of men interests, will be slow, and cautious, and jealous very much, in applying for the ruin of their fellow-men such a prinsiple as this. And I will say this to you, gentlemen, on my own responsibility—that dreadful as the law of onspiracy is in its general application, fearful as it conspiracy is a meshing up the innocent with the guilty, and making a man answerable for acts of which he never heard—yet in the course of my expewhich he had say I have never heard a prosecutor for the crown attempt to press the law so far and so the crown that law has been pressed in this prosecution. I do believe in my conscience that if jurors are to be found who, on evidence such as has been aggregated here, will condemn their fellow-beings, aggregated note; not condemn their fellow-beings, there is no safety for any mortal man in a comthere is the constitution of the list for me to multiply was compared to the law; it is for you, submit to the operation of the law; it is for you, submit when you come to consider the facts of however, to exercise your sound and bonest judg-the case, to proceed with the granter the case, to proceed with the greatest caution and ments, and to proceed with the greatest caution and ments, and or Fyou coudemn a man for guilt which jealously, is own Cantlemon this jealously his own. Gentlemen, this case is, in other was not one of great importance. It is a case in respects, han I dissuct the evidence. respects, then I dissect the evidence, I will show you which, when I deepl evidence min. which, with a long al evidence which ought to prethat there moment with a jury for the conviction of vail for a when I show well vail for a ... When I show you that the main witthe prisone. him is a person who at the instant ness against adjud in the indexes. stands discredited in the judgment of every honest stands discr I show you that he is uncorroborated by man-when whom you can place reliance-when I show this I shall ask yon to say that none of those show this 1 corroborated, and I will call on you to propounce your verdict only on such evidence as the pronounces to be that on which a jury can safely convict, and such evidence, I assert, exists not in this case. in this case. Sheet in which it ought to be considered assumes an ascential the strength to be considered by intelligent and honest men as touching in the closest and nearest way the purity of the administration of the law-touching in the nearest and closest way the honor and the safety of our common country. I do believe that there never was a case which, in that respect, more imperatively required the zealous and deliberate consideration of a jury of frishmen; and I shall be surprised, indeed, it, when this case goes to you with such direction as my lord may be pleased to give you, a jury of Irishmen shall be found by their verdict to affirm with the condemnation of the prisoner the practices which have been resorted to in this prosecution. I stund here at very great disadvantage indeed. This case has been greatly magnified-magnified by the organs of opinion in Ireland-magnified by public writers and speakers-magnified by those who are charged with the government of the country in a way wholly unwarranted by the facts; and I fully comprehend that in addressing you on behalf of the poor man at the bar I have to encounter that national revulsion of feeling which any jury must entertain against a reputed crime so vast, so enormous as that of treason; for less than treason this charge is not. Felony it is technically, but treason it is in reality, with all the incidents of treason save that of capital punishment. It is, in my opinion, a charge of treason that is made against this man, and it is charged against him in a way and upon evidence which has been always more or less abhorrent to a sense of fair and honest dealing. It is a charge of constructive treason-a charge of treason to be established against the prisoner, not, as I shall show you, by his own acis or his own language, upon any evidence on which you can safely rely—but a charge of treason to be established by inference and construction from facts for which the prisoner is in no way morally responsible. I do complain that throughout this trial the course has been to press upon the humble man at the bar with an acrimonious acerbity and a vehement energy which, in my experience, I have never seen equalled in a court of justice. I experienced it myif when I attempted, almost vainly, to get on with the cross-examination of that cool, and confident and smiling villian who sat upon that chair-when at every moment I was interrupted so soon as the case approached a point at which it was likely the prisoner would be benefitted and the case for the crown injured. So it has been throughout. How was this prosecution followed up? We have had, first, the spy and informer set loose on the land, and the vietime have been dealt with in a manner that was never before practised towards people in their condition. We have had these young men brought from their homes, manacled, and thrown into jail. The magistracy of the county are set aside, and the duty which they ought to discharge is entrusted to the stipendiaries of the government. How do they perform that duty? An inquiry is held in the jail, from which the public is excluded. And the prisoners were permitted, by way of favor, to have an advocate who is degraded by appearing within the walls of a prison when he ought to appear in a court of justice. You have the stipendiaries who took the informations at one time acting as petty sessions clerks, taking down the evidence; again as police officers hunting for testimony; and, lastly, as judges presiding to determine upon the liberty of their fellow-men. This being so, gentlemen, I ask you to consider jealously a case brought before you under these abnormal and extraordinary circumstances-a case conducted in a fashion which I believe in my conscience would not be tolerated in any other district of this empire.— Things have been proved in evidence which, if they had occurred in Italy, if they had occurred in the Roman or Neapolitan states, would have been the occasion for violent animadversion upon the governments of those countries, and glorying in the superiority of the constitution under which we live. Now, gentlemen, it is for you, I say it emphatically, having regard to these proceedings, to look at this case as one of vast importance, beyond even its importance to the prisoner at the bar. These poor men are upon their trial for everything dear to men in the world. Now, let me ask what is the case with which you have to deal under these extraordinary circumstances? It is alleged that a secret society exists in this county, and that the prisoner was a member of it.-First, you will ask yourselves if such a thing as a secret society has been shown to exist at all; and next, what is the evidence connecting the prisoners with it? They are two distinct questions, and I ask you to separate them in your minds, for you may, perhaps, come to the conclusion that there does exist in this country a secret society, and yet it may be a crime to humanity of the deepest dye to make the prisoner responsible for it. To not permit your minds to be terrified and alarmed by the able statement of the Attorney-General. In the name of common sense and justice, what right had he to tell you a word about the Ribbon Society? Does he mean to say that the confederacy with which you have to deal was such a confederacy as the Ribbon Society? He talked of 70,000 Ribbonmen congregated in the borth of Ireland, producing terror and destroying life. What was the object of that statement? As far as I can understand the matter, I believe that such a thing as Ribbonism has not existed in this hianswer for the acts of people in Cork, in Skibbereen, in Bantry, in Killarney, or in Tralee, of which he never heard; but it is a harder thing still to endeavor to make him amenable for Ribbonism in Ulster. In like manner, what right had the Attorney-General to dilate to you about the French in Bantry Bay, and about Theobald Wolf Tone imprisoned in a dungeon and dying by suicide? Those unhappy transactions are past and gone, and they should never have been introduced to inflame your minds. An attempt was even made to give in evidence transactions that occarred in '48, cleven years ago; but the learned judge would not allow it to be given, and I call on you not to allow yourseives to be influenced by topics so illegitimately and irrelevantly introduced. The in- to the accused persons, and those from them to him, dictment charges the prisoner with a number of overs

is may make him responsible, he is not morally acts. Conspiracy is the gist of the crime—conspi-enswerable; and a jury of honest men, regardful racy to compass the deposition of the Queen; but for of their own and their neighbours' interests, the purpose of making out that intention you have racy to compass the deposition of the Queen ; but for been told that it is necessary that there should be some overt acts proved against the prisoner from which you can infer his felonious design. Gentlemen, you will ask yourselves whether by faith-worthy testimony a single one of those overt acts has been proved home against the prisoner? The learned counsel then proceed to say that the prisoner was charged with conspiring with others to levy war and insurrection against our lady the Queen-with conspiring to subvert and destroy the constitution of the country-with conspiring to stir and move the American people with force to invade Ireland, and with being a member of an illegal confederacy, bound by an oath to renounce allegiance to the Queen, and to make Ireland an independent republic. Several other acts were imputed to him. These were all acts done by others, and he asked the jury to say whether, upon the evidence, a single one of those overt acts had been established against the prisoner? What was the nature of the evidence offered by the crown? It was said that in the year 1858 an illegal society existed in the County of Kerry. A magistrate named Robinson was called to prove that some time in the year 1858 he saw a number of men, amounting to about twenty or thirty, marching in, what he considered, military order, on the road near Skibbereen. He could not tell whether he saw this in the month of December, or November, or September, or August. No doubt these persons were on the road on the night in question; but it was not to be inferred, without any evidence, that they were there for an illegal purpose. They might have been coming from some wake or merry-making. The above is only an outline of the able and cloquent address of Mr. O'Hagan, which lasted nearly

nine hours. The court adjourned at seven o'clock to Monday morning.

On Monday, the trial was resumed at ten o'clock. Mr. O'Hagan announced that he would not call any evidence for the defence. The Solicitor-General then addressed the jury in

The jury had been locked up during the night, and both the High Sheriff and the Sub-Sheriff were up during the night in the discharge of their official The jury having now assembled in their box, duty.

and their names having been called over,
Baron Greene said—Have you agreed to your verdict, gentlemen?

Foreman-No, my lord. The foreman then handed down the issue-paper.

Baron Greene-You must keep that issue. Genlemen, I am sorry you have not been able to agree. The Court will adjourn, and when you are agreed I shall be sent for by the Sheriff. Retire to your room. The jury then retired, and six constables were worn to take charge of them.

At 10 minutes to 12 o'clock Baron Greene again took his sent on the bench. Counsel were in attendance as before.

The jury were again called in the usual form, and "Baron Greene said-I have sent for you, gentlenen, to know if you have agreed since?

Foreman-No, my lord, we have not. Baron Greene-You have not agreed ?

Foreman-No, my lord; we are ten to two. Baron Greene-Then I am sorry to say that I have nothing to say to you but to request you to retire. A Juror-We have no chance of agreeing.

Baron Greene-I cannot do anything at present. You must retire and re-consider. A Juror-We cannot re-consider anything.

Foreman-We tried on several occasions, and here is no chance whatever of our agreeing. Baron Greene-Well, you must only go back. Another Juror-There is not the slightest chance

of our agreeing. Foreman (as we understood) - The Crown have to blame themselves for putting people on it who are not much better than the prisoner. It is a great hardship on people who are inclined to do justice. Baron Greene-No one regrets more than I do the aconvenience you have been subjected to. If it de-

pended on me I would soon put an end to it, but I

have not the power to do so, in point of law.

The Attorney General-My ford, perhaps your lordship will allow me to make an application. It does appear to be somewhat conditional in form, but yet we are so circumstanced that I feel perhaps that you will not consider it consurable. I shall not nostpone it any longer. I wish to ask your lordship, on the part of the Crown, in the event of this as we have just heard, slender minority of the jury not agreeing with their brethren, to adjourn the assizes, and to fix a day suitable and convenient to your lordship for the re-assembling of the county to proceed with the trial of the prisoners. I feel it to be my duty in this case, to the utmost of my power, to assert the law, and in that sense, if the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal, to let him get it at the carliest possible opportunity. With that view I shall respectfully call upon your lordship to fix the 30th of this mouth, (March) so that after the Cork assizes the jury may be summoned to attend, and the trial of the prisoners may be proceeded with.

The two young men named Daniel and Joseph Murphy who had refused to give evidence, were then put forward, and

Baron Greens, addressing them, said-You were guilty of a contempt of Court in not giving evidence us you had sworn to do at the table. I have made an order for your committal for this contempt for the space of six calendar months.

The jury were again called out at half-past 12.

Baron Greene said-Gentlemen, when I called you out last I told you it was not in my power, and that I greatly regretted it, to discharge you without a verdict. I perhaps should have added that the law does not empower me to discharge you without coming to some conclusion upon the case unless in the event of danger to your health or your lives. I shall adjourn the Court now generally, and communication which any of you have to make through the Sub-Sheriff will be conveyed to me. I suppose you have not yet agreed? Foreman-No, my lord.

Baron Greene therenpon discharged the jury and djourned the Court to Wednesday, the 30th of March, at 11 o'clock.

All the prisoners were removed to gaol.

THE PHŒNIX TRIALS IN CORK. POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIALS.

CORE, MARCH 10 .- This evening the Attorney-Gen. postponed the trial of the Cork prisoners until next assizes. An application was made by the prisoners' counsel for the admission of their clients to bail, which was, however, refused.

THE STATE TRIALS-OPENING AND PURLOINING LETTERS .- There is no part of the British Constitution of which a greater boast is made than that of Trial by Jury. The privilege is a great and valuable therto peaceful and happy county. It does not touch one, we admit, when carried out in the spirit of its ed for the promotion of education, by establishing the or affect you, and why then should it terrify you?— framers. But, like all human institutions, it has its great sents and centres of learning throughout Italy, framers. But, like all human institutions, it has its great sents and centres of learning throughout Italy, merely five thousand, but ten or twenty thousand It is not fair to the man at the bar to call on him to imperfections; but irrespective of these there are stages in the legal process to which individuals accused of crimes and offences have to submit, that to that faith which many of her children malign; often go far to neutralise the advantages of trial by and her noblest universities had won for themselves jury; and this is more especially the case when the renown ere the so-called reformation was heard of ; offence is supposed to have been committed against and if the monuments raised by Catholic bands were the State. It is well known that Mr. M'Carthy swept away, but few, perhaps, of her boasted seats Downing, a solicitor of known intelligence and respectability, has been entrusted by the prisoners to be tried at the Assizes in Cork, for being members of history, which show how brightly the lamp of the Phoenix Society, with the conduct of their respective cases; and from the subjoined letter it will be seen that, in reference to his professional management of these cases, Mr. Downing prefers two distinct science than as sanctuaries of religion; and the our great battles, and more particularly at Fontency, charges-one alleging that the letters from himself

second charge asserts that papers of great importance as regards his clients have been unaccountably, but assuredly, purloined. Such is the purport

of the following letter:—
To the Editor of the Cork Constitution.
Skibbereen, March 5tb, 1859. Dear Sir-I will thank you to correct, in your next paper, the statement which I understand appeared in

your paper of this morning, to the effect "that I had abandoned the defence of the prisoners," for the causes therein alleged.

It is quite true that I have contemplated that course, in consequence of ascertaining the astounding fact my letters to the prisoners, and their replies to me in reference to the preparation of their defence, have been perused before delivery to either them or

Having communicated this extraordinary fact to the Government, I only await a reply to determine me in the course which I should take.

Although the public may feel surprise and judignation at hearing this circumstance, I am by no means astonished, for it is only in keeping with the conduct pursued towards me from the time of the arrest of those young men; for several of my private letters, and letters written to me, have been purloined.

Up to the present I have abstained from calling public attention to those facts; but I hope the time is not distant when an exposure will be made of a system as flagrant and indefensible as was ever pursued since the memorable year of Ninety-Eight .- I remain, dear Sir, faithfully yours,
M'CARTHY DOWNING.

Now, we ask, in the name of honor, honesty, and ustice, what is the use of trial by jury, when such means as are here described are resorted to in the preliminary stages of a State prosecution? Of what use is the Solicitor, what can Counsel do, when the seal of secresy and confidence is thus arbitrarily torn from their clients' communications - communications made in the belief of their sacred inviolability? Why put the friends of the accused to the expense of juristic aid and advice?—why delude them with the belief that such aid and advice may prove availing, when this belief and this confidence are made to minister to their betrayal and ruin? Truth may be converted into an enunciation of treason and treachery-falsehood into a proof of allegiance and loyalty. Out of their own mouths the most innocent, if they are at the same time the most confiding, may convict themselves. What can justify such a dernier ressort on the part of the Crown? There is more cruelty, more hardship, and more injustice in all this than in anything ever attributed, even in the most extravagant moments of exaggeration and of animosity, to the anointed Head of the Christian Church, -Dublin Telegraph.

SECRET Societies .- The Right Rev. Dr. MacNally Bishop of Clogher, in a recent pastoral, observes, on this subject: -"It is to us, at this time, a source of the greatest consolation to know that, through the realous exertions of our beloved clergy, the great body of our faithful people have everywhere throughout this vast diocese been preserved from the contamination of secret societies and contaminations, bound together by unlawful oaths, which the laws of God and of the Church condemn. Unweary and upreflecting persons, and such as are unmindful of their religious duties, are most liable to be seduced by the wicked emissaries of these most mischievous societies, and if any deluded individuals of that sort be found among your people, you will, during this holy time of Lent, use all the means which your real and prudence will suggest to reclaim them. The piety, the good sense, and the strong religious feelings of the great body of our faithful people will aid you in bringing home to the minds of all a deep conviction that combinations opposed to the laws of God and of the Church, no matter what name they nay assume, so far from effecting any good, are always, wherever they exist, productive of the greatest evils to religion, to society, and to the unhappy individuals themselves. It is beyond all doubt that the wicked promoters of such societies are among the worst enemies of our hely religion, of our country, and our people, and that a I who connect themselves with them are disobedient children of the Catholic church, and as such, while that connexion exists, justly excluded from all participation of the

THE "STATE OF THE COUNTRY."-The assizes through the greater part of the country are now in progress, and where it may be asked are all the horrors which, if there were any truth in the represenists, they should reveal to us? The judges are everywhere, almost without exception, complimenting the counties in which they hold their courts on the lightness of their various calendars and the almost entire absence of serious crimes. Thus are the falsehoods of that brazen or cowardly elique which filled the columns of a congenial press with lies and clamor, pushed down their throats by an authority they cannot resist-such is the orderly and peaceable state of the country in which a brutal faction were crying out that there was no security for life or property, and advocating the formation of armed patrols of "sons of the gentry," the carrying about of loaded blunder-busses by landlords and land-agents "for protection," the employment of bloodhounds to hant down such of the peasantry as it may please them to make sport of, and various other propositions equally mild and proper, and equally calculated to produce peace after a curious fashion in Ireland, where perfect peace, according to the usual acceptation of the words, already existed. From these facts, persons who are upt to take their ideas of Ireland from the lips and the writing of a certain class in this country, may learn how much attention they should in future pay to the representation of those parties, and the unscrupulous and dishonorable organs which do their bidding .- Nation.

The calendar of prisoners, says the Tipperary Exuniner, for trial at the present assizes throughout Ireland present an admirable commentary upon the audacious and monstrously false assertions put forward by the extreme Tory Clique who presumed to call a meeting of the landlords of Ireland to endorse the barefaced calumnies against the people. The calendar for the great South Riding of Tipperary contains the enormous number of sixteen names!1 Of which six are charged with larceny; one with obtaining fish under false pretences; one with intent to steal; three with sheep stealing; three with felonious assault; one with shooting at; and one with manslaughter. There is a fearful state of crime and anarchy for you! There is a proof that no man's life is safe.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DURLIN'S PASTORAL.-We take this passage from His Grace's Lenton Pastoral:-The Catholic church is not the enemy of education and science; on the contrary, literature and the fine man mind, have ever flourished beneath the shade of her sanctuary. Even in those ages which are deemed the darkest in her history, see all that she achiev-Spain, France, Germany, and England. Yes, even of literature would now remain. In Ireland, too, we may point out with holy pride to the monuments of have been opened by the prison authorities. The fury in those whom destroyed them, proclaim, at the ry; they are the men who have been most distin- moving it

same time, the seal of our country for the cultivation | guished at the Alma and at lakermann. of learning and religion. But whilst our holy faith is ever the guardian of science, it will not allow us to be satisfied with a mere worldly education—a pagan education, such as would have been supplied by Greece or Rome ere they were as yet illumined by the rays of the Gospel of truth. Many such godless schemes of education have been put forward during the past years, and are still vauntingly held out to us as a boon—such are the Queen's Colleges, reiteratedly condemned by the Holy See; and such, too, are the mixed model schools, and other like institutions, in which masters and pupils of different religions are congregated together, and all exposed to the fatal ravages of indifferentism to every creed .-But, beloved brethren, we must ever reject with indignation every educational scheme, no matter from what scource it comes, unless it impart a truly Christian spirit, and preserve our youth from the religion. It would avail but little were our youth instructed in physical knowledge, and taught to trace the course of bygone ages, unless, at the same time, they were instructed in the science of faith: for. from it alone proceeds the knowledge of God : from it buds forth every virtue; and it alone can form good children and good parents, good servants and good masters; in a word, good Christians, true disciples of Christ, not denying by their deeds the holy profession of their lives.

THE ARCHDISHOP OF TUAM ON CATHOLIC EDUCA-TION.—The following passage is from Dr. McHale's Pastoral :- "On earth there is not a people more auxious to give their children a suitable education than the people of Ireland. That desire is only second to their solicitude to see them deeply imbued with the true faith. How fondly, how enthusiastically, pay, how desperately, the Irish loved learning may be gathered from the perils they encountered in the pur-suit of the idol of their affections which a brutal tyranny had exiled from their shores. And now, when they hoped they be permitted to unite the free profession of their faith with the free cultivation of knowledge which penal bigotry had so long kept asunder, what can be more galling to them than to find amid the boasted freedom of conscience (and it is but a bonst), that among the causes known to influence notices of evictions, there is none more frequent than the heroic fortitude with which parents refuse to send their children to schools that are nurseries of perversion. And what is still more deplorable, some of those schools called National Schools are now openly, as they were from the beginning more covertly and cautionsly, dangerous to the Catholic faith. Yet, administering this system that fos-ters, strengthens, and developes such bitter hostility to the Carbolic religion, there are Catholic commissioners, fully conscious of its expansion, without showing any solicitude to check it; nay, utterly regardless of the heavy responsibility of the Catholic episcopacy, to goard the faith of the little ones committed to their care. It is not long since the Catholie bishops of this province expressed themselves in language belitting their sacred station, regarding the growing evils of the national system, and particularly regarding those model schools, its natural offshoots, which, in defiance of the remonstrances of the bishers, are springing up, and some of them already, in several parts of Ireland, in as disastrons operation as the condemned colleges. All the effect this pastoral had on those few. Catholic commissioners was, it seems, to stimulate them to renewed efforts in the erection of those interdicted model schools to which particular allusion was made; and to a further manifestation of that disregard of ecclesinstical authority which, since their connection with that obnoxious board, they have taken little trouble to disguise."

Young Man's Society, WATERFORD .- We take the following from the last report of this society :-"Having completed the second year of our existence we beg to give a brief account of our progress. Since last report our numbers have increased ; we now count ten guilds, and about five hundred mem-The most important duties of the society, its religious obligations, have been most satisfactorily fulfilled. The evening school has been pretty well attended, but we trust, when its advantages are more generally known, the pupils will be more pamerous, as its hours so well adapt it to the convenience of those whose daily avocations prevent there attending the schools of the Christian Brothers. There is no charge at the school; being a member of the society is sufficient for admittance. Our library has afforded to the members much instruction and amusement. We have formed musical classes, vocal and instrumental; have occasional readings and lectures, and are adding other inducements to the pleasures of the reading room."

The venerable Bishop of Meath, the most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, has declared in favour of the Ballot. His fordship says, "Reform, if unaccompanied by the ballot for the protection of the voter in the present state of Ireland, will prove a calamity in- nation conducted secretly inside a gaol, in the prestend of a blessing.

St. Patrick's Day 1859, will see the peasantry of Ireland deceived and d'sappointed, with their just claims made the sport of English factions, and their first rights in the grasp of a dominant dishonest, but favoured class; it will dawn through the bars of a prison on young men accused of the crime of baving contemplated the freedom of their native land, it will see in a crowded courthouse the "informer" carning the gold held out by England as a reward for the betraval of Irish patriots; it will pass over the emigrant ship, now far off at sea, bearing away from Ireland the people of Gweeders, flying from legalised landlord oppression. It will light up in America another scene - there will Irishmen, loyally armed in the service of their adopted country, yet loving not the less the country from which they were forcibly torn by the hands of strangers greet the Day with music and parade; there will they be engaged in welcoming amongst them with enthusiasm one whose claims on their reverence and affection are, that he braved death and suffered exile for Ireland, and that neither danger nor suffering could quench one ray of patriot fire in noble heart. Everywhere-on sea and land, at home or abroad, far and near-the great Anniversary will be hailed with gladness. May it be spent in a manner worthy of the occasion, and may good therefrom accrue to the long afflicted but yet unsubdued Island and People of Ireland .- Nation -- March 12th.

An IRISH PAPAL BRIGADE .- The Ami de la Religion states that they have received the following intelligence, and as it is of very great importance they give it publicity without guaranteeing its correctness; but from the source whence they have derived the information, they have reason to believe it:"The Sovereign Pontiff has just confided to an English nobleman, profoundly devoted to the Holy See. a mission to recruit in Ireland five thousand men, to arts, and everything that tends to improve the hu- be promptly forwarded to Rome, and who will form a body guard for the Holy Father. This appeal of Pius the Ninth will be received in Ireland with cuthusiasm. We have no doubt that a few days only will be required to recruit the Brigade. It is not men, that the Holy Pontiff could raise in that Catho-England owes her noblest institutions for learning lic is and It would be quite possible to choose from among the numerous volunteers who would offer their services a body of picked men (hommes d'elite), sham Gregg. During his speech, Mr. Gregg main-who would be worthy of the confidence of the Fa- tained that Catholics should be told that they were their services a body of picked men (hommes d' elite), ther of all Christendom. If every year so many Irishmen emigrate to the United States of America in search of work, with what joy will they not embrace the opportunity of emigrating to Italy and Rome, there to fulfil and carry into execution the excluded from various high positions on the Bench duties so conformable to their well-known bravery and in the councils of the State, and in other respects science once shown throughout the land. The names duties so conformable to their well-known bravery of Lismore, Armagh, Emly, Ardagh, Bangor, Leigh- and their Catholic faith. France had in former lin, and Clonard, are not less famous as schools of times an Irish Brigade, which signalised itself in all venerable ruins which are scattered around us on where it was opposed to English troops. The Irish Protestants. Mr. Gregg, however, would improve every side, whilst they attest a worse than barbaric soldiers are the main strength of the British infant matters by increasing the inequality, not by

feel convinced that if a few generous hearts were to propose to Ireland not merely to send soldiers to the Holy Father, but to take upon herself the whole expense of supporting this little army, the country would reply with equal enthusiasm. There are more than six millions of Catholics in Ireland, and if each would only subscribe sixpence per week this would raise at least £150,000 per annum. It may, perhaps be permitted to us here to express a wish. Numbers of Frenchmen on reading these lines will envy the honour granted to Ireland, and we fully believe that if a like appeal had been made to the Catholics of France, it would have been responded to with equal devotedness. We have provinces, such as Brittany, which would be proud to give a battalion or a regiment for the defence of the common country of all the Catholic peoples."

THE HORSE-LECUES OF THE STATE CHURCH .-- A Protestant clergyman writing to the Northern Whig says :- " Whether under the influence of loyalty, royalty, or religion, the clerical pay in Derry is regulated after a fushion the most anomalous. Here are livings rather princely than priestly—the more easily distinguished from others, so poor that their occupants must have taken the vow of poverty.-Take a few examples of the former class, beginning with Dean Gough, who," in right of his dennery, and of the heuefices of Templemore, Glendermot, and Faughanvale, with cure, forming the corps thereof," has the enormous revenue of £2,684. If you can contrust that sum with the £35 or £75 falling to a curate share, and not feel indignant, we don't cuvy your obduracy. But this is the snuggary of a dignitary of the church ! Well, we will show you others almost as dignified. Charles Irving, Donnghmore, gets £1,669; Hon. D. Gordon, Donagheady, £1,535; Edward Bowen, Tanghboyne, £1,437; James S. Knox, Magbern, £1,413—he is also vicar general; James M'Ivor, Ardstraw, £1,374; James Byrne, Cappagh, £1,350; T. Lindesay, Upper Cumber, £1,225; William Atkins, Tullyagnish, £1,276; George Scott, Banagher, £1,028; John B. Chapman, Demaragh, £1,010; Wm. Knox, Clonleigh, £990. Twelve successors of the Apostles, having among them an anunal income of £16,589. For what? Ministering in parishes whose church accommodation will not embrace 4,000 souls!"

The interest felt in the success of the Galway line of Transatlantic steamers continues unabated, and the judicious liberality evinced by the Government in the subsidy given is the subject of general commendation. The present fleet of ships will be supermided by new vesse, which, in point of size, speed, and internal arrangements, will rank with the first eccangoing steamers affoat. The character of the contractors affords the fallest guarantee of this. The applicutions for shares throughout the week have been very numerous. - Daily Express.

A man named John Clarke, residing at Bishop's Place Dubtin, died suddenly from disease of the heart while sitting by his fireside, on the 1st of

A large body of Irish members have passed a solations strongly condemning the postponement of the brish Reform Bill, and demanding for Ireland more members, an extended franchise, and above all, the Ballot; declaring also "the main principles of the English Reform Bill to be most objectionable." On the whole, while deeply feeling that no man can calculate on the future course of the author of Visions Grey, we hardly see how any degree of unserupulous ingennity can get him out of the difficulty in which he is involved. If ever there was a crisis at which it was the duty of every have a figuresism and honor, and especially of every in a left heland, to be up and doing, it is the present in an ent. In Ireland the Orange Government is not going a course which, at such a crisis, is simple infituation. While its fate in in the balance, it is openly constituting a reign of terror. Whether any foolish love have been legally guilty of treason, or whether the whole has been a device of Government spice and informers, is really hardly worth discussing. No one suspects that any serious danger ever existed. Yet the instinctive have a of freland and the leish hours so furiously in the learns of Mr. Nagar, Mr. Whiteside, and their erow, that they have been betrayed into excesses which the extremest danger would not have institled. It is thus described, not by an Irish Catholic, but by our Protestant English contemporary, the Blur :-

"The administration of Crown Orininal Law is Iroland, as illustrated by the proceedings against the alleged Phonix Conspirators, is not a thing of which Englishmen can be proud. The practice may not be quite as bad as it is in Naples, but it borders close upon it, and is far removed indeed from the impartial modes of English law, and from the spirit of fair and just dealing which we are accustomed to associate with the trials of accused men. The arrests and imprisonment of the young men in Ireland, without investigation before the magistrates, or with the examisence only of police, turnkeys, and informers, have been already commented on. To-day another fact most damnatory of the conduct of the Irish Crowa Prosecutors has come to light, which, if the thing had occurred in England, would, we are entistied. have raised a universal shout of indignation from one end of the country to the other. As we announce to-day, the trial of the "conspirators" commenced on Tuesday at Tralee, but just before the cases came on Mr. M'Carthy Downing, the solicitor employed for the defence, and who has acted for the prisoners from the day of their arrest, suddenly abandoned his trust. Why? Let himself say. "It is in consequence," writes Mr. Downing, "of the astounding fact that my letters to the prisoners and their replies to me in reference to the proparation for their defence have been perused before any delivery to either them or me. Several private letters, and letters written to me have been published.'. This gentleman on ascertaining these disgraceful facts wrote to the Government, but up to the time the trials began he got ne answer. Is this not a system, as he with good right asks, as indefensible as was ever pursued in the momorable year of '98. Arbitrary imprisonment, secret examinations, espionage, and official violation of correspondence between attorney and accused-such is the practice of Irish Crown Criminal Law in the year 1859.

Men so clever must have been literally maddened by hatred against the Irish people, and their religion, or they would not have ventured on such outrages at such a moment. If they are allowed to retain the power they have abused, what have we to expect from them when Parliament shall have been prorogued and they can act for six months without restraint? Let the people of Ireland demand of att their representatives the immediate removal from office of this execrable Orange faction : and should any professed Liberal venture to connive at their crimes, let it be remembered against him at the next election .- Weekly Register.

THE "TRUE BLUES" OF DUBLIN .- A meeting of the Orange Protestants of Dublin, who still breathe the spirit of the legislation of the penal times, was held on Monday, to protest against the Oaths Bill which is now before Parliament, under the auspices of Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald and Lord John Russell. The fit exponent of the body was the famous Reverend Trenot wanted in the English army or navy-a statement to which General Peel and Sir John Pakington would we think strongly demur. He also truly added, that seeing that Catholics were still expressly laboured under great civil and social, as well as religious disadvantages, that it was all nonsense talking of equality as existing between Catholics and