THE O'CONNELL FAMILY .- Mr. Daniel O'Connell, of Derrynane Abbey, grandson of "the Liberator," after having completed his course of study under Mr. Hansom, the eminent British architect, and improved his observation by inspecting the best specimens of church architecture in classic lands, has determined to commence his profession in Dublin as an architect. No one will dissent from the opinion that it is most creditable to the good sense of the young gentleman that he desires to devote his active and intelligent mind to practically useful objects, altho' nossessing an independent patrimony. Mr. O'Connell fills this year the office of High Sheriff of his native county of Kerry.

"MACMARION KING OF IRELAND,"-A pamphlet bearing this title has been published in Paris by the Government Bookseller, in which the author declares that "Ireland wants a man, and that Mac-Mahon is the man for her; a General fit to carve a crown for himself in Green Erin," Well, more power to his Majesty! If he approaches our shore, of course there will be a "scrimmage," a "row," perhaps a battle. And, to tell the truth, John Ball seems to be inviting the great French General or somebody else to pounce on the country; for he proposes to spend only £120,000 in fortifying Cork ;and leaves Bantry Bay, Dublin, Waterford, Clogher Head, Carlingford, and several other places open for the landing of an invading force. In Dundaik we have one gun to dispute the passage of an enemy .-But, seriously speaking, these French Pamphlets mean something, and we request our countrymen to reflect seriously upon them. The publication to which we now allude is sold by the Government Bookseller, and that is significant of its having emanated from a high quarter. Thousands will ask what is its meaning; to which we reply, you must interpret for yourselves .- Dundalk Democrat.

THE PAPAL BRIGADE. - "It is eight years," writes an Irish gentleman in Rome, "since an eloquent and energetic young Kerry Priest-now the Rev. John O'Connor, D.D.-suggested, to a high dignitary in the Eternal City, the establishment of an Irish Brigade, for the protection of the Holy Father, undertaking to send a large contingent from his native county." The suggestion of the rev. gentleman, even in the opinion of the Times, is likely very soon to become an accomplished fact; and so far as Kerry is concerned, Dr. O'Connor has certainly not been inactive, for letters before as state that he " has been the very first who took with him a party of dashing young Kerrymen - sixty in number- to Cologne, whence he forwarded them to their destination, eliciting from the agents in London-what he, no doubt, and his brother clergymen in Killarney, Tralee, and other parts of the diocese (who have so actively co-operated with him) will be glad to heara statement to this effect that 'Kerry had led the van, and led it well." Indeed, when the Rev. Doctor arrived at Malines, we learn from one of the letters upon which we have drawn for our information, "there were but ninety-four from all Ireland over." Subsequent to the embarkation of the detachment which accompanied the Rev. Doctor, we learn that one hundred and twenty young men, averaging six feet in height, have, independently of others, left Kerry for Italy; and we are informed that fifty or more, of the same standard, have left Tralee within the last two days. A remarkable feature in the movement, so far as Kerry is concerned, is, that the hundred and twenty young men just referred to are, for the most part, the sons of comfortable farmers. Indeed, an instance has come under our own observation, in which one of the richest farmers in the country volanteered to send out one of his sons, paying his expenses, and expressing his regret that his five brothers could not accompany him. This class of men were, it is but right to say, totally opposed to the Phoenix movement, and we understand that, comparatively, very few engaged in that visionary project are to be found among the recruits of the Papal Brigade. As our duty, however, is to record facts, irrespectively of their bearing, we mention that a letter now lies before us which contains the following passage :- "Florence Sullivan, to whose physique two years have added much of the fine elements of a soldier, has, with the men under his charge, given great satisfaction. His steadiness has been remarkable; and I have no doubt that he will yet do credit to the old land that bore him. Kerrymen have distinguished themselves in former brigades, as Fontenoy could tell. Our O'Connors, O'Connells

VOLUNTEERS FOR IRELAND .-- We learn from the columus of a Conservative, and eminently loyal cotemporary, the Irish Times, that a meeting, "most numerously and respectably attended," was held in Dublin, on Wednesday evening, to ask leave (oh! Lord!) of the foreign English Government to enrol here, in this great and noble city, a volunteer corps are precisely what ought long ago to have been manfor the defence of Ireland, similar to those which fully made in the House. We shall not inquire into and those of his family—he might from one proposets have been organized across the Channel for the defence of the shores and cities of England. We learn furthermore, that the representative of the alien English rule in Ireland -a Mr. Cardwell-has politely informed the originators of that "loyal" meeting that, "in the existing state of the law," the Queen of Eugland, as advised by her ministers, cannot, and will not, sanction the establishment of volunteer corps in Ireland Yet more than this: we glean from our cotemporary that the meeting, humbly and complacently submitting to this "suubbing" at the the hands of the obscure Englishman, whom the foreign government has made practical ruler of the "Irishrie," did, after surgry loyal speeches, and without the least seeming apprehension (God help as!) of the unpardonable insult put upon their country, agree to petition their Anglo-Saxon masters for the repeal of that "existing state of the law," and for leave to enjoy that inalienable right of freemen -the right of carrying arms. Is it not a fearful spectacle this? - that, at the very moment when some two hundred thousand Englishmen are invited and encouraged to bear arms, to wear uniform, to meet, to drill, to learn the use of the rifle and the small sword, that they may be able some day to defend the shores from the possibility of invasion, an English subordinate of the English Government, ruling here despotically (with the help of "arms acts" and " coercion hills"), should be enabled to say to the the Irish people that England will not suffer them to arm in their defence, though all the world were in arms against us. A fearful spectacle, did we say? No, thank God, not that after all; but a spectacle for Irishmen, even in their present degradation, grimly to laugh at. For it proves that England is still the murderer who fears the haunted house; that still she trembles at the inextinguishable national spirit of the Irish people. - Irishman.

A FRENCH ARMY IN TRELAND .- Some little scraps of truth regarding the condition of the people of Ire-land have made their way to the House of Commons. On Monday night, Mr. Blake made before the assembled senators a few statements which, however disagreeable to them and unpalatable, as he confessed, to himself, were nevertheless so many downright facts - as every one acquainted with the circumstances of this country will admit. He said :--

The people of Ireland felt it was utterly useless to appeal to the English Parliament to enable them to live' even by hard labor, on their native soil.'

justice which their own Government denied to

At this the honorable senators shouted 'oh, oh ! but such shouts in no way affected the truth of those remarks. Mr. Blake went on and told them something more :-

"He could tell them from his knowledge of Ireland that if they allowed things to go on as at present, and confirmed the Irish peasant in the belief which he now very strongly entertained, that nothing would be done to secure to him the fruits of his toil-that if a French invading force landed in the country, if even thirty thousand men, the British flag would not be flying in any part of the Island in a fortnight afterwards

We believe those remarks to be substantially true .-Should the French land in Ireland an army of 30,000 men, and proclaim-as they certainly would proclaim-not anarchy, not spoliation, but order-that is to say, real order in the place of the disorder which now exists-and law, that is to say just law, with protection and security for life and property -should they do these things, declaring not the annexation, but the independence of Ireland, under a French protectorate-then, indeed, was British power in Ireland at an end. And with that power would end Ireland's long agony. On the day of that landing, famine would fold her black wings and fly from the land for ever; emigrant ships would cease to bear away our people into exile; the labors of the crowbar brigade would terminate, and notice to quit would disappear into the infernal pit, never more to harrass and afflict the people of Ireland. From that day we should have no further legislation hostile to the faith and morals of our people; we should have no more strife between the followers of different creeds. From that day Ireland would become one nation; strength and vigour would come into her wasted limbs; she would arise and cast away the chains and the rags she had so long been compelled to wear; she would break the begging box her tyrant had put into her hand, and instead of a medicant, become a benefactress.

The House of Commons cheered derisively when Mr. Blake spoke of the speedy disappearance of the Brish flag, which would follow the landing of thirty thousand Frenchmen in Ireland But those who derided the idea cannot have considered the question. If they think it well over they will not laugh when next they hear it .- Nation.

IRISH OPINION IN THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS. -In speaking last week of the present condition of the Landlord and Tenant question, we noticed with approval some sentences addressed by the O'Donoglue to the hostile legislature, in which that gentle-man still condescends to sit. We have always held ourselves bound to express our recognition of any good thing done, or good word said, however small, by any Irish member, however little entitled to our confidence, in the assembly in question; and if we had seen last week a full report of the observations said to have been made by Mr. Blake of Waterford, on the same occasion, we should have gladly included him in the commendations we felt bound to address to his colleague of Tipperary. In Mr. Blake's paper, the Cilizen, of last week, a full report of his speech appears; and we are not in the least surprised that the London (from which our Dublin morning papers copy) should have suppressed such sentences as those which follow. Alluding to the impossibility of England obtaining recruits among the discontented and notoriously disaffected Peasantry of Ireland, he says it " can be accounted for by the enormous amount of the able-bodied men who have left this country for America, not one of whom, let me tell you, but carries in his heart a deep feeling of haired against the Government whose culpable indifference to his welfare has driven him from his native land, and may lead some day, when opportunity offers, to a terrible retribution. And certainly the feelings of those who remain behind cannot be much better, compelled as they are to labor without reap-ing the benefit of their industry, and must lead them to look elsewhere, and to other means, to obtain that justice, cruelly and determinedly refused them by their own Government. [Lond cries of "No. no," and cheers.] Hon, gentlemen may doubt this," Mr. Blake is reported to have said, in continuation, " but do you think when I and others of their representatives tell them, year after year, that we can obtain nothing for them, that they will continue to look to this house or to your Government for their rights? No: I tell you that already their thoughts and hopes ledge of Ireland and the people; that if a French invading force of even thirty thousand men were to land in Ireland to-morrow, the British flag would not | house or the hut he himself built, and from which he be flying in any part of Ireland in a fortnight after [derisive laughter!!!!]" Now upon these expressions we have only to say, that the statements thus made are perfectly true; and that such statements fully made in the llouse. We shall not inquire into Mr. Blake's object in making them, nor into his opi-nions on the matter at all. But we are glad to find such an indication of public opinion in Waterford as

Mr. Blake's speaking at all affords us .- Irishman. FORTIFICATIONS. - A Royal commission has reported on the subject of "National Defences," and recommended the expenditure of cleven millions eight hundred and fifty pounds sterling on seacoast fortifications. Of that sum of money, just one hundred and twenty thousand pounds are to be expended in Ireland, and of that one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, Englishmen will be certain to carry off the better part-while Ireland will have to pay more than her share of the entire expenditure! That is the way we pay for our connection with England !-

REMOVAL OF IRISH BORN POOR. - From a Parliamentary return on this subject, published at the instance of Mr. Joseph Ewart, one of the members for Liverpool, it appears that the total number of paupers, who became chargeable to Irish unions during the year ending 25th of March last, on being removed from England or Scotland, amounted to 553. Of these, fifty were removed to Belfast, ten to Dundalk, ten to Londonderry, and four to Newry. The return also states that, out of the fifty removed to Belfast, thirteen are at present receiving relief in the union.

RUMORED DEATH OF DELANY .- We have heard that Delany, who had been absconding since the murder of Mr. Ely, died recently, and in the vicinity of the scene of blood-in fact, at his own house. if our information be correct, Delany, after the occurrence, made his way in safety as far as the Silvermines, about five miles from this town, and took refuge in the works, continuing concealed under ground day and night, unless when he would occasionally venture out of his hiding place for a short time with some of the miners. Here he remained until a week or two past, when he took ill with fever of a dangerous type, and his malady assuming an alarming appearance, he was removed to his own home, where he is said to have died a few days ago. We do not youch for the accuracy of the foregoing report, though our informant attaches considerable weight

to it. - Nenagh Guardian, DESTITUTION IN ERRIS .- In consequence of the denial of distress existing in Erris, the Protestant Rector of Kilcommon has written to the Times, saying: -"Were it not that our committee have been en-That is a true statement. The Irish people of to- abled to dole out some scanty pittance of relief to day may use the British Parliament as a public office | 900 families, starvation would before this have conin which to register their protests against the injus- mitted havoc among us. As it is, dysentery, swelltice and oppression they are compelled to endure, ing of the limbs, and fever—the usual attendants of one day: "The Poles are as little deserving of our but hope from that Parliament they have none. If famine—have appeared in many villages, and unless sympathy as the Irish;" in Europe, fortunately, as a

(Killala) have been obliged to forego all idea of a ousies, have met on the broad platform of charity in generous rivalry as to who shall do most for the "300°.

. La Question Irlandaise.

This pamphlet and an English translation of it have appeared simultaneously in Paris and Dublin. We have no means of knowing who the writer is, out from certain indications we conjecture that M. Henri Marie-Martin, of the Constitutionnel, is the man. The initials "J. P. L." sufficiently establish for Irish readers the identity of the translator. There is nothing new in the brochure itself; its arguments and illustrations are chiefly derived from recent writings of Mgr. Dupanloup, M PAbbe Perraud, and Mr. John Mitchel, all of which, except the last (which we notice to-day), have been already brought under the observation of our readers. But it is not the less certain to make a deep impression on public opinion in France, and is likely to influence indirectly even Imperial policy. The translation is well executed, but it scarcely does justice to the trenchant terseness of the original. The difference of idioms, however, sufficiently accounts for this. The character of the publication will be best understood from the extracts we append :-

THE IRISH QUESTION .- In England the very existence of an Irish question will be disputed. Official speeches and the British press now fully agree on the fact that, owing to the colightened and generous care of the Government, Ireland is at present in the enjoyment of great prosperity. With fewer Irishmen in Ireland, we are gravely told the country is more happy; and they add, this is the advantage and a most providential effect of the famine and of emigration. From this it is evident that we may expect from the British press a sharp reprimand. We shall even be taxed with "ignorance," that being the polite treatment every Frenchman receives who dares to speak of English affairs otherwise than in trumpetting their praise. Such an anticipation shall not, however, prevent us from proceeding. Not-withstanding all the confidence with which the official language of England inspires us, and the statements of the British journals, we have some reason to doubt that the people of Ireland are quite contented, and that the country is really prosperous. For instance, people die of hunger in this "happy" country; and this is not a story of the past, one of yesterday; it is the fact of to-day. For even now, as fourteen or fifteen years ago, the sorrowing wail of misery, the ery of anguish, rings in our ears, accounts reach us of the population of entire villages being reduced to such a state of wretchedness that they are begging for food, asking for "boiled turnips and a little salt" to support life; that some are forced to feed on sea weed, and others are actually perishing in the pangs of hunger. These scenes of sorrow are to be witnessed in the county of Mayo, in the county of Kerry on the sea coast, and in the mountainous districts of the West. Yes, famine reigns once more in that prosperous Ireland! Strange indeed! Why, has not this country actually the happiness of being governed by those who call themselves our musters in the science of political economy? England should surely know admirably well how to give Ireland a prosperity of reality, not one of cruel falsehood. And yet, " if in our times that mouster of barbarous ages, famine, seeks for a prey in Europe, it is by a singular fatality Ireland alone that it chooses.'

Position of the irish Peasant .- What is the position at present of the Irish peasantry, whom past ages show us to have been systematically devoted to a complete extermination? Is the odious legislation which condemned to death a whole people on the very land which was taken from them, still in vigour? Is the proprietor of the land in Ireland always forced by law to oppress unto extinction the conquered race? Let us at once declare that he is not. But if the strict obligation of driving the Irishman from his farm exists no longer, the legal right or enablement is still in the hands of the landlord. In one word, the law no longer says, "thou shalt evict;" but it still says, "thou mayest evict;" The tenant holds nothing-not even the lord. may be at every moment driven without receiving compensation. Alas! Had be wrought and developed in his farm the most costly improvementshad he spent on it not only his labour, but his sayto the other, even when he has paid his rent regularly, receive "notice to quit," and be forced to abandon everything without being paid back one single penny! It is the landlord who legally profits by all the improvements; he can send away, when be chooses it, his tenant, who owes him nothing! This position of the Irish peasant, at the mercy of his landlord, cannot be compared to any other in the world. It has been a hundred times over proved that the seris of the middle ages, or the seris of Russia in the present day, were treated infinitely better. The serf is, at least, attached to the soil : it must feed him; he is not exposed to death by hunger while the land he tills grows a crop In Ireland, the landlord has no legar duty to fulfil towards his tenant. Nothing prevents him from turning him away; that is, from condemning to death the peasant and his family. For, for those wretched people there is no other alternative but this, to emigrate (and to emigrate money is necessary), or to die by the roadside; unless, indeed, that horrible prison which is called Workhouse should receive them, and reserve for them a more lingering death in mournful slavery! The slaves of America themselves are less to be pitied than the "tenants at will" of Ireland. Life at least is assured to the Negro slave. The condition of the Irish peasant is, then, without another example on the face of the globe. Civilized Europe offers nothing that even approaches it. It is said that the Ryot of India (another British subject) presents alone, but not in every respect, some analogy with the Irish tenant. Who will be astonished that under such a system, in which the peasant is deprived of all security, the culture of the land should be so backward? who will be surprised that discouragement should weigh upon the minds of a

whole population thus treated for centuries! A WARRING TO ENGLAND .- We have said wha the happy results of a truly just and sincerely liberal policy should be for Great Britain as well as for Ireland. Let England reflect on them! In the time in which we live it is no longer possible for a nation to retain another in servitude and suffering without raising up against herself the indignation of the world. It is, above all, no longer possible to enjoy at the same time the benefit of oppression and the advantages of a reputation of liberality. The complaints of a people are heard to-day from one end of the earth to the other. Neither the loftiest mountain nor the murmuring noise of two oceans can prevent the cry of anguish of nationalities from reach-

prevailing, that the Romish hierarchy of this diocese of a king, that king can answer him; Turn back, collection for the Pope; and that priest and parson, of thousands of human creatures, the dead of hunger despite of their mutual religious and political jeal- the victims of artificial famines! Turn your eyes call for on one side the secularization of an ecclestastic government, and on another for privileges for Christians in a Mahometan country, Rome and thern Press. Turkey will answer her : Look back and see in Ireland that monstrous intolerance, an Anglican clergy richly supported by the money of poor Catholic Ireland. When England shall blame Austria for not giving back to Hungary her liberal institutions, Austria can answer: Let England give back to Ireland her independence and her Parliament. And Austria, as well as Turkey, Rome, and Naples, would be right.

REPEAL OF THE UNION .- The Union is, then, in prejudice, and for their profit only; it is Ireland forced to export what she should consume, and to import what she should fabricate, that is to say, condemued to periodical famines and perpetual misery. The Repeal of the Union, it is the Irish Government in Ireland; it is to have in Dublin not only a court, but a House of Lords and a House of Commons, that is the residence of the proprietors of the soil, and consequently a rich society, which would bring back luxury and prosperity; it would be Irehand developing all her resources, creating for herself natural industry, possessing a most important commerce, and feeding all her children. In one word, a nation recovering, with its liberty, the natural conditions of her existence, and all the advantages of life. England, who admits in Italy the rights of nationalities, and the authority of universal suffrage, who applands the insurrection of Sicily, and subscribes for Garibaldi, has no right to refuse the claims of Ireland. And yet, if Ireland can obtion on the part of Europe, to get back for Ireland her own national institutions. Europe cannot ocwe believe that in no case, amicable remonstrances try, so cruelly treated, and which, in spite of her political situation to-day may not be favourable to the hopes of Ireland : but the time may come. Ireland thinks so; Ireland expects so. It is enough to have shown that there will be for Europe, when Europe wishes it, an Irish Question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

involves a very great augmentation of the land force low. He appealed selectedy and energetically to the of this country, and would not only be valueless but congregation, but he was encored and laughed at dangerous without that measure. The questions to throughout. Once he told his review, distincts that be considered are—whether the more, without whom they were suching not at him and a to words of the fortresses would be useless, have been provided: Carist, and this for a minute or two cares like to the or whether the fortifications themselves could not be be quiet. Some ato awards, i.e. ever, the distratement dispensed with? It is by making it certain that for were renewed, and communed until Mr Scott dereign aggression will be unprofitable and disastrous seemded from the majort. The elergy and choristers, to the aggressor, that we shall most assuredly prevent invasion. No accumulation of barracks and hisses, and laughter. stores will do so. The rifle and artillery volunteer movement has already done great service in this respect, and it is capable of still further development; but it must either become more popular in its elements, or some cogent organisation adapted to the necessities and even the taste of the great bedy of the community must supply its place. It is above produce weather a decimal that, in the large weather and making which is account to be a supposing that, in the large hand release to the continuous states and even the factors of the community must supply its place. It is above produce weather the factors of the continuous states and the community must supply its place. hour of need, we can safely trust to anything but the courage of the nation and the skill and spirit of its leaders. The Times publishes a letter from Colonel Jebb on the defence of London. There are six or eight roads by which an enemy must advance, and eight roads by which an enemy must advance, one it is to the particular points where these roads inter-sect the defensive lines, and have to ascend a steep. This is a gloomy and regularly pleture, and it is, and tradition adds : " by taking advantage of this hill or pass through a low gorge or defile, that atten-O'Sullivans, M'Elligotts, Barrys, Mahonys, and a lare turned in another, and to this country, a hostile right you will be meritorious in the eyes of Protestion is directed. The Times says it is imperative on last of gallant Celts, distinguished themselves in life times and to this country, a hostile right you will be meritorious in the eyes of Protestion is directed. The Times says it is imperative on Land England." That is why we so often read, even Lord Palmerston to submit to Parliament tor adoution right you will be meritorious in the eyes of Protestion is directed. The Times says it is imperative on tank England." That is why we so often read, even LordPalmerston to submit to Parliament for adoption that is the report of the Commissioners on National Haffmans. The farmer of the Onio and the Bellin the Parliament of the farmer of the Unio and the Bellin the Parliament of the farmer of the Unio and the Bellin the Parliament of the Commissioners on National Haffmans. every battle-field in Europe." From Lunerick we learn that a large body of recruits have gone out, with regret [!-&c.] And I raise my voice not in the English papers, of so many evictions (that is the report of the Commissioners on National Defences, and the responsibilities, however, must with the Rev. M. Shannon as Chaplain. — Traice sit down I will tell you another fearful [!!] truth of which f am well convinced from my intimate know- his master. He is called "tenant at will," being at The Times adds—"All we are now asked to considthe caprice of the owner of the soil, or the "land- er is, whether we shall fortify our dockyards and arsenals, or be exposed to sudden attack. If the dock-

LORD OVERSTONE ON THE RESULTS OF INVASION. The replies of Lord Overstone to queries put to bim ! by the National Defence Commissioners as to his opinion of the probable effect of the occupation of Lon- Tional Standard, an Viernel obstant paper. by the National Defence Commissioners as to his opidon by an invading army has been published. His as to the results of an invading army occupying Loudon and being in possession of the centre of our governmental and francial systems. The case being put, private property being respected, the occupation being purely military, Lord Overstone thinks that in that case, suppose there would exist a prevalent feeling that the futal blow had been struck, that the deep humiliation had been sastained, that the means for gratifying his exactions are under the command of the enemy, that the means of further and effectual resistance are doubtful, why the calamities attending it are certain and overwhelming. Lord Overstone fears that the efforts of a country thus humiliated, paralysed, dispirited, and divided in opinion would not lead to any satisfactory result. Our riches, the complicated nature of our social and monetary system, the limited extent of our country, the necessity of internal order and confidence by the maintenance of our manufacturing population would, it is feared, own soil, perhaps impracticable, at all events fatal to all that constitutes the power, the well-being, and the happiness of the country. These considerations, Lord Overstone says, show the great inducement we have to make our system of national defences com-

The Lords have rejected by an immense majority (128 to 31), the Bill for the Abolition of Church Rates. The Parliamentary business of the Commons has been comparatively unimportant. Progress is being slowly made with the Irish Tenure and Land Improvement Bill. The Catholic Charities Bill came on for discussion on Thursday night. Such invete-rate hostility was exhibited by the Newdegate faction in opposing its progress, that the Home Secretary was compelled to state that such conduct was not calculated to raise the character of the House in public estimation .- Weekly Register.

EMIGRANTS FOR ROME .- On Tuesday last a friend of ours walking into the station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, Tithebarn-street, saw ranked there in half military, half civilian fashion, a group of stalwart men. They were unmistakeable Irish; jet they could not be 'barristers,' for many of them wore broad cloth, and had manifestly not been accustomed ing ears that sympathize with their sufferings. If a to manual labour. Enquiry told him that those men prince could have forgotten himself so far as to say had just arrived from Ireland, that they were 175 in number, and that all were booked for Hull. As two gentlemen, apparently foreigners, appeared to have out nope from that Parliament they have none. If tamine—nave appeared in many vinages, and unless symptotic five priest Oakeley. These polemany such ever existed it vanished long ago, never to alter and Roman Catchille clergy and laity) be soon and reland the consequence was that they were looking elsewhere and trusting to other means to obtain that

other will commit ravages among a people already predisposed to fall an easy prey to its assaults. I moans of Ireland shall be heard. And when Engmay mention, as indicative of the deep distress here land will take the liberty of inspecting the dungeons the train ready, the band took up their places in the carriages, and, as they shot from the station, gave and in Ireland see strewed about the blenched bones a cheer that caused the iron roof to rattle. They were going to Rome. The Dublic correspondent of the victims of artificial famines! Turn your eyes | the Times, in noticing that 100 young men left Sligo back once more and behold those vessels carrying on Tuesday for Liverpool, remarks as curious that away an entire people who renounce living under some of the party had 'no baggage but a bandbex your philanthropic sceptre! When England will or a little bundle.' It was the first time we ever heard that baggage was indispensable to a soldier. They can fight very well without it .- Liverpool Nor-

> "Cook and Bund" Stomes, - "The Vanssittart case" has been a fruitful theme for our l'rotestant cotemporaries, the majority of whom are of course chackling heartily at the easy guilbility of their renders. The Police officials, we need hardly of-serve, were only too well ideased to second the "ac-Popery" zeal of the enlightened Norwich mugistrates, the chief of whom, according to the latter of a correspondent, appears to be better adapted to occupy some Rehabania or Bethel pulpit, than to dignify with reality, Ireland governed by foreigners, to her own his presence the miscalled seat of justice. It is amusing how readily the police have helped to contribute a chapter to the book of romance unfolded by the Norwich Protestants. Thus the imaginary Foreign Priest, Father Giugini, is now transformed into the Police description as Father Euguine, a Homan Catholic Priest of the Josuit persuasion,"-This mysterious stranger, whom no one but young Vansittert has ever seen, or heard of, is no longer an Italian but a Spaniard The "handsome reward" has, however, hitherto, failed in producing any such person, notwithstanding the most diligent search .-It is even said that eight policemen started from Norwich on the search throughout England, and that others sought in vain for proofs of his visit there .-Weekly Register,

> EVANGELICAL SWIMMLING .- A l'amountable ca-e of insolvency, or something worse, has occurred in London-the breaking down of a society called the "United Kingdom Benevolent Fund Anualty," surtain nothing! We do not yet call for an interven- ported by the lishop of Oxford and a number of Clergymen. On the strength of high names a rumber of poor people were induced to purchase small cupy itself with everything at the same time. But annualities in this society, and several charitable persons have purchased annuities in it for pair progle would be more justified than in favour of this coun- in whose welfare they were interested. The principal in each metance was received, but the metors is long day of sorrow, possesses still a powerful vi-tality. The cause of Ireland, more than that of any and even three years in avrear of the automit payother country, deserves that Europe should apply to ments, without any prospect, as far as appearances her, adopting them, these noble words:—"Lintered go, of things becoming better. The magistrate of the Police office, Mr. Seile, has been warmly intercivilisatrice a faire prevaluir." It may be that the from what has transpired, that the capital of the society is gone, and industry left works to provider and short. A heavy restantishmit according to provide and shot." A heavy responsibility attaches to men of position who lend their names to buildle sellemen of this kind without proving their foundation, or earing about the result. Cases of cruelty and injustice more dire it is teardly possible to imagine.

ST. Usonar s-th-rms-Exec. The papers report that NATIONAL DEFENCES.—The Daily News says the there was another fierce distorbance on Sanday even-cheme of the Commissioners is undeniably one that ing. The preacher was the Rice W. R. Scott, of Heras they left the charch, were assuled by greans,

The London Times gives a soperance picture of the harve which the bud went or his proringed to the south. The herbers says, the been drowned or scoroled up under been winds. The younglings of the flocks and we have per and for have been given away to anybe a won would accept them as a gift. The price of meat has flown up to a point at weigh t is placed beyond the reach of any sure the country low classes. I adec the usual condition of all one Scotland, with its long we lear, unfrapply, to a trae. But our contemporary gian grower of work are worsing for the British markets. Not many years og ca few months of ram, a spoint harvest, and a reject. I hefarm Bill would have represented at the lacuts of a skilled againster the ground work of a formel they agreeding. Now, pards can protect themselves, the fleets will be at li-berty to extend their protection along the coast, and be safering distress in ansequence of the foregrament of the times is well aware that the Government of the country was nothing to no with his misfortune."

"Paurosyman Phisos and the Parists,"-Pader

In our last number we published some regulations its consequences such a supposition; my only answer is it must never be." Lord Overstone does, however, state at considerable board over the does, however, state at considerable board. however, state at considerable length his impression lish in their scape, going so far as to prohibit the chaplain from all communication with Roman Catholic prisoners. We entertain serious doubts as to the truth of the priests assertions, as the Governor has no power to make any such rules; and Mr. Oakely has since been obliged to confess that he was mistaken as to the interdict of the chaptain; and doubtless, all the other assertions have an equally good foundation. We know nothing about the new Governor, but we do know touch about Col. Sir Joshua Jobb, K.C.B., the Director-General of Prisons and we unbesitatingly assert that he never could have approved such thoroughly Popish Rules, which were also in direct violation of the regulations for the government of convict prisons, approved by the Home Secretary of State. Sir Joshua Jebb is a Christian man and a Protestant; and, whilst we would not tolerate any unfairness towards R manists, and would strictly and righteously administer the law, we are satisfied that he would not support be found to render a prolonged conflict upon our any one in efforts to undermine the influence of the chaplain, or to deprive the poor prisoner of the opportunity of escaping the visits of the intrusive Romish priest. For many years he has discharged with honour and fidelity the difficult duties of his office, and we trust that he may long continue energetically and wisely to prosecute them. It is a good thing that governors have no power to make rules, but that they "depend on the higher authorities." Mr. Oakely was not, we believe, mistaken; he had a reason for the course he took. The supposed concessions of the Governor of Pentonville would be pleaded as a precedent for other prisons; and the active Popish priest would thus get the entire control over itomish prisoners. Such tricks are by no means uncommon among the followers of Loyola and the disciples of Ligouri. Priests in Ireland will forge wills, steal children, and concoct letters from boys in Reformatories; and in England the same spirit animates the perverts to Popery. Mr. Oakeley may desire to exercise his his "spiritual power in our gaols and workhouses," but we trust that 'our " higher authorities" will not be induced, for any political or other motives, to gratify the wish of these men, whose aim is to hand us over to the tender mercies of Pius of Peruvia.

In reproducing the foregoing, the Islington Gazette makes the following creditable observations :- "It appears to us neither forcible nor becoming to speak of a gentleman and a scholar, and a conscientious man to boot, as 'the priest Oakeley.' These pole-