

political essayists, to prove that the people of Ireland are not loyal. Let no man taunt Catholics with disloyalty. Catholicity is loyal in principle; allegiance is inculcated by the tenets of our Holy Religion. There is not in Her Majesty's wide-spread dominions a people to whom we will yield in devoted attachment to her person and throne.

These are the dicta of the Archbishops of Dublin, Armagh, and Onslow, and of the Bishops of Limerick, Cork, Ossory, Galway, Elphin, Ferns, and Killaloe. They are not yet two years old, and they were delivered before large masses of the Irish people.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—We (Nation) feel great pleasure in publishing the following letter from the Very Rev. Rector:

"Catholic University of Ireland, 86 Stephen's-green, Dublin, Nov. 20th, 1861.

"Dear Sir—Please to announce, that Richard Devereux, Esq., Wexford, has set apart a portion of the 'Devereux Charity Fund' for the endowment of a bursar in this University. He has also handed his Lordship the Bishop of Ferns £100 from the same fund, as a donation to the National Collection, which was made on Sunday last.

"Believe me to be, dear Sir, Your faithful servant,

"Barth. Woodlock, Rector.

"To the Editor of the News."

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—Sunday having been fixed for the annual collection throughout Ireland in aid of the funds for the support of the Catholic University, collections were made in all the Catholic churches and chapels in the city. The sums contributed were much larger than on former years. The returns from the several parishes of the diocese will be made in a few days, after which the list of contributions will be published.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal*.

DISTRIBUTION IN THE WEST.—A special correspondent of *Saunders's News-Letter*, an anti-Catholic paper, in a long letter, dated from Portlanna, county Galway, after showing that his object is to search out the simple truth, writes as follows:—"I have reason to believe that in the southern district of the Barony of Athlone the failure of the potato crop has been universal in the low undrained lands and in reclaimed bog. In addition to the failure of the potato crop, loss of pigs, and a scanty return of oats, the landholders of this district have suffered dreadfully this year from continued overflows of the Shannon. Many of the small farmers declared that they might have borne up under the loss of their potatoes, but that the destruction of their cattle arising from want of pasture and loss of hay will ruin them. I remarked particularly that there is scarcely any turf stacked at the houses of the farmers, and the poor labouring population may be said to have none at all. Whatever may be the difference of opinion as to the prospects of the people in other respects on this subject there can be no doubt. The want of fuel will press sorely on the poorer classes of all the towns throughout Connaught, and will be a most grievous addition to the difficulties and sufferings of the small holders."

His Grace the Archbishop has ordered a great supply of coals at the large stores of Mr. Murphy, Shop street, Tully, for the relief of the poor. The Catholic clergy issued tickets to such persons as they considered most destitute. Had not this seasonable assistance been extended, the result would be dysentery or worse.—*Tuan paper*.

Thomas G. W. Sandford, Esq., Castle, Castlereagh, has cut down immense quantities of timber, on his demesne, of Willagrove, for the use of not only his own tenantry, but also for all who require it for fuel, charging for it only the price of felling. This gentleman—a Protestant—has set an example which many Catholic gentry would do well to imitate.

The Marquis of Sligo has, in conjunction with Mr. Livingston, sent for two cargoes of coal, which they will sell to the poor at the extremely low price of 6d per cwt. The Marquis has also given permission to enter his woods, and carry home timber for fuel. He is also distributing a large number of blankets to the destitute poor of this town.

The landed proprietors of the western counties are doing their duty in a praiseworthy manner towards the poor in their district who are suffering from want of fuel. The "fuel committees" are active and have got supplies of coals, and others who are able to pay, the Marquis of Sligo has ordered a large quantity of coals for the poor of Westport, and Mr. G. Livingston has followed his example. Colonel Knox, Sir R. Lynch-Blosse, Mr. Valentine O'Connor Blake, Lord Clannmorris, and Major O'Regan Lynch are supplying large quantities of fuel gratuitously by getting their woods and plantations thinned and opened. This considerate kindness must have a salutary effect on the minds of the people.—*Times Dublin Cor.*

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, DUBLIN.—*Rev. P. Lavelle v. Lord Orammore*.—This case came before the Court on demurrer to the defence. This action was one of libel brought by the Rev. Mr. Lavelle against Lord Orammore, and was tried at the Galway Assizes. The facts have been already published. The Court now delivered judgment. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was of opinion that the demurrer should be allowed. Mr. Justice Hayes and the Lord Chief Justice took a different view, declaring that, in their opinion, the defences were good, and that the demurrer should be disallowed. Mr. Justice O'Brien said he was not present when the arguments took place, and would, therefore, take no part in the judgment. Judgment for the defendant.

IN RE WILLIAM JONES ARMSTRONG, J.P.—This case stood over for judgment. It had come before the Court on a motion made on the part of Mr. Armstrong, J.P., for a conditional order for a *mandamus* to compel the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, at Armagh, to send up to the grand jury a bill of indictment for libel against the Rev. Mr. Quinn, a Catholic clergyman. The alleged libel was published in the *Dundalk Democrat*, the *Freeman's Journal*, and *Irishman* newspapers, and, as was stated, reflected in strong terms on the conduct of Mr. Armstrong, J.P., in his capacity of landlord. The Chairman of Quarter Sessions, acting on a letter from the Solicitor-General, had decided to send the case for trial at the Assizes; and the present application was to compel the Chairman and the magistrates to hear the case themselves. The Court were unanimous in refusing the application, their lordships observing that the magistrates, both of petty sessions and quarter sessions, had full discretion, to hear the case themselves, or send it to a higher tribunal if they thought proper, and that, in the present instance, they (the Court) thought that discretion had been wisely exercised. They did not see any justifiable ground whatever for the present application for a *mandamus* to act differently.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND GALWAY.—Mr. Morris, the recorder of Galway, at the request of many influential citizens of that town, has addressed a letter to Sir Robert Peel, in the course of which he says:—"We have anxiously anticipated the pleasure of a public visit from you, when we should have the opportunity of tendering to you a cordial and frank reception. In that hope we have as yet been disappointed, as your only acquaintance with this town has been derived from what you discovered in a stroll through a few of its back streets, after night-fall, during the hours between six o'clock of the morning of one day and eight o'clock of the morning of the next, those being the hours of your arrival by train from Dublin, and departure from Galway the next morning. If you had intimated your intended visit, and permitted your patience to be taxed for even a few hours of daylight, you might have seen what even its greatest enemies have conceded—a day second to none in the empire, and possessing, in the opinion of the greatest nautical authorities, every natural requisite for being the centre of transatlantic communication."

Sir Robert Peel's flying visit to the districts has tended to mislead all parties. Instead of fulfilling the mission to the West which he seems to have undertaken *proprio motu*, he has been coquetting with the Orangemen of the North, and denying the existence of the deep distress and hopeless destitution, from which he appears to have averted his face when he was in the localities in which they surrounded him, and to have fled from with all possible speed, and a degree of heartlessness which we thought to be foreign from his nature. We subjoin from the *London Examiner* what that liberal journal characterises as "Jaunting-car Statesmanship":—"In places of the bundles of statistics where in his staid progenitor loved to encourage himself, Sir Robert the Third prefers to pick up a fact and snap at a conclusion as he goes along a mountain road or stops to bait at a village inn. Tape is exchanged for whipcord, and the official chair for a jaunting car. We more than doubt whether the public announcement of such a progress aids its chance of utility; and whether the ostentatious performance of such pilgrimages on an outside car, with pauses at intervals for the delivery of crack speeches in praise of the Government and flattery of the people, be as safe a mode of procuring reliable information as it is a certain and easy way of netting a large amount of transient popularity. There is, indeed, an irrepressible air of mere burlesque about the whole proceeding. Addressing the Aldermen and burgesses of Sligo, the Chief Secretary boasts of his having travelled at this inclement season three hundred miles in the space of three days, in company with the chief of the police, upon a low-backed car, in order that he might know for certain the actual amount and degree of distress that now prevails. What a valuable witness he must be, after such a dash into Connaught, as to its true condition, economical and social; and what valuable testimony he must be prepared to lay before the Privy Council and parliament as to its capability of weathering through the present winter with no potatoes, very wet turf, and little corn. Three hundred miles in three days, with no other interpreter of what he saw than the chief of the police and the carmen! 'Three hundred' is a very telling figure in a speech, and the low-backed car has a pleasant sound in a song; but nobody, except a lunatic or a man copying 'John Gilpin' for a wager, would think of making such a peregrination 'at this inclement season of the year,' and as for the *compagnon de voyage*, we strongly recommend Sir Robert the Rash to remember to forget him the next time he takes a run into the interior."

The Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, was among the passengers on board the *Africa*, which arrived at Queenstown on Monday. His Grace will stay a short while in this country, in order to obtain a sufficient number of Catholic clergymen to afford a Chaplain to each of the Union regiments requiring one. He will then proceed to Rome to obtain the necessary power to grant facilities to such Chaplains, so that they can officiate in whatever diocese the regiment to which they may be attached may happen to be.

A terrible tragedy was enacted in Dublin on Wednesday. A waiter out of employment quarrelled with his wife and her sister over some trifling family affairs, and, probably rendered morose by his unfortunate circumstances—for the family was in great distress—he made a murderous attack on both the women with a poker, wounding them severely, but they managed to make their escape. Maddened by their having eluded him, he next rushed to two young children and with a knife severely severed the heads of both from their bodies. Then the reaction came, and he burst into a passionate fit of weeping, with screams for help. He was immediately taken into custody.

GREAT BRITAIN.
CONVERSION.—The Rev. Hugh Weightman, M. A. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, for several years and until recently Curate of St. George's, Hanover-square, has, we understand, been lately received into the Catholic Church by the Right Rev. Mgr. Manning. The Rev. and learned gentleman was called to the bar by the Hon. Secretary of the Inner Temple in May, 1843, and practised for some years in London and on the Oxford Circuit with, we believe, considerable success. It is Mr. Weightman's intention now to resume his practice as a Catholic layman.

INSTALLATION OF DR. CORNWELL AS CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BEVERLEY.—In consequence of the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs, late Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley, Dr. Cornwell, formerly of Darlington, was some short time ago appointed to the charge of the vacant see, and was with much ceremony consecrated on Sunday, the 10th instant, at Brompton, by His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. On the Tuesday following, having come down to this city, to take possession of his episcopal see, which comprises the Roman Catholic body of the whole of the county of Yorkshire, he was installed at the pro-Cathedral church of St. George.

The *Weekly Register*, noticing a recent work by the Prince de Broglie on the Sovereignty of the Pope, has the following remarks upon the condition of the Catholic Church in England:—

English Catholics will remark how keenly the writer feels the religious value of that political and social freedom which it is the happiness of Englishmen to inherit in unbroken succession from their Catholic ancestors. The Church, he says, wants nothing but liberty; but as she has to do, not with names, but with facts, that liberty must be in deed, not in word. It must include the right of free association without State interference; the right to collect money and spend it, without State control; the right to educate the children of all who choose to entrust them to us, without State superintendence; the right to live in our own houses where we please, in what numbers we please, and under what rules we please—in other words, freedom of religious assemblies, freedom of education, and freedom of religious orders. All these things we actually enjoy, not because there are not many of our countrymen who would gladly take them from us, but because it is impossible practically to interfere with them, without endangering the civil liberty of Englishmen.—Under the most unfavorable circumstances we have a free Church; because it is a free State. In France, where there is practically no religion except that of Catholic Church, that Church has very little freedom, and (except the strength derived from the Sovereign character of the Holy Father, which enables him to deal as an equal with other Sovereigns) no security at all for the permanence of the little she has, because the French Church is not in a free State. We must not suppose, however, that this want of social freedom which makes insecure even the religious freedom of France, is the result of the *coup d'état* or of the despotism of the restored Empire. It existed under the Parliamentary reign of Louis Philippe, under the Restoration, under Napoleon I., under the Republic, under the old *regime* before the Revolution. The root of the evil lies not so much in the laws as in the customs and public opinion of France, and indeed of almost the whole Continent. The Prince says that it is actually popular among Frenchmen. Nothing could more strongly confirm his statement than the late dissolution of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, which has been opposed only by the Catholic party, and by them on religious grounds, not as a violation of civil freedom. The French Liberals, and men who sincerely believe themselves to be the most ardent lovers of liberty, were charmed at a measure which we can in some degree represent to ourselves by imagining the Bible Society, and three or four Missionary Societies, dissolved by a stroke of Sir George Grey's pen. The fact is, that on the Continent, what we mean by personal liberty would be contemptuously repudiated by all parties, democrats and republicans, as much as by despot. How the ruling Power shall be con-

stituted, whether it shall be in an individual or an assembly, and whether by election or succession, these and similar questions are warmly discussed. That the ruling Power, be it what it may, is to interfere with all the private concerns of every family, Revolutionists and Legitimists are substantially agreed. The consequence is clear, that unless the Head of the Church were able to deal as an equal with the head of each State, subjection or persecution would be the only alternative left to almost all Continental Catholics. The writer seems to consider that it is only in America that religious freedom is secured by civil freedom, and expresses a trembling hope that the treasure may not be shipwrecked in the storm now raging there. He has probably heard not only of persecution in times past, but of the too real injustice and wrong still suffered by Catholics in these Islands, and is not aware that we suffer only under a social, not a legal persecution, except as it touches paupers and prisoners—exceptional classes, which want the protection of absolute freedom. These facts are the strongest possible confirmation of his views. Two opposite principles have contended in England, the invincible instinct which compels Protestants in all countries to persecute the Catholic Church; and civil freedom, which by an instinct as strong, tends to establish religious freedom. For many years the evil principle seemed to have its own way, and the result was the Penal Laws. But, in their despite, civil freedom has in the end procured to British Catholics a degree of legal freedom not possessed by their brethren anywhere else in Europe. Nowhere could an experiment be tried under circumstances more unfavorable nowhere could it be more successful. The injustice we still suffer, not from the law, but from individuals, proves that our countrymen want only the power to persecute, not the will. In England, thank God, we have a "free Church," and it is the direct consequence of our "free State."

THE TRENT AFFAIR.—INDIGNANT MEETING IN LIVERPOOL.—New York, Dec. 12th.—The *Hansa* brings the *London Times* of the 28th which contains an account of the meeting in Liverpool.

The following placard was posted on Change:—"Outrage on British flag. Southern Commissioners forcibly removed from a British mail steamer. A public meeting will be held in Cotton Sales Room at 3 o'clock."

The room was crowded to excess. The chair was occupied by James Spence, who read the following resolution.

"Resolved,—That this meeting having heard with indignation that an American Federal ship of war has forcibly taken from a British mail steamer certain passengers, who were proceeding peaceably under shelter of our flag, from one neutral port to another, do earnestly call upon Government to assert the dignity of the British flag by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage."

This resolution was received with great enthusiasm. The resolution was advocated by the chairman, who considered he was expressing the feeling of the people when he said it was the duty of the people to press on Government the imperative necessity of vindicating the honor and dignity of the British name and flag.

Mr. John Campbell considered there was reason to doubt whether the facts related and acted on by this meeting, were in reality a breach of international law, and referred to the opinions of law officers of the Crown as being in some measure inclined to show that such a step, as taken with respect to Southern Commissioners, was justifiable under the existing state of international law, and urged the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject till to-morrow.

Mr. Torr sustained Mr. Campbell's views.

The Chairman suggested, that, to meet the objection of Mr. Campbell, the words "By requiring prompt reparation for this outrage," be struck out; and thus amended, the resolution passed nearly unanimously.

Several merchants expressed their views after adjournment, that the meeting and its action were premature.

The following is a fuller report of the meeting:—

INDIGNANT MEETING IN LIVERPOOL.—The following is a report of the speeches:—The Chairman remarked that when the news of the outrage reached this town the feeling created was one of surprise, mingled with indignation. He remarked that he had heard of the sacred dignity of the American flag. That dignity, he proceeded to say, was a means by which the persons engaged in the nefarious slave trade could at once protect themselves by hoisting the American flag, which fully enabled them to resist any attempt to search their vessel. He trusted it would not be allowed that men prosecuting so nefarious a trade should be protected, and that men peacefully proceeding on their own affairs, under the protection of our flag, might be forcibly taken out of our ships. (Cheers.) On the contrary, he believed that the people of this country would not by any means permit such an outrage. (Cheers.) If said, in having to take the chair on this occasion, he did so without reluctance or regret, as he felt deeply that he only expressed the feeling, not merely of the meeting, but of the community in general, when he said it was the duty of the people to press on the government the imperative necessity of vindicating the honor and dignity of the British name and flag. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. H. C. Chapman, as a mere matter of form, moved that the resolution be adopted.

Mr. A. Forwood said he felt much pleasure in seconding the adoption of a resolution which must find an echo in every English bosom.

Mr. John Campbell, while fully concurring in the propriety of preventing any outrage from being offered to the British flag—a sentiment which was universally acknowledged throughout the kingdom—said he felt assured that there was no Englishman, Irishman, or Scotchman who would not at once, and promptly, resent any insult offered to our flag.—(Cheers.) While feeling this in the strongest manner, and to the fullest he considered that there still remained some reason to doubt whether the facts related, and acted on by calling this meeting, were in reality a breach of international law. (Cries of "No, no.") He referred to some length to the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, as being in some measure inclined to show that such a step as taken with respect to the Southern Commissioner was justifiable under the existing state of international law. In conclusion, he proposed a direct negative to the resolution. As, however, he was not desirous of doing anything which would create a spirit of dissension, he was willing to adopt any middle course which could be suggested, and urged the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject till to-morrow.

The Chairman suggested, that, to meet the objection thrown out by Mr. Campbell, it would be sufficient to strike out of the resolution the words "by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage."

Mr. Campbell said he could not concur in the suggestion of the chairman, and must decline to do so. Mr. Torr expressed his concurrence in the view put forward by Mr. Campbell, and in doing so met with frequent interruption. He argued that the present meeting was hastily convened, and had in its proceedings already prejudged the case, with the merits of which the meeting was unacquainted. He insisted that there was no reason to believe that the responsible ministers of the crown would allow no insult to be offered to the British flag. (Loud cheers.) He urged the advantage of proceeding calmly in considering a case such as the present, which, if prematurely urged to extremity, might result in involving this country in a war. (Great interruption.) He contended that to urge on the government a particular line of conduct in respect to the proceedings now under consideration was impolitic and unjust. He would not, and no Englishman would, advocate putting up with insult; but in the present case, let him ask, what had the Americans done?

Mr. Chapman.—They fired a shot across the bows of the mail steamer to bring her to, and as they did not stop for that they fired a shell at her, which burst close by her. (Tremendous cheers.)

Mr. Torr proceeded to say that there was reason to avoid coming to a hasty resolution, and, in thanking the meeting for the patience with which they had heard him—(loud and ironical cheers)—he again urged on those present to consider the matter calmly and dispassionately, and not to be carried away by the impulse of feeling in a case which required mature judgment and calm deliberation. A letter had been shown to him by a Southern gentleman, in which it was stated as a positive fact that the law officers of the crown had, in anticipation, expressed a decided opinion in favor of the legality of a proceeding similar to which had just taken place in regard to the Trent by the San Jacinto.

Mr. J. Turner next attempted to address the meeting to the same effect as had been done by Mr. Torr and Mr. Campbell, but the feeling of those present was so decidedly opposed to that view that he was forced to desist.

The resolution, as proposed to be amended by the chairman, was then put to the meeting, and carried by a tremendous majority, and amid the most deafening and enthusiastic cheers. For the negative, only a few hands were held up.

THE TRENT AFFAIR ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.—The news of the aggression upon the Royal Mail Company's steamer Trent by the United States ship-of-war San Jacinto, produced an indescribable effect in the city this morning. It transpired about the middle of the day, up to which time the English funds had shown great buoyancy, and after a few moments during which it was deemed almost incredible the result on the funds was a fall of one per cent. From this there was a rally of nearly one-half per cent., but the market closed with a very unsettled appearance, although the precise details of the act, which are calculated to increase to an intense point the feelings with which it will be regarded, had not up to that hour been published. The opening quotations of consols for the account was 92½ ex dividend at which there were afterwards buyers. At 1 o'clock the notice from the Royal Mail Company began to circulate, and a rapid fall ensued to 91 5/8. An impression was then encouraged that the particulars of the transaction would, on their receipt, probably show some features of mitigation, and, as several of the parties by whom speculative sales had been effected were disposed to realize their profit, a recovery ensued to 92½. A large portion of the public, however, continued to regard the act in the worst light, as confirmation of the indications so long given by Mr. Seward of his desire to involve this country in a collision at any cost. Nevertheless, an unanimous confidence is expressed that our government on this, as on former occasions, will maintain the national dignity too well to be betrayed into irritation, and will pursue with the most literal exactitude whatever course may be indicated by the precedents of international law and the natural rules for the comity of nations. Although no one in the city to-day has been able to conceive it possible for any United States' warrant to be served on board a British ship for the capture of peaceable passengers not charged with any recognized crime, the cabinet will be fully supported even in tolerating that act, provided it can be shown to be in conformity with the reciprocal law between the two nations, or the nations of the world generally. On the other hand, should the proceeding be found unquestionably illegal, there will be no limit to the energy with which the country will respond to the demand for the requisite means of obtaining instant satisfaction, and upholding the common principles that regulate and render possible the intercourse of mankind.—*Times*, Nov. 28.

If a bombshell had fallen upon the city of London from the Tuilleries, Palais-Royal of Paris, or from the forts of Calais, greater amazement could not have been produced in the city to-day than that created by the news of the Federal war steamer San Jacinto firing at, boarding and taking from the Trent, British mail steamer, the Southern Commissioners and suite, who were passengers on board and under the protection of the British flag. A more flagrant insult, it was considered, could not have been conceived, and at once the mainly spirit of Englishmen was aroused on all sides, and from everybody a declaration of war against America was instantly manifested and talked of as a matter of course. Consols went down, and salt-petre went up; all the public securities fell in value, and at Lloyd's, insurances on vessels to and from America became for a time impossible, unless at very high rates. The insult to the British flag appeared to be resented by high and low, rich and poor. The Federal Government, and the people of the Northern or Union States of America, have shown lately so much evidence of ill-feeling and hostility towards this country, and even manifested a desire to come to an open rupture, that it is not surprising if an opportunity of resenting the many insults received should be instantly seized, as witness to-day. Late in the afternoon it was reported (but the announcement was probably premature) that a Cabinet Council has been held, and Mr. Adams had received his passports. Nothing of modern times has created so great a sensation in city circles, and it cannot be doubted that the country generally will be apt to manifest an equally strong feeling of resentment.—It will at once be seen that a case of considerable importance to the country must be at once submitted to the crown, and promptly answered, the question at issue turning upon international law.—*London Chronicle*, Nov. 28.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.—STATEMENT OF THE PURSER.—The following statement of the purser of the Trent was sent to the *London Times*:

"I hasten to forward you some particulars of the grievous outrage committed to-day against the British flag by the United States steam sloop San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes. You have probably heard how, some three weeks ago, the little steamer Theodor, having on board the commissioners sent by the Confederate States of America to London and Paris, ran the blockade at Charleston, arriving safely at Havana. Once arrived there, they, of course, imagined that on neutral territory they were perfectly free and safe from all molestation, and therefore made no attempt to conceal their names, position, and intended movements. Mr. Slidell, the commissioner for Paris, was accompanied by his wife, son and three daughters, and also by his secretary, Mr. G. Eustis, with his wife; Mr. Mason, the commissioner for England, being accompanied by his secretary, Mr. McFarlane. It was well known in Havana that berths were booked for the whole party to proceed by this steamer to St. Thomas, there to join the homeward West India mail steamer for Southampton. They accordingly embarked yesterday morning, trusting to receive the same protection under the British flag which they had already received from that of Spain. We left Havana yesterday morning at eight. This morning, about 11½, we observed a large steamship ahead, and on a near approach found she was hove to, evidently awaiting us. We were then in the narrowest part of the Bahama channel, abreast of Paredon Grande light house. As soon as we were within range, we had the first intimation of her nationality and intentions by a round shot being fired across her bows, and at the same moment by her showing American colors. We were now sufficiently near to observe that all her ports were open, guns run out, and crew at their stations. On a still nearer approach she fired a shell from a swivel gun of large calibre, which passed within a few yards of the ship, bursting about a hundred yards to leeward. We were now within hail, when Captain Moir, commanding this ship, asked the American what he meant by stopping his ship, and why he did so by firing shot guns, contrary to usual custom. The reply was that he wished to send a boat, aboard of us. This was immediately followed by a boat pushing off from the side of the Jacinto, containing 'between twenty and thirty men, heavily armed,

under the command of the first lieutenant who came up on the quarter deck, and, after asking for Captain Moir, demanded a list of passengers. As his 'right of search' was denied, the information required was, of course, peremptorily refused. He then stated that he had information that Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis, and McFarlane were on board, and demanded that they should be given up. This also being indignantly refused, Mr. Slidell himself came forward, and said that the four gentlemen named were then before him, but appealed to the British flag, under which they were sailing, for protection. The lieutenant said that his orders were to take them on board the San Jacinto by force if they would not surrender. He then walked to the side of the ship and waved his hand, immediately three more heavily armed boats pushed off and surrounded the ship, and the party of marines who came in the first boat came up and took possession of the quarter deck; these, however, he ordered, on the main-deck, to take charge of the gangway ports. Captain Williams, R.N., the naval agent in charge of the mails, who was of course present during this interview, then in the name of Her Majesty, he being the only person on board directly representing her, made a vehement protestation against the piratical act. During the whole of this time the San Jacinto was about two hundred yards distant from us on the port beam, her broadside guns, which were all manned directly bearing upon us. Any open resistance to such a force was, of course hopeless, altho' from the loud and repeated plaudits which followed Capt. Williams' protestations, and which were joined in by every one, without exception, of the passengers congregated on the quarter deck, men of all nations, and from the manifested desire of some to resist to the last, I have no doubt but that every person would have joined heart and soul in the struggle had our commander not given the order. Such an order he could not, under such adverse circumstances, conscientiously give, and it was therefore considered sufficient that a party of marines with bayonets fixed, should forcibly lay hands on the gentlemen named. This was done, and the gentlemen retired to their cabins to arrange some new changes of clothing. A most heartrending scene now took place between Mr. Slidell, his eldest daughter, a noble girl devoted to her father, and the lieutenant. It would require a far more able pen than mine to describe how, with flashing eyes and quivering lips, she threw herself in the doorway of the cabin where her father was, resolved to defend him with her life, till the order being given to the marines to advance, which they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless girl, her father ended the painful scene by escaping from the cabin by a window, when he was immediately seized by the marines and hurried into the boat, calling out to Captain Moir as he left that he held him and his government responsible for this outrage. It further proof were required of the meanness and cowardly bullying in the line of conduct pursued by the captain of the San Jacinto, I may remark, first, that on being asked if they would have committed this outrage if we had been a man-of-war, they replied:—'Certainly not,' and, secondly, that Captain Wilkes sent an order for Captain Moir to go on board this ship, and a third, for Captain Moir to move the Trent closer to the San Jacinto. Of course, not the slightest notice was taken of either order, nor did they attempt to enforce them.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"THE PURSER OF THE TRENT."

"Royal Mail Steamship Trent, at sea, Nov. 28."

THE PURSER OF THE TRENT.—Every Government has its traditions and unwritten laws, the maxims in which the experience of one age is handed down for the guidance of another, and no Government is more addicted to traditions than that of the United States. Washington taught his countrymen to avoid "entanglements" and they have engrained upon this wise precept the gloss, that while they ally themselves little to foreign nations they should, to insure their observance of this precept, quarrel with them as frequently and as violently as possible. This is the maxim in its most general form: a particular application of it seems to be, "Whenever you find yourselves in a difficult position pick a quarrel with England." It is a public spirit, gives opportunity for a fine vein of 4th of July allusion and invective, and brings parties into a sort of union by showing them there is something in the world which they hate worse than they do each other. How many Presidential elections have been carried, how many quarrels and discords have been kindled, how by a dispute judiciously kindled with England, and allowed to die out when it has answered its immemorial purpose! No one can accuse the Americans of having allowed this treasured weapon to rust in the armoury of their Constitution.—*Times*.

BISHOP HANLEY'S ADVICE TO THE PROTESTANT PARSONS.

[Enter Bishop and certain Parsons.]

Bishop. Preach the sermon, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, fluently on the tongue, but if you mouth it, as many of your persons do, I had as lief the begging impostor spoke your discourse. Nor do not thump the cushion too much—your list thus: but use all gently; for in the very torrent, and (as I may say) the whirlwind of zeal, you must acquire and beget a temperance, that may give you smoothness. Oh! it offends me to the soul to see a robustious whistler-checked fellow tear an exhortation to tutors to very rags, to split the ears of the sanctified, who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable grimace and rant. I could have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing Chaboud; it out-mauwrawns *Mauworn*; pray you avoid it.

1st Parson. I warrant your lordship.

Bishop. Be not too cold, neither, but let your own discretion be your tutor. Suit the emphasis to the word, and the word to the emphasis—with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the dignity of the pulpit, for any thing so overdone is from the purpose of preaching, whose end, both at the first and now, was to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to conscience; show pity her own figure, profaneness her own image, and the very soul and spirit of a man his form and pressure. Now, this overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the wittlings laugh, cannot but make the sober grieve; the censure of the which one must in your allowance o'erweigh a whole temple of others. Oh! there be persons that I have heard preach, and known others praise, and that highly, not to speak it profanely, that, having neither the accent of Christians, nor the delivery of Christians, scholars, nor gentlemen, have so mocked and belittled, that I have thought some of Little Belth's clergymen had trained them, and not trained them, they well, imitated *Stiggins* so abominably.

1st Parson. I hope we have reformed that indifferently with us, my lord.

Bishop. Oh! reform it altogether. And let those that aim at being pathetic preachers speak no other than articulate sounds; for there be of them that will themselves groan, to set on some quantity of maulin hearers to groan too; though, in the meantime, some necessary question of the text be then to be considered; that's villainous; and shows a most pitiful hypocrisy in the snob that uses it. Go, keep you steady.—[Exeunt Parsons].—*Punch*.

SPURGEON ON DOGS.—Yesterday evening Mr. Spurgeon's weekly lecture was on "The Canine Family." In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hospice of Mont St. Bernard, he remarked that the animal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than the angels who were pictured to us with wings (laughter and cheers). A turnspit dog had one day gone to church, and sat very demurely with his mistress, until the clergyman read a passage in Ezekiel containing the words, "O wheel." The dog started, and on the words being repeated twice, he, thinking no doubt that he was about to be put to work, ran out of the church (laughter).