At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Clonmel Union, held on Thursday week an instance occurred of the treatment of English paupers in Ireland, which contrasted forcibly with the too-often cruel expatriation of our Irish poor from the sister country. An English tridesman from the manufacturing districts recently visited Glonnel, where he unfortunately took ill, and was obliged to seek dispensary relief, and ultimately, when reduced to the utmost state of destitution, to become an inmate of the work-house hospital. Upon recovery he expressed a wish to return to England, and begged some assistance for that purpose, and Colonel Phipps, K C, ex-officio guardian, brought the case before a full board, and mentioned if the board would send the man to Waterford, the Messrs Malcomson had charitably promised to give him a free passage to Eng-This case called into activity that spirit of benevolence which has always marked the conduct of the Clonmel Board towards the distressed of the sister isle; and cre the members separated, sufficient money was collected in private subscriptions to enable the pauper applicant to return comfortable attired to his native home! What a contrast does not even this single instance present to the heartless treatment which would expel the aged Irishman, who after, perhaps, devoting the greater portion of a toilsome life in an English parish, becomes destitute and constrained to seek relief; and which would land him on some remote portion of his native shores penniless, and all but naked !- Clonmel Chronicle.

FIRE AT THE TIPPEBARY UNION WORKHOUSE.—On Monday night last, about the hour of 12 o'clock, the weavers' shed in the men's yard of the above building, was discovered to be on fire by the men who slept in the top dormitory of the main building. They immediately gave the alarm to the officers by kicking at the doors and shouting at the windows—being locked in at the time. After a few moments all the officers and inmates of the house were arous ed, the dormitory doors flung open, and all flocked towards the scene of conflagration, in a state of great excitement and confusion, to try, if possible, and extinguish the flames; but all their exertions were to no effect, as the shed was covered with patent tarred canvas. After some time the flames were got under. the link of connection between the infirmary and shed having been cut off. The latter was soon demolished, together with its contents, consisting of several pairs of men's clogs, furniture, clothes, &c, &c. The premises were insured in the Sun Fire Office. It is supposed to be the work of some illminded person, as none of the inmates had any communication with the place. An investigation is to take place on the subject .- Clonmel Chronicle.

GALWAY BOROUGH .- On Friday last Mr. Clive cave notice of his intention of introducing a bill on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., for the disfranchisement of the freemen of the town of Galway; and on Monday evening Mr. Herbert announced that it was the intention of government to bring in a measure founded on the report of the commissioners of inquiry. The reply given in Galway to Mr. Clive's notice of motion was, that 128 new freemen were admitted to their franchise yesterday, in Mr. P. M. Lynch's court, held for that express purpose. - Galway Vindi-

CASHIN, THE SOUPER .- At the petty sessions, on Monday, this industrious tract distributor was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretences, after which he will be publicly tried for perjury. This is the result of the missions in Kilkenny; this is the way that people are led "to inquire, to think, and to read the Holy Scriptures," by the Missionaries of Dr. O'Brien.— Kilkenny Journal.

SHIPWRECKS OFF THE COAST OF CORE.-We now supply some additional particulars of the shipwrecks which took place on Monday last on the coast of Cork. At 10 o'clock on that day a large ship appeared off Youghal harbour. It was blowing a full gale from the south; and a tremendous sea rolled over the bar. From the manner in which the vessel was steering and the wind blowing it soon became evident that she could not escape the shoals of the bar. This turned out to be too true, for at half-past 10 she struck. Immediately two pilot boats and the new lifeboat put to sea, but the former, after proceeding outside the harbour, had to return, as no boat, except the lifeboat, could live in such a sea as now broke over the bar. The vessel all this time shipping every other breaker-yet the lives of the poor sailors on board the vessel were to be saved, and the Youghal lifeboat men determined to save them or to perish in the attempt. Nothing could equal the state of suspense and intense anxiety of the beholders as every moment the lifebout disappeared in the trough of the sea again to rise on the summit. At length they came nearer, and now it was that the poor crew crowded on the bowsprit of their vessel and beheld the noble fellows struggling for their deliverance. A rope was suspended from the bowsprit, and as each wave drove the lifeboat beneath it a poor fellow was let down, and one by one were 16 lives thus saved. They then pulled back to the har-bour where over 2,000 of the inhabitants welcomed back their townsmen and the poor fellows who thus escaped a watery grave. The name of the vessel is the Galatea, laden with guano, from Callao to Queenstown for orders. The Galatea had 650 tons of guano on board, valued at nearly £10,000, and was a Norwegian vessel only three years built. The ship turned bottom up a few hours after she struck. The crew only brought ashore the clothes they wore. They were each supplied with a suit on landing, from the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Society. A dog on board was the only life lost. Mr. Taylor, of the coast-guard, was in charge of the lifeboat and evidenced the coolest bravery and skill. This excellent lifeboat was only a few months ago stationed at Youghal by that valuable institution the Royal National Lifeboat Society, which has done and is now doing so much to supply efficient lifeboats on dangerous points of the coast. She is, like all the new lifeboats of the institution, on the plan of Mr. James Peake, of Her Majesty's dockyard, Woodwich. Another vessel, the Helen, arrived off the harbour at 2 eclock, and went ashore on the end of the strand. She was coal-laden, from Cardiff for Waterford. The crew escaped, but the vessel is likely to become a total wreck. A large vessel went ashore at Nohoval Cove, near Kinsale, on the preceding day, crew

An act of Grace to Iseland .- The Government has signalized itself by a gracious act towards Ireland. So all the newspapers tell us. The old ballad runs that "woman loves her will," and Erin is in that matter as female as Britannia. She likes favours which meet her own wishes, not Lord Palmerston's; and her wishes are for religious equality, and the protection of the Celtic population from ruthless eviction. Lord Palmerston's Act of Grace is the re-embodiment of two Irish Cavalry Regiments, the 5th Dragoons and the 18th Hussars. A guit-horse must not be looked in the mouth, an so this boon must, we presume, be thankfully received. But it is not unconditional—the regiments will be restored if Irish recruits are forthcoming, and not otherwise. Ought they to be forthcoming? Protestants tell us that the Irishman consults his Priest on such matters. We hope they are right; and yet interested as we are in the honor of old England, if he does, we do not see much chance. Every Englishman must deeply regret anything to weaken the arm of his country at any time, and especially now; and yet we cannot wish the case otherwise. The would think of proposing. It will restore to Ireland cognised."

two disbanded regiments if some 2,000 Irish Catholics will, in exchange, I given their fath and their childrens salvation. That is the condition. Can any Priest advise his penitents to accept it? They are asked to bind, themselves to brave any climate and any enemy whatever, without the Sacraments on which their salvation depends. While they live their children are to go to Protestant regimental schools; when they die, their widows are to be bribed or bullied into sending them to Protestant institutions. Can any Protestant blame a Priest who refuses to advise them to do all this? If the Irish Catholic is to stop short at all, it must be at the first step-for once enlisted he will not be consulted upon those which follow. John Bull is proverbially illogical, and the model Englishman's real feeling is, that all this is no solid ground of complaint, because the ministrations of a Catholic Priest are no real benefit, and that any children are immeasurably the gainers by having a Protestant education forced upon them. So no doubt John Bull thinks. What is strange is, that he cannot see that the Catholic recruit does not think so; and that the Catholic Priest as a honest man, cannot tell him so. Lord Shaftesbury thinks a Priest does more harm than good, and therefore sees no injustice in refusing him to the Catholic soldier. But Lord Shaftesbury would consider it a glaring injustice to require that a religious Protestant should be required to act on the supposition that he has no soul at all. The only reason for the distinction is, that Lord Shaftesbury believes in the immortality of the soul, and not in the Catholic religion; and his real feeling is, "I have a right to persecute the religion of the Catholic because it is false, but no man has a right to persecute mine ber cause it is true." If Lord Palmerston and his military authorities wish to make the restoration of these regiments a real act of grace, let them be organised as Catholic regiments. We desire no test, no exto join them. But let the Catholic religion be recognised in them, as the Protestant religion is in English and Scotch regiments. Let the Holy Sacrifice be the recognised religious service, the Catholic the regimental school, its teachers, and the books used in it, be Catholic. Let some security be given that the orphans of none of its Catholic soldiers shall be educated as Protestants. In this one respect we should scorn to ask that the Catholic religion should be treated in these regiments as the Protestant religion is treated in the rest of the army. If it were, the child of every Protestant who might enlist into them would, by force or fraud, be brought up as a Catholic. We wish for none of these base privileges; we desire only fair play. The regiments are to be Irish; well, then, recognise the fact that the Irish is a Catholic nation. It is important to observe what is the one real objection to this most just and modest demand. It is that the Irish nation, though Cathelic in fact, is Protestant in law. Its established Church is Protestant. This is the difficulty .-Prussia would never dream of treating a Cologne regiment as officially Protestant, because the Cathohe population of the Rhine provinces are not cursed with a Protestant Church establishment. Let this be well considered by every Irishman, and by every Englishman (however far from the Catholic Faith) who yet values civil liberty. Such men cannot and do not defend the Irish Establishment. All that they can say is that it exists; and although they would by no means have called it into existence they do not see how to abolish it. In Lord Macaulay's words : If there were, in any part of the world, a national church regarded as heretical by four-fifths of the nation committed to its care, a church established and maintained by the sword, a church producing twice as many riots as conversions, a church which, though possessing great wealth and power, and though long backed by persecuting laws, had, in the course of many generations, been found unable to propagate its doctrines, and barely able to maintain its ground, a church so odious, that fraud and violence, when used against its clear rights of property, were generally regarded as fair play, a church, whose ministers were preaching to desolate walls, and with difficulty obtaining their lawful subsistence by the help of bayonets—such a church, on our principle,

principles, would pronounce without hesitation that a church, such as we have described, never ought to have been set up. Further than this we will not venture to speak for him. He would doubtless remember that the world is full of institutions which, content with the mitigation of an abuse which, looking at it in the abstract, we might feel impatient to destroy. Be it so then. A Protestant Establishment in a Catholic nation is an anomaly. Let it be treated as an anomaly; recognise the fact that Catholic the nation is. Or if they will not do this, as we all know they will not, let every Irishman lay to heart the reason. The Establishment is not, as it is often represented, a landlord's question. It concerns others besides those who are called upon to pay tithe.-Every Irishman, in every part of the Empire, the private soldier in India, the sailor on board ship, the pauper in the workhouse, is to be treated as a member of a Protestant nation, because its Church Establishment is Protestant. An institution detestable in its origin, and for which its supporters have nothing to urge, except that it exists, is to be carried out into all its logical consequences; it is not merely to be an injustice and an outrage itself, but it is to be the fruitful parent of injustice and outrage in all parts of the world, and in every relation of life .-After all, there is a good deal to be said for the opinion that a nation which submits quietly to an in-stitution so monstrous as the Irish Establishment (of which a dignitary of the Protestant Church has said there is nothing like it in Europe, in Asia, in America or in parts of Africa or Australia hitherto discovered has no right to complain of anything .- Weekly Register.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We Weekly Register are requested to state that the Rev. Charles Fraser, Curate of Popular, and Theological Associate of King's College, London, has been received into the Church by the Very Rev. Father Coffin, at St. Mary's Clapham. The Rev. Evan Baillie, M.A., Rector of Lawshall, Suffolk, formerly, we believe, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has likewise become a Catholic. The Rev. gentleman, who has held the living of Lawshall since 1847, has thus followed the example of his curate, whose reception into the Church we announced a fortnight ago. A local newspaper, alluding to the conversion of Mr. Baillie, says:—"His living, the value of which is returned at £42S, is in the gift of Sir William Middleton, Bart. Mr. Baillie is possessed of a large private fortune, his accession to which was signalised by the expenditure upon the restoration and ornamenting of his church, to the amount, it is said, of £6,000. It is lamentable that a man of such liberal spirit and such an undoubtedly amiable character, should have abandoned that Protestant faith in which his vows were taken."

The following notice has just been published by the Foreign Office :—"Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris having, in pursuance of instructions from the Earl of Clarendon, inquired of the French Govern-ment whether British subjects will be permitted to land in France without passports when they have no intention of proceeding into the interior; and also whether Her Majesty's Consuls will have power to grant passports to such persons to proceed to Paris or elsewhere; His Excellency has been informed by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that no person whatever will be permitted to land in France Biglish Government offers to the Catholic recruit without a passport, nor will a Consul's passport given conditions which no other government on earth to any one who may have landed without one be re-

The strongth of her Majesty's army of all ranks diext year will the 222,874, que hom 130,135 belong to lowing abridgment of Lord Palmerston's reply to the the home and colonial, and 22,739 to the East Indian establishments. The last figure includes 13,245 men forming the depots of regiments in India, who are stationed at home. The establishment of her Majesty's troops actually serving in India is 79,494, made up of 3,088 officers, 5,612 non-commissioned officers, and 70,794 men. The different arms of the service in India are thus represented :- Royal Horse Artillery, 810; cavalry, 8,217; Royal Artillery, 4,706; Royal Engineers, 499; Military Train, 278; infantry, 64,948; and Medical Staff Corps, 36. The number of the royal army serving there before the mutiny was 2,985 cavalry, and 21,756 infantry. The increase of men in the Overlage and a resolution was passed some years ago the Queen's army actually serving in India is 54,753

The inquiry into the mortality among the Foot Guards has elicited distinguishing facts, which are talked about in well-informed circles, but will never find their way into print. The worst barracks are those in the most "swell" neighbourhood—St. James's Park, and Knightsbridge. At the former the sergeants, it is said, when they went to call the men in the morning, rapped loudly at the doors, but nion especially that of persons belonging to different dared not go in until the windows had been for some sections of the community, seeing that the same time open, and horrible was the stench.-Court Cir-

cular. ARREST OF A FRENCH REFUGEE .- On the 14th ult. Mr. Barnard, a French political refugee, who is stated to have resided in this country for some years, was arrested on a warrant procured at the instance of the Home office, on a charge of being concerned with Orsini and Pierri in the recent attempt made on the ives of the Emperor and Empress of the French. The arrest was effected at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the lodgings of M. Barnard, No. 10, Bark-street, Bayswater, by Sergeant Williamson, a detective officer, and police-constable Tinnaci, clusion of any man otherwise competent and willing of the D division, who had been charged with the execution of the warrant. The latter officer, a young man of Italian descent, was specially selected for his skill as a linguist to aid in the arrest of the prisoner, fice be the recognised religious service, the Catholic of whom he had been in search for some days past. Priest the recognised chaplain of the regiment. Let On making application to see M. Barnard at his Iodgings yesterday morning they were admitted to an interview with him without any difficulty. They stated the object of their errand, and Tinnaci produced and read to him the warrant authorizing his arrest. He treated the matter in a good-natured way and offered no serious resistance. Being somewhat in deshabille, however, he asked permission to go up stairs to his bedroom for the purpose of changing part of his dress; but the officers expressed their regret that they could not, consistently with the duty imposed upon them, allow him to do so; and, though he repeatedly urged them to comply with his request, they still refused, and removed him from the house n the dress in which he stood. On going afterwards to the room in which he had slept on the previous night the officers found two revolver pistols, loaded, and an instrument called a "knuckle duster" a formidable article, supposed to be of Yankee origin, and made of brass, which slips easily on to the four fingers of a man's hand, and having a projecting surface across the knuckles is calculated in a pugilistic encounter to indict serious injury on the person against whom it is directed. In a subsequent conversation which the prisoner had with his captors he stated that had they been French instead of English officers he would have shot them. M. Barnard was conveyed by them in a cab direct to Scotland-yard, where he was kept in close confinement during the whole of yesterday and last night, and he is to undergo an examination before a magistrate at llow-street this (Monday) morning. It is unusual to confine a prisoner at the head-quarters of the police in Scotland-yard; but the authorities there deemed it desirable to depart from the custom in this case. There s reason to believe that the circumstance of the arrest was officially communicated to Lord Palmerston shortly after it was effected. M. Barnard is about 45 or 50 years of age, and being, it is said, an excel-lent linguist, he has for several years past, like many other persons who have sought an asylum in this country from political causes, employed himself as a teacher of languages during his residence here. In some quarters he is known by the sobriquel of Bar-nard the Clubbist, from the leading part he took among a knot of politicians of the ultra-Republican school who were wont to assemble at a house in the Rue St. Honore during the revolutionary troubles which succeeded the abdication of Louis Philippe. It is said to have been on this account that he was was striking, and every sea rolled over her, and painful anxiety was depicted on over 2,000 spectators who crewded the cliffs to watch the fate of the poor crew of the ill-fated vessel. Gallantly, and nobly did the lifeboat now gradually approach her—though various places at which he delivered lectures. The precise grounds on which it has been thought right to arrest him have not yet transpired, but they will in all probability be disclosed at Bow-street this day. Times.

On Thursday Mr. Monck, late Mayor of Preston, and Deputy-Lieutenaut of Lancashire, was convicted of forging a will at Lancaster assizes, and sentenced

to penal servitude for life. ENGLISH RELIGIOUS LIBERTY .- We extract the following from a report of a meeting of the Town Council in the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, of the 11th Feb.:—" The Sisters of Mercy.—Before reading the minutes of the watch committee, Mr. Ashberry asked if the attention of the committee had been called to a singular individual whom he had seen walking about the streets, dressed in female attire, and deck-ed out with crosses, medals, &c. He supposed the party was a Sister of Mercy, or connected with some religious body. He had no objection to any religious body taking what course they thought proper so long as they did not render themselves particular objects of observation in the public streets. (Laughter.)-The Mayor reminded Mr. Aghberry that he was taking a very irregular course.-Mr. Ashberry repeated his remarks, and said he could take pleasure in rolling the individual in the street gutters, and he should not be surprised if some of our Sheffield grinders, when in a peculiar humor, should do 60.

The Weekly Register has the following comments upon the above precious specimen of British malantry and Protestant liberality :-

"Religious equality is far from perfect by English aw. But how much the law is in advance of the feeling of the dominant classes, appears by a debate in the Sheffield Town Council, which we have given elsewhere. A creature, which calls itself a man and bears the name of Asbberry, has actually dured to instignte the mob of Shessield to acts of outrage against the Sisters of Charity lately settled there, by a speech in the public meeting of the Town Council. Private letters, we are thankful to say, assure us that hitherto the attempt has been without success, and that the Sisters have suffered from nothing beyond impertinent curiosity. It will be important to see what social punishment will be inflicted on this cowardly scoundrel, by the public opinion of the class to which he belongs. Public opinion is powerful in England; a man notoriously guilty of certain crimes, even if the law failed to reach him, would be unable to attend the meetings of any public body. and indeed compelled to resign. It will be an eternal disgrace to the good town of Sheffield if this miscreaut meets with less punishment. That the outrage was intended to produce practical results cannot be doubted. Already the Little Sisters of the Poor in London, although from prudence they do not wear their habit in public, have repeatedly been insulted. They have frequently been pelted with mud; the little cart in which they bring home provisions for the ninety aged poor whom they main-tain and serve, has been endangered by wilful collisions on the part of other vehicles. One had hoped that Englishmen might have become Protestants without ceasing to be men. But we fear we were mistaken."

Orange deputation, for the especial use and behoof of our Orange Attorney-General for Canada West. His Lordship said :--

"Every one knows that the history of Ireland is

one of antagonism between different classes-antagonism religious and pelitical. That has been the great misfortune of Ireland for a long series of years. sent age, and a resolution was passed some years ago by both houses of parliament, if I remember right, but certainly by the House of Commons, deprecating their continuance. There were certain oaths and other circumstances connected with these associations which rendered their legality doubtful. They were accordingly dissolved, in deference to the opinion of the public. The Orange confederation, however, has since then been revived, though not in the particular form in which it formerly existed. But public opinames and forms are retained, naturally conclude that the present must be similar to the former association. Ancient reminiscences of antagonism are kept slive; and, constituted as human nature is, it is not possible for people to refrain from connecting the present association with the spirit and intention of the last. The Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chan-cellor of Ireland are far from entertaining the opinion that gentlemen, who from their position in society and their personal character, are in other respects suited for magistrates, would likely to be influenced by political considerations in the performance of those duties. No such suspicion has ever been entertained by them, and still less by her Majesty's government; but it is impossible not to perceive that suspicions may and must prevail amongst a considerable portion of the Irish people. These circumstances led the Lord Lieutenaut and the Lord Chancellor to take the step of which you disapprove With respect to the complaint that gentleman attached to the Orange lodges are no longer eligible for appointment to the magisterial bench, I am sorry that the necessity for such a regulation should have arisen but everything must have a beginning; and, if upon mature consideration, it was deemed inexpedient to go on appointing to the magistracy gentlemen connected with the Orange association, it was, you must know, impossible to avoid making a stand at some time or another (a laugh). At whatever moment the decision might be taken, those who remain upon the bench and maintain their opinions and practises must, of course, continue in the category of magistrates connected with the Orange association; but at the same time the personal character of those gentlemen must exempt them from any well-founded imputation of an improper exercise of magisterial functions. I cannot say that the government differ from the Lord Chancellor as to the expediency of the rule he has Laid down. The Orange association is organised with an annual procession of armed men."

The Earl of Enniskillen-" No, my lord." Lord Palmerston—"Ah! they have dropped that?" The Earl of Enniskillen-"Yes, my lord." Lord Palmerston-"I am very glad to hear it (a

laugh)." Sir George Grey-" You mean there have been no armed processions since the reorganisation of the association?"

Mr. Whiteside-" There have not been any for

some years.''

Lord Palmerston-"I am clearly of opinion that t would be far better for us to look to the future than to the past; and what, lot me ask, is the object, and what are the prospective advantages of this Orange association? Is it an organisation which belongs to the age in which we live? Is it not rather one that is suited to the middle ages (a laugh)—those periods of society when anarchy prevailed, and when one body of people were in the habit of arming themselves to resist some outrages or violence committed by another-and this because they felt that they could not depend upon the government of the country for adequate protection or security. But this state of things no longer exists; and, not being an Orangeman myself I confess I am at a loss to understand the use of the association in the present age" (a laugh).

The Earl of Enniskillen-"Self-defence my lord." nation is not adequate to protect individuals from

the empire; and coupled as it is with old recollections of periods when the action of the government and the authority of the state were less efficient than they are now to protect life and property, I really do be more in accordance with that spirit of conciliation which I am sure animates every gentleman connected with Ireland (a laugh), to dissolve the association and to put an end to an organisation which cannot answer any practical purpose; to rely for defence upon the action of the executive government, administered by persons responsible to parliament .-Should the law prove defective or inadequate, it were easy to appeal to the legislature for their emendation. do think that the protection of individuals should be left to the law of the land, and that the formation of private associations for the purpose of supplying defects in the law is not a system suitable to the spirit of the times in which we live. If those who now belong to the Orange association would, upon full consideration, and as a gracious act of national conciliation, resolve that this bond of union is no longer necessary, I am sure that there is nothing that they could do which would more materially contribute to the peace of Ireland and to the obliteration of ancient prejudices. The dissolution of the association would not, I am persuaded, be viewed as an admission of the illegality of the association, but it would be taken as a gracious tender on the part of its members towards effacing former animosities, and the direction of a general union of feeling among essential advantage to the country at large. In stat- quirer. ing thus much, I am only submitting my own private views, and, as far as my sentiments go, I can but repeat, that nothing could be more desirable for the real interests of Ireland than the complete abandonment of the association.

* It is in Canada.

At this moment it is stated, and we believe truly, that the number of children in different institutions is not very far from eight hundred; of these we believe that there are in Catholic Asylums less than twenty. Assuming those in Protestant Asylums to be 750, we further solemnly believe, although we cannot prove it, that at least one-third of them, say 250, are the children of known Catholic parents. Under these circumstances, Captain Fishbourne has been requested over and over again in personal conversation, in private letters, and in print, to say whether he has, or has not, all along been placing children whom he well knew to be Catholics in Protestant institutions, and he has always refused to make any answer. He still refuses. The same question was pressed by Mr. Wilberforce on Sir John Pakington, and Sir John equally refused to answer. The question now is, whether, under the circumstances of reasonable suspicion stated in this article, the British Administration and the British Parliament posred, but the disease remains; we know not when will shield and abet the managers of the Patriotic the next may occur.—Bultimore Mirror.

SRUBBING THE ORANGEMENT We publish the fol- Fund in refusing to lay before the subscribers, whose money they are administering such accounts as will show whether the charge of malappropriation, thus solemnly made, is well or ill-founded. No man entrusted with the management of large sums of money belonging to other people has any right to conceal his accounts from them. No man of honour attempts to do it. No public body really desirous of fair play will support him in the attempt if he makes it. What will be done by the Government and Parliament of Great Britain under these circumstances & few days will show .- Weekly Register.

ALLSOP, THE CONSPIRATOR .- The Morning Adveriser's Paris correspondent writes that Allson was in Paris very recently, and left on the night of the 13th or 14th, he having been frightened by the menaces of his confederates, who threatened to take his life because he expressed doubts respecting the success of the dreadful enterprise. He has, without doubt, ef fected his escape to America.

UNITED STATES.

PACIFIC HOTEL DISASTER.—We see little, in anything of evidence yet disclosed, that leads to more than the suspicion of foul play, in this terrible event; we see nothing to warrant the conclusion that a murder must have been committed, followed up by an arson a hundred times guiltier and more awful than the supposed murder itself. Proof, thus far, there is not, such as should be required to establish an ordinary crime; very far short does it fall, therefore, of being fit to satisfy us of any such extraordinary and almost incredible crime as the excited public seems to believe to have been perpetrated, on that fearful occasion. In a word, the utmost that can yet be said is, that there is a suspicion that there may have been a murder and a robbery, to cover up which, the dreadful expedient of arson has been resorted to .- St. Louis Leader.

REVIVALISM .- Untaught by the disastrous consequences of the system of revivals which raged atl wer this country twenty years ago, and left many burnt districts," as they were technically called, the orthodox sects are again actively at work kindling the fires of religious enthusiasm, and fanning them up to an intense flame. In the village where we reside, one person has been carried to a lunatic asylum, another is deranged, and one man has been sent to jail for thirty days, from the church where the greatest excitement prevails. Are these "the fruits of the Spirit?" We read a different entalogue in Paul. We read it as most irreverent to attribute to the operation of God's Spirit what is so coarse, so short-lived often, and what so plainly can be traced to human machinery? Why are revivals seasonal, occurring as regularly as the freshets in spring?-Because the motive-powers are put in operation precisely at that time to produce the result. No effect is more clearly produced by a cause than the excitements in the churches by the rousing harangues, the protracted meetings, and the terrors preached daily for weeks. Not to have results, and striking results, brought about by such an incessant and tremendous apparatus would prove that man was either more less than mortal. But is not the Spirit working in revivals? Doubtless it is working in att things: out more in the still small voice than in the thunder, fire, and earthquake. God's Spirit flows evermore, without either droughts or freshets, and fills and sanctifies every waiting spirit open to receive it. Little is gained to morals or picty by representing God as specially gracious in one season, if the rest of the year is left more vacant and barren of his grace. Let us learn better than to attach our limitations to the Divine fulness. Revivals, again, are an escape for religious laziness. They attempt to make up by a few spasmodic efforts for steady growth in grace, and industrious use of means. Itovivals are the American short-cut to braven, the Yankee labor-saving machine in religion, and praying by steam. Revivals demoralize the people in the end, and always leave a lowered standard of Christian graces in the community, because they are a part of a system to substitute ritual acts for moral duties, dogmatic belief for a rational service, and transient feelings for permanent excellences of character. The frenzied action of the church in revivals shows not how much life there is, but how little among the followers of Christ. Revivals are one form of profuse talk, "words, words, words," with which America is especially afflicted. We are gathering a fearful judgment against us, if all our words are brought into our account. We talk too much Lord Palmerston-Self-defence against what? (A everywhere, in homes, schools, churches, even in art laugh). I must really say that I think it is offensive galleries, and railroad cars. It is a pestilence.— as regards the government and institutions of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that I think it is offensive galleries, and railroad cars. It is a pestilence.—Above all, in religion, we drain on genuine power and specific productions of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say the general government of the country to say that the general government of the country to say the general government of the general government of the general government exhorting. Revivalism favors and culminates this deluge of words. Good friends. do not say so much deluge of Enniskillen—"It is too true, my lord." about the thing, but do it, do it. That is the proof Lord Palmerston—"Well, I have no intention to say anothing offensive to the Orange association, but made better and saved by revivals, but their effects I must be allowed to say that the very foundation on the whole are most disastrous. They falsify the which it rests casts a reflection on the institutions of Gospel. They put the emphasis on the wrong word -not on work, but on talk; not on principle, but on emotion. There is a deep and wide-spread distrust among many, even of the orthodox sects, towards the system, had they the boldness and courage submit to the impartial consideration of gentlemen to express it, and were they not overborne by the belonging to that association whether it would not men of noise and excitement. Let them utter their latent convictions, and correct a great cvil. - Chris-

lian Inquirer. A Model Legishature.-An editor writing from Frankfort, Kentucky, says that the Legislature of that State is composed of fine looking, well-dressed and well-behaved men, and that among the whole number there are but five drunkards and only some eight or ten fools-a smaller number than was ever counted in any previous General Assembly.

ULTRA HIGH-CHURCHISM DEVELOPING ITERLE - We learn that one of the Episcopal Churches of this city has recently assumed the most ultra form of High-Churchism, and appointed a secret "Order of the Sisters of Mercy," and invested their pastor with some such title as "Spiritual Adviser, and "Father Confessor." The lips of the young ladies belonging to the "Order," we are also informed, are sealed to all, so far as their opinions and acts as "Sisters of Mercy" are concerned. We have no fault to find with this, no doubt, very estimable "Order;" but it appears to us that the injunction of complete secrecy upon its members is in opposition to most men's experience of the gentler sex who will, as the old adage runs, talk if they die for it. Still, we wish the "Sisdo believe that it would be an important step in them most extraordinary success in their new attempts at silence, convinced that they need and both parties, and that by this means it would be of merit the best wishes of all .- Cincinnati Daily En-

> A Ban Symptom.—It was a reasonable calculation, that the splendor of the new Hall of Representatives -the antique, high-backed chairs radiant with red morocco, the stained glass, the gilded mouldings and brilliant panels—would have exerted a civilizing restraint over the angry passions of members. But the scenes of Saturday dispelled this fond illusion, and a hand-to-hand fist-fight took place in the ring just under the Speaker's nose. The new hall is not a whit more respected than the old one; it has already been profuned by pugilism-and the architect himself seems to have indulged the belligerent propensities of our Representatives by prayiding them. with a spacious semi-circle, where dismion may be-gin with a bloody congressional battle. In the temple which we have so carefully reared to freedom, it may come to pass that Liberty herself will be the first victim at the altar. It was solemnly predicted by a far-sighted man, that the expiring agonies of our Union would be witnessed upon the floor of the House. But there is a Providence which seems to protect parliaments from the legitimate consequences of their folly. No blood was shed-no duel as yet get up—the House, thoroughly ashumed of itself, adjourned in good humor. The symptom has disap-