

of this British cheat in foreign states; and at this moment the best friends of the throne, and the fame, and the interests of English denouncement: this system of fallacy, fraud, and injustice as the cause of these failures and misfortunes in our policy and our arms which tend to degrade the name and to weaken the power of the Empire.

Without going back to the thrilling topic of the Irish extermination of past years: or without wishing to utter anything offensive, perhaps unjust, to the landed proprietary of Ireland, the English Government, with a cruel indifference, has not interfered, while the astounding and registered number of at least five hundred thousand men have emigrated from Ireland since the year 1847. The Crimean war was not then a fact even to be conceived possible: the Indian mutiny in the opinion of the Indian Company was a contingency not worth a serious thought: and hence hundreds of thousands of able-bodied Irishmen were permitted, without regret or hindrance, to fly from the home of their fathers, and to endure sufferings by land and sea which no pen or tongue has ever yet described. To be present at the departure of the trains from the interior towns of the country, or to stand on the deck of the emigrant ship as these creatures and their friends bid each other a final farewell, was a scene too overpowering for any man of feeling to witness without the most painful emotions: and whoever has had the courage and the pity to be present on these occasions of woe can never lose the recollection of the wild cries and the thrilling lamentations of these Irish children, as the engine began to move, or the ship spread her canvases, carrying away slowly, and for ever, these poor victims of religious and political injustice. I shall now use the word "persecution," a term which all Europe now adopts in reference to this unprecedented emigration from Ireland. This English injustice to the poor Irish has cried for satisfaction: it was a natural cry, which Heaven could not overlook; and that satisfaction these poor exiles now have in their distant misfortunes, when they hear the loud cry which England now makes for help in India. Now she wants the men, the brave men, the invincible hearts which she has either expelled her shores, or allowed in her cruel neglect to be expatriated in deference to a crushing local bigotry. She is going now in begging supplicants through the land, to seek assistance to fill the heartrending gaps made in her armies by the boiling barbarities of the Indian savage. She would now barter one of the jewels of her crown to call from the grave and from exile the faithful children whom she neglected; and I feel pleasure in saying, that if they could be recalled, they would be found in the foremost rank of the willing avengers of Indian brutality. I shall introduce an extract of a speech of Lord Ellenborough, delivered to the Agricultural Association of Winchester, where he implors help from the yeomen, and the laborers in this calamitous crisis of India! and this oration therefore is part of my brief in the present letter, to show the anomaly of English government in expelling hundreds of thousands of her subjects in a time of peace, forgetful of the probable contingency that the terrors of war might soon break over her shores, when she has just flung away the power of defending her empire. Here is the extract:—

"Be assured that the Military Institutions of this Country, managed as they are now, are insufficient permanently to supply the number of men required to reconquer what we have lost, and to hold our empire hereafter in security. It is only through a change in these Institutions that the necessary force can be maintained. If you will by your efforts keep up the militia to its complement the regular army will take care of itself. It may cost more to draw the Recruit for the army through the militia; but the Recruit so obtained is, in most cases, one who would not have been procured at all unless he had first entered the militia, and there acquired a taste for military service. Employ, in the obtaining Recruits, but half the zeal you display in getting votes at Elections, and you will certainly succeed. I ask you only to do what I know you can do, and what I feel it is your duty to do for the assistance of the Country in this critical juncture of affairs. It is impossible to overestimate its importance: there is nothing which man can hold dear for which we have now not to fight. If we should not bear ourselves manfully in the contest now forced upon us, if we should not succeed in it, we must be content, not only to lose the noblest empire in the world, but to make the name of England be a byword of shame among the Nations."

And who can tell how soon England may be engaged in a war far more perilous and more calamitous than either the Crimean or the Indian united? Who can say whether our relations with France will always remain friendly? Napoleon does not profess more intimate political faith with England than the Russian Alexander did in 1815; and if we quarrelled with his son, wherefore should there not be a dispute in possibility with the French Emperor? The Russian General was by the side of Wellington after Waterloo; and yet our Lord Raglan met a foe in the Russian Gortschakoff at Sebastopol. No one can calculate the chances of national policy, or foretell the future temper of Kings and peoples. It is not, therefore, unwise, to say the least, to force Ireland still into the same emigration as in the past year? Would it not be a mark of better policy and of sounder wisdom to give new confidence to the Irish people, to inspire a higher national hope, to grant a law of just tenant right; and to provide for any coming contingent struggle with our powerful neighbors, by keeping at home the faithful sons of the soil of Ireland; and thus converting a subject of scandal, injustice, and weakness into one of virtue, honour and strength?

Again, the next anomalous conduct of British legislation and practice is to be found in its professed toleration of Religious Liberty, while its whole practical career is one unceasing infliction, in some shape or other, of avowed persecution. All Europe is alive to the character of England in this item of her anomalous and inconsistent reputation. She publishes all over the world that her laws concede perfect freedom in religious profession; yet from the Lord Chancellor down to the Parish Beadle, it is all exclusion; and from the station of Commander-in-Chief or Admiral down to the knitting girl or scullion, it is all a perfect system of organized partiality. The in-

credible bigotry or practical contradiction of our statute laws has tarnished the name of England in every Court of Europe; and it has awakened the Catholic Cabinets to frame laws to meet the insidious schemes of the Biblical emissaries of England in their attempt to raise a standard of rebellion, and indeed infidelity, in all the neighbouring Catholic kingdoms. From an extract of a speech lately delivered by Mr. Gladstone in the Music Hall, at Chester, it will appear that he ascribes the present mutiny in India partly to the belief amongst the Hindoos that the British Government intended to change their religion by force; and this feeling of the Hindoos was excited by the furious conduct of the Biblical Missionaries amongst them. We in Ireland need not be told of the conduct of these agents: they have created a little mutiny in every town and village which they have entered: and from Dingle to Belfast we have sad evidence of the spread of discord and vengeance which everywhere hang on their path. Mr. Gladstone will tell his own story on this point; and I shall conclude this branch of my subject by quoting a passage from a letter of the Earl of Shaftesbury, in which he seems to bewail the past conduct of England in her exclusiveness, and appears to promise a new phase of toleration for the future. Mr. Gladstone's speech is as follows:—

"Why, that this revolt has taken place under a belief, which has undoubtedly existed in the minds of the army of Bengal that they were about to be made Christians through force—through the agency of Government. Among the different armies in India—because you have three armies in different parts of India—one has been chosen to be petted above all the others. It is the army of Bengal; it is that army which now turns against us; and the cause for which it turns against us, a belief that they had never attempted to make them Christian, nay, who almost would not permit them to become Christians, were going to enforce Christianity upon them. If we read the manner in which the Divine judgment comes upon men, we may perceive in these peculiarities great additional force given to the warning conveyed to us by this outrage. Certainly, if ever there was a people that had cause for humiliation with respect to a great national crisis, I do not hesitate to say that it is England at the present moment (hear, hear). If we are capable of being taught a lesson of humility, this, it appears to me, is the occasion upon which we ought to learn that lesson. At least, upon looking back at what has happened, it is time that we should abate somewhat of our pride. I am afraid that even at the present moment, when I have been humbling ourselves before God and imploring the pardon of sin, and likewise a blessing upon English arms in India, our hands are not altogether clear. I do not go back to the whole history of our conquests in India, nor am I disposed to take so strong a view as many have done as to the general iniquity of these measures. But that in many cases our conduct has been diametrically the reverse of that which a Christian people ought to have adopted, I have not the smallest doubt; and with pain and grief I say that for the last twenty-five years, during which I have myself taken part in public affairs in this country, there have been most grievous instances in our Eastern policy of wars waged by us without provocation, without necessity and without justice, and that these were a scandal to a Christian people. There is no page of English history, I am bound to say, that carries fouler blot upon it than the one upon which is written our Eastern policy (hear, hear and applause). For my own part, I certainly do go the whole length with those who are of opinion that Christianity is never to be enforced, and never to be propagated to the prejudice of justice; and that we are bound not as in derogation to Christian principles, but in consequence of Christian principles, to abstain both from force and fraud, and from anything that bears a resemblance to either force or fraud, in respect to the propagation of the gospel" (hear, hear).

Mr. Gladstone concludes by reading the following extract of a letter from the Earl of Shaftesbury:—

"I cannot do better than read a very few words, which I find in a letter of Lord Shaftesbury's on this subject. He says:—'All that we require in India is a complete religious equality; and if the Hindoos and Mahometans, singly or conjointly choose to form associations for the promulgation of their creed, and imitate our proceedings, let them do so as freely as our ourselves, provided they keep within the limits of law and order' (hear, hear). That perfect freedom and perfect toleration—not nominal only, but an established equality as to every political right and principal of religion—in the eye of the Government in India, is, I believe, the very first principle of which Christianity itself commands the adoption with respect to our proceedings and our policy in that country, because it would be contrary to that justice which is the foundation of Christianity itself, if, having obtained a power over the people of that country, which we certainly have not obtained by public right or law, we were to use it for the purpose of doing violence to the conscience of that people."

If half the liberality, half the wisdom, half the foresight here expressed were adopted by our Government at home and in India during the last seven years, we should not now have to regret the past condition of Ireland, feel deep pain at the religious discord which the Established Church has enkindled, or weep over the cruel sufferings and agonizing death of the unfortunate victims of Indian cannibalism. But, in fact, the long peace of England, her enormous wealth, her rampant bigotry, her aristocratic arrogance, have all aided to blind her Government, and to lay the foundation of that fatuity, ignorance and inefficiency, which have all aided to render her name, as Lord Ellenborough has expressed it, a by-word of shame amongst the nations. And it will yet be found on examination, that not the savage Hindoo, not the blood-thirsty Mahomedan, not the deceitful, the ferocious Sepoy, are to blame for the horrors of Cawnpore, so much as the stupid, the ignorant, the arrogant, the intolerant, the bigoted officials and Souters, to whose inefficient keeping the lives, the property and the honour of our friends in India have been foolishly madly entrusted.

D. W. C.  
Wexford, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Montserrat had Irish colonists for its early settlers, and the Negroes to this day have the Connaught brogue curiously and ludicrously engraved on the African jargon. It is said that a Connaughtman, arriving at Montserrat, was, to his astonishment, hailed in vernacular Irish by a negro from one of the first boats that came alongside—"Thunder and turf!" exclaimed Pat, "how long have you been here?" "Three months," answered Quasha—"Three months and so black already!" "Haram a diaoul!" says Pat, "staying Quasha a di-variant countryman, 'I'll not stay among ye'; and in a few hours the Connaughtman was on his return, with a white skin, to the emerald isle."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Viscount Powerscourt has granted a site for a new Catholic Church on his estate at Enniskerry, county Wicklow.

We rejoice to see indications of a revival of the temperance movement, which under the auspices of the good and great Father Mathew, produced such incalculable blessings, social and religious, for the people of Ireland, but which the circumstances of the last ten years, and the long illness and subsequent death of the Apostle of Temperance, have greatly interfered with. A distinguished dignitary of the diocese of Cork has just recommenced the good work in that city, and we are glad to learn, with the most encouraging prospect of success. In Dublin, it is only justice to the Rev. Dr. Spratt to notice, the good fight against intemperance has been steadily and well maintained; and we trust now, that a general effort in the same direction is likely to be made all over the country, Father Spratt and his fellow-labourers will set to work with redoubled zeal and energy.—*Tablet*.

O'CONNELL'S STATUE.—We (*Nation*) note with intense pleasure a movement springing up in this country, having for its object the erection of statues to illustrious Irishmen. In Cork, the figure of the sainted philanthropist whose life was wrecked in arduous conflict with a foe more dire and more deadly for us than foreign tyranny, is to stand amidst the people who loved and worshipped him. Limerick, we rejoice to hear, is bent upon keeping its odds in this glorious emulation: having led the way with a statue of the old Tribune, it is about to nobly follow up its advantages by an act which will elicit the applause and admiration of Irish hearts all over the world. Sarsfield is to stand beside the Treaty Stone! Limerick if it pays this debt due from Ireland—both peculiarly and especially from Limerick—to the memory of that glorious hero. In Dublin, too, we hear, though faintly, of the Moore Monument being followed by a Memorial of O'Connell. This will be tardy gratitude at best; we hope it will be done. There is no city in the world of the same size and wealth as Dublin which does not possess some dozen statues of the eminent men whose memory the people hold in gratitude and honor.

Commenting upon the official returns lately issued by the Registrar-General of Ireland, the *Derry Standard* (a leading Presbyterian organ) thus sums up the result:—"Last year the numbers who left Ireland, as noted in the Government returns, were 65,768, and this year there has been a net increase of 6,240 emigrants. Since the first day of May, 1851, to the 1st of September, 1857, the collective emigration from Ireland has amounted to 910,966 persons—viz., 480,640 males, and 430,326 females, or within a fraction of a total million of the Irish population! If Her Most Gracious Majesty had only a moderate selection from this half-million of sturdy Patenders to fight the Sepoys in India, the British arms in that country would be in a different position from that which they hold at present. What is worse, the great bulk of this emigrant population, whether belonging to the North or to the South, having been forced by aristocratic misrule to renounce the country of their fathers, carry with them to other lands the bitterest enmity against British rule and everything connected with it; and generations must elapse ere this treasured vengeance can entirely die out. It is only, for example, a few weeks ago that the Irish emigrants in New York held a monster meeting in that city for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Indian Sepoys in their attempted revolution, and of encouraging them in the destruction of British power in India."

The fanatic disturbers of the peace still continue their irritating behaviour at Belfast. According to the *Belfast Mercury*, there was street-preaching on Sunday in several parts of that city. One individual, the Rev. William McIlwaine, preached also at three o'clock p.m., at the end of Police-quay; and Rev. William Johnston preached in the neighborhood of Sandy-row.

The Committee of the Orange Society have put forth a manifesto in answer to the Lord Chancellor's letter to the Marquis of Londonderry. As probably the last manifesto of a society which has had so long a career of violence and blood, it may be considered to possess something of historical interest. The Orange Committee attempt a justification of their body, and strongly deny any responsibility for the ruffianly outrages perpetrated recently by their partisans in Belfast. But it is quite in vain for them to do so. These outrages were not a mere isolated or accidental thing—they have occurred regularly year after year on each recurring anniversary of Orangism, and in point of fact, the outrages and insults offered to Catholics on each succeeding 12th of July are the greater part, and the only substantial part, of the celebrations of the day. The exhibitions of Orange flags and firing of rusty guns, however offensive as a social nuisance, would be treated with quiet contempt, if it were not absolutely certain that impunity in such cases would only embolden the Orangemen to proceed to violence and outrage. The Catholic population know by experience that they must resist and put down the first outbreaks of Orange fanaticism, or they will have no security whatever for either life or property. Hence the exhibition and flaunting of an Orange flag is not merely an insult, it is a warning of danger, against which Catholics must provide as best they can, and no wonder it creates commotion and excitement dangerous to the public peace and injurious to the whole community.—*Tablet*.

THE ORANGE SOCIETY.—There are to be grand doings in Ireland very shortly. There is to be a grand annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge. The Grand Master will preside. The grand secretary will be present, assisted by the grand under-secretary, and all the grand members will attend in their grand uniforms. An immense quantity of grand whiskey punch will be imbibed, and a number of the grandest oaths ever heard in Ireland will get expression on the occasion. The letter of the Lord Chancellor is to be brought before the meeting with the tenth tumbler, when there can be little doubt, it will receive a grand condemnation, and the writer will be grandly consigned, as far as good wishes can effect the purpose, to the care of a certain grand master, who will know how to deal with him for his scandalous attack on the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland.

CRUEL USAGE OF THE ORANGEMEN.—A good deal of indignation has already been vented against the Chancellor and his letter. The Orange newspapers are filled with remonstrances and complaints. No wonder. To the Orangeman it is a cruel thing that he cannot have a "brother" on the bench. It is really too bad that should he shoot a "Roman" or two on any of his time-honored anniversaries, he must be pulled up before a fellow whom no amount of winking, mouthing, thumping, or flourishing of a soiled pocket-handkerchief will propitiate. What chance of "justice" after his own heart can he have from a magistrate who fails to perceive the propriety of drum-beating, playing party music, blaspheming, window-smashing and bone-breaking in the month of July? Evidently not the least. What then is to be done to save the Orangeman from the disagreeable alternative of minding his business, letting other people mind theirs, and keeping the peace the whole year round?

INNOUCECE OF THE ORANGEMEN.—An "Address of the Central Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge," was published last week. We take a few extracts to show the perfect amiability of the body—in its own estimation:—

"The fact is, that the interference of the Orange Society in the government and ordering of them (the Orange anniversaries) has been successfully directed in the removal from them of every incident at which

loyal subjects of any party or denomination could rationally take offence."

From this we are to conclude that Mary Tyrone, who was shot in the eye lately in the town of Belfast, and those little boys who were shot in the legs by the Orangemen, cannot rationally take offence at such trifling "incidents." Again says the address:—

"The Orange Confederation has protected rights of property and person; it has contributed to the maintenance of domestic peace and public well-being. Wherever it has been powerful the country has been at peace, and persons of all persuasions have been safe under its protection. Wherever lawlessness, outrage and murder have had their saturnalia, Orangeism has been feeble and unknown."

From this we see that the wrecking of Mr. Watson's houses in Belfast was done by way of "protection," and that the poor huckster who had his little stock-in-trade and his windows demolished, and the Catholic families who had to leave their beds and fly from their houses, were only having their "domestic peace" properly cared for by the Orangemen.

LOYALTY OF THE ORANGEMEN.—But now the "loyalty" of the institution:—

"At a time so eventful, those solemnly entrusted with the guardianship of the institution are bound to remember that what belongs to Irish Orangemen will be regarded as affecting the sympathies of Orangemen of Great Britain, the colonies, and other parts of the world. To this great body we would avow what we know will be universally responded to by them, that now, more than ever, our anxiety for the safety and welfare of the British empire is to be shown. We know full well the duty of loyalty to our revered monarch, and we feel too deeply because of the deplorable disasters in India to permit precipitancy or indiscretion in any portion of the executive to recall us from the duty of sustaining, by every possible way, the rights of the throne and the deliverance of the oppressed."

To appreciate this flourish we have only to call to mind that the "institution" was suppressed some years ago by the House of Commons as an organized conspiracy, having for its object to change the succession to the throne, and save the present "reverted monarch" the trouble of reigning. We may also take cognizance of the fact, that the present society exists by an evasion of the act of parliament, and that while the members "feel deeply" on the subject of India, and will not be recalled from "the duty of sustaining, by every possible way, the right of the throne and (sustaining?) the deliverance of the oppressed" they will not send a single squad to the scene of those "deplorable disasters." Their loyalty it will be perceived, is manifested by breaking the law in Ireland.

PRIEST OF THE ORANGEMEN.—But there is a pious as well as a loyal vein in the Orange body. It turns up in two or three parts of the address, as, for instance:—

"Parties whose views hitherto were in no wise congenial with those of Orangemen declare that at no former time did the Orange institution stand on so firm a basis or share a more honorable character than in connection with the late inquiry in Belfast. Great praise is due and will be given by all bearing the Orange name to Almighty God for the honor shed upon our institution at a time when its adversaries did not hesitate to prognosticate its downfall and annihilation; and we doubt not that Almighty God, if we be faithful to him and to our recognized principles will sustain us under every trial, and employ us, as of old, when—sought, courted, and even armed by the government—we were found the best and surest defenders of the realm."

We were prepared to hear that the English Government made use of those drunken, brutal, and blood-thirsty wretches—we know Lord Clarendon gave them arms in '48; but when we are told that Almighty God employed them—employed the Orangemen! we tremble and put the blasphemous "address" away from us.

THE LETTER.—It is however, downright nonsense to speak of the letter of the Lord Chancellor as the "death blow of Orangism." It is simply the putting of a disgraceful brand upon the body—it is a notice over the door of every Orange lodge that persons having any regard for their character had better keep out. But the old members will accept the degradation, and still go in. The Lord Chancellor undoubtedly deserves great praise for what he has done in this matter, but let us give honor where honor is due—the chief merit belongs to Mr. Hackett who founded the Gun Club of Belfast. But for the Gun Club we never would have heard of the commission, and but for the commission, the Lord Chancellor would never have thought of writing the letter.—*Nation*.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, defending Chancellor Brady from the furious assaults of the Conservative organs, makes the following curious statement in reference to the reorganization of the Orange Institute, after it had been condemned by the voice of Parliament when put upon its trial 20 years back:—"It is true (says the *Freeman*) that the revised constitution was organized under 'new rules' and a new constitution, but it is also true that these new rules were devised and this new constitution framed not to meet and comply with, but to evade and to defeat the law, and the intention was to restore the 'conspiracy' to its ancient dimensions, to give renewed vitality to the evil which the Legislature attempted to suppress—to retain, in fact, all that was mischievous in the denounced confederacy, and yet to evade the letter of the law under which the old confederacy was suppressed. This was the avowed and unavowed object of the 'new rules' devised by the late Attorney-General of Lord Derby, and it must be admitted that Mr. Napier contrived his rules with all the ability for which he is so justly praised as a criminal lawyer, and did successfully frame a constitution under which this 'dangerous conspiracy' was revived, but which did not bring its members within the scope of the special Act framed for the suppression of the Orange system. Mr. Napier defeated the law. He drove the Orange coach through the Act of Parliament, and though Orangism, as revived, was morally as criminal and socially as 'dangerous a conspiracy' as ever, it possessed this indemnity, that its 'new rules' having been devised to defeat a special Act of Parliament—the only one enacted against it—its members could not be made amenable to any existing law."

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.—Let us come to an understanding that no man enlists in the army, or serves in the navy, till the Government shall give us perfect security against the perversion of the children of those who die in the service of the country. No man is forced to become a soldier or a sailor. We are free to accept or refuse to serve; and there can be no imputation of disloyalty possible if all Catholics sedulously abstain from enlisting. If we were the more powerful of the two, and stole the children of the Protestant soldiers to make Catholics of them, does any man suppose that the Protestants would then enlist, or that their preachers would even tacitly sanction their becoming soldiers? Most certainly they would not. Let us then, in our turn, borrow something of their spirit, and show the Government that we are not indifferent to whether our children shall be damned or saved. The Government pays us for fighting; and we earn our pay as well as the Protestant; but we do not sell the souls of our children, and give them up to be perverted.

Now, if the Government saw the slightest symptom of such a spirit as this manifesting itself among us, we should have a redress of this most cruel grievance in a week. The country wants soldiers, and it would pay for them, even to the extent of being just. The most savage Protestant can find no fault with us for taking care of our own children; and as a true charity, well ordered, begins at home, we can do nothing better than take care of our own children, for God will demand an account of them at our hands, when we shall have no questions to answer on the subject of public policy.—*Tablet*.

THE LATE 5TH ROYAL IRISH DRAGOONS.—It is stated that Colonel Dunne, the late member for Portarlington, has positively made an offer to the Horse Guards to raise in a short time, so as to be available for immediate active service, a regiment of Irish dragoons to fill the vacuum in the army list between the 4th Light Dragoons and the 6th Enniskillens. The reduction of the Irish constabulary now being effected would probably be the means of furnishing a considerable number of recruits of the very best class for such a regiment—tall, well-formed fellows, requiring comparatively but little drilling to render them efficient cavalry soldiers. Many of those men are already making preparations to depart for the United States, and the question is whether it might not be well to afford them a fair opportunity to serve their country by joining the ranks of a corps to be composed, if such be the national desire, exclusively of Irishmen? The *Leinster Express*, which has initiated the movement, gives the following sketch of the late 5th Dragoons, and the causes which led to its disbandment:—"The 5th Royal Irish Dragoons were raised in 1688, and served with distinction under Marlborough; and no regiment in Her Majesty's service pursued a more glorious career up to the period of its precipitate disbandment. We have documentary evidence before us to prove that the charge of disloyalty, upon which the regiment was disbanded, at best was very partial. The regiment having been very much reduced in numbers at the close of the Irish rebellion, in which they fought with bravery at Ross, Larkin-hill, Vinegar-hill, and Ballymore Eustace; but being obliged, from the losses they sustained, to recruit their numbers, several persons who had been involved in that insurrection, being desirous to escape detection on its suppression enlisted in the 5th. Two deserters, named Peeny, having been taken prisoners for a robbery, were admitted as evidence that a conspiracy existed in the regiment, and, although it is reasonable to suppose that disloyalty prevailed among the new accessions; it does appear certainly rather harsh that a regiment, which had for over a century proved itself equal in all the proud and honourable distinctions of brave soldiers, should be forever condemned. They were disbanded for disloyalty, and their place in the *Army List* remains a blank, an insult to the Irish nation; which will scarcely be deemed just by those who will look at the colours of the 18th, 87th, 88th, or the standard of the 8th Hussars, or 4th Dragon Guards, not to calculate the victories which decorate the banners of regiments designated English and Scotch, but which were won by the aid of Irish soldiers, of which many of those corps are chiefly composed."

The Exeter Hall fanatics have adopted a new plan to keep alive the expiring swindle. On the principle that eaten bread is soon forgotten, imbibed soup failed to produce its hoped-for effect. Open-air preaching and insulting diatribe against everything Catholic required an amount of courage and physical strength not always at hand to support those who indulged in them; and they, too, fell to the ground. Placard—inflammatory enough, insulting enough, if any were foolish enough to notice them—are being daily passed by in the streets with deserved contempt. As a last shift, the Post-Office is now resorted to for the circulation of the biggest opinion. Last night we received one of these "brochures." A mass of Scripture texts, selected indiscriminately, is heaped together without order or arrangement. They either go to prove nothing at all, or to establish absurdities. We would answer them by a reply once given by a learned Clergyman of the Catholic Church to an impertinent Souper, who pestered him in a railway carriage by innumerable and irrelevant quotations from the Scripture. "It is written," said the Priest, adopting the style, in speaking and reasoning, of his tormentor, "Judas bought a rope and hanged himself!" It is also written, "Go thou and do likewise."—*Nation*.

The *Cork Examiner* of Monday says that on Sunday week a large number of the soldiers of the line and militia regiments were in attendance at Mass in the Catholic Church at Fermoy, and, as usual, were under the command of officers. The conduct of three of those gentlemen was marked by open ridicule of the ceremonies, so pointed and manifest that it awakened the indignation of their own men as well as of the civilians present, and drew forth an allusion from the officiating Clergyman in the course of his customary exhortation to the men on their moral and religious duties. So strong was the feeling of the soldiers present, that some of the militia had a distinct intimation conveyed to their officers that such conduct would not be endured.

THE BROADSTONE TRAGEDY.—The crown has sustained another defeat in the attempt to make James Spollen amenable to justice. The commission was opened before Barons Greene and Richards, and the latter having delivered his charge, the grand Jury retired to consider the several bills sent up before them. After an absence of about two hours, they returned into court, and the foreman announced that they had found "No bill" in the case of James Spollen, charged with the robbery of the late Mr. Little. Spollen is to be discharged from custody in the ordinary course at the close of the commission; and so ends the Broadstone tragedy.

MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—Mr. Ellis, a Scotchman, was shot dead near Templemore on the night of Thursday week. He had shortly before arrived by train at that station from Maryboro, and was on his way home to Doreva, when he was met by a man armed with a pistol. The assassin, as we have been informed, discharged the contents of his weapon in the region of the ill-fated gentleman's heart. There were others present at the time. Mr. Ellis was agent to Mr. Trant, of Doreva, and purchased some property in that neighbourhood, which is rumoured to be the cause of his assassination. He also rented the farm of Meelick, near Mountmellick, in the Queen's County, at which place he spent the most part of last Thursday.—*Leinster Express* of Saturday morning.

The following is supplied by a correspondent of the *Newspaper Guardian*, under date Templemore, Friday evening:—"I have just time to state that Mr. John Ellis, steward to John Trant, Esq., Doreva, was brutally murdered last night on his way home from that town. He arrived here by the four o'clock train from Dublin, and left shortly after on his own car, which had been waiting at the station for his residence.—When he arrived at Killrush they found some bushes placed across the road which the servant got down to take out of the way. He had scarcely stooped to remove the obstruction when his master was fired at from behind the ditch, and he received the contents of the piece, which was heavily loaded with slugs, through the body. He lived only an hour after.—From other sources we learn that up to a late hour on Saturday night the perpetrator of this crime had eluded the exertions of the police. The inquest had been held, and a verdict of 'wilful murder' against some person or persons not known returned; and the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the district which has been the theatre of the outrage."

PROTESTANT SERPENTS.—(*From Carey's Vinicinia Hibernica*).—Henry Tichbourne, governor of Drogheda, signalled for his sanguinary career, merited the distinction we have accorded him; to be ranked with the destroyers, Ireton and Cromwell. In a familiar letter to his wife, as a matter of course, he communicates the information, that, finding he could not induce the Irish to hazard the fortune of a battle, he had concluded 'they were another sort to be dealt with'; and accordingly the wretch sallied out every other morning for several weeks, slaughtering all he met, without mercy; so that he left 'neither man nor beast alive'; for sixteen miles from the garrison. And one of his conductors in this business of destruction perpetrated in the same havoc, for twelve miles on the other side; thus filling the country with carnage, for twenty-eight miles, and 'not leaving man nor beast alive!' In another part of this letter he informs her of his murderous expeditions. In