

REVOLTINGS AT BANSHA.—On receipt of the Dublin papers on Saturday, containing a report of the proceedings before Judge Hargrave the day before, by which it appears he refused to set aside the lease made to the parish priest, the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, all the people became greatly excited, with delight, and in the evening repaired to the hills where they lit several large fires—an example which people in the valleys at once followed, and for hours the hills and valleys were one blaze of fire. Every one, including our Protestant neighbors, by whom the excellent parish priest of Bausba is much and deservedly respected, was well pleased at the result.—*Lincolnton Reporter.*

At the quarterly meeting of Dublin Municipal Council, held yesterday, a communication was read from the Mayor of Cork, enclosing a form of petition to Parliament praying the grant of a charter to the Roman Catholics, and asking for the co-operation of the Dublin Corporation in obtaining it. Sir John Gray moved that a petition, according to the form enclosed, be prepared, the city seal attached to it, and that it be forwarded to Mr. Monsell for presentation in the House of Commons. The resolution was seconded, and a warm discussion ensued, in which several members explained their reasons for voting for and against it. The resolution was, however, carried by a majority of 18, the numbers being 28 for and 10 against.

The construction of the Royal Docks in Cork harbor will commence on the 1st of July, when 500 convicts are to be employed in the preliminary labor. The establishment is to occupy, on the whole, space of more than twenty acres, and is to adjoin the island of Haulbowline in an easterly direction.—Twelve acres of the space mentioned are to constitute a dock or basin capable of accommodating five large ships lying alongside its quays or wharves. The official report of Captain Clarke, R. N., says:—“Adopting the site of the ‘Split Bank,’ in close proximity to Spike Island, where there is convict labor, the plan is to extend the existing dockyards on Haulbowline. This design consists of a basin of 62 acres, with 30 feet over the sill at the entrance at high water neaps, with 2,000 feet of wharf accommodation, and with space for two docks leading out of the basin. I propose, however, that the construction of only one of these docks should at present be undertaken. The design includes a small factory.—The approximate estimate, on the supposition that the largest proportion of the work is to be executed by convict labor, I have taken at £150,000, and the whole should be completed in six years.”

On Wednesday was issued the report for the year 1864 of the commissioners for administering the Laws relating to the Deep-sea and Coast Fisheries in Ireland. The commissioners report that the conduct of the fishermen has been marked by good order and forbearance; but in many districts their success has not been commensurate with their efforts, and great privation has been suffered, either from scarcity of fish or want of the necessary means to procure suitable boats and gear. The herring fishery on the east coast has been still more productive than the preceding year, which was an unprecedentedly prosperous season; and the native fishermen of Dublin, Howth, Skerries, and Arklow have continued to maintain a praiseworthy and successful competition with their English and Scotch fellow-laborers in energy and skill. And in the number and character of their boats. The fishing and coasting trade of Arklow has continued to make great progress. It is stated on competent authority that in the year 1825 there was only one two-masted vessel belonging to that port, and now there are eighty large vessels of from sixty to one hundred and twenty tons, and one hundred and fifty herring and oyster boats proportionately improved in size and gear, and employing one thousand six hundred able-bodied men. The price of oysters there has greatly increased of late years, in consequence of the improvement in the quality of the oyster and the almost unlimited demand by English and French purchasers. This has had the effect of stimulating a more energetic action than is consistent with the future prosperity of the great natural banks on the south east coast; and the commissioners, upon a memorial from the fishermen themselves for a limitation of the open time, and after a public inquiry, have constituted the close time for the oyster fishery upon that part of the coast to be between the 30th April and the 1st October. The subject of increasing or diminishing restraints upon trawling still occupies their attention. The question is very complicated, as the utmost diversity of opinion exists.—The commissioners think it proper to defer their decision until they have received the report of the Royal Commissioners, who were specially appointed to consider this and other matters connected with the sea fisheries in Ireland as well as in Great Britain.

LANDLORD AND TENANT COMMITTEE.—The examination of Alderman Dillon before the Committee on the relations between landlord and tenant was resumed and concluded on Thursday. Alderman Dillon was questioned minutely on the several branches of the subject by Sir E. Grogan, Lord Naas, Sir C. O'Loughlin, the O'Donoghue, Lord Dunellin, and other members of the committee. He had in his suggestions attributed the present state of things to “very recent confiscation,” but in reply to Sir Edward Grogan he admitted that the confiscations to which he referred were so old as the time of Cromwell. He stated that the class of persons now emigrating was rising; that formerly the poor people emigrated, but now a superior class was leaving the country. If there was a danger of a wholesale emigration of the Irish people, he thought extreme measures would be justifiable on the part of the government to put a stop to such a drain; and he was convinced that the emigration from Ireland would prove as injurious to England, as a power, as it was to Ireland herself. In his opinion nothing would be better calculated than a good measure of compensation for improvements in land. As a proof of the strong feeling which existed on the subject in this country he referred to the fact that candidates for Parliament generally found it necessary to promise that they would support such a measure. He thought the Scotch Act, by which limited owners in Scotland could grant agricultural leases for twenty-one years and building leases for ninety-nine years, would be useful in Ireland. He preferred Lord Dufferin's plan of a paid arbitrator to the suggestion of Judge Longfield of making the Quarter Sessions the tribunal of appeal between landlord and tenant in compensation cases. At the conclusion of Alderman Dillon's evidence, the committee adjourned till Monday, June 10, when Mr. McCarthy Downing will be examined.

A shocking murder of a wife by her husband has just been brought to light near Parsonstown, in the King's County. A woman named Ann Hayes had mysteriously disappeared, and her husband, Thomas Hayes, stated that she had gone to America with another man; but his story varied so much that he was arrested on suspicion. The evidence against him, however, was very slight, as repeated searches on the part of the constabulary failed to detect any traces of the body of the missing woman; nor is it likely that it would ever have been discovered if the conscience of the murderer had not so troubled him that he felt constrained to confess his guilt. Accordingly, on Thursday last he sent for the Rev. Mr. Willis, and, being duly cautioned, freely acknowledged that he had killed his wife and wished to be hanged. He made a similar confession to Mr. Curran, the stipendiary magistrate. He stated that he had buried the body in a bog at a place called Galros. It being impossible for him to describe the exact spot he was taken to the place in a covered cart, accompanied by the clergyman, the magistrate, and a body of police. He said, “20,000 men could not find it unless he went himself, and might dig millions of acres before they found it.” It had been buried three or four feet under the peat

mould, at a considerable distance from the road, where there was much broken ground. When the prisoner arrived at the spot he exclaimed, “Before God, Mr. Curran, there she is!” The police, having procured spades and shovels, set to work, and in a short time laid bare a bed tick, which contained a large quantity of wearing apparel, with other articles belonging to the murdered woman, such as she would be likely to take with her as an emigrant. The police next came upon a sack with the mouth bound up, into which the body of the deceased had been thrust head foremost. The sack was ripped open when a horrifying sight was presented. The head was terribly battered, the right eye closed with a cut, and there was another cut on the left temple; the nose was also broken. An inquest was held yesterday. Dr. Woods, who made a post mortem examination, was examined, and described the wounds which he believed to have been the cause of death. In his opinion, they were inflicted by some heavy instrument, such as a smoothing iron, found with the body in the sack. This smoothing iron was identified as having been borrowed by the deceased from a neighbor. The prisoner had stated in his confession that he gave his wife a kick, in consequence of which she fell out of bed, and that he subsequently found her dead on the floor. He attempted to account for the wounds on the skull by saying that the corpse fell off the car, and that the wheel passed over the head, but Dr. Woods stated that the wounds could not possibly have been caused in that manner. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, “That on the night of the 15th day of May, 1865, at Galros, in the King's County, Anne Hayes was, by her husband, Thomas Hayes, wilfully, maliciously, and with malice aforethought, killed and murdered.”

The King's County Chronicle says:—“It is most extraordinary the distance which he brought the body, the place where it was found being about 1,000 yards from the high road, which had to be crossed, and on the other side of the road, where his residence lay, he had to bring the body 500 yards more. The house itself is a wretched old farmhouse, fast falling to decay, and the place has most desolate and uninviting appearance, situated in the midst of a bog, on a poor and sterile soil, that would seem to be unable to give nourishment to a tree, the bushes appearing to have a struggle for existence. Having brought the body to the house, it was left in charge of the police. The murdered woman is the second wife of the prisoner, and they appear to have led a most unhappy life, being continually quarrelling, she often receiving the most brutal usage at his hands.”

GREAT BRITAIN.

PASTORAL LETTER.—The following Pastoral Letter has been

Addressed to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Newport, &c., on occasion of the Jubilee, by the Right Rev. Thomas Joseph, D.D., O.S.B., Bishop of Newport and Monmouth.

THOMAS JOSEPH, O.S.B., by the Grace of God, and favor of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Newport and Monmouth, to Our Very Reverend and Reverend Brethren, the Clergy Secular and Regular, of the United Diocese of Newport and Monmouth, and to Our Beloved Children in Jesus Christ, the Faithful Laity of the said Diocese, Health and Benediction.

Dear Beloved in Jesus Christ!—And I say to thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven.—Matt. xv., 18, 19. There is no dispute that these words were addressed to Peter by our Almighty Lawgiver; nor has the Anglican version ventured to tamper with them. Shall men accept them therefore in their literal sense? Why should they hesitate? He knew what He meant to utter: He spoke to instruct, not to mislead: He had power to realize His institutions. If these premises be admitted, then no one believing in the Divinity of Our Lord can consistently question that upon Peter, and not upon him only, but upon them who, by lawful succession in the see which he held at the close of life, must each in turn be the foundation rock of the never-failing Church, was conferred the authority of granting what we mean by Indulgences. To the other Apostles also was given the power to bind and loose; but not to them was made the promise whereon rests the singular pre-eminence of Peter, and the prerogatives of his successors.

Other and no less conclusive arguments may be adduced to establish the power of the Supreme Pontiff, as successor to St. Peter, to loose by Indulgences; but one single testimony of Divine revelation affords no less security, than would be derived from any amount of Scripture evidence. The usual weapon of our adversaries is misrepresentation of our doctrine; and they employ it against Indulgences. But we need not tell you, dearly beloved, that an Indulgence is not a loosening from sin, still less a warrant to commit it with impunity; for sin is not remitted except to the truly penitent, although absolution should be received in the Sacrament of Penance; nor need we add, that the effect of an Indulgence is the relaxation, by power received from our Divine Lord, of only the temporal punishment due for sin, after its guilt and its eternal punishment have been remitted. When, however, we reflect upon the extreme disproportion between all our satisfactory works, and the just claims of God, terrible in His judgments, we are sadly wanting in love for Him, and regard for ourselves, if we are not earnest in substituting, for the deficiency of our personal satisfactions, the merits of our Redeemer applied to us by Indulgences; though their conditions were more trying than those which the Holy See imposes. Where now shall be sloth, there will hereafter be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

A Jubilee differs from an ordinary Plenary Indulgence in these particulars: First, it is granted only on certain important occurrences, or crises, of the Church, when the full exercise of the power of loosening is specially warranted. Secondly, it unites the whole body of the Faithful, commonly throughout the world, in general supplication for the purpose solicited by their supreme visible head. Thirdly, it delegates to the lawful Ministers of the Sacrament of Penance, more extensive jurisdiction.

At this time the Church is passing through an alarming crisis, when injustice is triumphant over right in the temporal dominions of the Holy See, also of other lawful sovereigns, and when the pride of intellect is in fierce combat with the doctrines of revealed truth. Now the weapons of the Church are prayer, from humble and contrite hearts; and to render a more efficacious, the Holy Father promulgates a Jubilee, which the Bishops of the Catholic Church, in their several sees, are employed to communicate to their spiritual children.

“Since,” writes the Holy Father in an Apostolic Letter whereby he announced the Jubilee at the commencement of his Pontificate, and to which he now refers us, “what is for the welfare of all ought to be solicited by the suffrages of all. We have resolved to enkindle the piety of the whole body of the Faithful, in order that by the union of their prayers with ours may be more earnestly implored the aid of the right hand of the Omnipotent. And, since it is beyond doubt, that the prayers of men will be more acceptable to God, when they ascend from souls cleansed from all defilements, we have resolved to unlock the treasure of Indulgences, entrusted to Our disposition, in favor of the Faithful, that so, glowing with piety, and purified from the stains of sin by the Sacrament of Penance, they may approach the throne of God with greater confidence, may obtain mercy, and find grace in seasonable aid.” The special faculties to confessors, in this Jubilee,

beyond those of an ordinary Plenary Indulgence, consist of more extensive powers for absolving such as are truly penitent, from censures of communication, suspension, and other ecclesiastical penalties, also from certain crimes of greater enormity, which are usually reserved to the authority of the Bishops, or of the Sovereign Pontiff himself; with a few exceptions which your Pastors will be instructed upon by the Apostolic Letters, of which we send copies to each.

The conditions for gaining the Jubilee are printed on a separate sheet, which we direct shall be placed in some conspicuous part of each public church and chapel. And by virtue of power received by us from the Holy See, we hereby appoint, as the period within which the Jubilee may be gained in our diocese, the month commencing on May 21, and concluding on June 18, inclusive.

We transmit to our Very Reverend and Reverend Brethren of our diocese a printed list of errors in doctrine upon which the Holy See has recently set the seal of its condemnation. In our Pastoral Letter for Lent we stated that having weighed the several propositions in the Syllabus Abstract, received from the Holy Father, we accepted in its literal sense the condemnation of each and all. Nor, indeed, were we wholly strangers to those dangerous and unlawful doctrines, having had an opportunity of weighing them substantially, long before their formal condemnation. To you, dearly beloved, it is unnecessary that we enter upon any formed justification of the course adopted by the Supreme Pontiff. Suffice it to observe, First, that all the propositions had been put forward, in our own times, by men whose reputation might give them dangerous influence, if the authority of the Holy See did not interpose. Secondly, that the list of proscribed errors was designed for the guidance of the Catholic Bishops, not for the discussion amongst the Faithful, still less amongst those who are not of the household of the faith. Thirdly, that from our habit of theological study we are far better able than the bulk of the laity, especially those who are not of our communion, to discern the danger of the condemned doctrines, also in what sense they are censured. It may be that not every portion of a proscribed proposition is noted for censure, though as a whole, it must be rejected; and the ground of condemnation varies with the characters of error conveyed therein. Hence the outcry of sensible men, amongst the adversaries of the Catholic Church, would be far less than it is, or perhaps checked altogether, if they understood that the contrary to a condemned proposition is not necessarily a part of our Divine faith.

A proposition may be censured, because it is in contradiction with a Divine doctrine of Divine revelation or because it approaches error, in a matter of Divine faith, or because it is scandalous, or rash, or incorrect, or seditious, or blasphemous, or simply dangerous. Yet, clearly, whatever may be the character of censure, the doctrine which is formally condemned by the Holy See must be rejected at once by all true believers: since Christ has promised, and His promise cannot fail, that the gates of hell, which must include all errors in doctrine, shall never prevail against His Church; nor consequently, as we set before you in our Pastoral Letter for Lent, against the rock wherein it is erected, Peter and his successors, in the centre of Catholic Unity.

Another formal notice from us will not be necessary, if we now remind you that the 30th of next month is the day appointed for a general annual collection throughout England in aid of our Poor Schools; nor need we repeat what we have often set before you, that the establishment and maintenance of Catholic schools for our poor children is in the first rank of works of mercy. It was highly gratifying last year to see that the amount collected in this diocese exceeded considerably that of former years; nobly with the Chaplaincy of Broxwood, and Swansea, being the largest contributors. Likewise we must not forget urging upon your duty and charity, assistance to the Holy Father, amidst his difficulties, and in token of your gratitude for his watchful care of all the churches—by Peter Pence.

THOMAS JOSEPH, O.S.B.
Bishop of Newport and Monmouth.

WHALLEY AT BRIGHTON.—On Friday night a meeting was held at the Town-hall, Brighton, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament “on the subject of auricular confession in the Church of England.” The meeting was called together by an association styled the “Brighton Protestant Association,” and Mr. Paul Foskett, chairman of the society, presided on the occasion. The persons on the platform comprised Mr. Whalley, M. P., and Colonel Brockman. Letters of apology were read from members for the borough, the Marquis of Westminster, and Mr. Newdegate, M. P. Owing to the late disclosures in the Road Murder case unusual interest was taken in the meeting, and the large room of the Town-hall was far too small to accommodate the crowds who wished to gain admission. The proceedings were of the most uproarious character, and at times the women present—and there were many—were in considerable danger. As the excitement and noise grew, persons at the back of the room pressed forward, and the light chairs, so well known to those who have attended Brighton meetings, were passed over the heads of the crowd; by the room thus gained many outside youths and “roughs” obtained entrance, and the whole assemblage packed in a dense mass round the platform, every inch of which bore more than its fair share of humanity. A “Puseyite” clergyman, named Perry, attached to the church of St. Michael's and All Angels', endeavored to address the meeting in answer to the remarks of Mr. Whalley, M. P., but he could not be heard, and such was the noise and confusion that the repeated propositions of the chairman, asking the meeting to signify whether or not they wished the reverend gentleman to go on, producing either diverse or unintelligible votes. Under these circumstances Mr. Perry refused to give way until, at last, a rush was made to drag him from the platform, and had it not been for the protection of some sympathizers and the exertions and appeals of some of the persons on the platform, serious violence would, no doubt, have been inflicted on him. He was pushed to the back of the platform and kept there while succeeding speakers addressed the meeting. Towards the close of the proceedings Mr. Whalley alluded to this episode, and said the meeting would not hear Mr. Perry because he had no answer to make to what he (Mr. Whalley) had said respecting the Rev. A. D. Wagner. On this Mr. Perry pressed forward again and said he could answer. Mr. Whalley begged the meeting to grant a hearing, and, having mounted the chairman's table, the Rev. Mr. Perry began to speak. Had he possessed the lungs of Stector he could not have made himself heard in the now thoroughly excited throng. He had spoken but a few words when simultaneously the table was tipped over and his legs were seized. He fell on the table, the latter gave way, and inkstands, candlesticks, documents, water-bottles, tumbler, &c., came pouring down to the heads of the reporters, who were sitting just beneath. The majority of the meeting rushed, with various intents, to the platform, and for a time even Mr. Whalley, the chairman, and Colonel Brockman were nowhere to be seen in the struggling mass of humanity. After some time, however, the chairman's table was got into its place. A hymn was given out, but the attempt broke down, and the meeting was abruptly brought to an end. The Rev. Mr. Perry appeared with his coat torn almost off his back, and was taken into an ante-room. The crowd pressed in with those who sought to shelter him; and it was only by main force, and standing “shoulder to shoulder” (the Rev. Gentleman being in an extreme corner and against the wall), that a few of the more respectable and determined bystanders were enabled to keep off the yelling and struggling crowd. The entreaties of the chairman and Mr. Whalley for peace and order were unheeded, and the aspect of affairs was really very serious, when Superintendent Barnden and a file of the borough police

opportune made their appearance, and, closing round the reverend gentleman, got him to the police office, and thence to his home. The “Puseyite” churches and institutions were guarded throughout the night by policemen. Before the more serious disturbance arose Mr. Whalley delivered a lengthy speech, in the course of which he said it was a matter of business to every one interested in Brighton—to those who let lodgings and others—to see that the practices of these Puseyite sisterhoods and brotherhoods should be brought to the light of day, as many persons were deterred from visiting the town because of the dangers to which their families would be exposed. He thought it was the duty of the Mayor, as a public man, to have called a meeting with all his official authority, and he could not but regret that the Mayor had refused to comply with a petition requesting him to do so. This was not the first time he had the pleasure of addressing the people of Brighton, and on every successive occasion he came before them still more bespattered with abuse, vilification, and slander, and everything possible to discourage a man, to depress him, and to deprive him of the ability and the means to exercise to the best of his power the faculties which God had given him. He was not going to accept the position of defence against Mr. Wagner, or against Mr. Anybody else; but what he had said before he now repeated—that it would ill-befit the day for England when a man was to be estimated either in public or in Parliament, or in such assemblies as this, by the abilities he could manifest. It was not the power of speaking that influenced political England, or mental ability. Those faculties were sometimes prostituted to the vilest purposes. What we owed our greatness to was that quality which he possessed second to no one there and second to no one in Parliament; it was not ability and power of speaking, but honesty of heart and earnest, loving charity for his countrymen and countrywomen, including all, whatever might be their opinions or creeds. (Cheers.) For nearly 14 years, on and off, he had occupied a seat in the House of Commons: through many contests he had gone, and much had he endeavored to do his duty, and never by any chance had met with any difficulty in being listened to, or in carrying, so far as he could reasonably expect, the feelings of the House of Commons with him on every other subject but this. Then why should he be laughed at when he rose on this? (Cheers and uproar.) He was not here to say he was a proper advocate for Protestantism; and if they thought not, let them be the advocates themselves, and let those who were opposed to it correct him, and show him where he was wrong. Let them go into these things in a manly, straightforward, English way and not attempt by clamor and outrage to put down the cause in hand. But that would be a sufficient reason—the very impossibility of getting a hearing, the organized clamor, and now that particular cry they had heard of “Sing! sing!” (laughter)—the most complimentary to him. Just observe how things go! “Sing! sing!” What did it mean? There was an organized arrangement in the House by which a few men were able to prevent discussion, so that it happened when he rose and was expected to speak on these matters there was generally a violent burst of laughter. But laughter could not be sustained on nothing. They could not laugh at him. They were too familiar with his appearance, which might be ever so ridiculous, and so, before he spoke, the laughter came to an end. Then they invented this incongruous suggestion that he should “sing.” [laughter.] That created laughter on its own account, and so it went on, rendering it impossible for the reporters in gallery, however much disposed, to give a fair report of what he was endeavoring to say; that therefore was the position of the Parliamentary question, they had, in fact, no Parliament in which these matters could be discussed in the fair and legitimate manner in which other subjects were. According to the statement of Cardinal Wiseman lately at Malines there was in every constituency an organization for keeping down speakers and influencing the votes in the House.—That was how the game was worked. And until the Protestants of this country organized in a similar manner it would be difficult to say what disasters and violence may not happen.—Times.

EXISTING FOR GARIBOLDI.—At the Oxford Police-court yesterday, Mr. Joseph Plowman called the attention of the bench to the fact that a gentleman of military appearance, and who represented himself to be in the service of General Garibaldi, had been staying in Oxford, and had induced a number of young men to enlist in Garibaldi's service. A lad named George Darling, who had been living with him (Mr. Plowman) for nearly two years, left without any notice whatever on Wednesday last, beyond a few lines saying that he was off for Italy, the military officer having supplied him with the necessary means. He (Mr. Plowman) had this day been informed that no less than sixteen went off the same day, and their destination was Venice. The bench thanked Mr. Plowman for his communication, and suggested that he should call the attention of Government to it.

THE LONDON GAZETTE contains the following: Foreign Office, June 6.—Copy of a letter from Earl Russell to the Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty:—

Foreign Office, June 2nd, 1865.
My Lords—I have the honor to state to your Lordships that, since the date of my letter of the 11th ult., intelligence has reached this country that the late President of the so-called Confederate States has been captured by the forces of the United States, and has been transported as a prisoner to Fort Monroe; and that the armistice hitherto kept in the field of the Confederate States have for the most part surrendered or dispersed. In this position of affairs, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that neutral nations cannot but consider the civil war in North America as at an end. In conformity with this opinion, Her Majesty's Government recognize that peace has been restored within the whole territory, of which the United States of North America, before the commencement of the civil war, were in undisputed possession. As a necessary consequence of such recognition on the part of H. M. Government, Her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to Her Majesty, whether in the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying a Confederate flag, to enter any such ports, harbors and waters, and must require any Confederate vessels of war which at the time when these orders reach Her Majesty's authorities in such ports, harbors and waters, may have already entered therein in the fact of proclamations heretofore issued by Her Majesty, and which having complied with the provisions of such proclamations, may be actually within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from them. But H. M. Government consider that a due regard for national good faith and honor requires that Her Majesty's authorities should be instructed as regards any such Confederate vessels so departing, that they should have the benefit of the prohibition heretofore enforced against pursuit of them within 24 hours by a cruiser of the United States lying at the time within any such ports, harbors and waters, and that such prohibition should be then and for the last time maintained in their favor. If, however, the commander of any Confederate vessel of war which may be found in any port, harbor or waters of Her Majesty's dominions at the time these new orders are received by H. M. authorities, or may enter such port, harbor, or waters within a month after these new orders are received, should, without delay, direct his vessel of war warlike character, and after disarming her, to remain without a Confederate flag within British waters, H. M. authorities may allow the commander of such vessel to do so at his own risk in all respects, in which case he should be distinctly apprised that he is to expect no further protection from Her Majesty's government receipt, such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary

course of the administration of the law, in time of peace. The rule as to 24 hours would of course not be applicable to the case of such vessel. I have addressed a similar letter to the Secretaries of State, for the Home Colonial, India and war offices, and also to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, requesting them as I do your Lordships, to issue instructions in conformity with the decision of Her Majesty's government, to the several British authorities at home or abroad, who may be called upon to act in the matter.

I am, &c.,
(Signed),
RUSSELL.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A PLACE OF WORSHIP.—The *Scotsman* describes an extraordinary scene which occurred in the Huntly Free Church on Sunday evening. The Rev. Donald Grant was acting for the regular minister, who was absent in Edinburgh. Some minutes before the hour fixed for commencing the service, Mr. Grant suddenly ascended the pulpit, and without waiting for the church officer to bring up the bible and psalm-book, leaned over the pulpit and asked a psalm-book from the choir [who sit around the precentor in a large pew in front of the pulpit]. One of the singers handed a book up to him, and he immediately read out the whole of the 118th Psalm, which consists of twenty-nine verses. Before he had finished the psalm, the officer made his appearance with the bible and psalm book, and seemed considerably surprised that the reverend gentleman had ensconced himself in the pulpit without being ushered in as usual. Mr. Grant, without waiting for the choir to sing, proceeded to pray at length, making some pointed references to the choir before him as being not exactly to his mind. He then gave out the 65th Psalm, but before he allowed the choir to sing, he began to “expound” the psalm, in the course of which he condemned the choir as an innovation that ought to be put down. They were worse than an organ he said, which was disallowed in all the Free Churches of Scotland—the organ being only used to good, but the choir was worse than that, being alive to evil. To allow them to sing “would be worse than Episcopalianism, Puseyism, &c., and he concluded by saying, “I say that a child of God ought to lead the singing; no unconverted man ought to lead the singing; I must have a child of God to lead the singing.” Mr. Grant called upon an elder or a deacon to lead the singing, but failed in getting any one to make a response. He then singled out the “ruling” elder in the congregation, and called upon him by name to lead the singing. That gentleman went up to the pulpit and told the preacher that there was a precentor appointed for the purpose of leading the psalmody. Then turning to Mr. Forrest the leader said, in a tone generally audible, “that Mr. Forrest would please lead the singing.” The precentor along with the choir began, and all went smoothly for a little. After reading a chapter in his own way, Mr. Grant said, “I believe some people in this congregation are fond of read sermons. Well, I rather like them myself, and I will read you one.” He then read for about five minutes from a sermon by Richard Baxter, it is supposed, but suddenly stopped short, and looking down at the female singers sitting in their usual place, he told them emphatically, “You ought not to be there—I say you ought not to be there—that is the seat for the elders and deacons.” The excitement of the congregation was greater than ever. The female singers quailed before his searching glance, and made for the vestry. The preacher closed up his sermon, and harangued the people extemporaneously, in a very excited manner. He said he had been all over this country, and many other countries besides, but Huntly carried off the palm for wickedness. A single pew in the Free Church would hold all the converted people before him. The people of Huntly were going to hell, he was quite certain about that—so certain in fact, that he said “he almost fancied he heard them singing at the bottom of it.”

A BRAND.—At a first diet of comparance before the Sheriff's Court, held yesterday, Sheriff Gordon presiding, Henry Albert Selser Oppenheimer, alias Julius Oppenheimer, some time since residing in Robertson's lodgings, Salisbury street, Edinburgh, was placed at the bar on a charge of falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition. The indictment set forth that, on the 4th of March, 1865, at the house in East Claremont street, Edinburgh, occupied by George Gibb Stark, a corn factor, he did falsely and fraudulently pretend and represent to the said George Gibb Stark, and make him believe that he was a minister of the Gospel, that he had been converted from Judaism to Christianity, that in consequence thereof he had been disowned or cast off by his friends, that he was a foreigner, that he was or recently had been a minister of a Christian German congregation of Sunderland in England, that he was well known there to the Christian people as a clergyman of great respectability and trustworthiness, that his name was Henry Selser, that he was an ordained Lutheran minister and a doctor of divinity, that he was desirous to go to British Columbia, or some other place abroad, in order to preach the Gospel to his countrymen resident there, and that he was desirous to raise money to enable him to defray, for that purpose, the expenses of his journey to such foreign place; and that he repeated this fraudulent statement to Mr. Stark on the 6th of March following, and did, by means of a document conceived in false and fraudulent terms, setting forth the claims of his scheme for the conversion of his fellow-countrymen in British Columbia, obtain from Mr. Stark the sum of £1, which he appropriated to his own use. The libel set forth nine further fraudulent acts of the same nature, by all of which the prisoner obtained in all a sum of £8. The panel pleaded Guilty, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labor.—*Scotsman.*

AN INDISCREET APOSTLE.—Last Friday eight days, at our cattle market, large printed placards were posted up in the vicinity of the tents where drink was to be had.—“No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven,” and similar texts. On Friday last, these were exhibited on the top of a pole, and tied to the railing at the west end of the parish church. Several respectable citizens complained, we are informed, to the Provost and magistrates about the unseemliness of this display, and the superintendent of police was despatched to ask Mr. Conran, who had ordered them to be put up, to remove them. This the gallant officer declined to do. Superintendent Maclellan then untied the pole, and handed the rope to the major, stating at the same time that he acted by instructions of the magistrates. The major only remarked in solemn tones to the official, “That bill will be a witness against you at the Day of Judgment.” Meantime, a middle-aged man, who was with the major at the time, and who turned out to be a lay preacher, commenced to pray for the “unconverted drunken magistrates of Elgin, who were on the broad road to perdition.” On the prayer being concluded, the superintendent was directed to ask the gentleman's card, and on his doing so the reply was, “Oh, I have no card.” “Well, then,” said the policeman, “I wish to have your name and address.” He replied, “My name is Duncan Campbell, and I have no particular place of abode, but am, like the Apostle Paul, going about from place to place endeavoring to do good.” On the evening of Monday last this same man was addressing a crowd at Gallow-green, and again made an onslaught on the authorities in nearly the terms already noticed, and in prayer made fervent allusion to them, adding that “if they had the power they would drag people to the stake, as was done in this country many years ago.”—*Forris Gazette.*

The Cork Reporter mentions that the Evelyn, belonging to Sir John Arnott, of Cork, has a second time run the blockade with a cargo of cotton. She escaped from Wilmington, through the daring of her captain, a few hours previous to his capture; and she has succeeded in getting out of Galveston and reaching Havana in safety. The Evelyn has realised a large sum for her owner.