"NATIONALISM" IN CORK. - "Nationalism" apis stated, presty went known to the ponce. As an for which they are engaged by American agent, and instance of this the following fact may be mentioned forwarded with gold watches, large bounties, &c., &c.

A respectable young man in this city, one in whom his city one in whom his priest takes a great deal of interest, lately joined interest takes a great deal of interest, lately joined in the state of th the society, to About a week ago the priest metwhim in the street, and, stopping him, said. "You were sworp in a 'Nationalist' last night." The young man started in: amazement, and asked low he had learned that fact. The priest then replied —"There learned that amongst you, and the name of every one of you is taken down; you are all as well known them as you are at your own homes. Take my advice; go on the next night of meeting, and withthe young man took his advice, and is now clear of the meshes of 'Nationalism.'—Cork Constitution.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT .- A serious bitch has occurred at the last moment to delay still longer the restoration of the Galway contract. It is stated that the Admiralty inspector appointed by the Government to examine the condition and capabilities of the vessels of the Atlantic Company has reported that the Hibernin and Columbia are both deficient in point of speed, and that they would not be able to to perform the journeys with regularity, and in the time required by the terms of the contract.

DISEASE IN SHEEP. - The disease among sheep in many parts of the North of Ireland has assumed a victuallers are treated with by those in the habit of purchasing good quality, as it is a notorious fact that many unprincipled parties buy up diseased sheep and plaughter them at once, offering the meat at a low figure. - Cor. of Express

A SLANDER REFUTED .- We (Dublin Telegraph) are authorised to correct directly and unequirocally the following statement made by the Daily Express :-" For the last lew days the most painful rumors have been affort, involving the honor of a family of high respectability in Galway. For self-evident reasons, I for the present, withhold the names of the parties; but as to the fact there is no second opinion. The report is prevalent, and believed to be true, that a Roman Catholic priest, officiating in a chapel in Galwas, and high in the confidence of his bishop, with whom he was on terms of close intimacy, has eloned with the wife of a professional man, who leaves a young family of eight children and an affectionate husband.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTY LIMERICK .- A COFFEEpondent informs us that there have been recently heavy falls of rain and piercing cold in the county of Limerick. The result of this unfavorable state of the weather has been to delay tillage to a considerable extent. In some districts little has been done in the way of potato planting. At present prospects do not look well; but there can be no doubt that a few weeks of genial weather would be a great blessing to the farmer, and enable him to get down his crops rapidly. In Newcastle West (adds our correspondent) much distress prevails. On Monday large numbers of distressed, hungry people, who are suffering continued privation, owing to the want of employment, made a demonstration. The excellent parish priest, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, had bread distributed to many poor persons .- Evening Post.

Mr. John Ennis, M.P., the chairman of the Mid-

land Great Western Railway, made some very sug-

gestive cemarks on the state of the country at the half-yearly meeting of the company, which was held resterday. He stated that the company had received for the goods and passenger traffic upon the line during the past half-year something like £5,800 less than they had received last year during the corresponding period. He did not think the London Exhibition had taken one shilling from their receipts. That idea was simply absurd. Among the causes of the falling off which he could point to was the total want of employment in the country. There was no famine, he said; far from it; provisions were never so cheap and abundant; but the people were impoverished. They had no means, for want of employment, to buy feed. What, then, was to raise up those persons but employment, and now was em-ployment to be given? When it became the interest of the owners to employ, but not one hour before that But were these impoverished people, directors testify that they are not. On the contrary, there was a disposition to refuse profitable employment when it was offered to them. But very lately the persons employed on their line, extending for a distance of 70 miles, had 'turned out' and abandoned their employment. The engineer had been obliged to go to the North for men to carry on the ordi- struction and consolation. nary business of the line. What was the consequence? The men whose services they had secured | in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The people said to them :- 'No, you are strangers; we will give you nothing. Go home: we refuse your mouer. Mr. Emis asked, - If such things happened in the neighborhood of Dublin, what must the state of things be atadistance? He did not mean to say that the country at large would act that part, but there was something unsatisfactory on the question of employment. Here the chairman touched upon the sore part of our social system. Employment is the thing that is wanted; there is plenty of capital, which could be profitably comployed in developing the resources of the country in a variety of ways; but the moment a gentleman becomes an extensive employer of labour, and proceeds to exercise his rights in that capacity, he comes into collision with unreasonable, ill conditioned men, who have got com-munistic notions. If such men have not their own way-if they are not permitted to idle, and drink, and ruin their employer by their dishonest conduct, they send him a threatening letter. One such case may deter hundreds from giving employment, and thus running the risk of their lives and keeping their families in constant terror. Consequently, the owners of property turn their tillage land into pastare, and take their families to live in Dublin, or in England, or on the Continent This is the secret of the anomalous state of things to which Mr. Ennis alluded; and the very men who raise a clamour about it have themselves contributed to produce it by the diseased state of feeling they have produced among the people by their constant abuse of the Gorerement and of the upper classes of society, and by their mendacions and factious statements about the pretended oppression of the people. Until this distemper is cured the country cannot prosper. It should be remarked that since the men struck on the Midland line there have been several attempts to upset the railway trains. Mr. Ennis mentioned another source of difficulty with the small farmers-the decrease of the money remittances from America in consequence of the war. In 1861 there were paid into the banks of Dublin draughts to the amount of £254,000 all money gifts from Irishmen and Irishwomen to their friends in this country. In 1862 the remittances to this city had fallen off to the extent

of £51,000.— Times. Emgration - Queenstown. - The Black Ball Clipper, Beejapote, which arrived here on Thursday, 19th March, having embarked here 620 passengers, &c., proceeded for Moreton Bay, at one p.m., all well. The weather fine.

Our quays presented on Thursday and the early portion of the following day a busy scene. Numbers of emigrants, accompanied by many of their friends, Perambulated the city, making the proparations from their own antive isle of the ocean, to seek their forboth sexes; bound, some for the Canadas and others of the United States. Waterford Mail for the United States .- Waterford Mail.

Several young men bave been leaving Ireland pears to be rapidly, extending itself (in this locality, for the last few months, ostensibly to emigrate to The members and their proceedings, however, are, it America, but actually for service in the Federal army is stated, pretty well known to the police. As an for which they are engaged by American agent, and is stated, pretty well known to the police. As an for which they are engaged by American agent, and

boring counties, proceeded from this port early on Saturday morning, in the Shamrock steamboat, Capt. Stewart, master, for Liverpool, ca route for America. This is the second batch of emigrants who have left this part of the country within the space of a month. - Sligo Independent.

The exodus has already commenced, and never were so large a number auxious to leave the country, draw your name from the society." It is said that had they the means to defray the expenses of the voyage. They leave Ireland as if they fled from a falling house. But for the unsettled state of America the small farmers and peasantry would bid farewell to Ireland in numbers which would startle our rulers and landlords. The cost of a massage to Melbourne. Queensland or New Zealand, is too high for the majority of emigrants; and those who leave for the southern hemisphere have, for the most part, received assistance from relatives who have preceded them. America seems to be the destination of the Celtic race. - Western Star.

ANOTHER MARRIAGE BILL .- Mr. Butt's Bill for the the Registration of Roman Catholic Marriages in Ireland was distributed on Monday with other Parliavirulent type, and numbers of them die in the fields. mentary papers. It contains eight short clauses, and in the purchase of mutton at the shambles consider- is wholly of a permissive character. It allows marable caution is exercised, and none but respectable ringes celebrated by a Roman Catholic clergyman to be registered whenever the parties choose, under the 7th and 8th Vic. (An Act for Marriages in Ireland, and for Registering such Marringes), but the certificate is not to be received by the Registrar-General. unless accompanied by another certificate signed by an Archbishop or Bishop of the Catholic Church officiating in Ireland, stating that he has reason to believe that the marriage therein mentioned was duly celebrated according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church The seventh clause is as follows :-Every certificate so deposited in the Registrar-General's office shall be for all purposes relating to such marriage was, at the time of celebrating such marriage, a priest in holy orders of the Church of Rome, and shall also be prima facie evidence that the parties to such marriage were professing the Roman Catholic religion."

> The following is an address from the Dublin corporation to the Queen,

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. The humble Address of the Right Hon, the Lord

Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin. Most Gracious Sovereign, - We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Dublin, most numbly approach your Majesty to express our most sincere congratulations to your Majesty upon the hap-py and interesting event of the marriage of his Roy-Highness the Prince of Wales with her Royal

lighness the Princess Alexandra. We venture to assure your Majesty that the citizens of our loyal and ancient city entirely share in the general joy of the nation, and in the universal hope that the Royal marriage, so suitably celebrated, may be productive of much comfort and unmixed satisfaction to your Majesty, and of lasting advantage to the vast empire over which your Majesty reigns.

We pray that, under divine Providence, your Maiesty may have a long and prosperous reign over a contented and united people, and that the illustrious union may be as happy and blessed as your devoted peuple wish.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is a copy of the petition signed at the different churches and chapels of the metropolis, by desire of His Eminence the Archbishop of West-

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the United Kingdom, in Parliament as-sembled. The Humble Petition of the undersigned Members of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, London, sheweth:

those under sentence of death, are subject to the care of the Protestant Chaplain of the Gaol; and that such Reman Catholic prisoners exampt be visited by price of the cheap food? Mr. Equis and his brother a Priest of their own Grareb, except on their special request. Therefore your Petitioners do humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to exempt by law all Roman Cathoric prisoners from the care of a Minister of another religion, and to provide by peculiar tenets. It is no answer to this appeal to tell law that all Roman Catholic prisoners shall be visit- us that the inmates of prisons do not ask to see the ed by a Priest of their own Charch for religious in- | ministers of their respective religious. If this were

"And your Petitioners will ever pray."

la the discussion in the House of Commons relawere desied the purchase of provisions at Clousilla, tive to the Alabama, Mr. Laird declared that he had received proposals from an agent of the Federal Navy Department to build iron-clads and rams, completely armed and equipped, and he offered to place the correspondence in the hands of Lord Palmerston. He asked which was the greater breach of neutrality, to sell ships without guns, or to send to New York cargoes of rifled cannon. He stated that since the commencement of the war there had been shipped from Liverpool to the Northern ports more than 60,000 muskets, 370,000 rilles, 52,000,000 percussion caps, and many cargoes of 'hardware.' These were from Custom-house munifests which had passed through the hands of the American Consul in Liverpool.

Sir G. Grey's statement in reference to the extraordinary mission of two English police officers to Warsaw, at the request of the Russian Government, is not considered satisfactory. The Right Hon. Baronet, who denied that a siege had been declared in Poland prior to the mission of the police officers, and that they had made a report on their return, now admits the state of siege had been proclaimed long before the officers went to Warsaw, and that they had made a report. This subject has created a great deal of excitement out of doors, as it is felt that, however well-intentioned Her Majesty's Ministers might have been in their desire to see a metropolitan police system established in Poland instead of martial law, still that they exhibited a grave want of discretion in complying with an application which they must have known was never intended to be acted upon. but which must, necessarily, leave the British Government open to much misapprehension on the Continent. The matter of the detective force arrangements requires a sharp eye on the part of the British public, especially now we learn that our spy

system beats even the Russian. More need not be said .- Court Journal. Speaking of this matter, the hondon Morning Ad-rerliser says: -" Mr. Hennessy, (who brought the subject of English detectives before Parliament) must persevere in the praiseworthy task he has undertaken. He must probe the matter to the bottom. The veil must be removed, in order that we may clearly see the real state of affairs. It is, to say the least, a very suspicious fact, that Sir George Grey's reply to Baron Brunnow's application for English detectives, is not given. Why has it been withheld? There must be a reason for its non-production. Until the public know what passed between the Russian Ambassador and the English Home Secretary, they will not be satisfied. But be the ultimate result what it may, we only give expression to the universal feeling among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, when we say that Mr. Hennessy has rendered an important service to the cause of Constitutional Government, by the able and energetic manner in which he has tone in the land of the west. The Zephyr, Liverpool steamer, steamed away next day with, besides a
large cattle carge, one hundred and five persons of
both sexes; hound sexes, hound sex

The great ruin that is to be seen in America, is week. Whereupon, M. le Baron replied that he had | tion of his sentence, and then became one of Sir republic has fallen to pieces like a piece of crockery in the careless hands of the housemaid, and there is nothing to be done; for though paste and glue may do much they cannot conceal the fissures, and the value of the broken crockery is gone. The grand republic was a grand house, built however on the sand, and now it is coming down, and the fall of that house is great, for it brings down with it a great English trade, which compelled all other trades to bow before it, and required even the policy of the country to order itself according to its rule. In both ruins there are uppleasant sights, but, what is worst of all, there are people to be found who rejoice in the ruins, and who, in their intimate confidence, make no effort to hide their satisfaction at the dislocation of America, and at the collapse of the great Manchester School and power. These two interests in the world, the American Union and the Cotton interest, made themselves felt where their presence was not desired. American statesmen were exacting, and Cotton Lords were supercilious; they were not pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not mourned Those who had dealings with them found them hard and now have a little relief; for the strong man is on s sick bed, and the servants, visitors, and friends are not very careful of their speech, and take a little mulicious and grim joy in their present ability to tell their minds to one who would never listen to them before. In America the calamity is greater than in Manchester, but it is not the less inevitable, and it is not a whit the easier to bear because there is no escaping from it. Here in England we have a pressing and argent affliction to bear in the desolution of the cotton districts; hitherto the evil has been partially relieved, but that relief must cease in self-defence, because the longer it is extended, the greater will be the reason for its continuance, and the greater will be the number of those who will need it. It is not easy to say what is to be done. The suffering work-people cannot be maintained in idleness, but the unpopularity of the cotton manufacturers as a class, and their overbearing insolence to those of the inhabitants of the county who were not truders, will make the further collection of alms a matter of great difficulty. Of late, another element has made itself visible. which was at first recognised, but of which nobody would speak. The cotton manufacturers seem to think it fair that they should levy taxes upon the rest of the Kingdom. They put forward a claim to greater consideration than is accorded to any other trade, and people are expected to make still greater sacrifices in the hope that the Cotton men may make more money at some future time. It is no doubt very hard that a branch of trade, hitherto most productive, should be given up; but this seems to be a matter which nobody can prevent. The manufacturers persuade themselves that trade will revive, and they call upon their fellow-countrymen to keep their laborers for them. If this could be done, they might fairly make their claim heard, but assuredly, it is beyond our power. The contributions made for the relief of Lancashire have been made at the expense of other charities in some measure, and if they are to be repeated, will swallow up all that men have. It will not be in the power of the South to keep the North as a workhouse, and the signs of coming evils are already visible. Public distributions of bread to the multitude have in all countries led to riots, because idleness, even if enforced, is sure to become pleasant by habit, - Tublet.

THE PRISON MINISTERS ACT .- Among the bills at present before Parliament, we know of none which has stronger claims upon the support of every real friend and advocate of the broad principles of civil and religious liberty than the bill entitled the 'Prison Ministers Act of 1863,' introduced by Sir George Grey, as one of the measures of reform promised by her Majesty's Government. But there is in London an association, or what purports to be one, of which society of religious reformers, of which a Mr. Benthe night from their respective watch-towers, are crying out with loud voices that it this bill pass, so many Catholics are prisoners that there will be no resisting the appointment of Catholic Chaptains to ment that could be advanced in support of the immediate passing of the bill. If there be in the prisons of this country such numbers of prisoners, not us that the inmates of prisons do not ask to see the an answer, there would be no need of a gaol chaplain of any creed; for assuredly the majority of the Church of England prisoners would far rather be delivered from the visits of the chaplain, and from at-tendance at the weekly service on Sanday, than be required to receive the one or attend the other. But if it be good for them to be visited by the chaplain whether they desire it or not, we are bound to conclude that a visit of the Catholic Priest to the Catholie prisoners would be equally beneficial. Indeed, the presumption is that it would be more so, as the Priest's visits would be more associated in the prisoner's mind with the administration of sacraments; and as he would not profess to leave behind him any substitute for his personal presonce. - Hull dalver-

BARON DE CAMIN IN TROUBLE AGAIN. - We have for some time past been under the agreeable impression that the illustrious Baron and his no less illustrious cara sposa the Baroness, had, like many other artistes before them, retired from the stage to repose on their isurels, and enjoy in connubial bliss and harmony the fruits-if fruits they had-of their histrionic labors. Their "last appearance," like many others so called, was not their last, and yielding, not as is usually done in such cases, to the urgent and pressing solicitations of friends and admirers, but to the polite intimation of a magisterial summons at the suit of their landledy, the Baron appeared before the Rhadamanthus of the Police at Leeds, on a charge of having committed a violent assault on the complainant, who was a widow, in whose house the noble foreigners had condescended to take up their abode, not under their own names, but under that of the more plebein and British one of simple Mr. and Mrs Andrews. This was, of course, quite as it should be. People of high rank and station are in the habit of travelling incog, and assuming fictitious names, the more effectually to conceal their real ones. The Baron and his lady may have had other reasons still more cogent and best known to themselves for thus allowing "Andrews" to come for a time between the wind and their nobility; but, on the whole, the new appellation was a tolerably appropriate one, inasmuch as the noble pair had become somewhat notorious for their rather questionable performances and singular escapades as merry Andrews in various localities. Un the present occasion, M. le Baron. otherwise Monsieur Andrews, appeared not at-but in court - with his pericranium encircled with a bandage in the form of a turban, and looking exceedingly weak and attenuated, whether from loss of blood in the descript encounter with the complainant. or from want of the wherewithal to keep body and soul together, we know not. But there he stood very unlike the frantic peripatetic defamer of nuns and the vehement declaimer against Pope and Popery. The charge preferred against him was that after he and the Baroness had lodged in the house of the widow for some tine, as she was about to remove to another bouse, and was anxious that her illustrious lodgers should seek another domicile, probably be-cause they had not been the most profitable tenants. She, however, allowed them to remain three or four days longer, at the end of which she demanded pay! days longer, at the end or which are completed their apart; being accompanied with remarks, anything but comments, without, however, charging for the last half plimentary to the delinquent. He underwent a porments, without, however, charging for the last half plimentary to the delinquent.

shilling, and would not hunger her children to pay for lodgings. The "nobles" of the distinguished pair had evidently come to nice pence; but mine hostess wanted her money, and therefore suggested that they should either obtain a loan from the benevolent and philanthropic personage who was said to be everybody's ancle, or leave a box as security for the debt. No sooner, however, had these reasonable suggestions been made, than the Baron's good temper wholly abandoned him, and bursting out into fearful oaths, and applying to the poor widow the most disgusting epithets, he finally, in a fit of indignation, tore her cap off, threw it into the fire, destroyed her handkerchief, and becoming more violent and furious every instant, at length pulled a portion of her hair from her head. Not content with this explosion of baronial ire, he tore open a door in which the landlady had put one of his boxes, struck her upon the head with a stick, and also upon the arm and shoulder when she sought to remonstrate with him on his brutal conduct. This was, however, not all; he next took forcible possession of one of the bedrooms, and refused to leave the house. Such are the nature, and wild beasts of their caravans and menageries, this itinerant vitureerator of all that is sucred and holy in the creed he once professed, but probably never followed, is at length beginning to reap the fruits of his vile labors. Foranken by his quondam protectors, unable to procure a platform to utter or an audience to listen to his foul-monthed obsceniplace to place an object of score, contempt, and aversion to the right-minded and reputable of all creeds and classes, and with only a single shilling left to provide himself, his wife, and his children with shelter and subsistence. Surely, it is not surprising that the united efforts of the so-called Religious Societies to uproot Popery and plant Protestantism in its stead, have so signally failed, when they are compelled to employ such wretched instenments as the soi-disant Baron and Baroness de Camin Register.

care already, and looked out quite grave, and frightened almost, under the wreaths, and lace, and crange fluwers. Would you have had her feel no tremour? A maiden on the bridegroom's threshold, a princess led up to the throne? I think her paller and doubt you, was our vote who sat in X compariment, let us say, in the nave of St George's Chapel, at Windsor, and saw a part of one of the brightest ceremonies ever performed there. My dear cousin Mary, you have an account of the dresses, and I promise you there were princesses besides the bride whom it did the eyes good to behold. Around the bride sailed a bery of young creatures so fair, white, and graceful that I thought of those fairy-tale beauties who are sometimes princesses and sometimes white swans .-The Royal Princesses and the Royal Knights of the Garter swept by in prodigious robes and trains of be regarded as an untriendly not toward the United purple velvet, 30s a yard, my dear, not of course including the lining, which, I have no doubt, was of the linstructions of the President, the Secretary of State richest satin, or that costly miniver which we used to read about in noor Jerrold's writings. The young Princesses were habited in kilts; and by the side of the Princess Royal trotted such a little wee solemn Highlander. He is the young heir and chief of the famous clan of Brandenburg. His cyric is among the Eagles Mr. Charles Bird is secretary, and in Edioburgh a and I pray no harm may befall the dear little chieftain. The heralds in their tabards were mayellous noch is the representative, and these watchmen of to behold, and a nod from Rouge Croix gave me the keenest gratification. I tried to catch Garter's eye, but either I couldn't or he wouldn't. In his robes, he is like one of the Three Kings in old missai illuminations. Gold Stick in waiting is even more "That by the present laws all Roman Catholic strend several of the prisons. This is very likely to splendid. With his gold rod and robes and trapprisoners in Borough and County Gaols, excepting be true, and its probable truth is the strongest argu-pings of many colors he looks like a Royal enchantour by a wave of his glittering wand. The silver under a clear chorus of white-robed children chanting round the organ, the noble procession passed into the chapel and was bidden from our eight for a while, there was silence, or from the inner chapel so faint a hum. Then hymns arose, and in the full we knew that prayers were being said, and the sacred right performed which joined Albert Edward to Alexandra his wife. I am sure hearty prayers were offered up outside the gate as well as within for that princely young pair, and for their mother and The peace, the freedom, the happiness, the Дисец. order which her rule guarantees, are part of my birthright as an Englishman, and I bless God for my share. Where else shall I find such liberty of action, thought, speech, or laws which protect me so well? Her part of her compact with her people, what Sovereign ever better performed? If ours sits apart from the festivities of the day it is because she suffers from a grief so recent that the loyal heart cannot master it as yet, and remain Ireu und fest to a heloved memory. A part of the music which celebrates the day's service was composed by the husband who is gone to the place where the just and pure of life meet the reward promised by the Father of all of us to good and faithful servants who have well done here below. As this one gives in his account, surely we may remember how the Prince was the friend of ail peaceful arts and learning; how he was true and fast always to duty, home, honor; how, through a life of complicated trials, he was sagacious, righteous, nctive, and self-denying. And as we trace in the young faces of his many children the father's features and likeness, what Englishman will not pray that they may have inherited also some of the great qualities which won for the Prince Consort the love and respect of our country. The papers tell as how, on the night of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, all over England and Scotland illuminations were made, the poor and children were feasted, and in village and city thousands of kindly schemes were devised to mark the national happiness and symnathy. "The bonfire on Coptnoint at Folkestone was seen in France," the Telegraph says, "more clearly than even the French marine lights could be seen at Folkestone.' Long may the fire continue to burn. There are European coasts (and inland places) where the liberty light has been extinguished or is so low that you can't see to read by it—there are great Atlantic shores where it flickers and smokes very gloomily. Let us be thankful to the honest guardians of ours, and for the kind sky under which it burns bright and steady .- Cornhill Magazine for April.

THE RECENT COURT SCANDAL .- Considerable scandal has been occasioned by a recent incident at Court. The facts are as follows:-The Duke of man who had been convicted of felony some ten years since, and who had obtained a ticket of leave. A variety of rumors are affoat as to how this occurrence came to pass, but we have reason to believe that the following is the true relation of the circumstances :- Some ten years since the person in question committed the mistake of altering a cheque for £6 to \$600, for which he was taken before a local magistrate, committed, and subsequently sentenced by Baron Pollock to penal servitude, the sentence

also to be seen on a smaller scale in this country, but no money—an averment which was, in all likelihood Joshua Jebb's pet lambs A little while ago, at one the end of it is neither nigh nor visible. The model true. The Baroness added that she had only a of the most aristocratic of the West-end Clubs, the of the most aristocratic of the West-end Clubs, the magistrate who had committed this man for tria found him in the hall of the club, making inquiries of one of the servants. The magistrate thereupon returned to the sitting-room of the club, and mentioned the circumstance. The late Marquis of Lansdowne, who was then present, considered that it was the duty of the members to make inquiries as to what brought this man to their club; and the porter, on being interrogated, stated that the man had called to see a nobleman remarkable for his philanthropy. Some short time afterwards that noblelord made his appearance, and was greeted with the somewhat dubious question, 'Who is your friend?'-His answer was simple and characteristic, 'Oh, ha is a poor clergyman, out at elbows, who called upon me two or three days ago, and I gave him £10. His astonishment, therefore, when he was told who his friend really was may easily be imagined. The person in question was next heard of in one of the principal firms in the City of London, where he represented a bankrupt's estate. His manner was very pleasing, and his ability such as to strike every ose who came in contact with him. He was, however, latest exploits of Mr. Andrews, alias the Baron de again identified as the former convict, and the firm Camin. Like his apostate prototypes Achilli, and closed their transactions with him as soon as possi-other charlatan proteges of the proselytising asso-ble. On another occasion, at a meeting, at which ciations who exhibit them as showmen to the lusus; bord Brougham was to preside, who should accompany his lordship but this objectionable person. His next appearance in public was at the opening of the International Exhibition, when he took his place on the raised dais amidst the very pink of the atistociacy, and apparently in intimate conversation with Royalty. He is last heard of at the Levee No one for a single instant believed that the master of the ties and ribald slanders, he skulks, with his partner Horse and the husband of the Mistress of the Robes in calumny, and detraction, and profanity, from to Her Majesty, could intentionally have been a party to one of the greatest outrages that could have been offered to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales. The Duka was deceived, as other persons have been, by this addactons individual. The person in question was introduced to his Grace as one of the principal guarantors to the Commissioners for the International Exhibition, and seeing his name down for so large a sum he rashly jumped to the conclusion that he was a respectable man, and that there could be no possible barm in presenting him at Court. The way with others of like anenviable repute, to bring about in which the delinquent was discovered was curious the consummation they so devoutly wish .- Weekly enough. Every one knows that the first levee this season was a tremendous rush; dukes, earls, barens, MR. THACKERAY AT THE ROYAL WEDDING - On and bishops tought almost for their tives, in their engerness to get into the presentation-room; amongst the day of her entrance into London who looked those who pressed forward was the identical ticketmore bright and happy than the Princess? On the of-leave man, and, as Fare would have it, who should day of the marriage the fair face wore its marks of he jostle against and nearly upset but Chief Baron Pollock, who had sentenced him to penal servitude. The judge recognised him in an instant, although several years had chapsed, and he wrote to the hard Chamberlain on the subject. Inquiries were then became her as well as her smiles. That, I can fell (institutes, and the presentation was immediately cancelled. Observer

## UNITED STATES.

The New York Times says : - A correspondence between our own and the British Government has been going on for several weeks, touching and concerning the private Alabama and sister ships of a predatory character. This correspondence has culminated in an infination that the fitting out of more armed vessels in British ports to prey upon our commerce would States, and the explicit information that under the had to enter a solemn protest against this butthess. Practical and wise, however, the Secretary, alluding to the fact that a large number of ships were building for rebel account in English yards, offered to become their purchaser at contract or other prices

The correspondent of the New York Times with the Federal expedition against Charleston, gives the following as the result of the attack: -" Distressing though it be to write tidings which will carry pain and humiliation to the heart of the nation to read, it only remains to tell you that this feet of fron-clads has measured its strength against Fort Sumter and the works that flank the entrance to Charleston barhor, and that it has withdrawn from the contester, and as if he had raised up all this scene of glam- discombited. Estimated in the terms of time, the trial was brief; but it was decisive. An ordeat of trumpeters wear such quaint caps as those I have two hours served to prove that the defensive powers in communion with the Established Church, as to re- humbly tried to depict on the playful heads of chit- of the iron fleet were insufficient to withstand the quire the regular attendance of other ministers of re- dren. Behind the trumpeters came a drum-beater, terrible force of the offensive enginery of the works ligion, in the name of Christian charity and mercy, on whose back a gold-laced drammer drubbed his it had to assaid, while the limitations in the offensive let them be appointed—no matter what may be their march. When the silver clarions had blown, and, powers of the iron-clade took away all the advantage which might have been derived from their superior powers of resistance over the torts. The emeny, by ins obstructive appliances, was able to detain the fleet - whose total armament is thirty-two grass - in the focus of fire of a circle of works mounting, at least, three hundred guns; in half an hour, live out of the nine ships, were wholly or partially disabled! Such is the guartly fact in its maked proportions.

Colonel Kimball, of the Hawkins' Zounces, stationed at Saffolk, Virginia, was recently kided there under the following circumstances. Unionel Kimoall had charge of the advance picket, at mgat, and hearing a horseman approach, challenged in the usual manner; the answer was 'A friend with the countersign.' The stranger was then, according to the army regulations, ordered - To dismount, advance, and give the countersign'-but he repriedam General Corcoran,' and moved on without dismounting. Colonel Kimball seized his rein, when the stranger, who was General Corcoran, shot him in the neck, killing him instantly. The occurrence has created much excitement, and is expected to produce collisions between the trish and other troops.

THE PEDERAL ARMY OF THE SOUTH WEST. - The New York World gives the following account of the Federal Army on the Mississippi, which we commend to the particular attention of those who sympathise with the brutal, bloody, and god-forsaken despotism which has its head-quarters at Washington: -Our army there is to-day the most demoralixed camped anywhere on the continent. The ground over which they have passed or near which they have been stationed is marked with desolation. The berbarities of Jacksonville and Beaufort have there been repeated on a larger scale. The plantations of peaceful unarmed citizens, whether of northern or of southern sympathies, and whether tempted by women and children or by men, have been stripped of everything which was portable or valuable, from the contents of a hen-coop to silver spoons, women's trinke's, or night-gowns. Plano cases have had their wires cut and been transformed to horse-troughs. Pictures have been cut from their rames, window-glasses and micrors smashed in sheer deviltry or in drunkenness, white women as true to the Union as any general whose troops have thus run riot have been insulted and driven in fright from their homes, and the negro women who have escaped ravishment have accompanied their husbands to a liberty whose first fruits were abuse and starvation, and whose last will be disease and death. It is inexpressibly painful to record these things of any army of ours. There are worse records against some of the armies of every nation, but we who are nighting men once our brethren could have afforded to re-Wellingson presented to the Prince of Wales, as the member that it was the object of our victories to representative of Her Majesty, at the late levee, a make them our brethren again. But it is not to make them our brethren again. But it is not to moraliza upon the consequences to the wretched inhabitants of this district that these facts have been mentioned. It is simply to show that our troops there are not to be counted upon as an efficient, well disciplined force. They are pitiably demoralized .-It is our generals and colonels there who have suffered them to become so; and whoever is taking account of our means to reduce Vicksburg must begin with this that our army is commanded and officered by men who have permitted these outrageous acts and made up of men whose discipline and valor is qualified by this frightful demoralization. dealto sill no misse no set les la representation