

be predominant in every court. If we were not loved, or even respected, we shall, at all events, be feared. The British subject shall be "chartered liberty" all over the world; with his bill of costs ready in his pocket, he may defy any tyrant, or provoke any mob, and freedom shall everywhere take courage from his presence. The honour, the independence, and the glory of England are to be safe in his lordship's hands. Such, in many a well set period and familiar phrase, are the results we are promised. But the performance is nil. The boldest of his lordship's apologists recoils from that dark passage of the argument where facts are required. It is impossible to mention a spot, from the Tagus to the Dardanelles, from Sicily to the North Cape, where Lord Palmerston has founded one solid tangible claim to our gratitude and confidence.

"In February, 1852, before the Times had learnt to admire Louis Napoleon, it thus referred to Palmerston's recognition of his authority:—"The last act of Lord Palmerston's policy is the formal condemnation of all that preceded it. He had undertaken to denounce the oppression and perjury of the King of Naples—to impose a Liberal ministry on Spain—to liberate the exiled Democrat of Hungary—to promise succour to the cause of what he termed liberty in every part of the world, but when France herself, the only State on the Continent in which free government had really flourished, finds her liberties and her political existence struck down by one blow, in which every access of perjury, cruelty, and illegality were combined, Lord Palmerston is the first man in England, not only not to censure, but to approve and applaud that blow."

All our readers are familiar with the attack made on him within the last month by Mr. Disraeli, as the organ of the Conservatives, charging him with first encouraging revolution in Hungary and Italy, and then offering assistance to the Emperor of Austria to quell all these insurrections.

The Protestants of Ireland say that he has betrayed the cause of what they call their Church; while the Orangemen and Presbyterians of the North vehemently accused him of laughing at Scotch Calvinism, and ridiculing their incongruous observance of the Sabbath in the reported gibe of his on the occasion of asking for a holiday of repentance and thanksgiving, to avert the scourge of the cholera in 1854; he is reported to have said in reply, to their request, "That thorough drainage and good air would be far more efficient to attain the object sought for than the prayers of the Scotch Kirk."

The Irish League justly cannot endure him, since the Irish Secretary descended to the vulgar attempt at wit, in reference to the funds of the League in Dublin; and this degrading gibe of the Secretary has been rendered much more painful by the cavalier manner with which his Lordship in his place in Parliament treated the Tenant-right Bill. He spoke of that Bill as if he had in his Premier hand some Irish waste paper to light a Cabinet cigar. They have, no doubt, taken their just satisfaction; but on his return to office they may expect his relentless enmity.

Prince Albert does not like Lord Palmerston, because his Lordship has on different occasions, made scathing remarks on the Prince's German political predilections.

The Queen, it is said, does not like him; it is a fact that in 1855 she dismissed him from the office of Foreign Secretary, in consequence of his conduct in setting the Italian Peninsula in a flame of Revolution. Look at him now, all in all, and has any one ever seen the like?

One grand deduction can be drawn from the character of this man, namely, that England can keep on her loftiest position of state power the most unprincipled statesman in Europe; and that the English Court confides the interest, honour, and power of the nation to a person who, in any other country of the world, would not be permitted to fill any situation of imperial responsibility: a man hated by one party, despised by another, and distrusted by all. The thrones of the European Continent will gain much stability by the published account of this man's character: when once known his power of mischief is at an end. The cut-throats of Hungary, Naples, Rome, Sardinia, &c. &c., will never again be made the dupes of his selfish policy: the revolutionists will everywhere return to their senses—to order and industry; and the Catholic Church will be relieved from the machinations of one of the most relentless and perfidious enemies which she has, perhaps, ever encountered in ancient or modern times.

Follow him during the Russell administration, from Constantinople to Lisbon, from Dublin to Naples; trace him from Halifax to the rocky mountains, study him from Bombay to Calcutta, see him in Melbourne, in New Zealand; and the inquirer will find that revolution in Catholic States, and persecution of the Catholic religion, under the exterior show of liberality, have been the inborn feeling and unbroken practice of his life. But Providence, which sometimes turns even bad things to a favorable result, has drawn from his political phrenzy deductions of invaluable importance. Spain, broken by his policy; Portugal, crippled by his intemperance; Naples, kept in hourly terror by his machinations; Austria, keeping double guards at her gates from his conspiracies; France, rescued from his designs; all Italy relieved from his infidel intrigues, have now all united in a compact of mutual protection; and hence his perfidies, which made Europe tremble for liberty and religion, have awakened a reaction more than sufficient to antagonize every foreign hostile assault, and to preserve, through future coming time, both the throne and the altar from a combination of anti-Christian power which had nearly reduced order, morality, and the Gospel, to a confused heap of inextricable ruin.

D. W. C.

Limerick, March, 25, 1857.

The London Times of the 4th instant has the following significant article on the "Seat of Government Question":—

"The Queen has been invited to discharge one of the most interesting and poetical duties of the empire, and one of very rare occurrence. She is asked to decide between the rival claims of as many as four or five cities to be the seat of the Canadian Government. At present we can scarcely estimate the importance of the question. Before long it is probable that all British America will be under one Government; and, at the present rate of increase and improvement, by the end of another century the population will be as numerous, as wealthy, and as advanced in all the arts of life as that of the mother country. It is, then, the metropolis of an empire

such as ours that has to be selected. The occasion sends one back to the earliest origins and to the grandest epochs of history—to the tower of Babel and the walls of Babilonia, to the picture of infant Carthage, and Livy's legend of young Rome; to Alexander laying out with a line the city which still bears his name and justifies his sagacity; to Constantine founding, unwittingly, the seat of an anti-Christian empire, and Peter the Great driving piles into the mud of the Neva. The origin of cities, indeed, is generally wrapped in obscurity, and it is by the merest accident that they have become what they are. Even in our own time we have seen the seed of cities sown broadcast over new continents, some to wither or languish, some to shoot up into colossal proportions. In the memory of old men there was not an Englishman on the Australian continent, and within the lifetime of schoolboys there was no such place as Melbourne—now a magnificent city, with more than a hundred thousand inhabitants. In the heart of the North American continent the oldest inhabitant of Chicago—a man of about 50—finds himself surrounded by a vast city, and at the centre of an immense commerce. But probably there never was an occasion when deliberate choice had to be made between several claimants, with all the results in view, and with the full knowledge that prosperity would canvass the decision. Why should Rome, or Paris, or Madrid, or Vienna, or London, be the capitals of great empires? Had we now to choose our metropolis, how would Lancashire fight for the Mersey, how loudly would Edinburgh proclaim the grandeur of modern Athens, and Ireland her Atlantic site, her mild climate, her picturesque shores, and her vast harbors! In almost every other instance the question is settled for us, and as each man pursues the path of his own advancement or ease he unconsciously contributes to solve the grandest political and geographical problems. But this large responsibility, this creation of history to come, which we are thus usually spared, is, in the present instance, thrown upon the Queen and her Ministers.—They have to find or found a metropolis for British America.

"This is not the first time that the British Government has undertaken this task. On the union of the Provinces it selected for this purpose Kingston, the former capital of Upper Canada, on the site of an old military post, and still a flourishing port. Whatever its intrinsic recommendations at that time, they might be supposed greater now. Kingston occupies a central position, at the point between the river and the lake navigations, and sufficiently convenient for railways. But actual proof is fatal to its pretensions. As the capital of Upper Canada it had been supplanted by its more flourishing rival, Toronto, and as the capital of the united Provinces, though selected by the Imperial Government, it was given up, at the request of the Canadians themselves, for Montreal. The truth is, that Kingston is neither one thing nor the other. It is at the extremity of the lakes and at the head of the river, with several great rapids between it and that portion of the St. Lawrence reached by sea-going vessels. We believe it hardly enters into competition. Montreal historically comes next. The Canadians themselves selected it, and it was only given up when a Tory mob destroyed the Houses of the Legislature for passing the 'Rebellion Losses Bill.' This created a present necessity, as well as an important future consideration for housing the Legislature elsewhere, and, in the absence of any one paramount claim, it was made to alternate between Toronto and Quebec.—The former of these cities, which was once called New York, till the large proportion of the letters sent there found their way to its Republican namesake, is a very flourishing, well-built city, in the centre of Canadian agriculture, on the low north-west shore of Lake Ontario. On the old principle of taking the most important city, recognizing its natural rank, and elevating it into the mistress of the rest, Toronto would certainly be made the capital of Canada, and probably some day of all British America. But, besides that this importance itself is an objection to Toronto for the capital of a federal combination it is simply the capital of Upper Canada.—It has not a particle of sympathy with Lower Canada, from which it is very distant, and if the Legislature should take much of its color from the locality, which is always to be expected, the very peculiar race and very peculiar institutions on the banks of the St. Lawrence would be liable to rough treatment at the hand of these prosperous new settlers. There is another objection to Toronto. It is now absolutely indefensible, the last pretence of a fort having been wisely swept away. Now this might not signify the least for a hundred years or more, but we have only to suppose an unsettled state of things either on the American or the British shores of Lake Ontario, and the Mr. Walker of the day might man a steamer overnight with a few cannon and two or three hundred Filibusters, and by day-break lay the Canadian capital in ashes. As Englishmen, we have a bad conscience on this point, and remember certain ill-doings on the Potomac; but, though the retribution might be deserved, that is no reason for courting it, as we conceive we should do by establishing a British Washington on the low shore of a tranquil lake only a few hours steam from half a dozen American harbors.

"Quebec, the old French capital, is a very picturesque city, in a beautiful situation, and, on the principle *detur pulchriori*, would carry off the prize. It has the more solid advantages of an impregnable fortress, and a direct communication with England by vessels of a large draught. But Quebec is the capital of Lower Canada in a still more exclusive sense than Toronto is of the Upper Province. Its population is more French than the French themselves; they have no sympathy with Upper Canadians, and are not likely within any reasonable time to acquire a larger range of thought and feelings.—But the Upper Canadians are the dominant class, and must gain the day in the long run, so any attempt to give the weaker and more prejudiced element a fictitious advantage would only protract and embitter the struggle. The climate, too, is the worst in Canada. On the whole, the recommendations of this city are those that appeal to the imagination rather than the reason, and we should pay dear for poetry and sentiment. Quebec must always retain a high degree of importance as the first great city on the St. Lawrence. It will not lose by the lot falling to another city; on the contrary, it will be for the advantage of the French Canadians to be tempted out of their own circle into a more mixed population and a more productive climate. The sooner they coalesce with the more energetic elements continually flowing past them into the interior the better for all, and to fix the Legislature at that particular point where prejudices are the strongest and progress the least would only foster a vain resistance to natural, irresistible, and salutary tendencies. Quebec, then, must be given up, as we think. So, too, for the opposite reason, must another site of a very different character. There is a very strong party for Ottawa, a city that is to be rather than is now, on the river that of that name, the chief feeder of the St. Lawrence. It lies on the line of a railway that is to form the direct communication between Montreal and Lake Superior, avoiding all the lower lakes, and is the terminus of a short line from the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg. It is a city of no great size, but that is urged as a recommendation, on the American principle of avoiding as much as possible local power and influences. It is central not only for the river and the lakes, but also for that immense interior north and west of the lakes that may some day be peopled. But these are remote considerations. We must deal with realities; and as things now are, the choice of Ottawa would sacrifice the actual convenience of the majority to the ideas of a few.

"There remains the city of Montreal, which would probably be the capital at this moment but for the folly of some intemperate politicians, who, being beaten in the Legislature, instigated a mob to burn its House to the ground. Whatever reasons then existed for their choice exist now. Montreal is, the most central, certainly not too near Lower Canada, as the above incident shows, for it rose out of the local ascendancy of Tory or British feeling. It is an old-established city, at the head of the ship navigation of the St. Lawrence, almost equally connected with both the Provinces, and easily approached both by the St. Lawrence and the Grand Trunk Railway, either from Toronto or Quebec. It is also some distance from the frontier, and not so completely at the mercy of such a casualty as we have hinted at in the case of Toronto. We are not aware that anybody seriously apprehends a recurrence of the outrage which drove the Legislature away from Montreal, but we should think it in the highest degree unlikely, as it would certainly be fatal to the pretensions as well as to the character of Montreal. Whether the same evil might be anticipated in a somewhat milder degree, in the form of an influence, or simply an annoyance, is a question for those better acquainted with the city and the people. There can be no doubt of the great convenience of Montreal, and the mere fact of its populace having once burnt out the Legislature need have no more weight against consideration of actual convenience than would the fact of a London mob suddenly burning down our own Houses of Parliament, if it should ever do so. Such, then, is the question that awaits the decision of the British Government. The Canadian Legislature has voted a quarter of a million sterling for the buildings, and has pledged itself to abide by the decision of the Queen. It could not have returned to a more impartial umpire, for Her Majesty's Ministers will spare no pains to find out what is the best for the Canadians. We have thrown the weight of our advice into the scale of Montreal, for which we certainly have no special favor or affection, as we happened to take a prominent part in defending the Rebellion Losses Bill, which eventually became law, though at the sacrifice of the building in which that ceremony took place. In Canada, however, there is an immense amount of condonance; all parties have to be forgiven in turn; the rebel of yesterday is the Prime Minister of to-day, and must not object to building a handsome new Parliament-house among repentant incendiaries. If the Canadians themselves can afford to forget that ebullition of feeling, so also can Her Majesty's Government; and we are sure that, unless better claimants should occur, Her Majesty's advisers will not let this incident interfere with the claims of Montreal."

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION OF ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.—The High Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated on Friday in the Cathedral of Thurles, preparatory to the election by the Parish Priests of three names to be forwarded to the Holy See, one of whom is to be nominated Archbishop of Cashel and Emlly. The Cathedral was densely crowded. The High Mass being concluded, the Clergy, the Bishops being present, proceeded to the scrutiny. The Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, senior Prelate of the Province, presided. The following is the result of the scrutiny:—Very Rev. Dr. Leahy, *Primus*. Very Rev. Dr. Renihan, *Secundus*. Very Rev. Dr. Howley, *Tertius*. These names, with the suggestions of the Bishop, are to be forwarded at once to Rome.—*Limerick Reporter*.

REV. PATRICK HENRY.—Of the University of Louvain, has been appointed to a Professorship in St. Jarlath's College, by His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam.—*Tuam Herald*.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM AND SIR THOMAS REDINGTON.—It will be seen by the following correspondence that the notorious Sir Thomas Redington has had the coolness to not only seek but persist in seeking an interview on electioneering matters with the Archbishop of Tuam, and that he has been treated according to his deserts by that true son of Ireland and the Church:—

"Tuam, Monday.  
"My dear Lord—I regret not having been fortunate enough to have met your Grace when I called a short time since, as I am extremely desirous of being honored with an interview by you. May I beg you will be so very kind as to let me know at what time it will be most convenient to your Grace to receive me, as I should not wish to intrude at an hour which might find your Grace otherwise engaged, and be, therefore, inconvenient. Believe me, your Grace's very faithful servant,  
"THOMAS N. REDINGTON.  
"His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam."

"St. Jarlath's, Monday.  
"Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your note, expressing a wish for an interview. It will give me great pleasure to meet you whenever you honor me with a visit, if it be unconnected with an electioneering canvass. This I think but right to remark, as there is a report that the object of your visit to Tuam is to ask the electors to support you as a candidate for the representation of the county at the coming election. Should this be the object of the intended interview, I beg respectfully to decline it, as I shall feel it my duty to oppose your return on grounds apart from your private character, and resting solely on the line of policy, at variance with the interests of religion and of our people, which you have so long pursued.—I have the honor to be, your faithful servant,  
"† JOHN MACHALE.  
"Sir Thomas Redington."  
—*Freeman*.

The Archbishop of Dublin, Delegate of the Apostolic See in Ireland, has sent to his Clergy a most important letter, in which, after lamenting that the present holy season should be invaded by the turmoil of a general election, he gives them his counsel as to the proper course to be adopted, calling upon them first to exhort their parishioners against "bribery, perjury, drunkenness, violence, and uncharitableness, which frequently disgrace the days of an election," and then "without dictating to any one, to exhort all to fulfil their obligations by recording their votes in favor of honest and upright men, men of religion and principle anxious only for the public good."

The policy approved of by His Grace, and recommended to the Catholic electors of Ireland, may be gathered from the following extracts:—

"We shall now add, in connection with the choice of candidates, three brief observations regarding the protection of our people—the defence of our religion—and the right which we should enjoy of giving a Catholic education to our children.  
"Every one is aware that the poor of this country are suffering the greatest privations in our workhouses. Their condition is infinitely worse than that of the robber or assassin in our jails. Christ has said in the Gospel: "Blessed are the poor, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." The managers of our poor law, ignoring the spirit of the Gospel, treat poverty as a crime to be visited with severer treatment than is awarded by our rulers to robbery and murder. In England the poorhouse is comfortable, and the poor are treated with care and humanity—they are decently clad and provided with abundant food. A distinguished French prelate, who visited one of the poorhouses of Dublin last summer, was filled with disgust and horror at the manner in which the poor were treated, and he could not help contrasting their wretchedness and privations with the happiness and consolations enjoyed in the asylums for the poor in France under the care of the good and devout Sisters of Charity. All candidates for parliamentary honors should be called on to provide some remedy against this evil.

"Besides, there is no one who is not acquainted with the sufferings of the tenant classes in very many parts of this country. Thousands of them have been ejected from the holdings which they inherited from their fathers through successive generations, and left to die of want on the public roads, or to seek shelter

in the miserable wards of a workhouse. Thousands have been sent to perish on the high seas, or to protract a miserable existence, worse than death itself, in a foreign land. These evils are of so extensive and fatal a nature that they call for the most serious consideration of our Legislature. The attempts hitherto made to remedy them have been unsuccessful, yet we may confidently hope that if our representatives can be induced to take up this question cordially in the new parliament, and to pursue it with moderation, perseverance, and union, they will at length obtain some enactment for the protection of the tenant which will be beneficial to the country, and prevent the continuance of the system of extermination which has brought destruction on so many families, and covered our fair fields with the ruins of roofless cottages and deserted homesteads. Our electors will be exercising a great work of charity if they send men to parliament really and honestly determined to bring this vital question to a favorable issue, not seeking for anything exorbitant or unjust, and without violating the rights of any one.

"During the last parliament, the Head of our Church, and Christ's Vicar on earth, was repeatedly assailed, and menaces were held forth of revolutionizing his states, or depriving him altogether of his temporal authority—so venerable as it is for its antiquity, so well founded on a basis of justice, and so necessary for the administration of the affairs of the universal church. A disposition was also evinced to intermeddle with the Catholic Church in other countries and to inflict serious injuries on it. Would it not be most important that, when such questions are treated, our representatives, or at least some of them, should be ready to resist the wicked projects referred to, especially when proposed by ministers, and to express the indignation which is felt by the Irish people when insult is offered to the Supreme Head of their Church, for whom they entertain the sincerest and deepest respect and the profoundest veneration, or their religion impugned, for which they would be prepared to lay down their lives.

"Regarding education, we shall merely say that probably this subject will soon occupy the attention of parliament. Several commissions have been lately employed in examining the state of the National System, the Endowed Schools, the Queen's Colleges, and other similar institutions; and we imagine that their labors will result in proposing some enactments on educational matters. Probably with the view of given greater power to government over the people of Ireland, attempts will be made to appoint a Minister of Public Instruction, and to extend mixed education—a system fraught with the greatest dangers to religion, and which would not be tolerated in England. Our representatives should be prepared to resist such projects. We do not ask for special favors or grants, but we think that Ireland has a full right to a Catholic University, Catholic Colleges, and Catholic Schools for the education of the poor; and our members of Parliament should insist on those rights.

"The position of the so-called national system of education deserves special attention. On the one side a bigoted faction is anxiously seeking to get the management of this system into their hands, not for any want of means to promote and teach Protestantism, but for the purpose of making it an engine of proselytism. They have already a Protestant establishment at their disposal. For Protestant education, whether secular or religious, what more can they desire? It is clear, therefore, that this party ought to be resisted, in and out of parliament, as their success would make the condition of our education infinitely worse than it is and expose our religion to great danger."

† PAUL, Archbishop of Dublin.

THE MATHEW TESTIMONIAL.—ROYALTY AND VICEROYALTY.—The Mayor of Cork having, on behalf of the Committee for erecting a testimonial to the late illustrious Apostle of Temperance, applied to the Queen for a subscription, has received a letter from her Majesty containing a point blank refusal. The Lord Lieutenant, to mark his estimate of the benefits conferred by Father Mathew on mankind, has forwarded the munificent donation of *Three Pounds*. The Sultan of Turkey was more liberal to the starving Irish of the famine than the English Queen; but we were not prepared to find Lord Carlisle more generous than his royal mistress to the memory of the Irish philanthropist.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

DEATH OF CHARLES W. KEMPTON, ESQ., OF THE "NENAGH GUARDIAN."—This (Saturday) evening, suddenly of apoplexy, at Summer-hill, Charles Wilkinson Kempton, Esq., proprietor of the *Nenagh Guardian* newspaper, in the 36th year of his age, much and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

By the death of Mrs. Bindon Scott, £1,000 pounds a year reverts to Jas. Kelly, Esq., late M.P. of Limerick, brother-in-law of Lord Fermoy, and son of the respected John Kelly, Esq., D.L.

ALLEGED OBTAINING OF MONEY ON FALSE PRETENCES FROM THE REV. JOHN EGAN, V.G. AND P.P., BIRR.—CONNECTION OF THE CASE WITH BROOKLYN.—On the evening of last Friday, the police arrested a young woman, a native of this town, in a house in the Green, where she was lodging with her mother, a poor woman named Brien; she was then taken into custody on the charge of procuring a sum of £12 from the Rev. John Egan, priest of this parish, upon false representations and pretences. It would appear that she had whilst she was in this town, supported herself by her manual labor, until some time ago, when she left, and that she, a few weeks since returned, improved not only in her personal appearance, but also in the means of setting it off to full advantage. She was, regarding her former condition, richly and showily dressed, and sported costumes of fashionable design, and rich materials in great variety. She thus attracted considerable notice amongst her former, still humble and humbly clad associates, which gradually extended to those of a higher sphere, and she became an object of general observation. She stated that she had got married to a ship Captain named Wilson, and that she had condescendingly, during his absence on a voyage, returned to visit her former friends. By what means she acquired the acquaintance of, and credit, with the Rev. Mr. Egan we do not know, but that she did so is evident, since she coaxed him to advance her £12; she assuring him that a sum of 200 dollars were lodged for safe keeping to her credit, with a Roman Catholic Clergyman, resident in Brooklyn, near the city of New York, whose name is O'Neill, and that he was about remitting it to her; but that in the meantime, her money had become exhausted. The Rev. gentleman supplied the pecuniary requirements of his applicant to the amount of £12 in expectation of being reimbursed by her reverend Treasurer. This event was slow in coming to pass, and Mr. Egan becoming impatient, and perhaps suspicious, made application to him respecting the cash, and he last week received a reply, informing him that the lady in question never had any money deposited with him or on her account; in fact he made it plain, that the story about the dollars was in every particular, to use Lord Denman's judicial words on a memorable occasion, "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." Mr. Egan not feeling satisfied but that she snared him, gave her into the custody of the police, by whom she was on Friday evening, conveyed to the lock-up cell in the barracks, where they left her in solitude for the night; large trunks containing fashionable wearing apparel, jewelry, and bijouterie, which she had in her abode, were also captured on the same occasion, and brought to the barracks. Next day she was brought up before Thomas Iverson, R.M., and John P. Grome, Esqs. before whom her examination on the charge was conducted in the private chamber. Mr. Smith being present as her attorney. The particulars of the inquiry are of course secret, but the result is apparent, since she was discharged with her trunks and their contents, and so the affair has terminated for the present.—*King's County Chronicle*.

IRISH DIARIES.—Thus far, the balance of parties is not disturbed, except in the case of Mr. Under-Secretary Ball, who is at present unprovided with a seat, but there is a chance only a faint one of his late seat for Carlow County being gained by the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby. Dungannon and Bandon, faithful to their old traditions, have returned the late Tory members. Downpatrick Borough has again chosen the moderate Conservative Mr. Kerr. Mallow has once more adopted the long-tried Liberal, Sir Denham Norrey's. Mr. John Alexander, the Derbyite, has this time won the borough of Carlow by a large majority over the Hon. Captain Ponsonby. In the memorable contest between Mr. Alexander and the then Lord of the Treasury, John Sadler, the struggle was almost neck and neck, the latter losing by some half-dozen votes. But the arch swindler was no less an adept in the art of electioneering than in the cooking of the balance-sheet of his own bank. In Athlone borough the Hon. Captain Handcock (Derbyite) has been signally defeated by Mr. John Ennis, Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and a Liberal, and who, after sundry unsuccessful attempts to attain to the rank of legislator, has at last had his perseverance rewarded. Lord Downshire's family borough of Carrickfergus, which was represented in the old Parliament by the Hon. Major Cotton—if any one recollects the gallant gentleman as an Irish member,—has returned a member of kindred politics in the person of Mr. C. Dobbs, the son of a resident gentleman, however, who has beaten out of the field Mr. Francis M'Donogh, the eminent Queen's counsel, and a very advanced Liberal-Conservative or Peelite. Independent opposition has been rudely repulsed in an attempt to storm the borough of Dundalk, under the leadership of Mr. Cantwell, who having polled 40 votes at 1 o'clock, gracefully yielded the post of honor to the ultramontane Mr. George Bowyer. In the archbishopical city of Armagh, Mr. Bond, a reasonably moderate Tory, and aided, it is believed, by the influence of the Lord Primate, has been beaten by Mr. Miller, a barrister, whose political principles are said to be a little more tinged with the Orange hue than those of Mr. Bond are supposed to be. In New Ross, Liberal, Mr. Tottenham, is again the sitting member for his own borough, and Mr. Graves, notwithstanding his high position in the mercantile world and his popularity in the town, made but an indifferent figure in the contest. Waterford city has elected two untried men, Mr. Blake, the Mayor, a Liberal, and Mr. Hassard, a mitigated Derbyite, the defeated candidates being Sir Henry Barron and Mr. C. O'Dwyer, ex-filizer of the Court of Exchequer. Neither of the late members presented himself for re-election. Mr. Meagher retired from the pressure of advanced years, and Mr. M. Keatinge's connexion with the Tipperary Bank, defeated, of course, any claims he might have had for a renewal of his Parliamentary lease. Galway borough has been won by Lord Dunkellin and Mr. A. O'Flaherty, the latter being rather sorely pressed by the aged Colonel French, an ardent Young Irelander, and a stickler for independent opposition. Mr. Kirk, the Presbyterian Liberal, had a severe struggle for the possession of the borough of Newry, the ultra-Tory, Major Waring, losing by 15 votes only. Kilkenny city closes the list of Wednesday's returns in the election of Mr. M. Sullivan, its last Liberal representative. The contest for the University might be put down as decided, there not being the most remote prospect of displacing either of the late members. The Provost and the Lord Chancellor plumped on Wednesday for Mr. Lawson, the Liberal candidate. Of the old Dublin Tory brigade of six, five it may be said are safe for Lord Derby, and the chances of the defeat of the sixth have been considerably lessened within the last few days by a most injudicious attempt on the part of the popular candidate, Sir Charles Donville, to coerce his Dublin tenants to record their votes in favor of Mr. John Reynolds, who rejected of the Irish metropolis.

CORK COUNTY.—A body of electors, many of them Catholic clergymen, held a meeting, when it was determined not to support any candidate who would not take the following pledges:—"That you place on an equivocal record your adhesion to the Tenant Right Bill as recently before Parliament; and to the principles of Parliamentary independence as defined in the letter of Mr. Sharrman Crawford, dated March 17th and adopted as the true exposition of Independent Opposition in an able article of the *Cork Examiner* of Monday, March 23d, 1857.  
"That you pledge yourself to unite with the other Liberal representatives to form an Irish Parliamentary party, which shall meet from time to time and devise the course best calculated to coerce the Ministry of the day to the concession of the Tenant Right Bill and other measures for the true interests of Ireland, and that the majority of such Parliamentary party do bind the minority.  
"That you pledge yourself to resign your seat when called on so to do by a majority of the electors of the county, consisting of two lay gentlemen and the clergyman of each parish, appointed by a parochial meeting, of which a week's notice shall be given to the electors of each parish."

The *Nation* says—"We confidently calculate upon (from) Twenty to Twenty Five sure seats for the Independent Party—and with equal confidence that Lord Palmerston will not carry so many reliable votes out of Ireland. In fact, the old Irish Vote, "our honourable friends, the Rascals" seem doomed to disappear from Parliament. The Scullays and the Sadlers are gone, Colonel Ouseley Higgins is going, and we have every reason to hope that Mr. John Reynolds will be taught so sharp a lesson, though not at his own expense, in Dublin, as to explode for ever even his audacious ambition. Here and there, such a candidate as Captain Daniel O'Connell, in virtue of his father's name, is elected with a fervent wish that the Minister may purchase off that reversionary interest, tarnished in those disgraceful transfers Mr. Anthony O'Flaherty, too, we believe, will remain a decaying fossil of the original Brass Band. The Tories are sure to win wherever the popular strength has been demoralized by Sadlerism, or weakened by dishonest dissension. On the whole, the Irish Representation will be a wholly different affair from what it has been in any Parliament since Catholic Emancipation. More than two-thirds of it will sit in opposition to Lord Palmerston—and no British Party will be able to calculate on Fifty steady Irish votes. Of the contests which impend, there are several to which we look with peculiar interest, and in which not merely the credit of particular constituencies, but the honor of the whole country is concerned. All the Catholic officials, who were Lord John Russell's accomplices in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, have appealed to Irish constituencies—Montesquieu Bellow in Louth, Sir Thomas Redington in Galway, and Mr. Hughes in Longford. Every influence that the present Government can bring to bear is used in their favour.—They rightly regard the success of these men as a most vital victory over the public spirit of the Catholics, and over the interests of the Church in Ireland."

CHARGE AGAINST A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.—The grand jury of Derry, on Wednesday last, found a true bill against the Rev. Robert Gamble for a riot and assault at Magherafelt, on Thursday week. Yesterday, Mr. Major, on the part of the crown, moved for a postponement of the trial till next assizes, which was granted. Pending the trial, we abstain from any comment, further than to say we have been assured on trustworthy evidence that the reverend gentlemen is of quiet demeanor; but that, after his liberation from bridewell by the local magistracy, some of his friends served a notice on William M. Miller, Esq., of Armagh, R.M., who had charge of the district on the occasion, and by whom Mr. Gamble was committed, of intention to institute proceedings against Mr. Miller for false imprisonment. That gentleman then issued his warrant, and had the reverend gentleman re-arrested and conveyed to Derry.—*Derry Sentinel*.