From a late Pastoral of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin we make the following extracts on the subjects of Education and the Sovereign Pontiff :-

"The circumstances in which we live are such that it is necessary also to be most watchful on the question of education. By the increase of Model Schools, Training Schools, Queen's Colleges, and other such institutions, mixed education, the fatul source of indifferentism to religion, is thrust upon the country, and an attempt made even by Catholics to establish a government monopoly of education, and to put the instruction of the future generations of Ireland in the hands of our Protestant rulers, who have never concealed their arxiety to uproot our religion, and who are even now promoting the unboly deeds of pros lytism. Were we to yield to such pretensions, we should be considered guilty of treachery to our flocks. We have a right to Catholic educapractices, and Catholic teachers, are necessary for the safety of our faith. It is not meet that Catholic practices, and prayers, and doctrines, should be pro-hibited in our schools; it is not meet that Protestants and Presbytorians, and dignituries of the escablishment who admit no efficacy in the secrements, deny the Trinity, and scoff at the doctrine of original sin, should be deputed to prepare books containing Scriptural and morae teaching for our children; it is not meet that we should allow the training of our future teachers to be committed to a government board, consisting of Unitarians, Presbyterians, and Protestants, as well as Catholics, and in which the jarring elements of Protestantism have a great preponderance; nor can we ever he content that a state rant of the real force of the arguments he coupleys, so long and so bitterly bosilis to our faith, should gradually obtain a monopoly of all the education of the country. We are no canger belots in one country; we have a right to Cathodice breation; and we cannot consent to be defeauled of that right, or to be excluded from priving is granted, not only to the Propostante but to the Catholics of England. In ! defending and asserting our rights, we have many yerli ilons enembre, moi dangerous file a set recontecti with-we have beenced the all the appointion of a most powerful and wear as government. It is only on spleited arms, proper, and protects a of Housen, and the justice of our value, take we can rey or talk struggle. With the Apostles, we must remain that we have notiner gold nor siever; but, at the game time, we need not besitute to answer those which inproteh our passery, in the words of the number n speer, and with a shield: but I gome to thee in the He will deliver you into our hands," - 1 Kings, xvii. 45

Before terminating this letter, I must not omit to to remind you that our beloved Holy Patter, the succesor of St. Peter, is still suffering from the persecutions inflicted upon him by his enemies, and surrounded by great difficulties in discharging the arduons duties he is called on to perform in the administration of the affairs of the Universal Charel. His enemies, who are the enemies of God and religion, not only keep possession of the territories of which they have most sacrilegiously stripped him, but they are threatening to seize on Rome itself, and to leave the Vicar of Christ without a place whereon to lay his head. For the past, God has frustrated, in a most wonderful manuer, all the designs of the enemies of the Holy See; and, protected by Heaven, the Pope still continues to keep possession of Rome, the city of the Apostles, the depository of the blood and relics of the martyrs, to manifest his solicitude for all the churches, and to edify the world by his meekness, his charity, his patience, his resignation, and his confidence in Heaven. Whilst things remain in their present state, we exhort you, in the first place, to raise your hands and hearts to heaven, and to implore, by farvent prayer, the Saviant of our souls to look down on the vineyard which he has planted, to preserve it from the devastations of the wild beasts of the forest, and in His mercy to dissipate the stories and tempests by which our Holy Father himself, and so many faithful laborees in the field or the Lord, are menaced or assailed. In the next place, we call on you to show the sincerity of your attachment to our Holy Father by contributing to assist him in the time of need and persecution. He is our spiritual father -- he is our supreme pastor -- he is always occupied with the interests of our immortal sonis. Whilst he devotes all his life, all his thoughts to our spiritual exigencies, would it not be mist ungrateful of his children, were they to allow him to pine away in want, or to let him become the prey of his enemies? Your contributions for the past have been most generous, and your goal and devotedness. in the H dy See, though scolled at by worldly policy and infrielity, have won for you the approbation and applause of all Uhristian autions. You have proved yourselves to be worthy children of St. Patrick, and worthy inheritors of the faith of our martyred forefathers. Continue to act as you have done for the past, and heaven will bless you. Your faith and your charity will not remain without a recompense; it is by them that this country will be saved from ruin and distruction. The Association of St. Feter's Pence, which, during the past few months of its existence, has rendered great services to the Holy See, now affords those who are affluent and better endowed with the things of this world an opportunity of giving larger subscriptions, and doing what the poor have been doing by their monthly offerings during the year. Exhort your flocks to contribute to the collection which will be made in all the churches of the diocess on the Sunday within the Octave of St. Peter. Though much cannot be expected in those days of Jomestic suffering and distress, yet we can do a little to show our zeal for the cause of God and our veneration for St. Peter, and to merit the blessings of his successor and the protection of heaven .--Whilst praying for the Pope, as the early Christians did for St. Peter when he was kept in prison by the impious flered, and whilst we cannot deay that the Holy See is surrounded by powerful enemies and great dangers, we need extertain no doubt as to the final result of the warfare in which we have so often declared our determination to range ourselves on the side of justice and truth. The long experience of eighteen centuries shows that the Church may, indeed, suffer and be persecuted, but that all the matice of men and the powers of darkness are impotent for her destruction. She is the tower of David, around which hang a thousand shields. The Lord of Heaven and the God of Butles protects her, and she must prevail and trimpph. Our divine Redeemer has promised to be with her even to the end of time, she is the pillar and ground of truth that can never be shaken or destroyed. The Church and her solid boundation, the apostolic see, may, indeed, suffer and he oppressed by the malice of the wicked, but the final result will be a glorious triamph of justice and teligion. If any one, terrified by the violence and fury of the storms and surging waves, were to doubt about this great truth, we should address them in the words of the Redeemer, 'O thou of little faith, why didst thou doubt?-Modiem fidel quare dubitusti?'- (Matt. xiv. 31.)"

† PAUL, Archbishop of Dublin. An luish Necessiev .- Our Irish people resident for. Even when these have been set right much reto fight for the honor of their slandered country and passession.

their abused faith. Over all England, from Land's incessantly. That morgrel impersonation, the Anglo-Sazon, or the hard-headed Scot are rich in arguments damuatory of Ireland and Catholicism. They profess to prove that the Irish as a people are ignorant, that their creed as a faith is a moral achronism impaled on the weak crutches of a superstition. An

Irishman, however unmatched with these adversare to give them publicity at present. - Freeman. ies, cannot afford to let them pass unanswered. He knows they utter slander with malice aforethought; in the case of Michael Kavanagh v. Rev J F Fowler, and with the wild conviction that a lie can be choked by a torrent of words, he rushes to the defence. Now, this is very honorable, and bears testimony to our pluck and during. A cherished principle is endangered, and, however ill-armed, we are seldom loath to rally to its resence. Let it be taken for granted, as it must, that the Irish representative in such an emergency is not always the most desirable of champions. He may be an overworked man with little leisure to cultivate his mind and fortify his oninions with certain ficts and arguments. It may be that he has never received a day's schooling, a case not uncommon in Ireland, where a ind is too often driven into the field at the age of eight or nine. The totally cannot afford to support him, and he is forced to earn his bread before he has mistered the alphabet. A disputant, carsed with these unicoderats, as to organ from hoursay, from odds and ends picked up at fectures, at meetings, or in easnal conversations. His reasoning is destitute of the method and coherency which are attainable by determined study His basis is continually shifting, and, ignoaloue

to after eats the ground from under his feetly in ees from exaggeral as or unskilfal atmissions. I 1 11 ease like this victory is sure to go with the Englishman or Scotchman. Either of these has acquired ome knowledge of history, some recollection of parthenfar dates and epochs, with which he is cartain to erish his frish antagonist. The laster makes a de-plicing effort to regain his position, and iintshed the for the with a few flores and imposent Souvishes. Have the trish people or night common cense and confidential to look this state of things (a the fact, and call a deplorable? Here they sufficient care of held character and states to remote that it shall be Frome Hed? In asking them to look as the picture we have just suttime i, we no not appeal to took pass-

sions, but their self respect. What should we think of an Englishman who knows nothing of the Hap-David - Thou comest to me with a sword, and with the total the Norman conquest, or the end of the Tudor dyears ? What or the Sectember to whom the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the arms ; of prory of Bruce is but a misty tradition, and the ac-Israel, which than hast defied; it is His caude, and cossion of James VI. to the throne of England a doubtful eccurrence for old wives to gozsip over? And what shall be said of the Irishman who cannot sted. No English landlord would dure to do the point to Benburb on the map, who has source heard of Sarafield, and only remambers Grattan because of call your attention to the centre of Obristianity, and the connection which links his name with O'Connell? Our ignorance of our own listory is simple disgraceful. It unfits us, for the deliy struggle with English opinion, and exposes us to the mains and jeers of our adversaries. What right have we to predicate of current politics for whom the past has no wise lessons or precious experiences? It is like taking artiflery into action without the powder or ball to load it. We attempt to oppose ourselves to intelligent foes who know our history better than we do, and are thus embled to judge and confound us out of our own mouths. This is intolerable, makes our cause lugubrious and ourselves ridiculous. We have heard Iris unen assert in crowded English assemblies, that the first race which colonised freland was Milesian-a grotesque contradiction of an established truth. We have had to listen whilst Irish spoke .men confounded one of the great O'Neils with another, and made Wolfe Tone a contemporary of Gen. Ginckle. Are we to murmur if educated Englishmen, listening to these diseased renderings of Irish history, sneer in our faces and laugh behind our Surely such blunders are fit subjects for satire and merriment. What can be more pitiable than a people to whom their own past is a scaled book, and their future a cloudy aggregate of prophecies and speculations? Nothing that we know of, unless it be some fossil Protectionist relusing to buy cheap bread that he may be revenged for the repeni of the Corn Laws. In truth, we Irish are bad economists of our leisure, bad patrons of our native literature. We telk too much and read too little. Head knocks against head, but there is no spark -no combustion. Evenings, God ordained hours of rest, which might be made fruitful by loving study of our history, the lives of our patriots, soldiers, poets, are wasted in profitless discussion, if not devoted to has sprung amongst death of the Repeal agitation, a sort of teacher who exercises his profession, without qualification or warranty, if the two be not included under the head of impudence. The people are at the mercy of the smail orator, whose business it is to cloak his ignorance under a mass of platitudes and gesticulations. This is the creature to whom men listen in the hope of learning something, and get their vanity tickled mstend. He must be a poor blockhead indeed who

> a farrage of rubbish in which 'The Sunburst,' 'The Harp of Tara,' 'The First Flower of the Earth,' and The Great, Glorious, and Free,' apotheosis of Ireland are mashed up into a fermenting nonsense. Are we fallen so low that this dribbling spout has come to be one accredited representative? If we are, may God help us. If we are prepared to applaud the bombast, over which the judicious grieve, as the outpouring of enlightened patriotism, the game is up and the cuemy's triumph is consummated. Take one of these tribunes from his perch and ask him who was Roderick O'Connor, what minister passed the Union, who were the Rapparces, the difference between a cromleach and a cairn, and it is a thousand to one if he can correctly answer a single query. He will flood the room with talk-any amount of conventional rant and quotation is at his disposal; but he is above the vulgar facts of the history of a people whom he aspires to influence. Put this question point blank to him -" What is the exceptional legislation to which Ireland attributes her misfortunes?" and it will be seen how little a thick-headed dolt may differ from a popular leader. But what are the people to do if they feel anxious to measure their strength with their Scotch and English antagonists, and make the Irish cause respectable, logical, irreststible? We reply, they must strive to educate themselves. They must read their history - grapple with the facts of the foreign connection, the loss of their Parliament, the nature of the accursed laws which batteard down after prolonged conflict, the atubboru strength of Ireland. Let the time now spent in listraing to and delivering effervescing absurdities, be devoted to this enobling work, and every Irishman under the skies of Great Britain will become a missignary of his despised race-a restorer of its eminence an instrument in its resurrection. Every man who saves a shilling, buys the outlines of Irish history, and studies them with the honest aim of im-

cannot popularise himself with a meeting by attering

will be a helper in this good work. Let our countrymen apply themselves to it, and we shall soon rise from what we are into a thoughtful, grave, and scholarly people. - Universal News. THE MURDER OF MR FITZGERALD - The Dillanes -The Linerick Chronicle contains a report of proceedin England have to contend with numberless cruel ing at the quarter sessions before Robert Tight, and imperative necessities. When the demand for food and house has been satisfied by sharp expendiment processes were brought against the widow ture of sweet and application, twenty other claims of Deals Dillane, lately executed for conspiracy to challenge earnest attention. There are churches to marder Mr Francis Fitzgerald, and Matthew Diltane, build, or existing missions to be sustained. Schools his brother, at present in custody for taking part in call for aid and countenance, whilst innumerable the same conspiracy, by Mr Edmund Fitzgerald, who private charities, which do not take the shape of or- succeeds to the property at Kilmallock, to recover support of the Liberal electors of Droghed to the ganised institutions, except to be watched and cared possession of the respective farms held by them. The court pronounced decrees giving possession; time to mains to be done. The Irish people live in the midst, be granted for saving the crops. It was subsequent-and come hourly into contact with the hostile pre- ly arranged by the agent of Mr Fitzgerald to give the judices of English opinion. Against these they have wife of Marthew Dillane £30 upon getting immediate out of a constituency of 639 all told the votes in 1859

proving his judgment and enlarging his knowledge,

MURDER OF MR. JACKSON-Nenagh, June 20. - Annothing of importance transpired. Another arrest so much depressed by the unmistakable suubbing has been made, that of D M'Grath, against whom there is suspicion of his being concerned in the murder, and he has been committed for examination. Strange rumours are affoat implicating others in this brutal murder, but the wiser course, I think, is not

THE PARTRY ESTATE .- In the Court of Exchequer which was an action for a libel arising out of a letter published in the Times newspaper in reference to the eviction of tenants by Lord Planket from the Partry estate, the defendant signed the following apology: - The defendant regrets having taken: Buy part in the publication of the Later, the terms of which he finds do not justly apply to the eviceod tenauts.' It was also agreed that all further proceedings should cease on the terms of the plaintiff, and the plaintiffs in ten other actions, signing an acquittance in reference to such proceeding as were taken with regard to to the libel complained of -the defendant undertaking to pay £20, by way or diameter to the plaintiff and all costs between party and purity incurred in the proceedings taken, including the cases of making the present consent a rule of a sect.

The precurious tenure of hand in Ireland is but we accidental cause of the wickedness which provides there: the Anglican establishment is an ong this disease. There is no Act of Parliament in Eagland or in Sectional to compel has fluids to net wisely and equitably towards their to mais, any more then in heland. In both these portions of the United Kingdona the tenore of lind is as procirious - so fir as the absence of legal canetment on the subject is concerned as it is in Ireland; yet we soldom hear of complaints about the Historian and of remarks by their landlords in Great Britain, and the matter is rarely, if ever, aliaded to in Parliament. What causes this difference? The landlerd nature is, we apprehend, the same on both siles of St. George Channel; and English and Seath hartowners are, we snugine, as anxious to swell up a real roll as tack tollows in Ireland. Why, then, to the landfords and tenents in Great Britain go on harmoniously together-living and biting live while in Lefted the relations of bublished and tenent are these of car and dom sincersant discord and implace able animosity? In our judgment the difference is directly traceable to the Protectant Charely Es ablighment. In this country there are no rankling sectarian bigotry and intolerance, and public epimon is brought to bear ut once and effectually upon any man or class by whom a grevious wrong is commit- lectand, ornel deeds that have been done, and are still done, without censure by Irish land-ords. British landlords do not venture to extingate their tenantry, level | Great Britain and of Ireland were us follows :-their bouses, and throw the paparation of whole villages upon the highway in the most inclement weather, though the unfortunate people do not owe 1801 C02,200,008 C2,010,217 67s. 9d. 118 24. of the ast year. Tablet.

a shilling of rent. Paolic opinion would not permit 1861 £01,300,749 £0,702,606 503 9d. 20s. 5d. Cu we in Secretard.—The tables of criminal of-such according in this country. But in Iceland they are of daily occurrence, because the landlard class is Protestant and the tenants are for the most part on the side of the Established Church, winks at the erimes committed by the Protestant proprietor; upon the Catholic tenantry. There is not a griev ance under which Ireland suffers - there is not an injustice under which she groans-there is not an evil or a wrong that afflicts her and is left unredressedthat may not be traced clearly and immediately to the existence in that unhappy land of the Anglican Establishment. If that nuisance had been abolished in 1829, when the civil rights of the Catholics were acknowledged by Parliament-it being too perilous to uphold the penal laws any longer - we should not in 1863 be obliged to discuss the relations between landlords and tenants in Ireland. The probability is that the parties would themselves have settled these matters amicably, but if they did not, the public opinion of this country-uninfluenced by religious prejudices - would interpose and compet the observance in Ireland of those equitable rules that generally guide the landlords of England in their dealings with the occupiers of their lands. That opinion unfortunately sides now with the oppressors, because the oppressed are in antagonism to the Established Church. Of this we have ample evidence in the delight with which the organs of English opinion view the flight of the Irish peasantcy from their native land, shough the must know, and do know - from the experience of 1855, when the Government had to ent up Germany for recruits to fill the chasms made in the British army in the Crimea - that we shall hereafter have to lament the want of those brave Celts who have for centuries supplied us with the most during soldiers in Europe ; yet such is the force and the depth of the antipathy in this country to the Catholic religion, that the exodus of the 'Papists' is trumpeted as a blessing to the State. We only hope that the day may not come when a British Sovereign seeing the tide of battle turned against him by an Irish brigade in the enemy's service, shall have occassion again to exclaim in the anguish of his heart -" Accursed be the laws that deprive me of such subjects."

AT THE WORKHOUSE GATE .- A scene took place at the workhouse-gate of Westport on Thursday, the 18th inst., which ought not to be lost on the country or its rulers. No less than seven hundred famishing human beings dragged their starved, and spent, and withered limbs distances varying from ten twenty miles, to seek the cold unchristian hospitality of the workhouse. They were accompanied by the Curate of the parish, the Rev Mr Ryan, on their saddening errand. Who else but their Saggarth Aroon would take the slightest trouble about them, or even grieve if one and all of them were to pay the last debt on their weary way, or before the gate of that Bustile wherein they sought shelter from the famine that gnawed them at home? Out of the seven hundred only some four score were admitted. The guardians it seems, on learning of the approach of so many applicants would rather be out of the way; but still, co terribly argent were the several cases, that even the above-mentioned had to be provided for during the night. The remaing six hundred were forced to return their ten and twenty miles, foot-sore, beartsore, without aid from board or pity from land-

In the workhouse of Ballinaslee there are 246 Catholic and 13 Protestant inmates; and of the 16 Protestant only three are adults. The hespital conmains 100 patients. The Catholic Bishop and Clergy and ratepayers wish to procure the benefit of the mo rol and religious teachings of the Sisters of Mercy for the Gatholic Paupers; but their wish is denied by a society of twenty-one to seventeen guar-

diam. REPRESENTATION OF DROGHEDA. - The prospect of a vacancy of Drogheda ought to lend brightness to the eye of a codry aspirants. As far back as the 9th inst the Irish Pines told its readers :- "We learn from a reliable source that Mr McCann, who is in his 76th year a d is a sw on his wedding tour in Scotland, is about to magn his seas. Our contemporary the Droghela A parter in its publication of Saturday Naples, to brigandage, or to what was done or originankes a reason restatement. The Freeman's Journal to be done by the Neapolitans for Rome, nor even has no our confirmed this rumour, but has announced a andidate. The Freeman says : -" It would seem that Mr McCann is anxious now to realise a desir for retirement which he often before intended to effect; and we are gratified to observe that our able and releated fellow-citizen, Alderman Reynolds, has expressed his determination to solicit the event of Me Mc Cann carrying out his purpose.

The Evening Mail says of this appoundement :-Our senders in ty naturally ask what the Conservatives are doing in the case of a borough in which were 303 for the sitting member, a Roman Catholia

which the conservative leaders have lately bestowed upon No Popery zealots, that it has little taste for a contest, and ears, 'When the trumpet gives an un- are enabled to fabricate so large an edifice of false-certain sound, who shall prepare himself for battle? | hood. And the Conservative call has been so dubious of late that neither candidates nor constituencies feel much interest in the strife '-- Tablet.

MR. SCULLY, M.P .- During the debate on Mr Villiers motion Mr Scully made a statement about the climate and harvest of Ireland which we commend to the attention of his constituents or of any of them who feel any concern as to how their country and their interests are represented in the House of Commons. Mr Soully said, 'Even if the coming harvest should be a good one there will be greater distress in ling the famine years some classes were thriving, but nothing naw. Every spring was b autiful and pro- dietom .- Weekly Register mising there, but when the the time came for getting. The London Times has an inflammatory letter reto the harvest favourable weather was a miracle. They never could get in their barvest in Irchard.'-

The Staff and force of the Irish connectory are cred. In a parliamentory return which was issued. to day, to amount in all to 11,971. The reserve to ceat depot numbers 370. - Copress.

Donais.-The chief topic of interest howels di court oversy respecting the discussion of the Metrotion Question, both in Parliament and elsewhere: controversy that can never subside but with the settlement of the question. Upon this question, all that the Irish Catholics ask is that we, amounting to between four and five millions, shall be placed on the rathe facting as the small minority of Catholics. are placed in Greec British. This idle, any, it is impertinent if not offensive out other parties, especially English Protestants and Government officials, to tell us, as if we were children, that too do not know our cown wants, or what would best promate our interests, but that they'are bust qualified to proscribe the proeize and peculiar zeleine of opposition, best, fixed to our circumstances The Model School Returns, acdened through Major O'lb Riy, M.P., and a will more important subsequent return, also ordered taxoner; him, that will help to show the extent to which proselvitsing is being carried on in the National Schools, must convince every maintand. Cathoric of the dangerous working of the National School, in

From returns, respecting population and reveals, recently laid before the Hosse of Commons, it was be me in from America, next winter's distress will be pears that the total and comparative revenues if

Revenue, Revenue per hoses Great Britain, Lechand, Great Britain, lechand,

the British Revenue has not doubled within that Catholics, and English public opinion, being enlisted | time. And, that while the Revenue per head has increased within the 60 years from 11s, 2d to 23s, 53, or more than doubled, the rate per head to Great Britain has decreased from 67s, to 53s. If the amount of the Revenue expended in each country had been ! included, it would show a still more unjust and oppressive state of taxation between both countries.

The crops never promised better; and it is mostfrom every part of the provinces as to the hopefulness of a good harvest. Much acute distress exists through fully half the island, and but for the providential aid given by the Central Relief Committee, numbers must have perished. The grants given at last meeting amounted to £2,380, being equivalent, a propertion than in 1861. London Times. the average in-door expenditure, to the weekly surport and clothing of 19,040 persons in workhouses, and the receipts, chiefly from Melbourne and from America, amounted to close on £5,000 .- Correspon dent of Weekly Register.

ANECDOTE OF LORD CASTLEHRAGH .- Three were three youths of the name of Teeling in the north of Ireland; they were schoolfellows and playmates of Lord Castlerengh, who inducted them into, and, in our from its beginning to January 1st, 1863 :fact, seduced them to become, United Irishmen. He Federals, killed was one himself. I have seen his signature to the book of members, which was shown me at Belfast somewhere about 1822. Well, he became a placeman, and one of his first acts was to by information against his former playmates and pupils. Two were langed at Kilmainham, and the third escaped and was protected through the poor peasantry. I introduced him to the late Joseph Hume, in Bryanstanesquare, and having brusquely referred to the fate of his brothers, he drew his hand across his eyes, when Hume said (and it was the only occasion on which I ever saw that cast iron man exhibit any emotion) -Never mind, Mr. Teeling, if I had been an Irishman I should have been hanged long since." Hamilton Teeling published his "Personal Narrative of one Irish Rebellion," but I believe the volume was immedintely suppressed, and I heard no more of it or him. The first Lord Rossmore introduced him ye me in 1827, saying "He had fought against them [the United Irishmen] as Colonel Westenra, and guarded the gorges of Wexford; but if the time had to come over again ——." Well, he was not made a British peer then, and so I will say no more. "A Sentuagenarian' in the Dial.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lond Palmerston and the Jesuit. - It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Lord Paimereton made some very distinct allegations as to the complicity of the King Francis II., and the Neapont in nobles gathered around him at Rome, in the "butgandage" at Rome, in provinces. He asserted that they were paid and armed at Rome, under the yes of the French authorities. When pressed for some proof of his assertions, he declined at first to furnish any, but subsequently mentioned a Roman Caractic Priest, Father Curci, as having confessed the creat and denounced the King and the Neapolitan material for the share they took in it. The following torons shows how far the information of the Premier is to he relied unon :--

To Sir George Bowyer, Bart., M.P. Esteemed Friend, - When you, in the English Parament, on the 15th of this month, asked Love Parmeraton upon what authority he made assertions so outrageous towards the French Government, the King of Naples, and the Neapolitan emigrante, he referred to a discourse which I had delivered eight days previously in the Church Spirito Same De-Napolitani, putting in my mouth reproached against the illustrious exiles for fomenting brigandage and other similar statements.

Now in the interest of truth, I hasten to state time Lord Palmerston, on that occasion, othered a rissue of pure falsehoods, for in that discourse I did not say one word respecting, nor make the most distant allusion, direct or indirect, either to the King of Naples, to brigandage, or to what was done or organanything analogous thereto. The subject itself on which I treated born no relation to such matters, inasmuch as I persuaded and exherted those who heard me to avoid idleness, and employ in a Cheestian manner the time which God land granten in them. Of this fact I have as many withesave as there were hearers of my discourse, which was delivered publicly in a church with open doors. Lord Palmerston said that you should have been

able to produce more accurate information regarding that fact, and I am glad that I can furnish it to you. If you can find the means of communicating it to any one who heard his very false assertions, I am of the tit will cause much sorrow and equal shade command of the Army of the Potomac.

gentleman of great local influence, and 207 against among his worthy countrymen and colleagues to End to John O'Groats, and thence to the Ultime other investigation took place at the bridewell on him.'

Thule of Scotland, the battle of rival opinions rages vesterday by Mr Fleming, R.M., and Mr Bolton, but The Evening Mail, however is so melancholy and in the English Parliament by propounding such abwitness the position in which he has placed himself surd tales, he being Prime Minister. It is an unfortunate thing in our times that by a real brigandage of truth political councils and diptomatic agents

Renewing the memory of our former friendship f sign myself

Your most affectionate,

C. M. Cuact, S.J. Galloro, near Albano, May 22, 1863.

We have heard, though we do not rough positively for the fact, that the secret history of the source d is that it was communicated by the secret committee at Rome to a Turinese paper, the obscure journal La Stampa, is which it originally appeared, and which was then forwarded through the same cuan-Ireland next winter than in the famine years. Dur. bel to Mr. O to Rossell, the Estate Consular Agent at Rome, and ty tem remedimented to our Foreign latterly no class had been thriving except the holders | Office. Hence as ongraveded employment by our of Government places and offices. The spring mas | vivacious Premoer in Parliament, which has drawn been beautiful and promising in Ireland, but that we a larger him this, for him, slightly unpleasant contra-

counting the particulars of the firing upon the block ade runners Margaret and Jessie, by the Federal ernisee Rhode Island, branding it as one of the most unia tifiable outrages to neutral rights.

The livestof Times has the following : - ' A London to they were merchant reading in the papers that Earl Derby was a great sufferer from the gout, sent los fordship some samples of wine, averring that if the after ned the vintages, of which these were specimens he would have no return of his mulady. As within the heagain wrote to the Earl, calling the attraction once more to the samples, and asking for all older, or at least an enswer. The Earl then regises, presented his "compliments to Mr. -&n . &c., a thegged to say he had tasted the wines sent, but preferred the good?"

The manner of persons receiving relief in Lanca-shire from Boards of Guardians and charitable com-mittees unring the week ending May 30, was 289,275 ar inst 458,696 in the week ending Dec 7. The ites and Commons has agreed to the Government growsal to place 1,500,000l, at the disposal of the commissioners to make advances to the local are coming to dies, or pocations, or parochial authori-... i. the distressed districts, such advances to be x ended on labor for local improvements, e.g., warner, making sewers, roads, or reservoirs, &c. W. Villies says that if we can give employment to To or 80,000 men representing 500,000 individuals, this misery of Lancashire will be considerably reliev-

ed. At seems to be agreed that unless cotton should worse than last winters because the people have spens shell savings and have exhausted their credit at the shorts, and because the public subscriptions but not likely to be repeated with the same munifi-

60 years has been much more than two-fold, where than 12 per cent, over the committees of 1861. They were 3,229 in 1861, and 3,630 in 1862; 354 were unter lo years of age. The number who had a supedar education increased 15 per cent.; the number who could neither read nor write increased only 5 per coat, and the class from which they are drawn of go, biless diministing. Those who could read and write imperfectly increased 13 per cent. Offenven against property committed without violence, 19 per cent; offences against the person, above 20 per gratifying the general concurrence of the reports cent; 2,603 persons were found guilty; two were sentenced to death, and one of them executed; 224 to penal servitude; 2,183 were sentenced to impriamment, the majority for terms not exceeding three months. Of the 2,927 actually tried, 741 had previous convictions proved against them-a smaller

UNITED STATES.

How we are Revending Sumpres. - The following is from The Old Guard a monthly journal, recently established in New York : -

" HOW WE ARE REVENGING SUMPTER. The following are the reported easuables of this

" wo	unded d of disease and wounds de prisoners	45,874 97,029 250,000 68,218
	Total	459,121
Confederates, 0 0 0 0	killedwounded	20,893 59,515 120,000 22,169
	Total	222.977

· They have killed twenty-two thousand eight a indied and seventy four more of our men than

· One hundred and tifty thousand more of our men eve died of disease and wounds than of theirs. They have made prisoners of forty-six thousand more of our men than we have of theirs. 'Our total casualties are two hundred and thirty-

even thousand two hundred and muety-seven more . our theirs - that is, our casualties have been foureen thousand more than as much again as ours. 'This is the way we have 'revenged the firing on Fort Sumpter.'

But this is not all. We have spent almost two Processed millions more of money than they have . We have made two hundred thousand of our wo-

mea widows. . We have made one million of children father-

We have destroyed the constitution of our coun-We have brought the ferocious savagery of war

into every corner of society. . We have demoralized our pulpits, so that our very religion is a source of immorality and blood.

· Instead of being servants of Christ our ministers are berracets of Siton. The hard is full of contractors, thieves, provost marshals, and a thousand other tools of itlegal and

segotic power, as Egypt was of vermin in the days i the Pharaohs. . We are rapidly degenerating in everything that exatts a untion.

· Our civilisation is perishing. We are swiftly arriting into inevitable civil war nere in the North.

. We are turning our homes into charnel houses. There is a corpse in every family.

the angels of death sits in every door.

the Devil has removed from Tartarus to Wash-We pretend that we are punishing the rebels but

they are punishing as . We pretend that we are restoring the Union, but we see destroying it.

. We pretend that we are enforcing the laws, but

we se only catching negroes.

"That is the way we are revenging Sumpter." " Illing our souls to the Devil and taking hincoln and Co a promise to pay. We have it in green backs and blood.

'This is the way we are 'revenging Sumpter.'" NEW YORK, July 19. Full details of the operations against Charleston are published. During the operations a rebel steamer attempted to land re-en forcements on Morris Island, but was driven off and

destroyed by our gunbouts and the troops barely escaped. It is reported also that the rebel gunboats venturing too near our vessels were captured.

George Grant will soon relieve Gen. Meade in