

Beef has reached the extravagant price of 8d a pound in Nenagh; where the 4lb loaf, which is only 3d in Clonmel, 10d in Cork, and 9d in Waterford has been stationary for a long time at 11d!!—*Limerick Reporter*.

Mr. George W. Stephenson, a magistrate of Kilkenny, and the eldest son of the Rector of Callan, was accidentally killed on Saturday last, by a fall from his horse.

We are sorry to learn that one extra case of cholera has appeared in Ballymacarrett, during the last day or two.—*Belfast Chronicle*.

Richard Hawkins, the bellman, aged 82, was united in wedlock to Margaret Leydon, aged 60, on Wednesday week, in the parish chapel of St. Nicholas. The groom is a most original character, having outlived his generation and passed through many vicissitudes of life. In '98 he was enrolled in the militia, but deserted and joined the French after their landing at Killybegs. He was present with Humbert at the battle of Castlebar, escaped the slaughter and military executions of Ballinacree, and took refuge in the mountainous district of Sligo. He was eventually enlisted in a regiment of the line, and was several times flogged for humorous pranks played off on the colonel and officers of the regiment. He is still a hale old fellow, with a voice as sound and clear as his own bell.—*Galway Packet*.

Mr. Meagher having accused Mr. Duffy of injustice towards Mr. J. Mitchell in accusing the latter of having broken his parole, Mr. Duffy replies:—

"Mr. Meagher requires me to retract the charge against Mr. Mitchell of having broken his parole. I might, with as safe a conscience, retract the Apostle's Creed. When Mr. Mitchell landed in Van Dieman's Land he found Smith O'Brien in close and stifling imprisonment, watched night and day by sentinels, and tortured by the Black Serpent, because he declined to give a parole not to effect his escape. From a similar fate Mr. Mitchell protected himself by at once giving his parole. That is to say, the British Government agreed to substitute for stone walls, sentinels, and the Black Serpent, the chain of Mr. Mitchell's own honor; as they did with O'Brien the moment he consented to make the engagement they required. It is superfluous, I presume, to argue that they considered they were retaining under this arrangement as fast a hold of their prisoner as before. This is the necessary and well understood basis of all parole; just as between lender and borrower it is understood that the money lent shall, in the end, be restored to the original owner. It is the Universal law of military parole, for example, that, during this period of honorable enlargement, a prisoner cannot even prepare for his escape. Officers who have violated this understanding have been sent back prisoners to the enemy by their own commander and comrades. And this not merely because the laws of honor are always rigidly interpreted and enforced, but on grounds of public policy—for parole would be granted to prisoners no longer, if once it became an insufficient bond. The captor would hold them with the iron grasp of fetters, if the vinculum of their honor failed to retain them. This consideration never applied with greater force than to a country like Ireland, which has furnished political prisoners, in every generation, for two centuries. To lower the value of an Irish gentleman's word of honor is bad enough; but to damage the value of a political prisoner's parole—who can tell upon how many better men that sin will be visited?"

Mr. Mitchell being under this honorable engagement and having reaped the advantages of it for two or three years, at length made preparations for his escape, but it was first necessary to disembarass himself of his parole. If he had done so effectually—if he had restored himself to the precise condition of custody from which it released him, or allowed the period for which his ticket-of-leave was granted to expire, and then put it into their power to arrest him at a given hour and place, he would have done all that could be demanded.

The way, however, in which he elected to proceed was this—to attend for a moment in a Police-Office where the acting-constable was carefully bribed not to lay hands on him, and there perform the farce of submitting himself for arrest. Accordingly, he went to the office, presented a letter to the presiding magistrate, who immediately directed the constable to take him into custody; that official of course declined, and Mr. Mitchell in a twinkling mounted and rode off. Does a word more need to be said?

I can understand those who, like Mr. Antsell, say no parole ought to be kept with the British Government; it is not a very lofty, or a very honest, but it is a perfectly intelligible theory. But that any gentleman should contend that an engagement of this nature can be kept, and was actually kept, by a piece of petifoggery or legerdemain like this, overwhelms me. Mr. Mitchell got certain liberty on condition that he would continue within a given district or restore himself to duress. Did he continue, or did he restore himself? This is the whole question? A man does not pay a debt by shaking a purse within sight of his creditor; or tendering it at a time when he knows it is impossible for him to receive it.—*Nation*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW MINISTER OF WAR.—The House of Commons resumed business on Thursday, after the Whitsuntide recess. On the motion for going into committee of supply. Lord J. Russell announced that it was the intention of the government to divide the duties appertaining to the office of Secretary for War and the Colonies. The portion of these duties, which comprised everything relating to military affairs, would be assigned to a new Secretary of State, who would have the entire control and administration of the army. It was not proposed to interfere at present with the arrangements of the executive department, or with the distribution of duty or authority between the War Office, Ordnance, Commissariat, and Commander-in-Chief; but any necessary changes in this respect would be left to the new War Secretary. No alteration would be made with respect to patronage, and the distribution of commission of commissions and promotions would, therefore, continue under the control of the War Office. The noble lord remarked, in conclusion, that it was not necessary to apply to parliament for a bill to effect these changes. Mr. Hume, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Rich, and Colonel Dunne having spoken in approbation of the proposed alterations, the subject dropped.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Williams called the attention of the house to the increase of the civil service estimates. The votes for the service, he observed, had amounted to £2,500,000 in the last unperfected parlia-

ment, whereas in the present year they had reached the sum of £5,290,000. He complained principally of the enormous expenditure upon royal palaces and parks, many of which were kept up without any reasonable use or purpose. In the course of discussion complaints were made that the expense of repairing Prince Albert's farms was charged upon the nation, while his royal highness derived all the profits from them.—*Catholic Standard*.

The most remarkable event of the week, as regards domestic news, is Kossuth's appearance at Sheffield on Monday. The occasion was a demonstration in favor of the independence of Poland—an object dear to our hearts; but the purpose of the Hungarian demagogue was plainly and unmistakably to abet Russia. Of course the sentiments were transcendently democratic, and the language was especially adapted to the artful design of duping the radical knife-grinders; but when we mention the fact that the burthen of Kossuth's harangue was an onslaught upon Austria, and that he labored hard to impress upon his auditory the conviction, that in this war with Russia it is the interest of England to be at loggerheads with Austria and Prussia, especially the former, we need not, we suppose, say another word to convince our readers of the perfidy of this noisy, vain-boasting declaimer. The treacherous talk of the trickster went down, however, with the knife-grinders; and they fated the foul suggestion of the Muscovite emissary, little thinking how egregiously a stupidity they were plunging into, at the very moment when the hostile attitude of Austria was paralysing Prince Paskiewitch, and confounding the despot, his master. Fortunately for this country and for mankind, Kossuth can do no harm in England; and if he be in the pay of Russia, we wish him and his employer joy of each other. The idea of Kossuth's being a Russian agent will, of course, be scouted by the radical, infidel, and evangelical journals; but it should be borne in mind that that portion of the press makes capital out of the vilification of Austria. They hate that Power because it is Catholic, and consequently anti-revolutionary. An evening paper ridicules the notion of Kossuth's coalescing with the Czar. This only shows how poor a judge of human nature the writer is, and how purblind an observer of passing events. Has not the Autocrat thrown out strong hints that if he were to triumph over the German and Western Powers and Turkey, he would restore those Hungarian privileges which Kossuth's treason and cowardice destroyed? The suggestion is, of course, as hollow, insincere, and treacherous as all the rest of the Czar's conduct within the last eighteen months—or rather since he began his famous conferences with Sir Hamilton Seymour; but it is still sufficient to establish the folly of those who pool their idea of Kossuth's being in collusion with Russia. It is well known that one of the most prominent grounds of hope the Czar had was the expectation of an anarchical outbreak in Italy, Germany, and France, in the event of his going to war with the Western Powers and Austria.

In writing of Louis Napoleon, and referring to what was said of him in the British Parliament eighteen months ago, the *Sun* observes:—"One who was vituperated by those most precise and sagacious statesmen, little more than eighteen months ago, as among the most atrocious of political criminals, and who, nevertheless, at this moment, as the friend of England, has in his possession no less than four of the great capitals of Europe—Paris, Rome, Athens, and Constantinople."

Baron James Rothschild has contributed a further sum of 50,000f. (£2,000) to the support of his suffering co-religionists at Jerusalem.

REFORM OF THE DRESS OF SOLDIERS.—We have good news to tell from the seat of war. We don't mean the gallant feat of Captain Yelverton and Hall at Ekness, or the increasing perplexities of Russia along the whole circle of her western frontier, but a victory over the only foe our soldier has yet had to encounter. The 'stock' has fallen, the hot effulgence of the helmet bids fair to be subdued, and the whole of the uniform will soon be reduced to common sense. Hitherto the campaign, though bloodless, has been disastrous. The returns of the 'fainted' on parole are serious; marches of three or four miles are attended with frightful casualties, a large proportion falling out, and only dropping in, if at all, hours after muster. After a review file after file disappears, if, indeed, ever been able to present themselves. The enemy more formidable as yet than the lance of the Cossack or the Minie rifle, is the uniform and pack. Men are strangled by the stiff leathern gaiter that prevents the return of the blood from the head; their brains are baked in the oven that encloses their skulls; they are pilloried by the huge package that hangs from their shoulders, or, rather, that refuses to hang quietly from them, and no strait-waistcoat ever restrained the most mischievous patient more effectually than their ill-made coat. Hence the fatal consequences of marching, and the ill-success on parade. When it comes to actual fighting, and the fire of the enemy is added to the folly of the Horse Guards, we tremble for the result, and only hope it may be true, as we hear on every side, that on actual service the British soldier sets the Commander-in-Chief at defiance, and rearranges his dress on a working model. For the good news we promised our readers we must refer to the replies of Mr. Sidney Herbert to some question on Friday night. The stock is to be discarded; the helmet, if retained, is to be covered with white linen, other changes are vaguely alluded to, and it is even whispered that the soldier on march may be excused a quarter of an hour's fresh morning air hitherto devoted to the operations of the razor. The attention of Lord Raglan has been called to this subject, and he will be regulated in the matter by the results of experience, never before, as it appears, brought to bear on the question.—*Times*.

THE POOR MAN'S CHURCH.—A memorial has just been forwarded to Lord Palmerston, setting forth the facts of a case which affords a striking commentary on some of the statements ventured upon by the supporters of church-rates in the late debate. The memorialists are the Dissenting ministers and other inhabitants of Ringwood, Hants, and the following is the material portion of their allegation:—"On Monday, the 24th April, Isaac Early and Henry Larkham, married men—one having a family of two, the other of three children—laborers, earning less than nine shillings and sixpence each week, and parishioners of Ringwood, having pleaded poverty and utter inability to pay the church-rates assessed upon them, amounting to 2s 9d each, and 1s 10d respectively, were apprehended on a warrant—were handcuffed together, though offering no resistance—were retained in hold until the next day, and were then conveyed to Win-

chester Gaol, where, on their arrival, they were stripped, washed, their own clothes exchanged for the prison garb, and were, in all respects, treated as common felons. They were allowed no communion with their friends, even by letter; were kept in continual confinement (with the exception of about an hour daily for exercise), within a cell measuring about nine feet by five; and were compelled, when thus permitted, to revisit the open air, to wear a sort of mask, to prevent them seeing around them; and all these indignities heaped upon them, their only crime being poverty, and consequent inability to meet the demands of the 'National Church.' Public feeling was soon aroused, and a subscription set on foot; and by this measure these poor men were released—one of them after an incarceration of eight days, the other of three weeks." We understand that the two victims have petitioned the House of Commons on the subject, and the attention of the house is likely to be called to it.—*Nation*.

A writer in the *Christian Times* complains that some ladies who attend Exeter Hall meetings "sit working on various sorts of female work, in front of the speakers." [The custom is not a new one either in England or other countries, comments the *Spectator*; but it says little for the eloquence of the Exeter Hall speakers.]

A Protestant Sister of Mercy at Frome prevailed upon a couple recently married at an independent chapel to be re-married at the parish church at Frome by the curate of the Reverend Mr. Bennet. The maiden name of the bride was Elizabeth Plummer; her husband's name is Dimmock, in the marriage certificate issued at the church is described as Elizabeth Dummock, formerly Plummer; and in the column usually filled up with the words "bachelor and spinster" are the words "previously united at the Zion meeting-house." The inhabitants of Frome have held a meeting, and passed a resolution declaring the re-marriage a violation, at least an invasion of the law of the land—part of a system "designed to set up ecclesiastical arrogance above civil authority," and "an act deserving the reprobation of every Englishman."

EDUCATION GRANT.—In the year 1853 the amount expended from the Parliamentary vote for education was £250,655. Two-thirds of this sum were absorbed by the stipends of pupil teachers, and the augmentation of the salaries of certificated schoolmasters and mistresses; about £35,000 in building, repairing, and furnishing schools; nearly £20,000 in grants to normal schools; and £26,260 in inspection. Since 1839 the sum of £1,306,945 has been laid out from the public funds in thus aiding schools. The portion of this sum expended on schools connected with the church of England was £880,960; on schools connected with the British and Foreign School Society £117,000; on Wesleyan schools £46,113; on Catholic schools (Great Britain) £24,372 (£9,789 in 1853); on workhouse schools £81,784; on schools in Scotland connected with (1) the Established Church £78,673 (2) the Free Church £59,745 (3) the Episcopal Church £993.

Ten thousand cavalry sabres have been taken out of the stores of the government works at Enfield, to be ground previous to forwarding to Constantinople, to arm the above number of the Turkish cavalry soldiers.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA.—We regret to learn that the cholera has again made its appearance in Glasgow, after the town had been for about a fortnight entirely free of disease.

BRITISH MORALITY.—This startling announcement has appeared in the *Northern Daily Times*:—"We wish to direct public attention to the following fact, which came to our knowledge yesterday, and it is to be hoped that this exposure will at least put people on their guard, and that it will be either the means of bringing some wretches to justice, or deterring them from vile practices. From what we have heard—and there is no doubt of the authority—there are gangs of wretches, both male and female, stationed at Derby, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, and other places, the object of which is to entice, entrap, and snare away young girls of from ten to seventeen years of age.—The purpose need not be more fully alluded to. Such as are taken up in the various country places are sent to Liverpool, and vice versa, at least they are immediately transferred to some other town. The last case of this sort happened this week. The daughter of highly-respectable parents, residing in Derby, was entrapped and brought to this town. Her father and mother, almost in a state of distraction, followed, and by the assistance of Mr. Clough, and an active detective officer (Patrick), the latter fortunately succeeded in recovering the girl, and restoring her to her parents. We have heard of the proceedings of the wretches belonging to the gangs alluded to, and it is really shocking to contemplate such things in a civilised country."

There are several notable persons in London who "transact" betting business on the scale and with the method of a banking house. There is one Mr. Davis, once a poor county carpenter, who has made a million of money by it. This man keeps a set of books, and calculates his chances with the precision of an actuary. It is scarcely a venture with him; it is a system, "sure to win." What he loses on one horse he gains on another. Last year, however, Mr. Davis lost £200,000 on the Derby; but two or three days before selling day, he paid down at the bank nearly half of the amount to quiet apprehension. This year he is reported to have won double.

MODERN MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. W. Allison Wood, of Cookerham, has been committed to Lancaster Castle on a charge of disorderly intoxication.—*Liverpool Albion*.

The young woman, Mary Richards, who was brutally assaulted in North Devon, has died of the injuries she received. Harvey, the man who is charged with her murder (recently a "preacher of the Gospel,") is in custody.

LOOK BEFORE YOU KICK.—A minister in one of our orthodox churches, while on his way to preach a funeral sermon in the country, called on one of his members, an old widow lady, who lived near the road he was travelling. The old lady had just been making sausages, and she felt proud of them—they were so plump, round and sweet. Of course she insisted on the minister taking some of the links home to his family. He objected on account of not having his portmanteau along. This objection was soon overruled, and the old lady after tapping them in a rag, carefully placed a bundle in either pocket of the preacher's capacious greatcoat. Thus equipped, he started for the

funeral. While attending to the solemn ceremonies of the grave, some hungry dogs sented the sausages, and were not long in tracking them to the pockets of the good man's overcoat. Of course this was a great annoyance, and he was several times under the necessity of kicking these whelps away. The obsequies at the grave being completed, the minister and congregation repaired to the church, where the funeral discourse was to be preached. After the sermon was finished, the minister looked to make some remarks to the congregation, when a brother, who desired to have an appointment given out, ascended the steps of the pulpit, and gave the minister's coat a hitch to get his attention. The divine, thinking it a dog having designs upon his pocket, raised his foot, gave a sudden kick, and sent the good brother sprawling down the steps. "You will excuse me, brethren and sisters," said the minister confusedly, and without looking at the work he had just done, "for I could not avoid it—I have sausages in my pocket, and that dog has been trying to grab them ever since I came upon the premises?" Our readers may judge the effect such an announcement would have at a funeral. Tears of sorrow were suddenly exchanged for smiles of merriment.—*Pertshire Advertiser*.

UNITED STATES.

MEETING OF COLORED MEN IN PHILADELPHIA.—At a meeting, this evening, (Thursday, June 15), of colored men, resolutions were adopted in substance, as follows:—"That those who, without crime, are outlawed by any Government, can owe no allegiance to its enactments—that, being condemned and treated as outlaws by Government for no crime, but that of claiming to be men rather than beasts and chatties, we hereby declare ourselves absolved from all obligations to obey its slave-holding behests, and fall back upon our natural rights—that we adopt, and advise all oppressed to adopt the motto, 'Liberty or Death,' nor will we allow any fellow-beings to be enslaved if we can prevent it—that resistance to the slave-hunters is obedience to God, and we pledge ourselves to resist all such laws by such means as we deem right and expedient."

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CINCINNATI.—Nine fugitive slaves were captured in Cincinnati last week. They were delivered up to their claimants, and carried off to Kentucky without any excitement.—*Christian Inquirer*.

The Rhode Island Legislature has passed an act prohibiting the use of any jail or prison for the purpose of confining fugitive slaves, and makes it penal for any officer of that State to aid in the arrest or detention of any fugitive slave.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera is beginning to prevail quite extensively in New York. During the past week fifty-three deaths from this disease have been officially reported; and a meeting of the Board of Health has been called to take place on Monday next. Ten deaths by cholera are reported in Boston for the last week.

It appears that several of the late fires from which New York has suffered so severely, have been traced to incendiaries; the agents in this diabolical business being a gang of young men employed as clerks in dry goods stores. The scoundrels should be burnt at the stake; this would be the proper way to put a stop to incendiarism.

It is with regret that we announce the demise of the *Shepherd of the Valley*, one of the best, ablest, and most honestly conducted Catholic papers published on this Continent. The N. Y. *Freeman* attributes the failure of the *Shepherd* to the following causes:—

"Mr. Bakewell made the great mistake of supposing that our's is morally, as well as legally, a free country. The fact is, that nowhere—not in Austria, not in Russia—not in Turkey, not in Spain—not in any of these political despotisms is the moral liberty of personal sentiment so shackled as in the United States. Our social liberty consists in doing and saying what our neighbors do and say; and any marked personal opinions, not square with this despotic standard, are repressed by the intolerance of popular opinion, as effectually as they could be by the police of a Chinese Mandarin."

The N. Y. *Herald* pretends to contrast the liberality of the Japanese government—in allowing the public interment of seamen of the American squadron with the customary rites—and the barbarism of some of the governments of Catholic Europe, such as Spain and Rome. The *Herald* might have instanced, with more propriety the barbarism of Protestant England—where for Catholics to follow the remains of their deceased priests to the grave with the rites of their religion, is an offence visited with fine and imprisonment. When England shall have repealed her brutal penal laws, against her Catholic subjects, it will be time enough to expect that Catholic governments will make similar concessions to Protestant foreigners.

SANITARY CONDITION OF NEW YORK.—The following account of the horrible condition of the tenement-houses in the Fourth Ward is communicated to the *Daily Times* by the Rev. C. L. Brace:—"There are lanes and alleys where the garbage and refuse and dirt of years, have collected and hardened into a soil of filth. The steaming alley-ways and dark cellars seem to breathe out an air of poison and pestilence.—Houses are crowded together as in no other part of the city, unless in the Sixth Ward. The front row will, frequently within a space of eight feet, be succeeded by another row of tenement buildings in the rear, and these again are close upon a block in the next street, with no windows on the back side. The stairways and rooms themselves are in the last degree of filth. A large tenement-house in the upper part of Cherry street has holed within it two hundred and sixty-four families, and in this house the Croton sinks are used as privies, until the whole building reeks with an air like the breath of sewers. Another house, with sixty-four families, is in like condition. In many courts the cesspools have become clogged, and the drainage gathers and runs over, and steams abroad the sickening smell and miasm. Families are crowded together in dark and reeking cellars. Houses are as if never cleaned. The district, especially that between Roosevelt street and Franklin Square, is ripe for a fearful pestilence."

The following is one stanza of a patriotic poetical production that appears in the *Newada Democrat*:—

"Keep your eye fixed on the American Eagle,
Whom we as the proud bird of destiny hail;
For that wise fowl you can never inveigh
By depositing salt on his venerable tail."
A ton of brown corn will make 1200 or 1300 broom.
It is worth \$50 a ton, besides the seed. It is a great crop in the Mohawk Valley.