THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 5, 1861.

المحاجة بشركية مكرب الردارية بالإفراق فراغتك والرادلات والمحاجبة المردون والمتاجعات

BEHALF OF THE SUFFERERS.

<u>يە بەر دەرى</u>

The almost unparalleled calamity that has visited Derryveagh-the dreadful work which has been carried out against the unfortunate unoffending tenantry. -is now universally known, and the oppression and power of Landlord Law in Ireland exhibited before the civilised world. It is not our present purpose to dwell on the injurious operation of the "Landlord and Tenant Law," loudly as it calls for consideration on the part of the legislature. We have more pressing matter on band-that is, to appeal to the public at large, to enlist the sympathies of all good men for the two hundred and forty human beings, who, for no fault of their own, have been expelled from their own happy homes, to perish, as many of them assuredly will, if aid be not promptly afforded them. For whom do we appeal ? Is it in behalf of a people guilty of outrage-of a tenantry who forcibly held possession-owing large arrears of rent, and who had left their landlord no other alternative than to bring the law to bear against them? Certainly not ; and we may here repeat what has been slready expressed in a letter to Mr. Adair from the Rev. Henry Maturin and the Rev. Daniel Kair, and which, we are convinced, is strictly true and justly due to this much maligned and injured people-" Most of the people of Derryveagh are known be to quite harmless persons, and not capable of lending themselves to the infliction of injury, or even pain to any human being."

We might stop here as far as the character of this unoffending people is concerned, were it not that in addition to the grievous injuries already inflicted upon them, specific charges have been brought in, and in order to palliate the barsh treatment to which they have been made, to make the public believe that a former proprietor of the Derryveagh estate was put to death by the people of Derryveagh, that Mr. Adair's steward has been murdered by them, that the Rev. Mr. Maturin's offices were maliciously burned down by them.

To refute these charges, we refer the public to a letter on the Derryveagh evictions addressed by the Rev. Mr. Maturin to the editor of the London Times, in which is given the following testimony respecting the character of this people-"I beg to inform you, as a resident within a mile of this property for the last thirty years, that, during all that time, up to the present charges, the people on the property have been in peace and quietness with their neighhours, and in perfect good will with their landlord, James Johnston, Esq." It has been alleged by Mr. Adair, as one of his reasons for evicting the tenautry of Derryvengh, that a number of his sheep were made away with on his mountains; but, an upplication having been made for compensation for those sheep, by his stewards, was, on investigation, rejected by a bench of magistrates sitting at Churchhill, in the neighbourhood of his property; and the sheep were afterwards found dead on the mountains by his tenantry and the constabulary, having perished, as well from the neglect of his shepherd, as from the inclumency of the winter. Subsequent to Mr. Adair's purchasing the chief rent of Derryvengh property, he claimed a right to the game. Mr. Johnston, who was then the landlord, disputed this right, and gave strict orders to a man named Currin, his gamekeeper, and some of his tenantry, to spring the birds, and thus prevent Mr. Adair from shooting them. Out of this act of obedience to their land lord has been concerted a further charge, viz.-that "Mr. Adair was attacked by an armed body" on those lands. No violence was offered to Mr. Adair on this occasion. Un the contrary, he attacked Currin, the gamekeeper, treating him very roughly, and throwing him to the ground. Twelve months afterwards Mr. Adair rented Derryveagh from Mr. Johnston, at forty pounds sterling, over and above that paid by the tenantry. And now we leave the public to draw their own conclusions as to the motive for evicting these poor people who had paid all rent up to last November. These innocent, hopeless have now been driven upon the world without a home or a house to shelter them. Many of them are old and infirm, many are young and helpless. About fifty of them have already been forced rage in November blew over, that he was safe for at to seek shelter in the union workhouse, where their degraded position-their hopeless condition, and contact with wretched associates, have broken their spirits, and made them objects of the deepest sympathy, oven with the officials of that establishment. The poor women are constantly to be seen moping about the yard in a state of abstraction, and melancholy brooding over their own sad fate and that of their little families. One man, poor Michael Bradley, who has a wife and several children, a man of excellent character-has become a perfect maniac. The remainder, to the number of one hundred and ninety-four, unwilling to throw themselves on the degrading and wretched relief afforded by an Irish workhouse, until the last extremity, have taken refuge among their friends and neighbours throughout the surrounding district, their scanty means not enabling them to go elsewhere or start in business, whilst they are daily eating away the remnant of their little savings. Many of them are already in a most pitiable condition, wandering about in a state of half nucliy, and suffering many other hardships and privations And in a short time all of them will be reduced to the same deplorable state. Several of them are in a state bordering on insanity from the contemplation of the gloomy prospect before them. To meet the exigencies of this melancholy case to relieve the necessities of these children of oppression, and afford them some aid to sustain them in their trying position, and enable them to procure for themselves the means of independent support, we appeal to the public at large, we appeal to the sympathies of the humare and benevolent of all classes and creeds. We appeal to the tenantry of Ireland to extend their aid to these sufferers of their own class. An appeal having been made in vain to their own landlord, Mr. Adair, we appeal to the humane landlords throughout the United Kingdom in behalf of this downtrodden people. We appeal to all who love justice and hate oppression to manifest by their charity their abhorrence of the wrongs perpetrated upon them. We appeal to our brethren and friends in Australia, and America, and throughout the world. To receive contributions on their behalf, and apply them as their judgment may direct, a committee of the following clergymen and gentlemen has been appointed, viz .:- The Right Rev. Daniel M'Getligan, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, Ballyshannon ; Rev Sameon Jack, Presbyterian Minister, Gartan, Letterkenny; Rev. Thomas Diver, P.P., Kilmacrenan; Joseph Gallagher, Esq., Chairman of Town Commissioners, Letterkenny; Edw. Murray, Esq., solicitor, do; Rev. John M'Mennmin, R. C. A. do ; Rev. Charles O'Donnell, R. C. C. do; Rev. Henry Maturin, Rector, Gartan, do; Rev. Daniel Kair, P.P. Churchill, do; Rev. Michael O'Trail, Glenswilly, do. Contributions in each or P. O. Orders, or clothing, may be sent to any member of the committee.

THE DERRYVEAGH EVICTIONS-APPEAL ON beard their tale, and thought it vain at the moment to offer their rent until another spirit would come over the cream of the new agent, one Henry. There, however, was (and is) the usual half-year's rent, but it would not be accepted until May-day arrived, and then the "Christian bishop" became entitled in law to a full year's rent. He bided his time-took out processes, and has served the creatures at this moment with processes of ejectment for rent, which no other landlord in Ireland will claim for the pert three months. I implore of you, sir, to make this heartless case known to the public. As I left my house vesterday, the very soul was wrung out of me at the sight of so many creatures gathering about and meeting me along the road, asking counsel, and if nothing else, a word of encouragement in this " hideous" case. Will any man say it is to secure the rent the "bishop" has recourse to this harsh and cru-el proceeding? The tenants offer, without excep-tion, the usual half-years rent. That he will not take, but, at the present moment of almost starvation in the mountains, he exacts with 10s costs 1 the rent usually called for in the month of October. And he is a Christian Bishop! I am on my way 10 London. I am again going to appeal to public sym-pathy against the proceedings of the man of God. Most likely he will again have occasion to write to the British Ambassador to shield him from the exposure of this his newest evangelical deed. But I now, once for all, implore of the honest journals of

the country to look to the case. I recoil from exposing a picture of general destitutions; but now, in my temporary absence, I beg of any humane gentleman, or number of gentlemen, to run into Partry -to travel from house to house for a few days and from the lins of the people themselves to learn all they suffer in body and mind at the hand of the "successor of St. Paul". I give this invitation publicly, and abide the issue taken in my absence. I put it to the heart of every honest man, is this the time-the beginning of the senson that always presses most on the poor peasantry, especially when the potato has failed, as it has in the mountains of Partry within the last few years -is this the time to process for rent not to be paid by any other tenantry in Ireland for three months to come. And this process is served by the Bishop of Tnam and Peer of Ireland." -I remain, &c., PATRICK LAVELLE.

PARTRY IN PARLIAMENT.-MR. MACHAHON, the member for Wexford, will bring the case of the Partry Evictions on an early day before the House of Commons. Nothing very remarkable will follow, we feel quite certain. The House of Commons will not be shocked by the doings of Bishop PLUXERT. The English Parliament would probably give him a vote of thanks rather than a vote of censure for his unrooting of Irish cabins, and utter rout and break-up of a number of Irish Papist families Why should Bishop PLUNKET fear to be arraigned before the House of Commons? It is not he that will really be on trial-it is the Law, the desolating, the destroying Law, that must, in the first place, he chargeg with the atrocity. The House of Commons is the workshop from whence that Law has been supplied. Its artificers will not condemn Bishop PLUN-KET. They have put the weapon into his hands, loaded, and aimed at the people's hearts; he has only pulled the tricker. Yet it is well to get the Partry deeds talked of in the British Parliament ; it is well to publish them wherever they can be published-to break as frequently as possible the silence which our enemies wish should be preserved on all Irish grievances. Both the law and the Bishop need exposure. Our readers have learned from the letters of that untiring guardian of the poor people, the Rev. Father LAVELLE, that the wholesale evictions of last November did not satisfy the bigoted and inhuman fury of the Bishop. He has supplemented his work since then, and picked out the few remaining Papists who had dured to " call their souls their own," and who, somehow, escaped the November swoop upon Partry. The last eviction has taken place very recently. It was that of old JOHN PREN-DERGAST. -- and his large family, consisting of a wife and eight children This poor, but honest and industrious man imagined, when the Bishop's burst of least a year to come. He ploughed, manured, and sowed his land, and he fancied he might be able to reap the crop-of which, in any case, but little would fall to the share of himself and his family. But Lord PLUNKET was only biding his time. When the crops began to peep over ground, and hope, brighter than their young green shoots, began to spring up in the heart of the poor old man, and he fondly dreamed that he should have wherewithal the mouths of the little ones that clustered about him-then, down with a crash like thunder came the black wrath of the merciless Bishon upon him ! Then was he torn from the fields he had tilled -then was he in his old age cast brokenhearted on the road-side, in the midst of his children, homeless and hungry. The British Parliament will think all this well done. But is there no chances of getting the case brought before the French Senate? There are humane men in that illustrious body, and this is a question of humanity .- Nation. IGNORING THE LORD LIBETENANT .- The Marquis of Normanby complains that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been placed in a most humiliating posiion by his colleagues at the other side, who cancelled the Galway Subsidy without so much as intimating their intention to him. It is but justice to the noble Marquis to say, that he would not have taken such a snub from a Postmaster, or even from a Prime Minister, when he was the Queen's Lieutenant in Ireland, nor would they have dared to offer it. He was their trump card. It would have endangered their whole game to tamper with him. But these men seem to think that the present Lord Lieutenant is nothing more than a distributor of strawberries and syllabub in her Majesty's Park the (Phonix,) and not to be consulted on affairs of public concernment any more than his Private Secretary or his Gentleman at Large. If Lord Carlisle submits to be thus made light of, it is altogether his own fault. It may be his easy good nature ; but in his place, he ought not to forget that

COUNTY MONAGHAN SUMMER ASSIZES .- Our approaching assizes have every chance of costing the sheriff a pair of white gloves. Up to the present there is no case, either on bail or in custody, for trial. Litigation seems in an equally low state-the only cases on the civil side being issues sent for trial from other counties .- Northern Standard.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY .- CALLAN, Tru Jung .- John Drineen, a respectable farmer, was shot dead on a road leading to his own house, on this day. It appears he was seen in company with a man named Michael Phelan, who had a gun with him. Phelan absconded. This murder is at present wrapped in mystery, as the deceased and Phelau were on the best of terms, and were never known to have any previous misunderstanding.

INJURY TO THE WHEAT .- We regret to learn that many of the farmers in the neighborhood of Castlecomer, county Kilkenny, are ploughing up their lands in which wheat had been sown last winterthe grain, on examination, being found rotten in the ground, thus causing much disappointment and loss. We fear the same complaint will be made in other localities.

The last Connaught Patriol says : During the week there were occasional showers. Vegetation is progressing,-the corn, pointo, taraip, and cereal crops are much improved, and every appearance of an abundant hay crop.

The Free Press, Cloninel, says : Recently Gerald Fitzgerald, Sub-sheriff, accompanied by a force of police, proceeded from Ballynonty to Lanesmark, the property of the Irish Land Company, for the purpose of evicting some of the tenants "improved" off the land, at the dictum of the company.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY .- We understand that Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Gray, late in command of the squadron at the Cape of Good Hope, has accepted the appointment as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, vice Rear-Admiral R.S. Dundas, de-ceased. We believe we are also correct in stating that Rear-Admiral Pelham will resign his seat at the Board in consequence of ill-health. His successor has not as yet, however, been named .- Morning Paver.

The Bristol Mercury relates the case of a man who, at one shot, killed three pigeons, wounded a fourth, broke seven panes of glass, and cured a rheumatic cripple by frightening him into the use of his limbə.

The number of workmen required in the erection of the Exhibition Palace of 1862 is about 35,000, and the bills of quantities include 5,000 tons of concrete, 60,000 tons of bricks, 22,000 tons of mortar, 10,000 tons of iron work, 600 miles length of planking, 500 tons of sheet glass, and 600 tons of paints.

A number of Norfolk and Suffolk emigrants have returned in the Great Eastern, in consequence of not being able to obtain work in the United States.

The most recent report as to experiments on the Armstrong gun represents that with a charge of 100lbs. of powder, it can send a missile with force enough to break through any iron plates for ship armour that have hitherto been made.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION-TWENTY LIVES Lost.-The neighborhood of Chesterfield and Derby has been filled with consternation from a serious accident at the extensive Clay Cross works, twenty miles from Derby, on the north branch of the Midland Railway, the proprietors of which are Mr. W. Jackson, M. P., Sir Morton Peto, M. P., and others. The accident occurred between four and five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, by an eruption of water from an old pit; but although it rushed in with extraordinary velocity, the bulk of the men were enabled to retreat to the mouth of the shaft, and were drawn up to the surface in safety. We regret to say that no less than twenty-one men still remain to be accounted for : and as it was two hours before the ton of the level at the bottom of the pit was filled with water, it appears unaccountable how it was these poor fellows did not escape with their fellow-workmen. The scene at the pit mouth, after the news of the accident had spread through the town, was was one of the most harrowing description. The parents, wives, and children of those who were left in the pit, congregated round the shaft, and their piteous cries rent the air, although some of them were willing to hope that some of the unfortunate sufferers might be found alive. Notwithstanding the exertions being made some days will probably clapse before the works are drained sufficiently to in the usual way; in the case of orphan children no recover the bodies. The amount of coal produced at the above works is about 300,000 tons per annum. The Great Eastern is to sail from Liverpool on Monday, the 24th instant, for Quebec, for the conveyance of troops to Canada. The circumstances which have induced Her Majesty's Ministers to despatch this body of troops need not (says the Morning Post) excite the slightest apprehensions either in the minds of our military economists at home or in those of our irritated and impulsive friends in the neighboring republic. At the present time there are stationed in Canada two regiments of the line, exclusive of one local corps [the Canadian Rifles] and two or three companies of artillery. Recently the wing of a regiment has been sent from Halifax to nut down some disturbabces which have unfortunately occurred in the island of Newfoundland .---Sir Fenwick Williams, the Commander-in-chief in Canada, having regard to the disturbed state of the neighboring republic, has strongly urged upon the Home Government the necessity of increasing the military defence of the country. Our contemporary adds : -- " The 3000 men now about to sail will only be sufficient to place Quebec and Kingston in a state of security. But whilst the loyalty of the people of Canada is undoubted, no reasonable man either in this country or the province can ignore the fact that in the Northern States more than 200,000 men are in arms-men who misinterpret the neutrality of England, and who would, if it suited their pleasure, just as soor make a raid into Canada as invade the Southern States. It is to meet contingencies of this kind [contingencies not very probable, but nevertheless not altogether impossible that the Imperial Government, in compliance with the request of Sir Fenwick Williams, has determined to station in Canada an army sufficient to garrison its fortresses and to protect its exposed and extended frontier. This simple measure of precaution cannot be construed, even by the perverse ingenuity of the New York press, into a menace to the Northern States. The policy of this country, both in Canada and in England, is to preserve a position of strict neutrality; but this object, in a province which lies next door to the scene of civil war, cannot be attained unless Canada has to rely upon some force better "isciplined and organized than her active volunteer corps or her sedentary militia. The sympathies of Canada are so strongly in favour of the Northern States that we believe a recognition of the new Confederation by this country under any circumstances would be eminently, not to say dangerously, unpopular in the province. These considerations show the wisdom of the determination at which the Government has arrived to place Canada in a position to repel foreign aggression and to enforce that neutrality which it is the obligation of every British subject to observe.

panion so nervous that, as soon as they touched terra firma and threw out the grappling irons, but before they could lay firm hold of the ground, Mr. West jumped out, and as he was a large man, his act had the effect of lightening the balloon, so that it shot

up again into the firmament. Mr. West, however, walked home, and, on inquiry being made of his friend and the balloon said, "They were goue up towards the moon once more, and, for his part, he never wanted to see Bob Saunders again." However, the latter got safely back to the earth and his clients.

A man living at Nantyglo, who keeps pigeons, a few weeks ago came to the resolution to decrease his number by shooting some of the young birds, taking care not to injure any of the old ones. This was rather a difficulty, but after he had shifted from one side to the other for some time with the loaded gun in his hand, four of the young birds stood well for a shot, and he fired. Down fell three pigeons quite dead, and a fourth being winged fluttered about. But the shot produced other results more remarkable. Seven panes of glass in a house in the distance were broken, and a basin of broth and a spoon were thrown down, the hasin being broken and the broth spilt. The crash so startled a man who was at dinner, and who had not been able to move for rheumatism for months without his crutches, that he ran to the front door without them, and commenced jumping about in the front of the house, declaring that he was shot in the forehead, although there was no mark to be seen. The man who had discharged the gun, becoming alarmed, hastened to the cripple as soon as possible, and finding that he was not hart, told the woman of the house that he would pay all the damages done to the window. She, however, was not willing to receive a farthing, saying it was the best thing that had happened to her for a long time, and she would willingly pay all damages herself, as they had been trying a great many remedies before, all to no purpose ; but now the man way quite cured, and she could not think of taking anything. The sportsman, however, insisted on paying. The cured man went to work on the morrow, and has not touched his crutches since. The sportsman belongs to the 2nd Breconshire Rifles, who may now safely assert that it possesses one of the best shots in the world-a man who killed three birds, wounded a fourth, broke seven panes of glass, and cured a rheumatic cripple, at one shot.

IRISH CATHOLICS IN WORKHOUSES IN ENG-LAND.

LONDON, June 11th. - The select committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the laws for the relief of the poor in England, met again to-day in room 18 of the House of Commons, to consider the treatment of Catholic poor in the English workhouzes.

The chair was taken by Mr. Villiers, President of the Poor Law Board, and the other members of the committee-Lord E. Howard, Mr. Kekewich, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Ayrton, Sir W. Jollife, Mr. Monkton Milnes, Mr. Bazeley, Colonel Pennant, Mr. Bonverie, Mr. S. Estcourt, and Mr. Alderman Sydney.

The first witness examined was Mr. Turner, one of the guardians of the St. Pancras Union. In reply to questions put by the chairman he said-My object in coming here is to show that the demands of the Roman Catholic priests are exorbitant, and ought not to be granted ; these claims are set out in a pamphlet published by the Roman Catholic Publishing Company-these are, a registry of the creeds of the inmates, admission of Roman Catholic priests, appointment of chaplains, separate schools for Catholic children, &c.; he considered it would be inquisitorial to allow the priest access to the creed register, because they might wish to change their religion ; the Catholic inmates had every opportunity of writing their grievances, if they had any ; if any persons stated at St. Paneras workhouse that they were Roman Catholics, they would get privileges as to going to Mass, which others have not; a list of the names of such persons was kept at the work-houses, and if any Roman Catholic wished to go out, reference would be made to the register to see whother the person's name was entered there as a Roman Catholic; the Roman Catholic paupers in St. Pancras were allowed to go out on Sundays, and they would be allowed to go out on saint days if they were to ask the master; as regarded the children, if the parents had any wish to have them brought up as Roman Catholics it would be done, but as to orphan children it would be preposterous to have tainted these departments, in which promptto make a similar rule with regard to them; there ought to be no inquiry into the creed of Catholic children (laughter); they ought to go to the school

for murder ?" This and similar freaks made his com-) that the rates should be applied to separate establishments for any particular creed; he was opposed to the navment of Roman Catholic chaplains, and he looked with great disfavour on the appointment of paid Roman Catholic Chaplains in the army, the nevy, and in gaols.

Mr. Bezeley-If a prison contained half Protestants and half Catholics, would you have a Protestaut chaplain, and no chaplain for the Roman Catholics?

Witness-1 would (laughter).

Mr Monckton Milnes-Then do you object to the payment of Catholic chaplains under any circum-

stances ? Witness-I do, because I believe their teaching is

erroneous. Mr Villiers-Then, why would you pay Protestant

chaplains? Witness-Because they profess the religion of the

State (laughter). Mr Villiers - But you know Protestant chaplains won't attend workhouses for nothing.

Witness-Oh, if I could get them to attend for nothing I would be very glad (laughter).

Mr. Villiers-Then, you would take all you could gratis (hunghter). You admit that poor and ignorant people ought to be instructed in their religion, and you know that people must be paid to instruct. them; how, then, would you provide for the instruction of Catholic paupers in workhouses who were poor and ignorant?

Witness said that he thought that if Roman Catholics considered their poor ought to be instructed they ought to provide that they should be attended by their own priests, as Dissenters were by the ministers of their own religion; he objected to a creed register being kept at all; in the case of sick persons in workhouses he would allow a Catholic clergyman to be sent for on the application of the inmate

Mr. Villiers-How long is your society established?

Witness - Ten years.

Mr Villiers-And do you find the Roman Catholics increasing, notwithstanding ?

Witness-well, that is a question which I would not like to pass an opinion upon (laughter). To Lord Edward Howard-If Roman Catholic

chaplains in the army make converts, as I hear they do, I would consider it a great injury to Church and State [laughter].

The committee then adjourned.

UNITED STATES.

The Right Rev. Louis de Goesbriand, Bishop of Burlington, Vt., has returned from Europe to his See much improved in health.

DRATH OF MOTHER ELIZABETH .- Mother Elizabeth who was one of the first Sisters of Charity in this, Diocese, and who has been for over half a century a member of the Community, died at the Orphan Asylum in Fifty-first street, on Saturday night, the 22d inet -- N. Y. Metropolitan Record.

Lonn Lyons, and the other foreign ambaseadors at Washington, will, it is said, remove their head quarters to Baltimore until the nation 1 troubles shall have been settled.

VIOLENT STORM IN MASSACHUSETTE - Boston, June 17 .- A severe bail storm with thunder and lightening passed over a portion of Plymouth County Sunday afternoon causing a great destruction of trees, growing crops and windows. At Sandwich there was a tornado partially unroofing some buildings and demolishing chimneys.

PORE TRADE OF THE WESTERN STATES OF ANEnics .- The number of hogs killed and packed for 1860-61 was 2,125,507; average weight per hog 4791bs. Of this quantity Ohio supplied 624,798, and Illinois 512,991. Large quantities were also cured in New York, Baltimore, and Phitadelphia, and other eastern cities, which were shipped from the west by rail. The above returns give 5] per cent increase on last year in weight.

The correspondence of the New York Herald save; There is a gross negligence or cruck indifference in the administration of the Commissary's and Quartermaster's Departments here is regard to providing for newly arrived regiments, and promptly milling requisitions which need immediate attention. The red tape atmosphere of Washington city seems ness and despatch are indispensible to their usefulness and the comfort and health of the soldiers. every day there are just complaints made, Neurly. that whole regiments are left whole days after their arrival without rations, or with an insufficient supply The Twenty-Eighth regiment of New York arrived here at last date, and up to their marching out to their camp at Meredian Hill were without any provisions. The Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, which arrived a few days ago, are so scantily supnlied that the men and officers are already begging for their proper Allowance. A few days ago one of the ambulances bringing to the hospital here the men wounded in the affair at Vienna, was run off with by the horse for want of a martingale. The surgeon in attendance asked for one to enable him to return immediately and bring in the rest of the wounded. He was told to make out a requisition, but although the martingale was needed without delay, it could not be ubtained until the requisition had been passed through all the books of the denartment, which it was said would require two or three days. In the mean time, the ductor could, if he pleased, go buy a martingate, or let the horse run away with the wounded men, or let them wait until the red taps routine of the Quartermaster's Department would allow them to be brought safely to the hostital. These occurrences are inexcusable. Il is had enough for the government to be swindled by contractors, and amiable and officions committees that assume to aid. Uncle Sam to do the purchasing but it is even a greater outrage that the soldiers should suffer, when provisions and supplies of all kinds are abundant, and the promptness of officials is alone necessary to afford them every comfort the regulations allow. TRIED TO KEEP HIM FROM THE WAR .-- A volunteer in the Second Ohio Brigade, who had been granted a few days' furlough prior to leaving for active service, returned to Champ Dennison on Thursday with his " trigger finger" wrapped up in rags. He replied to the curious inquiries of bis comrades cuncerning it, that his wife bitterly opposed his desire to culist for three years, and during his visit home she took chisel and mallet, and, while he was asleep, chopned off the end of his fuger, under the supposition that such mutilation would cause his rejection by the mustering officer. Imagine her disgust when her obstinate husband informed her that as he was a drummer it could not affect him. The soldier insists upon going, and his " better half" is supposed to be disconsolate. SIX PERSONS DROWNED IN BOBTON HARBOR. - Yesterday afternoon the pleasure schooner Hiawatha, of South Boston, containing a party of thirteen men, was struck by a squall and capsized in Lighthouse Channel, and sunk. Six of those on board were drowned and at last accounts none of the bodies had been recovered. The names of the drowned were George Neilson, and Thomas Kelly, of South Roston, and Denis Flynn, James McCarty, Thomas Wright, and Denis McCorliff, of Boston Proper.-Journal, June 17.

HENRY MATURIN, Rector, } Secrutaries. DANIEL KAIR, P. P.

NEW EJECTMENTS BY LORD PLUNKET.

In the Editor of the Connaught Patriot. DEAR Sia-Again does the "Christian bishop" come out in the exercise of his apostolic mission. He served on Monday last a number, I cannot now state how many, of ejectments on his unfortunate tenantry. As usual in all his cases, the pretences aggravate the crime. The pretence is now " non-payment down in Partry collecting the rents; some of the tenants had not the rent at the very moment he happened to open his office : they came, however, the

"Mere good nature is a fool ;"

or it may be the tedium vila (we mean of Irish life) which makes him indifferent to all the political movements of his friends in Downing street, and wish to see "the end of it." If that be the case, however, he ought to relinquish the post he occupies and return to his private station which he both loves and adorns. Lord Eglington's word was pledged, hut not more stringently than Lord Carlisle's, to befriend and support the Galway Packet Station. Now, does any one imagine that the Postmaster General of that administration could have ventured -supposing him to be even as malignant a fac to Ireland as the Lord Alderly himself-to frustrate and stillify that engagement? Yet, Lord Carlisle is a nobleman of as high honor as any one of his order, and not more than a dozen of them surpass him in ability; but he lacks the energy which makes public men formidable and causes vulgar audacity to cower before them. Hence, as Lord Normanby says, they have "put him in a most humiliating position."-Dublin Evening Mail.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND GALWAY .- The fact of the arrival in Galway, on Tuesday last, of a steamer with passengers and merchandise, direct from the great Norman emporium of Havre to be forwarded y the Adriatic to New York, is highly significant. t onght to teach our government wisdom, if their prejudices are capable of being overcome by anything. How would they look if a French company were to take up the running, and a subsidy from the Tuileries put their sordid breach of faith to an open shame before all the world ?- Evening Mail.

An order in council, dated 29th May, has been issued, directing the erection of a lunatic asylum

A LEGAL POINT IN THE AIR .- A balloon ascent was made in Bristol, when the acronaut was accom-panied by two gentlemen of the city, one c. Mr. R. Saunders, solicitor, better known amongst his friends

as "Bob Saunders," and Mr. West a merchant. The attorney was a queer humorous fellow, and when the party had got up to their greatest elevation, he pull-

inquiry was made as to the religion of the parents; although it might be known that they were Roman Catholics, he was of opinion that all orphan children ought to be brought up in the religion of the Established Church (laughter); there was a chaplain to teach them all alike (laughter) ; with regard to adults, he thought Roman Catholics should be allowed to listen to any minister who might come.

To the Chairman - An assistant missionary had informed him that a number of Catholics had applied to him to have the ministrations of a Protestant chaplain.

The Obairman-That is a very remarkable fact, Mr. Turner, and, perhaps you will state what you know of your own knowledge?

The witness read a letter from an assistant city missionary, in which he said that during the three years he had attended the workhouse the Catholic inmates appeared pleased with his instruction, and in no case had any objection been raised.

Mr. Kekewich-But that is not evidence of an application by Catholics for a Protestant minister.

Mr. Bird, Secretary to the Protestant Alliance, vas the next witness called.

Mr. Villiers-What are you, and what is the Protestant Alliance ?

Witness-I am the Secretary, and the Alliance is an association of gentlemen of various religious denominations (all Protestants, however), and of all hades of political opinion.

Mr. Villiers-And what is their object ?

Witness-The object is for the defence of Protestantism, and to resist the encroachments of Popery (laughter).

Mr Villiers-And what is it you apprehend from Popery, as you call it ?

The witness then went on to say that the Protestant Alliance was apprehensive that if Catholic chaplains were appointed and recognized, they would graduelly obtain great influence among the people, and make Catholician, as it was once, the dominant Church; he was of opinion that as Protestantism was established religion of the State, all descried and orphan children should be brought up is it; he was in favour of religious freedom for all classes, and he believed that the Roman Catholics inmates of the workhouses had perfect liberly for the excrcise of their religion.

The Chairman-What experience have you had on that point?

Witness-I have not had any (laughter). Mr. Villliers-Then, will you confine yourself to

what is within your own personal knowledge? The witness, in continuation, said he and the Protestant Alliance believed that if Roman Catholic chaplains were admitted to workhouses they would proselytise the inmates, and he objected to all proelytising.

Mr Villiers-And do you think the Roman Catholic priests would have success in proselytising if they were admitted?

The witness shook his head, and said, "I would be afraid of them" (laughter). In reply to the Chairman the witness said that

poor law unions sent to the Protestant Alliance for party had got up to their greatest elevation, he pull- forms of petitions to parliament against Popery ed a pistol from his pocket, and presenting it to (laughter). He objected to the Catholics having left the office, and offered the rent, but it for the county Mayo, capable of accomodating 250 Was refused. What could the creatures do? They pauper lunatics. The Asylum will be erected in want home with the money in their pockets; others the neighborhood of Castlebar. now, in what country would they lay the indictment | ratepayers were Protestants, he thought it unjust | June 20.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS .- The ship Monarch of the Sea, Captain Gardner, arrived at this port Wednesday, June 19, from Liverpool, having a general cargo and 954 Mormon passengers. This is the largest number of Mormons that ever arrived in this port in one vessel, all of which are in fine bealth and good condition, and will leave to day for Utah or salt Lake City, where they intend to settle .- Daily News