THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 21, 1859.

housed, well clad, well mounted, and, in fact, they enjoy social comforts that in my younger days the pessant farmer of Kerry never dreamed of.

A number of young men have been arrested in the South and North, for belonging to secret societies. It was at first thought that those societies were Ribbon ones, but an opinion now prevails that their object was National Independence. The prosecutors, both in Belfast and Cork, have given no information as to the charges against the prisoners, and refuse to give any as yet. The accused are dragged from their homes and thrust into prison, without being informed for what! This is justice. This occurs not in Austria or Russia, but in Ireland. While these ar-Austria going forward, a meeting of landed proprie-tors takes place in Dublin, to make arrangements for a general meeting of the landed gentry of Ireland of all parties for the purpose of taking into considera-tion the defects of the law for the protection of life and property. Those arrests, and this meeting shows how the wind blows. The fact is, Ireland stands at present in a more critical position than she has done since '82, and in a position somewhat analogous to what it was then. Need we point to the Indian struggle as a greater tax on the energies and restruggle of England than that which freed America. That struggle is believed to be virtually over. Yes, the Sepoys may be put down, but how will England continue to hold India? Look at her position to-

wards Europe. It would be superfluous to show how she stands with regard to France. Austria and Russia bare no Anglican sympathies, and their interests can have full play while acting with the French Emperor. A storm is lowering, let it burst to morrow or the next day, burst it will. O'Connell was fond of quoting words to the effect that the battle of freedom, though bequeathed from generation to generation and often baffled, was always successful in the end. Let us watch and wait, and if a sensible opportunity comes, Wexford will not be backward in taking her place where she has a right to take it, in the van. But what use in secret societies? They are most destructive in their influence .- Wexford Pcople.

Very few more arrests have taken place either in Belfast or Cork, and the Phcenix continues yet to be a mystery. The stipendiary magistrates, the police, and the Government continue dumb, and men are left to their own speculations as to the cause which led to the arrests of young men of respectability under circumstances of harshness as well as tyranny. By those proceedings our open courts of justice have been turned into courts of inquisition, and the Star Chamber is revived. Political offenders if they be so, are pounced on by the gens d'armierie of the Stipendaries, handcuffed, half starved, and immured in prison for four days without fire ! This took place in Cork. Whilst we write on the liberty of the subject, and prate about every man being considered innocent until he is found guilty by trial by God and his country. Talk of Austrian despotism after this, or the imprisonment by that bug bear, Bomba of Naples !- Galway Vindicutor.

The Northern Whig has the annexed statement in connexion with the Belfast arrests :---

"Up to the hour at which we write (Sunday night) not an additional particular in connexion with the arrests of seven days ago can be placed before the public, so far as the movements of the authorities are concerned. Both on the part of the Crown and the legal advisers of the prisoners there seems to be an extraordinary desire to abide the events which may turn up in the course of time. Than this nothing can be more dangerous to the harmony and the pence of the community, and there seems to be on both sides a want of coafidence in the merits of their respective cases. We are informed that Mr. Tracy has personally visited the authorities of Dublin Castle for the purpose of receiving instructions with respect to his future course of action in this case. Provided that this interview has taken place, and provided that a magistrate, conversant with Belfast and Belfast police life, cannot see through this supposed conspiracy, what useful advice, under any circumstance, be expect from other persons totally unacquainted with the town, or the political and religious tone which pervades its inhabitants? If there has been a blunder made-as we fear there has been-Dublin Castle is the very last place to seek for an antidote; and we would rather desire to see our local magistracy bearing themselves the burden of the resultwhatever it may be-than appealing to higher authorities who can know nothing whatever of the circumstances of the case. We have not yet learnt the result of M Tracy's visit to Dublin public, however, may prepare themselves for some extraordinary disclosures in the course of the next few days. It may be that the prisoners at present in the County Gaol may be brought before the Petty Sessions Court, and that they will, upon certain eridence, be returned for trial. Of this, however, we have not the least hope, inasmuch as the Crown would have long since prosecuted had they good grounds to prosecute upon. But, supposing that the prisoners should be returned for trial, have the authorities the least prospect of conviction in any one case? Supposing they know far more than the public have yet learned, and believing that they have information which none others than themselves are in possession of, why do they not meet the case boldly in the face ? Why does Mr. Tracy visit Dublin Castle? Why do the constabulary seek after Kearns? And, why do the whole party who had charge of these arrests appear to be in the utmost state of doubt and confusion. The Waterford Mail says :- It is gratifying to be enabled to state that at a time when other parts of Ireland are showing symptoms of disturbance, that at no period for the last seven years was our city and country in a more peaceable and quiet condition. Eight years ago our county prison contained four hundred prisoners, some of whom were convicted of crimes of the highest enormity. The number now in the county prison of tried and untried prisoners amounts to the small number of thirty-two, and none of those are amenable to justice for the more grievous offences which at times swell the calender. In the city prison the same wholesome condition of affairs is to be found. The offenders in the city jail amount to only five, and in the penitontiary, too, a few over twenty. The winter season usually increases the list of offenders-it is not so at this period, and we may heartily congratulate both county and city on the improved state of society. The Cork Constitution, writing on the arrests and proceedings in Kerry, says :- "A number of young men, who had become members of the Phcenix Club, came before the magistrates and gave them information respecting their being sworn in. The oath, they stated, was administered to them, the national schoolmaster from Tuosit, whose arrest has already been mentioned, being in almost every instance the person who administered it. Its tendency is that they should be prepared to fight against English dominion; that arrangements were then being made in America for the landing of a force of Americans on these shores; and that members of the club should be ready to join them, when they would reconquer Ireland, and divide the properties which had in past periods of our history been confiscated. In furtherance of their object extensive correspondence had been for some time going on between persons in America and the heads of the conspiracy here. All through the investigations it appears that the farmers of the country have avoided connection with the clubs in any way; and that the Catholic clergymen have afforded every assistance to the authorities to suppress the conspiracy .-Those who are the most active members of the clubs are national schoolmasters, attorney's clerks, and small shop-keepers and shop assistants in the country towns."

lured into any of these foolish and wicked associations. The Very Rev. Dean Murphy, as Spiritual Director, delivered an eloquent and impressive address, in which he pointed out with great force and felicity, their stupidity and criminality-how plainly wrong they are in principle, and how unexceptionably mischievous in practice. He explained that no one could | real tranquillity until a remedy is found for the evils consistently remain for an hour a member of the Young Men's Society who had joined such a body, because he had incurred excommunication, was incapable of approaching the Sacraments, in accordance with the fundamental rule of the society, and had placed himself in open and flagrant antagonism to he Church of God. The president of the society, Alderman John George MacCarthy, on the part of the lay officers, addressed the members to the same effect. The evil against which they warned the members had not occurred, but it was just possible that one or two inexperienced persons might be duped into such conduct, and if this happened even in one instance, it would be a subject of grave regret. He trusted he would never be backward in due time, place, and manner, in asserting the rights of the people; and on that account he deemed himself the better entitled to say that he despised and loathed these secret organisations with his whole mind and heart. These announcements were received by the whole meeting with enthusiastic and unanimous applause.

The Armugh Guardian (a Protestant paper) informs us that-"On last Sunday the Rev. Mr. Campbell, R.C.C., delivered an carnest address to the congregation assembled at third Mass, warning them against having any connection with the Phœnix Clubs, which he denounced in the strongest language. After quoting a number of authorities to prove that the Church condemned all such such illegal fraternities, the Rev. gentleman ably exposed the sin and folly of such combination, and said that it grieved him to hear that the system existed in Armagh, that he knew its members, when and where they met, their signs and passwords, and that if they did not immediately give up all connection with the system he would publish their names, and employ the utmost rigor of the Church against them. Among the signs one was said to be 'passing the right hand over the right check,' the countersign being a 'motion of the left hand at the back of the right cur.' Among the day passwords were, 'Don't be ignorant;' 'Have better breeding." The night-' The night is dark :' 'The clouds are dark and heavy.' The quarrelling-' France and England can't go to war,' 'The Irish Brigade are advancing.' The Most Rev. Archbishop Dixon was present, and the congregation was evidently much affected by the eloquence and earnestness of the Rev. Mr. Campbell. We understand that several others of the Catholic Clergy in this county have pursued a similar course in condemning the Phoenix Club organisation. Their timely interference is worthy of praise, and we hope it may be effectual." Examiner.

TENANT RIGHTS .--- Colonel Fulke Greville has addressed the following letter to the Times :- Sir,-In one of your leading articles, commenting upon a letter of Mr. Sharman Crawford's which appeared recently in the *Times*, you ask, "Irish Tenant Right —what is it! Does it prevent your recovering your rent ?" I assert, without fear of contradiction, that it does not, and further, that in no part of the United Kingdom have rents been better paid, or greater exertions made by the tenants to most their engage-ments than in Ireland. Irish Tenant-Right I believe to be simply this :- In Ireland the tenant has for the most part erected the dwelling-house and offices, fieldgates, fences, and everything necessary for the cultivation of the land; and he, therefore, not un-naturally, asks that, before being evicted from the home of his fathers, he shall be compensated for the outlay which he has made, and which has given an increased value to the holding. In this country it is no uncommon thing for a tenant to be evicted for voting contrary to the orders of his landlord; and this is not confined to the election of members of Parliament, but extends to that of Poor Law Guardians; and it is not long since we read in the public journals of a tenant being evicted for refusing to send his children to a school where the religious teaching was opposed to his own faith. These men may have crected every requisite on the farm, in which proceeding the landlord may have tacitly acquiesced, but no sooner do they incur his high displeasure than they are liable to be turned adrift upon the world without one farthing of compensation. The law says, "All belongs to the landlord." Lord Derby remarked to a deputation of Irish members, "No gentleman would do this." Very true, and yet there are those who do not scruple to avail themselves of an unjust law to confiscate the property of the tenant. For myself, like Mr. Sharman Crawford, an Irish landlord, and deeply interested in the pence and prosperity of the country, I desire to see all secret societies, whether Orange or Riband, put down by the strong arm of the law, and to see the law vindicated and respected ; but I also desire to to see the law amended, and the principle of compensation for unexhausted improvements, as recognised by three successive Governments, and embo died in a Bill which passed the House of Commons become the law of the laud. Without it discontent and agitation will prevail. But once pass such a law, and it will prove beneficial to both landlord and tenant by settling a question which being unset tled, deters many proprietors from making permanent arrangements with respect to the settling of the forms on their estates, and is the cause of much land being held by the landlord, often to his great inconvenience. If the tenant has made no improvements he will be unable to recover anything. If he has made improvements the landlord will have value for what he pays. But, in no case, it is proposed that the claim to compensation shall arise except in the event of eviction by the landlord. DOWN WITH THE RENTS .- The prices of corn are becoming lower and lower and if markets continue to droop, to what figure will prices recede? The prospects are gloomy before the farmers. Landlords, too, must be getting uneasy again. The Russian war has gone by, and they fear the rents won't be paid so punctually as when 45s could be obtained for good wheat. It is selling at a guines, and less, to-day: and this price may be the highest that will be obtained for five years to come. A tenant farmer the other day told the agent to whom he was paying rent, that it was very difficult to make it up. 'I have no doubt it was very difficult to make it up. of that,' said the agent, 'but it must be made up !'-That's the word now ; and it displays at once the ridiculous view of many agents as well as landlords on the mode they should adopt in managing property. An honest or wise agent would have replied in a different fashion. He would have said-'You are perfectly right. It is difficult to make up rent; and when corn is so cheap, I believe the wisest course is to make large abatements; and I will advise your landlord to reduce the rent of your farm.' Language like that would have been consoling to the tenant, and creditable to the agent. Hut that is not the sort of talk they make use of, but-"The rent must be made up !' Let the tenant farmers mark it well. It is significant of what they may expect from their landlords in a few years, should the markets con-tinuc cheap and the land dear. They need expect no mercy, not the slightest consideration. It behoves hem, then, to seek at once for an abatement in their rents; for if they continue to pay the same price for and now which they paid when corn was twice its present value, they may easily guess the sort of ter-mination there will be to their career.-Dundalk Democrat. The necessity of legislating on the land question has been frequently admitted by the House of Commons, and measure after measure, with that object, has been introduced. But Irish griovances meet with scant attention from English legislators, and the consequence has been, that a system, the unjust operation of which has, on the clearest evidence, been exposed-a system which has served to depopulate the country, and sent its children hy thousands into exile-a system which, when the food of the people

system baptised in blood, and occasionally productive of scenes of outrage and murder, has been allowed to continue a standing reproach to the British legislature-s blot upon the Constitution which is said to be the palladium of the liberties and the lives of the subjects of the British Crown. There can be no to which it is well known the unsettled relations between landlord and tenant have given birth, and it among many classes of the people. The movement is earnestly to be hoped that Mr. Crawford's admirable letter will arouse the English people to a consideration of the claims of Ireland to equitable legislation, and to the advisability of their pressing upon the notice of Parliament the necessity which exists for at length grappling with and fairly adjusting the Irish difficulty.'- Tipperary Free Press.

The true source of Irish discontent has been due more to the oppressive conduct of the employes and officials of the British Government, and the iniquity of its courts of justice, for example in '48, than to any mere haired of the race of Englishmen. For Englishmen there are in numbers whom we do not and cannot hate; and if they would not covet Irish detestation at this day, let them too demand, as we do, that those young Irishmen shall not be treated like the lowest canaille, nor exposed in damp cells to consequences that may be irreparable. if either of them owing to treatment so brutal, contracts mortal disenses and dies, his death will be on the heads of the officials, and the old tyrannous system of execution before the form of trial, in reality restored.-Munster News.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND .- The Drogheda Argus, a joarnal of moderate politics, remarkable for its quiet good sense, has the following article on the present alleged "prosperity" of Ireland :- The con-dition of this country at the present moment is one to excite alarm in the minds of every one. The to the intolerant cry of Englishmen against the farming classes, who enjoyed halcyon days during small grant to Maynooth, whilst English Bishops and the late war, are now beginning to suffer from a reaction which threatens to suromp the country. Those and property, which ought legitimately to be given who succeeded in securing leases during the famine and the depressed state of the country after it, still enjoy a state of comparative opulence; but those who are merely tenants-at-will-and they form the greater portion of the agricultural population-are now suffering under the combined influences of high rents and reduced prices. This state of things was brought about by the panic which recently seized upon the commercial world, from the effects of which trade is but very slowly recovering; and, though money is abundant and cheap, yet the want of confidence in speculation, which is so generally felt, keeps trade in a languid state. And, while the country is naturally suffering from these causes, another source of annoyance, and, we fear, general discontent, has sprung up in the agitation that prevails consequent on the arrest of parties in the north and in the south on charges which are not exactly known, general report ascribing them to the existence of illegal societies. Mr. Sharman Crawford has taken up the subject of Ribbonism this time, which he has handled in a masterly manner. In his letter to the Times, which we give in another page, he nobly defends his countrymen from the base charges of the English press-that agrarian outrages are the emanations of the Irish character. The people of this country are not given up to the lawlessness attributable to them, and the past ten years have given evidence to that fact, during which time the criminal business at each assizes was so disproportionately small to that of previous years, and which contrasted so favorably with the records of abominations published in the English journals and committed in the sister country. Mr. Crawford proves incontrover-tubly that it is impossible that the people will ever be approvers of English rule in this country so long as the relations between landlord and tenant remain antagonistic to the interests of the latter, preventing that progress in agricultural industry which, under more favorable circumstances, would be carried out. Observe the state of the unfortunate people in Donegal and on the mountains of Kerry, living in a misery that the slaves of other countries are strangers to. What serfs on the Continent live in a frightful state of scualor in which the wretched peasants of Donegal are steeped ? Ah I happy serie of Russia, you are living under a despotic sovereign whose rule to you is a blessing. Would that the poor oppressed tenantry of Ireland had such a master; were that the case we would have complete absence of agrarian crime. A proof of the happy lot of the people of Russia, compared to that of the people of Ireland, our readers will find in the following :- After the Czar had issued his ukase for the abolition of serfdom throughout his dominions, which, no doubt, created alarm among the landholders, those in Poland proceeded to take measures to eject the people on their properties, in order to possess them in fee; but then another ukase from the Czar put an end to such a proceeding, and the peasants of Poland are now undisputed holders of their farms paying the usual tribute or rent to their landlords. Unhappy seris of Poland! how miserable is that condition you live in : to be able to reside on your holdings without any one having the power to disturb you, and which you can transmit to your children. Unbappy peasants ! we again say, better that you were like your free brethren in Ireland, holding your farms at the will of your landlords, who could evict you and your family when they chose. Better peasants of Poland, that you were enjoying the protection of a paternal representative (though foreign) government, possessing the noble privilege of the franchise, being able to return representatives to your parliament, and holding the same franchise as an instrument of destruction to your interests should you desire to vote according to your consciences. Ah ! you are (nominally) serfs, and what is your enjoyment of the undisputed possession of your farms to that of people who are freemen, with the terror of eviction con-tinually staring them? Well, despotism is decried; but wherever it prevails the people are enjoying happiness. While the nobles ruled Poland, the people were as badly treated as the Irish; now they are living under a foreign despotism, and how happy their lot! The Limerick Chronicle says that the latest and likely to be the successful claimant of the barony of Cahir, now in abeyance, is Richard Butler, Esq., of Castlecomer, county Kilkenny, and of Bansha, Co. Tipperary. His eldest son, Richard Massey Butler, Esq., granson of the Captain Hugh Massey, of Stagdale, in this county, is an officer of the Tipperary Artillery.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON TEMPERANCE.-Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., presided at a temperance meeting held in the Corn-Exchange, lyswich, ou the 24th ult In addressing the meeting Sir Fitzroy said, "it was making great-and he hoped its friends would shortly be enabled to say completely successful-progress was one in which he cuold not but feel that the wellbeing, the happiness, and the best and dearest interests, both temporal and eternal, of our fellow-creatures were involved. His friend the late Mr. Baron Alderson had declared his conviction, after many years' experience at the bar and on the bench, that four-fifths of the crimes committed in England might be traced to intemperance, and he (Sir F. Kelly) was sure that, if this degrading vice could be removed from society, an amount of innocence, virtue, and general happiness would follow such as no man would be sanguine enough to foretell. Impressed with this belief, he had felt it a sacred duty, amidst many other occupations which left him little time to attend to such meetings, however important their objects might be, to lend the temperance movement against his wife for a "restitution of conjugal rights;" what little aid he could. He was rejoiced to hear from | and in this case the special jury appears to have time to time that the principles of temperance were advancing, and were supported and practised to a considerable extent in the borough of Ipswich." Sir Fitzroy's observations were warmly applauded.

The English Debating Club which meets in the Upper Saloon at Wylde's Readings, Leicester-square, discussed the following subject on Saturday evening last :-- " Has the English rule in Ireland been of such a nature as to provoke Secret Societies and Ribbonism? An exciting and protracted debate for four hours ensued, during which the various speakers referred to the tyrannical rule of Ireland for centuries, Clergy enriched themselves from Church revenues to that Church whose erced was believed in by the great bulk of the population-to the support given to the Orange Societies by various English Ministers during the last half-century. Whilst these and vari-ous other arguments were brought forward on the affirmative side of the question, it was remarkable that none of the speakers on the negative side attempted to deny them, but, on the other hand, confessed that Ireland had been religiously, politically, and socially, badly and unfairly treated by England. One or two of the debaters drew very eloquent contrasts between the state of Ireland in 1848 and 1858, and hoped that a great and happy future was yet in store for a country which had so many fine harbors and so rich a soil. The lateness of the hour caused the debate to be somewhat prematurely closed, and when the question was put from the chairman, it was carried by a very large majority on the affirmative side of the question.

There is a model magistrate in London, named Carden, a Knight-very ignorant, very self-important, and very brutal in his treatment of the poor, especially the Irish poor. This individual, whose grammatical knowledge would seem to indicate that national schools were scarce in his youth, has an absolute horror of the Celt. He has given the little Irish shoe-blacks in London, who earn a livelihood by cleaning boots and shoes of passers-by near St. Paul's for a stray copper, a world-wide celebrity by his persecution of them. But the poor generally are objects of abhorrence to this precious Christian. Here is his latest achievement, as chronicled by a London newspaper :- " At the Mansion-house, on Wednesday, Sir R. W. Carden sentence 1 a poor little boy to seven doys' hard labour, for begging in the streets. In passing sentence he said that they would never be able to get rid of beggars until an act of parliament had been passed to prevent people from giving money in the streets. Wise and humane magistrate !"-Ulsterman,

The time seems to have arrived when, in a country where it is professed that dissent forms no social or political disqualification for citizenship, we must have a categorical answer, somewhat more satisfactory than bigotry can give, why the marriage of a Roman Catholic with a protestant by a Catholic Priest should be void, and why the priest should thereby incur the pains of felony. Major Yelverton married Miss Longworth, a lady by birth and fortune, at a Roman Catholic chapel, professing himseif a papist. After the parties had lived as man and wife for months, he declared himself a Protestant, and married Mrs. Forbes. Is this atvocious and heart-less swindle to be endured, and is a law which is an the Ecclesiastical Court, it was not. Condonation, open insult to every Roman Catholic, any longer to be made a cloak for fraud and concubinage? In this case it is hoped that cunning has overreached itself. It appears that, independently of the Irish proceedings there are abundant circumstances to prove a marriage constructively by the law of Scotand, to the jurisdiction of whose courts the parties were subjected in the first months of their union; so that family pride will not be permitted to sacrifice the right and feelings of a virtuous lady to the exigencies of the peerage. Mrs. Forbes, too, may find, when too late, that it would have been better for her to have regarded less lightly the liaisons of Major Yelverton. — Dispatch. The "Scottish Reformation Society" has again complained to General Peel. This time it is that mass is said in the Cork Military District Prison. Lord Hardinge answers in the name of his chief :- "I am directed by Secretary Major-General Peel to acknow ledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo making certain inquiries respecting the arrangements made for the spiritual welfare of the Roman Catholic troops at Cork. In reply I have to inform you that the Secretary of State for War, as a matter of courtesy, has answered your previous queries, but that he must decline entering into any further correspondence respecting the arrangements to which you allude. These gentlemen profess to be well familiar with the Protestant Translation of Scripture. Have they forgotten the text, "Every fuol will be meddling ?" - Weekly Register. SPIRIT RAFFING .- Spirit Rapping has come out in a new style, and rather an aggressive attitude. A body of these singularly endowed people in Dudley have assumed a mission from the spirits to convert the religious bodies in the neighbourhood to the Spirit Truth, and for that purpose have gone in a body to the Primitive Methodist Chapel, where they fell to ranting and raving, and smiting their breasts, and making a fell disturbance. It is probable the magistrates may have something to say to the spiritstruck .- Morning Star. AWFUL STATE OF ENGLAND .- The third page of a morning paper of Wednesday last contains the details of the following structous outrages :- 'The Andover murder; the prisoner's wife charged as an accomplice.' 'The shocking tragedy in Jersey; a woman shot by her brother.' 'Attempted wifemurder at Stepney.' 'A young man charged with shooting his sweetheart.' 'The supposed murder and snicide at Waltham Cross.' 'The late tragedy at Halifax.' Another outrage by ponchers ;' and ' The extraordinary case of defrauding a German at Chelsea.' If an Irish newspaper had contained the perpetration of so many outrages in Ireland, that country would have been unhesitatingly designated as the very hot-bed of crime and degradation, and worthy of the severest inflictions of Lynch law .- Morning Advertiser.

out the necessary rules for the guidance of its practice, and has inevitably hazarded some decision which are strongly questioned. On the whole we are inclined to take a hopeful view of the subject, with great satisfaction that he appeared to give his although it must be confessed that the character of countenance and support to a movement which was many of the cases has been such as to suggest the most disagreeable reflections. It is, for example, not very long since we had the case of Marchmont v. Marchmont, with a story that the bitterest satirist could scarcely have excelled. A reverend gentleman, rather successful as an impressive preacher, gave up his practice in that line and married the widow of a publican, a lady whom he afterwards accused of unfeeling language and "sherry," and who, within a comparatively short time of their marriage, sought a separation on the ground of "cruelty."-The reverend gentleman was accused of alternating the fondest language with the severest commentaries on the lady's conduct, and the jury, finding the plea of cruelty confirmed, though the positive acts of violence were of an uncertain and constructive character, Mr. and Mrs. Marchmont are judicially separated.

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In the same court the Rev Mr. Cherry proceeds been impressed with feelings the very opposite of those that ruled the jury in Marchmont's case. As in that instance, the couple are not young. Mr. Cherry is Rector of Burghfield, in Berkshire; he is about sixty years of age; and in March, 1853, a widower, with eleven children, he courted and won the widow of a Colonel Sutherland, the lady's property being settled on herself. It is true that the kind of "cruelty" imputed to Mr. Cherry is com-paratively milder than that ascribed to Mr. Marchmont. Mrs. Cherry was scandalized because a woman attending upon her in the house had formerly been irregular in her life, Mr. Cherry explaining that she was a redeemed trespasser. Other complaints were the use of tin candlesticks instead of silver; bad language from Mr. Cherry, who accused his wife of light character ; threats that he should "follow" her with her leiters; and, after she had left his house to reside with a friend, violent conduct in convey-ing her back. The fact is that Mr. Cherry, accompanied by an inspector of police, an attorney, and gardener, actually followed his wife to the friend's house, took her into custody, and forcibly carried her home. But; according to his story, the balance of violence was on her part. Although she made no active resistance when she was forced into the carriage, yet, when there, she struck him; " bent back his fingers until he felt quite sick," and induced him to invite the inspector into the carriage for his own personal protection. This was the "Dearest Emily" from whom the reverenci gentlemen could not bear to part, and in this wise he took her back to his home and heart! The jury held that Mrs. Cherry "might go back and live with thin in perfect safety ;" and the court awarded him the restitution of the conjugal rights which he sought.

Some weeks since we had the case of Evans v. Evans and Robinson-a strange tale on both sides, about which the public are not quite satisfied. For the prosecuting husband the story told was this :before her marriage, Miss Carriagion, his wile, had been intimate with Mr. Robinson, a gentleman of good position in society. The intimacy continued after marriage; it continued after Mr. and Mrs. Erans had separated for incompatibility of temper ; and the divorce which the nusband sought not only set him free to marry again, if he pleases, but we imagine, released him from any Indulty to my his wife a separate allowance. There were writnesses on behalf of the lady, especially a young clergyman, who went strongly to snow that, however embarrassing her position might have been, she had not erred. But the lawyers for the prosecution brought rate Court fly-men, servants, and ang house heepers, and Inspector Field, with women who had been targeht to drill gimlet-holes in a drawing-room door, for the purpose of collecting angibus evidence. Whether the decision of the court was right or wrong, it is a strange and painful exhibition of domestic life amongst us "moral English."

The case of Kents v. Kents and Montesana, which has but recently been de cominad, is scarcely so interesting or so dubious as that of Lyans versus Evans and Robinson, Mrs. Koats, in fact, appears not to have denied the emerge imputed to her : but the case mainly turned upon the question of condonation. The husband had used words which implied forgiveness; and is a verbal forgiveness condonation within the meaning of the Law? Accordsaid Sir Cresswell Cresswell, is not merely forgiveness; but it is a restoration of the consort to the position which has been forfeited by the conduct charged; whereas forgiveness may come very far short of that. An employer, for example, may so far forgive a clerk who has taken his money that he will not prosecute him, though he will not restore the clerk to his confidential employment. Condomation is equivalent, not only to refraining from prosecution of the clerk, but to replacing him in his post of trust. In order to render it effectual the husband or wife, as the case may be, must be perfectly informed as to the conduct which is to be forgiven .-Now, in this case, the question arose-Did the words of forgiveness amount to complete restoration; and was the husband perfectly cognizant of the conduct which he was forgiving? The jury and the judge thought not, and the divorce was allowed ; the husband having in this case long tolerated, or at least endured, the constant attendance of a Mexican cavaliere servente, with handsome person and fine voice. Sir Cresswell's definition of condonation has been much canvassed, principally because it would read to blind a husband to forgiveness in cases where he might be otherwise free to proceed for a divorce. The judge has recently expressed a doubt whether it is within the power of the Court to recognize voluntary separations, the manner of the doubt indicating that considerable numbers must be living in that unrecognised condition. Other difficult questions have been started in the working of the Court ; but the most serious was pointed out by Lord Brougham, not long since, in a letter to the Secretary of the Law Amendment Society. It is the fact that the Court is helpless against attempts at procuring its intervention by those who are seeking to dissolve the bonds of marriage collusively. Under the old system, when divorce could only be obtained by special Act of Pailiament, and the House of Lords was the tribunal for trying the facts, there were greater checks against collusion,-that is the combination of both parties to obtain a divorce. The Peers were free to attend to any evidence that they could work up; even the gossip of the lobbies or the circuit being available to point the suspicions of the Peers, who listen to such enlightenment" with fearless irregularity." The present Court cannot for itself cross-examine witnesses, cannot call before it any evidence save that which is brought by the parties themselves; and thus, although the Act establishing the new tribunal proves the jealousy entertained by the Legislature of collusion, against which two clauses attempted to guard, the Court. is unable to prevent that illegal use from being made. of it. Lord Brougham suggests that the difficulty might be obviated if the Attorney-General, or some one representing him, were made a party to the cause, and were to take steps for protecting the law against abuse. It is probable that this point will form the subject of an amendment of the Act in the, ensuing session ; but in some respects the legislation upon the subject is of less importance than the fact. that the necessity for such legislation exists. . It is obvious not only that the Court is oven to the abuse in question, but that there are many whose way of life induces them to use the Court for their own purposes. Altogether the proceedings of the new tions of English society have been altered in the tribunal have brought to light a state of society in working; and in the midst of these new appeals a England which numbers would scarcely have sus-England which numbers would scarcely have sus-

THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, CORK .- At the usual weekly meeting of our admirable Young Mon's Socicty, beld on Tuesday, the officers, with their, usual promptness and prudence, warned members against | the possibility of any individuals amongst them being was blighted, caused a wide-spread decimation-a

GREAT BRITAIN.

We are enabled to announce that the War Office has determined upon sending four additional Cathoic Chaplains for the benefit of the troops to India. -Weckly Register.

The Clergy of the Established Church this week have come with somewhat more than ordinary prominence before the readers of the daily papers. The Bishop of Victoria, who really, begging his Lordship's pardon, seems to be always in England and never in China, has been lecturing the Archbishop of Canterbury, through the columns of our contemporaries on the political relations and secular affairs of that Empire, and the conduct of our Ambassador, Lord Elgin. He really ought to be advised to confine himself to the conversion of the 300, or (according to his Lordship) 400 millions of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire to the Protestant Faith, for which purpose, we always understood that the Bishopric of Victoria was originally founded. At all events, it is high time that his Lordship should be back in China. We will venture to say that the Roman Catholic Bishop is at his post, and has been there all through the recent operations .- Court Circular.

A new Great Ocean Telegraph Company has been established. It proposes to lay a submarine line, on Mr. Allan's system, from Land's-end, Cornwall, to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

DISCLOSURES OF THE NEW DIVORCE COURTS .-The proceedings in the Divorce Court have naturally attracted very marked attention on several grounds. The immense press of business on the Court implies the amount of social irregulatities that had scarcely been expected. The nature of the cases that have come before the Court still more strikingly proves the degree to which the customs and institunew court, acting under a new law, finds itself with- pected .- London Paper.