seeing that there is such a very large proportion of

WHELL VAN KIDNAPPING, IN ACHILL. To the Editor of the Tablet.)

Dear Sir, It is with extreme pain we have witnessed the daring injustices inflicted, from time to time, on the poor of this isolated Island, by the agents of proselytism. Agents patroused, not only by the, "Trustees," of the Protestant Mission properby in Achill, but also by those who are the repre-sentatives of Her Majesty's Government in Ireland. Alast it is difficult for the Catholics of Treland to expect a redress of their evils at the hands of men foremost in the support of such a system!

Amongst the many notorious acts of inhumanity which have been, from time to time, exercised here by the agents of proselytism, none seems more calculated to arouse the just indignation of all honest minded men, than that which took place a few weeks since; Amongst the many wretchedly poor families. which constitute the great bulk of the tenantry, on the Protestant Mission property, is a poor widow who, some months since, had the weakness and misfortune to accept, from sheer want, the bribe held out by the proselytisers, and put her four innocent children into the Orphan Home at the Colony, under the benign auspices of Rev. G. Naugle and the "Trustees" of the Mission property. But the unfortunate woman being struck with remorse at the injustice she had done to her little children, as well as for having acted contrary to the dictates of her own conscience, through the remonstrances of our zealous Clergy, resolved on taking them back from the Orphan Home, where she knew their tender minds would be tainted with the false principles taught there, and rather see them die of starvation at her feet, in the bosom of the Holy Catholic, than to have them brought up in the errors of Protestantism. She, therefore, pursuant to her resolution, went to the Orphan Home, and demanded her children, and if I have been correctly informed, her demand was refused, and would not even get a sight of them; although one of them, at the time, grievously sick, from, which the unfortunate child never recovered. However, after much trouble, and many reiterated demands, her children were given to her; but one of them reduced to the last extremity. But the managers of the Orphan Home soon regretted to have yielded so far to humanity, and to have given up the prey which, they imagined, they had so justly acquired. They, therefore, endeavored covertly, by their alluring promises, to win back once more the innocent children, "But their fair words proving ineffectual, they determined to adopt a better course, in order to compass their wicked scheme. One of those agents of proselytism, commonly known by the name of scripture renders, passing on horseback through the village in which the above mentioned woman, with her children lived, and meeting one of them, easily induced the innocent child to get the horse for a short space only, as he plausibly insinuated. But that wolf in sheep's clothing, resolved on keeping the prey which he had so unjustly acquired, and had the boldness and temerity, to convey him to the Orphan Home where he has been kept since, defiant of all law human and divine, and regardless of the tears and intreaties of his afflicted mother, who on the same day on which her child was kidnapped went to the Orphan Home and demanded him as her inalienable right. But her tender entreaties capable of moving any heart, save that possessed by the Spirit of Darkness, met with no other sympathy but the scoffs of the pious inmates of the Orphan Home; and often has she gone there since, but to no purpose, not even would she get a sight of her dear child. I now leave to the consideration of all honest-minded men the inhumanity and glaring injustice of such a proceeding, and I feel confident that they must be unanimous with us in denouncing a system, perpetrating a deed, equally condemned by the natural and Divine law. And strange to think of, this is the system which has the benign patronage of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Robert Peel, and towards the support of which he yearly contributes his quota, and raises his voice wherever he can do so, to advocate its cause and to eulogise on its merits. But those strange exertions on the part of the proselytisers disclose the undeniable fact that their system in Achill is on the verge of annihilation, since it requires so unheard of a course to keep it in existence. All honor to Him who has been faithful to His promise. Their strange exertions, during four and thirty years and more, have only served to arouse the people to a sense of their duty, and increase, more and more, their natural aversion to their false prin-

We beg leave to appeal through the columns of your influential journal to the charitable public. help our moor to pay the rents. Not to enable us or crop their lands, and thus putting it into the landlord's pocket. But we appeal in behalf of the poor children attending our school-scores of whom we must endeavor to feed daily particularly during the ensuing two months. Many of these poor creatures have nothing except what we daily give them. We do not say that there is starvation here as was last year, but we say that there is poverty, that there is want; and that many will suffer from hunger during the ensuing two months. Few know this as well as we do. When the poor father or mother wants food for their children, they dare not seek it from their landlords, neither will they expect it from the agents of proselytism, who would have them to barter their faith for the relief they would give, but they will seek it at the Monastery; there they can freely make known their wants. We assure all the benefactors of our poor that their grateful prayers, and particularly the prayers of the children, shall be daily offered for them, and that every penny received for them shall be faithfully given to them .- I remain, dear sir, very faithfully and obliged in Christ.

BROTHER DOMINICE O'CONNOR. The Monastery, Isle of Achill, May 23, 1864.

DUBLIN, May 16 .- The weather during the present month has been the most favorable for the crops that has been known for many years. The vegetation is exceedingly luxuriant. It is long since the "Green Isle" so well deserved the title as at present. There is a slight decline in railway traffic, and those who have invested in shares are, not pleased , with their dividends. But the farmers are in excellent spirits. The demand for fat stock is very brisk, and the prices given are highly remunerative. There is a want of store cattle, which were formerly well supplied by the small farmers, who reared them in their mountain ranges, of (pasture, and sold them to the lowland graziers. The prices are now so high that only men of capital are able to stock their farms. But they are sure to sell in autumn at a large profit. Men of this class say that the farming interest was never in a better state; while men of the less fortunate; class - that is, small farmers without capital declare that it was never at so low an ebb. This class is emigrating as fast as possible. The cousequence, is that the shopkeepers in the small towns whom they sustained are giving way, and their failure lacts upon the merchants in Dublin and other cities - Times of a rol , citer var oft outs to seem out:

The following passage, which throws light on a scence in the life of Fitzgerald, the Flogger, is taken from a review of Massey's history of England, which appeared eight months ago in the Times. The Indemnity Acts of the Irish Parliament, which threw's protection over every miscreant who had murdered or tortured in the name of loyalty, are, perhaps, the most remarkable modument of the spirit of Protestant ascendancy when triumphant. By these acts redress was denied even in a civil action to sufferers from the cruel jies committed by the vic-torious faction; and worked as they were by Orange juries, we may conceive what memories they have left of law and justice among the Irish people. Mr. Massey thus records the operation of one of these in famous licences to crime in the case of Sheriff Jud kin Fitzgerald a vigorous champion of loyalty and order :- After the act was passed; the Sheriff conducted himself with an insolence which the most hardened ruffian has seldom exhibited. William ject with the other seventy-five thousand. Nay, ly written about the fourth century. - City Press.

Doyle, a tradesman, in the town of Carrick, was seized by Fitzgerald and flogged until he fainted. No charge having been brought against him, Doyle brought an action of assault and false imprisonment, Fitzgerald pleaded the statute, and conducted his own defence. One of the witnesses, Captain Upham, who commanded a troop of Yeomanry, declared that the conduct of the Sheriff had been calculated to convert loyal men into rebels, and that he himself, had he been in any other situation, would have been driven by such wanton cruelty as he had witnessed to join the rebellion. Fitzgerald addressed the jury in a speech the like of which, it may be safely asserted, was never before heard in a court of justice, and such as no criminal in the dock would now be suffered to atter without rebuke. He was, indeed, more like an outlaw vaunting his exploits to his gang of cutthroats in their den than a sane man taking a part in a transaction of civilised life. He named several persons whom he had flogged under circumstances more aggravated than those of the case before the court. He mentioned one man who had cut his throat to escape the horrors and ignominy of torture. He admitted or boasted that, in his search for rebels, he had flogged many persons who proved to be perfectly innocent. Lord Avonmore, the Chief Baron who tried the cause, did not dissemble his bate and indignation at having to administer such a law as that which had recently been enacted. Before the Indemnity Act passed, he said, in summing up to the jury, 'no damages you could give would be too great, but 🏄 * these are the words of the act, which places an insuperable bar between injury and redress, and sets all equity and justice at defiance' With these words the Judge dashed the act upon the cushion and threw himself upon his sent. 'The jury found for the defendant, who thereupon sued the plaintiff for double costs under the statute, and obtained a verdict.

* It remains to

be noticed with reference to this subject that among the persons ultimately recommended for their services to the special favour of the crown was Mr. Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, who received a considerable pension, and after the Union was created a baronet of the United Kingdom.' Upon this extract the Times compents as follow:—'If we bear in mind that men still alive can recall tales of iniquity such as this, and have witnessed that detestable conflict between an ascendent faction and a down-trodden people we shall make allowances for the bitter me-

mories which still separate Irish parties.' A dreadful boiler explosion took place in Londonderry about 6 o'clock on Monday evening. The boiler was one the premises of Mr. Christy, a miller, in Foyle-street. The sound was like the discharge of artillery, and a shock like that of an earthquake was er were blown up, and no less than five persons were found dead under the ruins, besides several persons more or less injured. The victims were Mr. Conaghan, owner of one of the houses; his daughter-inlaw, a fice young woman; a servant maid, a girl about eight years old, and a child about two years. In the room of another house were found the remains of the widow M'Swine, shockingly mutilated. The Derry Sentinel states that such was the force of the explosion that many houses in the neighbourhood had their roofs shattered as if the town had The loss of so many lives has cast a gloom over the city.

DARING ROBBERY IN A CHAPEL IN THE COUNTY WATERFORD .- On the 7th of October last, the chapel at Ballymacart, Old Parish, was broken into by whom it was unknown until the 12th May, when mounted Constable Charles Donnelly obtained information that the crime, happily of rare occurrence in this country, was committed by a blacksmith, named Thomas Mahony, nicknamed the 'Angel' of Ballymacart, against whom the constable lodged information, and obtained a warrant for his arrest. On proceeding to Mahony's house for the purpose of aresting him, the police, who accompanied Donnelly, found in the house of the accused a number of magnificent soutanes, vestments, altar curtains, &c., which had been stolen from the chapel of the parish, all cut and torn up; and the remnants were subsequently identified by the Rev. John Mullins, the esteemed pastor, as his property. The unfortunate prisoner cut up the vestments in several pieces, made inside clothing, lining, and even uppers for his shoes, of them. When arrested he coolly said to the police -'It is well that it was not a sheep I stole.' Some people think the man is not right in his mind. The night he broke into the chapel was a wet and tempestuous one. He struck the safe in the tabernacle several blows with an iron bar, and only it was composed of wrought iron and very strong, he would have broken it open, and stolen therefrom the sacred vessels. The vestments stolen were very beautiful and valuable, the screen alone costing over £20. Prisoner is about 45 years of age, was some years separated from his wife, was formerly in America, and intended to proceed to New Zealand in a few days. He is now lodged in the county jail. Donnelly, the policeman, who arrested him, has served 25 years in police, and is in every way, we hear, a man deserving of promotion for his activity in the detection of crime. Full particulars of the preliminary inquiry are given in our Dungarvan correspondence. - Waterford News.

An article in the North British Daily Mail, advocating the claims of Ireland to some consideration as well as Scotland in the selection of a Royal residence for a portion of the year, has given great satisfaction in Dublin. If there were a Palace built here, and Her Majesty could occupy it for a few weeks every year, it would have a wonderfully healing effect on the feelings of all classes. The article, however, indicates a good spirit in the Scotch, and as such it will be warmly appreciated.

्रामा केंद्र का लगा को संबर्ध ह GREAT BRITAIN.

PETITION. -The following petition has been prepared for presentation to both Houses of Parliament :-The Humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics residing in the County of Middlesex. Sheweth-

That an Act entitled "The Prison Ministers' Act was passed by Parliament in its last Session, to enable Justices to provide for the spiritual consolution and instruction of Roman Catholic prisoners in County and Borough prisons.

That the Justices of the County of Middlesex have refused by a very large majority to avail themselves of the powers conferred upon them by the Legislature.

That the Roman Catholic prisoners in the prisons of Coldbath Fields, the Westminster House of Correction, and the House of Detention at Clerken well, ara therefore left to the state of spiritual destitution which the Prison Ministers' Act was intended to

remedy. That during the year ending Michaelmas 1863, no less than 4,623 Rom in Outholics were received into the said three prisons, and at one time in February last they contained six hundred and forty-nine Roman Catholic prisoners.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray, That your (Right) Honourable House will provide by Law for the spiritual consolation and instruction of the Roman Oatbolic prisoners in the aforesaid prisons by priests of their own faith.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN DUNDES. Catholic Young Men's Society .- We know that there are some-we regret to say even many-in Dandee in whose eyes every allusion to Roman Catholics or Catholicism, though it be only a mere recapitulation of facts, is an abomination, and who would have us completely to ignore the doings of one-fourth of athe whole population of our town ... But because it hapthat there are twenty-five thousand Roman Catho-lies in Dundee, that is no reason why their condition either mental or spiritual, should be a tabooed sub-

what in this Protestant country may be considered a foreign element among us, is it not the wisest po-licy for us to make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with its strength, its tendencies, and its progress? 'Forewarned is forearmed,' and the efforts which the Roman Catholics' are now making ought to incite other sects to lead the van in the same direction. There are now we believe, six Roman Catholc schools in Dundee, with a staff of upwards of twenty teachers; and at the present moment a seventh school, with an Orphanage, is in course of erection in connection with the Convent in Blackness Road. These six schools have almost all been erected within as many years; and are all of them very well suited to their purpose. In Maxwelltown there are a Girls' and Boys' School -the latter taught by a number of Marist Brothers; in Scouringburn there is a very large Boye' School and an Infant School; in Blackness Road there is the Convent School for girls : and in Tay street there has just been opened a Boy's School of a higher order. After a glance at such an honorable list, surely it will not be asserted that in Dundee at least, are the Roman Catholic Clergy opposed to the education of their people. All that has been accomplished has been with their sanction and under their guidance, and from the laymen connected with the movement we are given to understand that the Clergy have been most zealous in their efforts to meet the educational requirements of their people. And while on this topic we cannot help pointing out, as a single act of justice to the Roman Catholic Clergy in Dundee, the fact that their efforts in behalf of this Society deserve in 'a special degree the warm appreciation - we will not say of every Protestant—but of every loyal subject. For it so happens—and none in this country know it better than those connected with the press, unless it may be the Roman Catholic Clergy themselves - that, at the present moment, a Secret society, having revolu-tion for its object, is determinedly spreading its roots among the Irish population of the Kingdom-a Society ostensibly known here as the "Brotherhood of St. Patrick," but one which, on the other side of the Atlantic, is open'y rejoiced in as the "Fenius Brotherhood." Some may think Britain is able to laugh at such a Society; but when we tell them that at one time it had struck its roots deep among the Irish population of Dundee, who would thus have been the willing tools of Dublin conspirators and American revolutionists at a fitting time, they will perhaps acknowledge that its suppression, or at all events its having been rendered almost innocuous, is a thing to be thankful for. And that has been accomplished solely by the exertions of the Roman Catholic Clergy in Dundee. Convinced of the unworthy and crimifelt over the town. Two houses abutting on the boil- nal objects of such a Secret Society, they have preached against it, prayed against it, fought against it, and wrought hard against it, until now in Dundee the snake is scotched. The last time that the late Dr. Keenan ever appeared in Lis pulpit was when he rose with a desperate courage from his bed, and dragged thither his trembling limbs, that he might denounce with all the strength of which he was yet capable the dangerous consequences, both civil and spiritual, resulting from membership of such a society. The note he then sounded has been, as we have said, continued by his successors with the been bombarded and many windows were broken. result that we are now chronicling. Of the religious aspect of the Young Men's Society, which the Clergy have established in place of the "Fenians," we cannot speak, and to it we of course are not committed; but this we would say, that, so far as we have seen the rules, the society must be calculated to do a deal of good to those who belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Of course, to Protestants the regulations would not be suitable, but still we think that they might take a leaf out of the books of the Roman Catholics in the provision for the bodies and the minds of the members. The large hall in the upper storey -a room which could accomodate some seven or eight hundred persons--is used for the weekly prayer meetings of the society on Sunday evening, and for any other meetings which it may be found necessary to hold there. The whole plan and working out of such an Institution as this is very interesting to those who take an interest in the advancement of the people-whatever their sect; and we know that several philanthropic Protestant gentlemen of the straitest of our Dissenting sects have paid one or two visits to the rooms of the Dundee Catholic Young Men's Society, and been unaffectedly gratified with what they have seen there. And he would be worse than Bulwark bigot who could look upon it otherwise. As long as there are Roman Catholics among us it must ever be matter of satisfaction to find them progressing in education, instead of reno one will deny that o ing stationary-for cated Roman Catholics like educated anybodies. will, as a rule, turn out more loval subjects, better citizens, and more desirable neighbors, than if they were sunk in the hopeless depths of ignorance .-Dundce People's Journal THE LONDON 'SPECTATOR' ON DR. NEWMAN'S SE-

RIAL. - Referring briefly to the serial now being published weekly at the Messrs. Longman's entitled Apologia pro Vita Sua; by John Henry Newman, D.D., the Speciator says :- We shall be obliged to review this remarkable book on its completion, and need only say now that it bids fair to give us an interior view of one of the greatest minds and greatest natures ever completely subjected to the influence of reactionary thought. We anticipate that even Mr. Kingsley will feel when it is completed that he has grievously wronged a man utterly unintelligible to him, but as incapable of falsehood or of the advocacy of falsehood as the sincerest Protestant.

THE CHAPTER IN DANGER .- The courts of law have narrowly escaped a trial in which the doctrines of the Church of England on Sacramental efficacy would have undergone a searching scrutiny. Venerable Charles Dodgson, Archdeacon of Richmond, has been preaching, in his turn, in Ripon Cathedral, and in dealing with his subject - the efficacy of the sacraments -- made remarks which the Very Rev. Dr. Goode, the Dean of Ripon, construed iuto a personal affront. The Dean 'presented' the Archdeacon to the Bishop of Ripon for teaching unsound doctrine, but the Bishop having before his eyes recent unsatisfactory and very unprofitable theological lawsuits, declined to interfere, and informed the Dean that if he desired to proceed he must do so through the Ecclesiastical Courts by setting the Church Discipline Act in motion. This course the Dean declined to adopt, and the Church has been spared the scandal of a conflict between two high dignituries of the same cathedral.

AN ANCIENT VERSION OF THE BIBLE. - At a recent meeting of the Library Committee of the London Corporation Mr. Deputy Bower in the chair it was acnounced that the Emperor of Russia, through his Ambassador, Baron Brunnow, had presented to the Corporation a copy of the Bibliorum Codex Sinailicus recently published at his expense at Constantinople It has been edited by M. Zischendorf, and the history of its finding is very curious. It appears that the editor, who is a celebrated philosopher of the German school, and a resident in Leipsic, while on a visit to the convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai discovered, wrapped in a cloth, in the stewards room, an ancient manuscript. He, at once saw the value of the treasure, and after some parley succeeded in persuading the mouks of the convent to present it to the Emperor of Bussia. The Emperor, in the most generous manner, caused 300 copies of it to be printed in the ancient Greek characters, 200 of which were distributed by his own hand, and the remainder he presented to the Editor. The work contains part of the Greek Septuagint version of the Old ITests ment, the Episite of Barcabus, the first portion of the Shepherd of Hermas, and other books, the New Testament being complete; and with the tone purchased by the same gentleman, and now incorpore; bescomplete. It is considered to have been original-

sent to all the unions lu the kingdom a paper LXVI) entitled The Romish Priest, and the Mass in the Workhouse.' They state that the select committee of the House of Commons, originally appointed in 1861 to inquire into the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor, is about to make its report. Among other matters, the committee will, it is believed, recommend the appointment of Roman Priests as Chaplains, and the celebration of Mass in union workhouses. The proposal, if adopted, would produce much evil and involve a large annual expenditure, and increase very seriously the burdens on ratepayers, and, at the same time, the guardians would have no control over the persons appointed, nor even the right of appointing the Priests. The Alliance suggests a form of a petition against the appointment of Roman Catholic Chaplains and the celebration of the Mass in union workhouses. The subject was brought up at the meeting of the guardians of the West London Union, held on Tuesday. Mr J. W. Butterworth moved the adoption of the petition, which was seconded by Mr. Capel. After some discussion the consideration of the question was adjourned. - Express.

Tennyson has given his opinion that the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns. This does not seem to be the case with one individual in Hampstead at all events; but we trust, for the honour of suburban London, that the individual in question is the exception that proves the rule. We were made aware of his existence by the following announcement, which we came across on Monday in the supplementary sheet of the Telegraph : - Wanted in a Small Gentleman's Family (no children) a thorough good general servant. No lrish. Must be gentleman, a pigmy in mind as in body, that penned such an advertisement as this, loftily pronouncing that no Irish are fit to wait upon his table! It is too bad that the small susceptibilities of this small gentleman should be rudely outraged by the admission of these Hirish (we presume his aspirates are as apposite as his aspirations) to a foothold on English soil at all. For his special behest history should be re-written. Forthwith the statues of Burke and Grattan should be disposed from the vestibule of St. Stephen's, and the sepulchre of Oliver Goldsmith kicked out of Westminster Abbey; the autograph of Dean Swift should be removed from under its glassshade in the British Museum, and the 'Rivals' hissed off the boards of Haymarket; the effigy of Arthur, Dake of Wellington, should no longer be suffered to obstruct the view from the Brompton 'buses, nor the dust of Tommy Moore to desecrate the clay of Shropshire; the name of Hugh Gough should be erased ignominiously from the Army List, and the discoverer of the North West Passage sent to rusticate in the wilds of Connemara! Cannot that genial laureate of the nursery, Mr. Thomas Hood, wreathe us a nonsense-verse for this citly gentleman of Hampstead, who, to all sense propriety dead, has raised the weak cry of 'No Irish apply' from his very small throat at Hampstead? Seriously we do not know whether this breathing anachronism, that can thus make a parade of his own littleness, is more to be pitied or despised. His heart-we have his own authority for it in the parenthesis 'no children'-never expanded in the sunshine of an infant's smile; and, certain we are, nobody will suspect his intellectual part of having ever expanded under that other sun- process of which Tenayson has written. - Universe.

According to Mitchell's Maritime Register, the Great Eastern is likely to leave this country for a French port. It is said, also, that she is under charter, subject to sale, to lay down the Atlantic Telegraph Cable in 1865. For this service the owners to receive £50,000 in greenbacks, the name now given to the share certificates of the Telegraph Company. It was calculated that the cable to con nect Ireland with Newfoundland would not cost more than £600,000, but the company are endeavouring to raise another £150,000 to pay for the increased cost by the enlarged size and weight of the insulated wire and covering. If, however, the French government determine upon purchasing the Great Eastern, she will not be available for carrying out the contract, in which case a lighter cable will have to be substituted, and then the old capital of £600,000 will be adhered to.

THE BIGOTS IN THE SELECT VESTRY -The following is from the Liverpool Caronicle of Saturday :-It is deeply to be deplored that some of the small persons who become members of the Select Vestry bring indelible disgrace on the town by the intenreads the proceedings of the Workhouse Committee as they were reported in the local papers yesterday-covering two columns of small print-could not wish, i they envied the commercial prosperity of Liverpool to see the intelligence and fairplay of its citizens more thoroughly humiliated and libelled than by the circumstances out of which this discussion arose. In consequence of the great mortality which has lately befallen the Roman Catholic Clergymen who attend the cases in the Fever Hospital of the Workhouse three of them having died in succession during a few months-Canon Walmesley, on behalf of the Catholic Bishop, respectfully asked that their terrible responsibility, instead of being confined to one Clergyman at a time, should be divided amongst a number, each discharging the duties in succession, and it is hardly to be credited that this reasonable request was refused. In consequence of this refusal, Dr. Goss, the Catholic Bishop, addressed a letter of gentle remonstrance to the bigots, showing that not merely were they morally wrong is the course they had pursued, but that they were directly contravening the statute law of the land, which permits even a criminal in a gaol to be attended by his own Clergyman. When we contrast the en-lightened liberality of the borough magistrates—men of the world, with large ident, as evinced in the appointment of a Roman Catholic Clergyman, the Rev. James Nugent, to the Borough Gaol at a sulary of £300 a year - with the petty annoyances which the Workhouse Committee and the Select Vestry have thrown in the way of the paupers in Brownlowhill being, attended by their own Priests-the difference between gentlemen and these parish Bumbles is striking in the extreme. It would really seem, from the course which the Select Vestry is pursuing, that they believe the lives of gentlemen of education and refinement, simply because they are Priests, who devote their days to acts of goodness and charity without any sordid consideration, to be as worthless as the lives of dogs.

The Government have decided, it appears, to introduce a supplementary measure to the Act of last Session which provided for the payment of religious Ministers in gaol besides the regular Chaplains. This Act has in several cases been rendered dead letter through the intolerance and bad faith of occasional majorities among the country magistracy: who, though bound by their oaths to administer the laws honestly, baffled the spirit of this particular Act by availing themselves of the discre-tion given by its letter. This has been notably the case in Middlesex, where the magistrates have succeeded in defeating the motions made by Mr. Laurie and Mr. Cox for the appointment of a Roman Catholic Priest to visit the prisoners of his Faith-not on the ground that there were not enough Roman Catholic prisoners to warrant this step! (in contemplation of which question the Legislature had left them a discretion), but because they did not like the Act of Parliament, and wanted to defeat it by assidewind. It is of course impossible, for Parliament to suffer its intentions to be thwarted by such a subterfuge, and therefore Sir George Grey has very case of any flagrant abuse of their discretion on the

The committee of the Protestant Alliance have | part of the magistrates. It is absolutely necessary that some remedy should be found for such a fraud on the Legislature, but there are at the same time objections to Sir George Grey's measure which make the commission of the fraud doubly discreditable. It is a serious evil that we should be obliged to encrosen on the independence of the magistracy by introducing the arbitrary control of a Minister of the Crown over expenditure from the local rates. For our own part we would rather have seen the appointments under the Prison Ministers Act made compulsory in all cases to which that Act applies, than invest a Cabinet Minister with this centralised authority. We see no reason, indeed, why this plan should not be adopted even now, and we have no doubt that it would prove more acceptable to the magistracy and the public in general than that which Sir George Grey proposes to adopt. At all events however the Home Secretary deserves high credit for his readiness in coming forward to redeem the pledge given by the nation in this matter .- John Bull

> The Index publishes a statistical statement from its Nassau correspondent, showing that of 425 at-tempts to run the blockade from that port alone 363 wore successful.

> A significant trade has sprung up at Liverpool. Ships now bring wheat from America as ballast without freight, so eager are they to come across, and they take back Irish emigrants, 'food for powder, so eager are the war authorities

UNITED STATES.

THE BEAUTY OF THE ONE HUNDRED DAY CALL .-The Somerset (Ohio) Union published in Perry county says:

'We are informed there are 25 farms in Hopewell Township, in this county, left by the late call for 100 days without a man to till the land.

The neighboring farmers will do all in their power to cultivate their crops, but when we consider the scarcity of hands, we fear they will be unable to attend their ama forms properly.

Is this the prosperity the radicals declared would follow the election of Lincoln? Governor Brough seemed to imagine that it was

of no consequence whether the people, next year, raise anything to eat or not, and that fighting was their only occupation. - Cin. Enq. A BURST OF ELOQUENCE. - Western eloquence con-

tinues to improve. A Western reporter sends the following sketch to his paper. A lawyer in Milwaukee was defending a handsome young woman, accused of stealing goods from a large unoccupied dwelling in the night time, and thus he spoke in con-: acieulo

Gentlemen of the Jury, I have done. When I gaze with enraptured eyes on the matchless beauty of this peerless virgin, on whose resplendent charms suspicion never dared to breathe; when I behold her radient in the glorious bloom of lustrous loveliness, which angelic sweetness might envy but could not eclipse, before which the star on the brow of night grows pale, and the diamonds of Brazil are dim, and then reflect upon the utter madness and folly of supposing that so much beauty would expose itself in the cold, damp dead of the night, when innocence like hers is biding itself amid the snowy pillows of repose, gentlemen of the jury, my feeling are too overpowering for expression, and I throw her into your arms for protection against this foul charge which the outrageous malice of a disappointed scoundrel has invented to blast the fair name of this lovely maiden whose smiles shall be the reward of the verdict which I know you will

The jury acquitted her without leaving their seats. In order to show the progress we are making in calling out the 'last man' for the prosecution of this war, we give the following table of levies made since it commenced:

April 15, 1861,	75,000
May 4, 1861,	54,700
From July to December, 1861,	500,000
July1, 1862	300,000
August 4, 1862	300,000
Draft in summer of 1863	300,000
February 1, 1864	000,000
March 14, 1864,	300,000
•	

To this is soon to be added another draft for 300, 000 men, which will make two millions and a half called out! The whole number of voters in the somined to have him. He is the most generous person to dispose of other people's lives that was ever known since the creation. In another four weeks he could exhaust a population of its men in a country as thickly settled as China. - Cin. Enq.

HAS IT COME TO THIS?-The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial (administration) thus writes :- " We of the press are semi-officially cautioned not to criticise the recent newspaper seizures in New York. It is very easy to write about the liberty of the press, but one's personal liberty is more desirable these broiling days. Discretion's the better part of valor-mum's the word."

MORALS AT WASHINGTON .- It is a sad and shockng picture of life in Washington which our correspondents are giving us. A bureau of the Treasury Department made a house of seduction and prostitution. The necessities of poor and pretty women made the means of their debauchery by high government officials. Members of Congress putting their mistresses into clerkships in the departments. An. honorable Senator knocked down in the street by a woman he had outraged. Whiskey drinking ad libilum. The government cheated in contracts and openly robbed by its employees. Writes our most careful correspondent—a long resident of the Capitol-" Washington, was never quite so villainously, corrupt as at the present time. In the palmy days of Southern rule; of slavery, there was not half the corruption there is now." We do not doubt this is strictly true; and we repeat, it is a sad and shocking picture.—Springfield (Muss.) Republican.

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