God have mercy on our coun-

WILL THE CONSCRIPTION BE CARRIED OUT ?- We bink that the conscription will hardly be put in force, unless, perhaps, in those States which are already bard and fast in the grip of military law. From all parts of the country we hear of the dearth of laborers. Shall the harvests of the land be allowed to rot and waste while the hands that should gather them are forced into the service of tyranny. Already the women of the West tre reduced to do masculine laoor, and it is said that the Government is pouring contrabands into the States to relieve the necessity. This, however, will be ineffectual, for the growing dislike to the blacks, evinced lately in so many colissons between them and the citizens, will not pernit them to remain. It is stated that we are to have no draft in New York for the reason that the quota of the State is completed. A better reason would be the fear of a failure which the Government anticipates if the unpalatable measure were put in force nere. It is said that drafting lists are being made out for another time under the direction of Colonel Nugent, whose position is, to say, the least, a rather unenviable one. This work of preparing lists would appear, under the circumstances, to be an unprofitable undertaking .- Metropolitan Record.

THE MUMMIES OF THERES. - Messrs. Ager & Co. have received from Alexandria a cargo of rags to pay for their medicines, which are largely sold in Egypt. They are evidently gathered from all classes and quarters of the Pacha's dominious - the cast-off garments of Hadjis and Howadjis- white linen turbans, loose breeches and flowing robes. Not the least part of their bulk is cloth in which bodies were embalmed and wound for preservation three thousand years ago. They are now to be made into paper for Ayer's Almanacs, and thus, after having wrapped the dead for thirty centuries, are used to warn the living from the narrow house which they have so long inhabited, and to which, in spite of all our stall-keepers to draw a noble sketch of a dog, which guards and cautions, we must so surely go. - Daily afterwards sold for upwards of £20. Yesterday the Evening Journal.