

**THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.**—Let us look however, at the degree of success achieved by this scheme of the Irish Queen's Colleges, and judge of it by the following facts. The present Sir Robert Peel may be forgiven for any obliquity of intellectual vision he may display concerning them, as it is natural for such a man to exaggerate his own of liberal education for the work of his father's brain. Yet even Sir Robert Peel can see the real state of things, and with an amount of *naïveté* all his own, candidly confesses it. "All that is required," says he, "is more students." Of course, the students are quite a trifling consideration in an estimate of the system of collegiate education. There are magnificent buildings, ample endowments, a full array of professors, scholarships, as "plenty as blackberries," all supported from that matchless source, the Exchequer—there is really nothing wanted except students. Sir Robert Peel did not seem to be aware that in this single sentence he pronounced the condemnation of the whole scheme. All that now remains to be said in its behalf is, that it receives from and lends countenance to, the Irish Church Establishment. The latter has also great endowments, much wealth, a full list of rectors and curates, and plenty of churches—all that it requires are congregations; at present, it does not appear in the least probable that the colleges will ever be in a position to act as feeders to the churches. The Roman Catholic middle-class youths, considering the vast profligacy of numbers they possess and the profusion of bribes, in the shape of scholarships, held out, may be said to look upon these colleges with aversion. A few facts stated in the course of the debate and confirmed by the returns made to parliament, may be mentioned. The first great fact, is, that since the foundation of these colleges about 300 degrees have been conferred, at a total expense of £380,000. Upwards of £1,000 for each graduate seems rather a costly price for the public to pay, in the vain hope of converting the Irish people to Protestantism. In 1860 seven gentlemen competed for the honours in the University examination, but the competition was a sham, for all seven obtained honours—a gold medal each and a money exhibition—and one of these was a professor in the Belfast College, and another was the secretary of the University itself. In the same year twenty-four gentlemen got the degree of B.A., and upon that occasion twenty-nine gold medals were given to these twenty-four gentlemen. We should like to be made acquainted with the exact process of division and distribution. It is a problem as difficult of solution as that of how the single gentleman managed who was so stout that he required two cabs to carry him. Last session only two students took the degree of LL.D., and one of these was professor at Belfast, the other at Galway. During the last twelve years the 120 scholarships attached to the Galway College were competed for by only 128 students, so that it would be a curious thing if the latter were not all gratified. In 1860, at the Cork College, 10 scholars were competed for by ten students, in 1861 by 8, and in 1862 by only five. Plenty of scholarships, and, as Sir Robert Peel truly observes, only more such students wanted. It is not perhaps generally known that there are in these colleges professors of agriculture. The British public actually pays professors to teach young fishermen to be farmers and farm stewards. And how is it done? What is the amount of work turned out?—For we say nothing of its quality. At Belfast there is a professor who teaches a class in practical agriculture consisting of one student, and a class, in the diseases of farm animals which also consists of one—the one in each case being one and the same individual. We do not know whether it is the professor who is reported to have stated that one man had taken a scholarship in that faculty whom he never saw, and that for agricultural purposes it is worse than useless. The Professor of Jurisprudence in the Galway College had only to go down from Dublin occasionally to teach his class. One day, on arriving, he asked the porter, "Where is the jurisprudence class?" "Please your honour, he's sick, sir," was the answer. The class consisted of an unhappy alling unit. There never was a greater mockery than those Irish Queen's Colleges and their University. The money of the taxpayers is profusely appropriated as bribes to attract students who, despite of the rather Iberian reasoning of Lord Palmerston in support of his protegee's pet scheme, do not seem inclined to make an appearance, although it costs only five shillings. It is almost time that the English public should put a stop, in the words of Mr. Ayrton—"to this attempt to undermine"—an attempt which produces constant irritation in Ireland at a high money cost.—*Morning Star*.

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin held the annual visitation of his clergy in Christ Church Cathedral on Thursday, the 13th June. After Divine Service his Grace delivered a Charge, in which he advocated a reform in the government of the United Church of England and Ireland. Years ago he had felt the necessity of a change, which would give the Church a legislative power in matters affecting its own interests. In that view he did not stand alone. A petition in favor of the change was presented to Parliament from the diocese of Kildare, drawn up after the model of one which had shortly before been presented by the Bishop of London. The Church is now under the control of Parliament—a body consisting of persons of various religious denominations. But the proposal to put an end to this anomalous state of things was opposed by well-meaning persons on different grounds. Some, who were accustomed to find fault with portions of the Service, opposed the only mode by which the alleged defects could be remedied. There were, indeed, some defects which never can be remedied, to which we must patiently submit, as we would to a bad season or an incurable disease. There were others who concurred in the desirableness of a change, but they thought that it should not be attempted in times of public excitement on the subject. Those times passed away, and tranquil times came. Then the same objects alleged that it was dangerous to disturb the tranquillity. *Quia non movere* was then their maxim.—"Not now," was the plea when matters were disturbed; and "Not now" was the plea when matters were quiet. About a year ago a memorial was presented to the Crown from the Irish Bishops, praying the Royal sanction to some Act for a collective Synod to represent the whole of the United Church. If each of the four provinces of the United Church had a Synod it would be splitting the body into four Churches, each as distinct from the others as the American Church is from ours. The right name of this sort of separation would be schism. A General Synod of the United Church would have to deal with parties seeking changes with different objects in view. Some would alter the Prayer-book after the model of a Presbyterian Directory; others would seek to make it like the Roman Missal. Some reformers would exclude all from the pale of the Church but their own particular party; others would embrace within its fold persons who can scarcely be said to be believers in Christianity at all. Again, there are persons who, under the specious name of "a revision of the Liturgy" seek to introduce surreptitiously fundamental changes in the doctrines of the Church.—*Dublin Cor. of the Times*.

**PROCLAMATION OF THE COUNTY LIMERICK.**—A great gathering of magistrates was held on Wednesday in the grand jury room, Limerick, to take into consideration a communication received from the Government, asking their opinion as to the advisability of proclaiming the county fifty-eight magistrates were present, and fifty-two of them voted for the proclamation. Sir Vere de Vere and five others held that it was not necessary to disarm the county generally, but the less moderate counsels prevailed. It seems to us a gross mistake to imagine that measures of this kind have any effect towards the repression of crime. They exasperate the people, they gratify the Government; but bad men and madmen will always find weapons enough with which to execute their wild designs. The adoption of a kindly and patriotic address to the people by those assembled

magnates the passing of one just law affecting the land question by the Government, would do far more to bring peace and security into the country than a whole host of those coercive measures. Coercion has had a long trial, and has proved little worth. Will there never be a trial of the more humane, honorable and Christian course of conciliation?

The Special Commission was opened on Monday at Limerick. On that day Judge Fitzgerald delivered his charge to the grand jury, who soon after found true bills against Beckham, for the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald. On Tuesday Beckham was put on his trial; on the evening of that day the jury, after five minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of guilty, and on Wednesday the sentence of death was passed upon him, the date fixed for his execution being the 16th of July. A man named Punch was then put on his trial for having sent a threatening letter to Hamilton W Langley, a road contractor, in whose employment the prisoner had been for some time. In this case also a verdict of guilty was returned. The prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude for four years. Immediately after the passing of this sentence the Commission for Limerick was adjourned to the 1st of July. The evidence against Beckham was chiefly that of Mrs. Fitzgerald, the widow of the murdered man; but her identification, both on the trial and at the inquest, was so positive as to leave no room for doubt that he was one of the criminals. It was proved, moreover, that he had no cause of quarrel with his victim, and was not even personally known to him. A man who could thus strike down to death one who had given him no offence was a dangerous character in the country, and it is not regret for the fate he has merited and met that can be felt by the public. The best words that can be said for him are a prayer that God may give him the grace to repent, to save his soul.—*Nation*.

With reference to the Commission in Tipperary, a correspondent of the *Daily Express* states that:—"A collection was made in and about the town of Templemore on Monday and Tuesday for the defence of the Bohans, charged with shooting at Colonel Knox, and a good deal of money collected, several persons, including some public officers of the county, subscribing 1l. each. Great preparations are being made for their defence, which, it is said, will be grounded on *alibi*. The result of the trial is looked on with as much anxiety as that of the trials at the last special commission. An immense number of jurors from the North Riding have been summoned to Clonmel, including most of the gentlemen who are usually called on the long panel, and some of whom will have to travel 50 miles from their homes. A rumor prevails that several jurors have received friendly hints that it would be better for them these 'sudden times' not to 'go hard' on the prisoners."

**CLONMEL, June 20.**—The Special Commission for the county Tipperary was opened here this morning before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Baron Deasy. The utmost excitement prevailed in the town, which was thronged by gentlemen from all parts of the county and the adjacent districts, who had come in to attend the trials of Halloran, charged with the murder of M. Thiebaut, the Bohans for shooting at Colonel Knox, and Burke, who stands charged with the murder of his wife, by the administration to her of poison. Preparations on an extensive scale had been made to preserve order, for which purpose a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons and a large body of constabulary were quartered in the town. The jury panel consisted of no less than five hundred names, the jurors being summoned under a penalty of £100 for non-attendance.—*Cor. of Morning News*.

**THE SEARCH FOR WALSH.**—TRALES, June 18.—A man who had been wandering about the country for the last week, stating his name was Walsh, the man who shot Mr. Fitzgerald, in the county Limerick, was arrested last night on the mountain, about nine miles from the town, by a party of the Trales Constabulary. Though he still remains in custody, the authorities are almost certain he is not Walsh, but a person named Hennessy, whose object is to attract the attention of the constabulary, and thus give Walsh a better opportunity for escape.

A correspondent of the *Freeman* reports another agrarian outrage in Tipperary.—"On the night of the 14th inst, several persons, all armed, came to the house of Edward Hayden, of Curriheen, a respectable farmer, and commenced firing shots. Hayden, on going out in the morning, found a grave dug and two threatening notices lying therein, threatening him and his herd with death. It is believed that this was done to intimidate Hayden from proceeding with an ejection at the Cheshel Quarter Sessions, which he had served on a party for the recovery of a small farm."

Another correspondent of the same journal states that:—"On Sunday night a number of men went to the house of Mr. Kelly, farmer, of Ballinlugg, one of whom fired a shot, lodging the contents in the back door. They then went to the house of one of his workmen, named Donnellan, and having obtained admittance, pulled him and his brother out of bed and beat them severely with whips and sticks, and cautioned them to give up land they had taken from Mr. Kelly. On going away they fired a shot. Two parties have been arrested on suspicion."

**THREATENING NOTICE.**—Captain Walker, who, in his capacity of agent to the estate of Mrs. Ormsby Gore, lately received a threatening notice, has addressed the following letter to a Dublin journal:—"I take the liberty of trespassing on your space to advert to a notice in your paper last week of a threatening letter received by me from a tenant of Mrs. Ormsby Gore, on her Finea estate, and now to say that Mr. Cronan, the vigilant and efficient resident magistrate of Westmeath, attended yesterday at Castlepollard Petty Sessions to inquire into the circumstances connected with this letter, and in doing which was quite satisfied of several points of evidence in this daring document that would bring conviction clearly home to the writer, and if sent before a public tribunal for trial could not fail to consign him to a sentence of penal servitude. I am inclined, however, to accede to the earnest request of my relative to consider as sufficient punishment, first, the serving the writer with a civil bill process for rent due by him, which he is well able, but unwilling to pay; and next to hurl him from the possession of his three holdings on the Finea estate, to which for years, from his profligate and drunken habits, he has been a disgrace. The day of his expulsion will be a day of joy to every tenant on the Finea estate."

**SERIOUS OUTRAGE.**—SUSPECTED ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—We have particulars from our Galway correspondent of a very serious outrage, which occurred during the night of the 15th instant, in the neighborhood of Annacreeby, at a place called Rossacree, where a man named Philip Ryan resides. Ryan, it appears, some two hours after retiring to bed, heard his dog barking, and he immediately got up and dressed himself. On going out he saw a man in the field close to his house, and he at once gave chase. The man walked away, and Ryan followed him, but could not get near enough to discover who the man was. Just in the middle of the field he heard a click, as of the snapping of a pistol, and on looking in the direction from whence the man came, he saw a second man half concealed behind a ditch. This man held in his hand a pistol, and at once drew back and sank behind the ditch to escape observation. Both of the men escaped before Ryan could get near them.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

**SERIOUS AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.**—On the morning of Saturday last, the 14th instant, about the hour of two o'clock, an attack was made on the house of Edward Hayden, of Curriheen, by a party of men, who fired from 17 to 18 shots, dug the form of a grave in front of his house, and placed thereon two threatening notices, one for Hayden, and the other for his herdsmen. It seems that Hayden caused an ejection to be served on a tenant for recovery of part of Curriheen, which he wanted for his own use, the tenant's lease having expired.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

**THE MURDER OF MR. FITZGERALD.**—Extraordinary tales continue to be told of the appearance, and escapes of Walsh, the reputed murderer of Mr. Fitzgerald. A most intelligent and respectable landholder informed me, says a correspondent, that he saw him for a man like him (as described), I think he said about a fortnight before on the road from Tipperary to Ballylanders in this county. My informant was seated on an outside car, wearing an oil cloth coat and cap, and having been himself engaged in earlier life in the military service, still retains the characteristics and partialities in point of dress, belonging to the profession. He was obviously believed to be an official by the person in question, who observing the car so occupied, left the road altogether, and crossing the fence into the fields, began to run. The man quickened his pace, and as he retreated divested himself of his coat, which he rolled up as he ran, and reaching the next field appeared to drop the bundle and accelerate his speed until he approached another fence in his flight. As he gained the top of this he was observed to thrust his hand hastily inside his waistcoat over the left breast, and the inference would be that he was ascertaining whether he had a pistol ready for action if he were pursued. He was not. My friend is now somewhat advanced in life, and a chase after the fugitive would have been idle, were he even disposed to undertake the task. He lost sight of him altogether when he crossed the fence alluded to. Another story is, that before the late sweeping search for Walsh, three of the constabulary were passing along the road by Mr. Massy's demesne in the Kilmallock district, when a man bearing the appearance of a farm labourer, was observed descending from a wall, and after reaching the ground, pausing for a moment when he perceived the police approaching. His hesitation was but momentary. A turnip field was at the other side of the road, the entrance to which was by a 'gap' partly filled with dry stones, loose ones of which seemed to have fallen. The man coolly stepped over, stripped off his coat, stooped to the stones, and commenced adjusting them in their former places as if he were sent specially by Mr. Massy's steward to mend the gap. He never turned round as the police approached, and he remained, to all seeming, intent on his task until they were out of view.—From some subsequent circumstances the belief has been derived that the murderer was no other than the redoubtable Walsh. Such are samples of the numerous anecdotes of the past few days, relative to a person who has been sought for with more unrelaxing perseverance and by greater numbers of public officers than were ever, within memory, employed in pursuit of any one individual. Dark suspicions are now conceived that he has been made away with, to prevent his appearance as an approver at the approaching commission. But this idea is probably of the family of those rather equivocal and mythical stories, samples of which we have given above.—*Monster News*.

**ATTEMPT TO MURDER.**—A man called on Monday upon Mr. Measei, a telegraph engineer, of Greville street, Hatton-garden, and meeting young Measei on the stairs of the second floor, some high words took place, and Measei seizing him, flung him over the banisters, a height of nearly 35 feet from the ground, upon which he fell. He was removed to the hospital in a hopeless state. Young Measei is in custody.—*Dublin Paper*.

**THE "FIGHTING DOCTOR."**—Letters have this week been received at Killarney from Cape Coast Castle, western coast of Africa, under date the 12th April last, announcing the election of Surgeon O'Callaghan, M.D., now the Hon. Charles O'Callaghan, as a member of the Executive and Legislative Council, and also his appointment to the office of Local Secretary of State for the Colony. His previous appointment to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Cape Coast district appeared in the *Constitution* some time since. Dr. O'Callaghan, well known in the Crimea as "the fighting doctor" of the 62nd Regiment, is a native of Killarney, and the eldest son of Mr. Daniel O'Callaghan, of that town, architect and builder.—*Cork Constitution*.

**WRECK AT WATERFORD.**—The schooner Harriet Codner, of Scilly, was on Tuesday night stranded at Woodstown, in this harbour. It is remarked upon as an instance of the probable result of the impending abolition of compulsory pilotage. The pilot cutter tendered a pilot to the vessel at the harbour's mouth. The tender was emphatically refused, and the vessel anchored between the Bar shoals and Creden Head, where no regular practitioner would think of anchoring.—*Waterford Mail*.

GREAT BRITAIN

**CONVENTIONS.**—During the late mission at SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Wolverhampton, forty dissenting brothers and sisters were received into the bosom of the Holy Catholic Church.—*Weekly Register*.

One of the most curious, if not instructive or interesting, pieces of the week's news, is the report of the speech made at New York by Mr. Edwin James, in answer to the charges preferred against him by the Committee of the Law Institute of that city, with a view to his expulsion from their bar. For unblushing impudence we have never seen its parallel. It is all a mistake, it seems to suppose that this poor, dear, injured innocent ever pigeoned Lord Worsley—ever dipped deeply, under a false pretence, into the pocket of the solicitor who thrust him into Parliament and gave him a house in Berkeley-square—ever borrowed money right and left, knowing that his income was mortgaged to Jews and Gentiles, and that he could never hope to refund those loans, or ever took £1,000 from Mr. Ingram while he was counsel for the learned member for Cork County, in the celebrated cause of Scilly vs. Ingram. This is all fiction, it seems—the fiction of Judges who hated Mr. Edwin James because he held his head high in Court, and would not "boo and boo" to their Lordships,—of malicious Barristers who envied him his professional success, and desired to get him out of their way,—of the Aristocracy, who threw their "cold shade" over him because he was a sturdy Radical,—and of Lord John Russell and his ruling clique, who detected him because he beat Mr. Romilly in the contest for Marylebone, which, by the way, cost the "pet of the Radicals, the infidels, the revolutionists, and the Garibaldiian sympathizers," in that immaculate Borough, only the small sum of £9,500! Pure Constituency! Worthy Representative!

As sure a pair was never seen So justly formed to meet by nature. The defence, spiced to render it more palatable to Yankee taste, with a few hints about Mr. Edwin James' loss of caste in England, because he took the Yankee side in the Trent affair (and thereby proved himself either an impudent charlatan who knows nothing of the law of nations, which he professed to expound, or a miserable hypocrite and cheat, who gave an opinion in opposition to his own convictions), was received with about hardly say, with shouts of applause, and the audience were, by all accounts, unanimous in whitewashing the accused of all the charges for which, upon his own confession, he was condemned and disgraced in England, and in pronouncing Mr. Edwin James a marvellously fit and proper person to be a member of the Bar of New York. Who in this country will doubt it, or question the justice and accuracy of that conclusion?—*Weekly Register*.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, June 10.**—*The Affairs of Italy.*—The Marquis of Normanby said that seeing the Foreign Secretary in his place, he wished to ask a question which he had postponed on a former occasion—viz., whether the noble earl would object to produce any official reports in his possession relating to the recent proceedings in Northern Italy in connexion with expeditions organised by Garibaldi, which had excited and caused severe measures of repression on the part of the Piedmontese Government. If they were to believe a telegram from Turin, all the political prisoners engaged in those expeditions had since been liberated. The subject admitted of two views. Regarded simply as subjects and their ruler,

we had nothing to do with it. But it was of vast importance in the second point of view, as to whether Victor Emmanuel had the power to act upon that which he had announced as his determination—to preserve the peace of Europe by the observance of international obligations. He refrained from entering on a discussion of Victor Emmanuel's policy, and from indulging in speculations upon the consequences of the very extraordinary news which in the last few days had been received from Italy relative to the intentions of Mazzini. He conceived that the explanations which had been given in the Chambers of Turin were contradictory, and he trusted that Her Majesty's Government would obtain some explanations from Sardinia of a passage in a manifesto of General Garibaldi, which had been clandestinely circulated throughout the Venetian provinces, to the effect "that 100,000 valiant soldiers, ready to assist them, were posted at their gates." (Hear, hear.) He begged to ask the noble earl whether he had received any communication from Sir J. Hudson as to the events in Northern Italy, and the liberation of Neapolitan prisoners; and, if so, whether there would be any objection to produce them.

Earl Russell, who was very indistinctly heard, was understood to say there would be no objection to produce the portions of Sir J. Hudson's despatches that were of a public character. As to what had occurred in the North of Italy there was great obscurity. But there could be no doubt that some persons, whether authorised by Garibaldi or not, had used his name, and endeavored to get up expeditions intended to attack a foreign and friendly Power, whether they were to be directed against the Tyrol, Rome, or the Venetian States. But these expeditions had been frustrated by the Government of Italy, and some persons were arrested and imprisoned; subsequently they were set at liberty. Of these events he had not yet received any account from Sir J. Hudson though he had no doubt he should receive it. The Italian Government had declared it would use every exertion to prevent any such expeditions leaving its shores to attack any foreign Power. When the noble marquis stated that papers had been circulated in the Venetian provinces, promising the aid of a hundred thousand men, no doubt it was expected that in case of any attack being made on the Austrian provinces, the Government of Italy would be forced, willingly or unwillingly, to take part in the movement.

Lord Brougham said these attacks, or pretended attacks, whether directed against the Tyrol or the coast of the Adriatic, could only be conceived and attempted by persons profoundly ignorant of the interests of the Kingdom of Italy itself. His belief was that the name of Garibaldi had often been used without his knowledge or consent. At the same time he must admit, that great was his admiration for Garibaldi, and his military capacity, as a great partisan warrior, for as such he had performed great services; he had not the same respect for him as a statesman. As for Mazzini, to whom the noble marquis had referred, he had no respect for him, either as a warrior or a statesman. He had never in any one way risked his own person, but was constantly engaged in conspiracies.

**THE CANADIAN MILITIA.**—Lord Lyveden said a debate had recently taken place in the Canadian Legislature resulting in the rejection of the Act embodying the Canadian Militia. Perhaps the rejection of the Bill could be explained; but, as the question stood at present, it appeared to him a strange return for the promptness with which the mother country had sent out troops to the colony when it seemed to be threatened. He wished to ask the noble duke whether the Government had had any correspondence with the Gov.-General of Canada, or whether the noble duke could make any statement in reference to this strange act, which had caused a great sensation in this country.

The Duke of Newcastle said that he was not in a position to give any further information than that which he had already obtained from the newspapers, because the motives which had led to this act being matters of inference and opinion they could hardly be comprised in any despatch from Lord Monck. He might, however, shortly recapitulate the facts in connexion with this Bill. It was well known that a Militia Bill passed through the Canadian Legislature seven or eight years ago, but that owing to certain circumstances the Militia had been a mere paper force, and it had been found impossible to bring that Act into effectual working. In consequence of the events of last winter, and of the earnest recommendations which he had forwarded to Canada, a commission was appointed to consider the question of the Militia. That commission consisted not only of Canadians but also of British officers, who went over there last winter, and the result was the introduction of a Bill by the late Government in the beginning of last month. The second reading of the Bill was moved on the 20th of May, a division was taken almost without discussion, and the Bill was rejected by a majority of 61 to 54. On the following day the Ministers tendered their resignations to the Governor-General, who accepted them. The Gov.-General sent for Mr. Macdonald to form a new Government, and that gentleman had succeeded in doing so. So far the statements in the public prints were perfectly accurate, but he had seen in some of them a further statement that the result was the dissolution of the existing Parliament. That was not the case. The Canadian Parliament had not been dissolved, and so far as he had been informed, there would be no such dissolution. His noble friend had truly said that the subject was one which had excited a great feeling throughout this country. Of this there was no doubt, and he believed that Canadians themselves were fully aware of the unfavorable impression which had been excited here by the news. But he believed that mixed influences had led to the rejection of the Militia Bill. In the first place there was an impression that the Bill would not work well in Canada. It was thought that it partook too much of the character of a conscription, and that some adoption of the Volunteer principle would constitute a more palatable and effective measure. On this point he would express no opinion, but he believed that in addition to those objections a personal feeling against the late Ministry had some influence upon the decision of the House, and that the vote was regarded as one of want of confidence in the Government. He could only speak as an Englishman, and as an Englishman and an ardent friend of Canada he could only express his deep regret that, if this were one of the motives which prompted the rejection of the Bill, so inopportune a moment should have been taken for acting upon it. (Hear, hear.) After the events of last winter and the noble manner in which the feelings of this country was aroused in favour of sending further assistance to Canada, such a step was most inopportune and most unfortunate. At the same time he by no means despaired as to the disposition of Parliament or of the Government of Canada to pass another Militia Bill, which might be as effective and as good as that which had been rejected. At all events he felt certain that the Canadian Ministry and Parliament would not be acting in accordance with the spirit and the wishes of the people of Canada if they did not pass such a Bill. All parties—the French equally with the English population—were most unanimous in their desire that some measure should be passed, and that before the coming winter, for the effectual defence of the provinces; and he assured the House that as far as he was concerned, he should continue, both privately and officially, to urge upon the Government and the people of Canada not to delay the passing of such a measure.

**THE CASE OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.**—Lord Brougham, on behalf of his noble and learned friend (Lord Lyveden), whose health, as their lordships would be glad to hear, had greatly improved of late (hear, hear), asked for the correspondence which had taken place respecting the capture of this vessel by the Americans, and her recapture from the prize crew. He understood that there had been some correspondence upon this subject, and he wished to know from the noble earl whether there would be any objection to produce that correspondence.

Earl Russell—I have no objection to lay the papers before the House, as the correspondence is now closed, and Lord Lyons, in his last letter, promised to send it home immediately. The opinion of the law officers was taken upon this question, and they stated that there was no power in this country to surrender the vessel, or to give it up to the United States' Government. It was at that time supposed there was no precedent to refer to, but I have been informed this morning that there is a precedent, singularly enough, when the British Government demanded of a vessel which had been recaptured by the crew after being seized as a prize. Mr. Adams, the grandfather of the present American Minister in this country, was then President, and he replied that there was no precedent for such a demand. The result was the British Government failed to obtain the redress they sought from the American Government. (Hear, and a laugh.)

**BRITISH MEDIATION IN AMERICA.**—In answer to a question put by Mr. Hopwood upon this subject in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston stated that he had received no communication from the Government of France on the matter, and her Majesty's Government had no intention at present to offer mediation between the contending powers.

The task of intervening even in the most friendly way between the two hostile communities in America is one of so much delicacy that the country will gladly leave the matter in the hands of the Government, to choose such an opportunity and mode of action as it may think proper. The statements of Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell last night were to the effect that the British Government, at least, has no intention of offering mediation at present, and that no proposals on the subject have been made by the French Emperor. Lord Russell, more outspoken than his colleague, declared that in his opinion the moment was inopportune for mediation. "In the present state of the war, and in the present embittered state of feeling on both sides, such an offer would rather tend to prevent any good result being attained if a similar step should be hereafter taken. Certainly, there is no intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government to mediate at the present moment." With this decision of the Cabinet there will be no disposition to quarrel. An offer of mediation at the present time can amount only to an expression of opinion on the probable issue of the war. As we have before said, there is not the smallest chance that it would be accepted by the Federals, who, flushed with their successes in Tennessee and Louisiana, and proud of their vast levies and buoyant currency, still look upon the conquest of the South as merely the work of a month or two. The endurance, the courage, and the bitter animosity of their enemy are facts which only a few among them are beginning to appreciate. We may, then, look on an angry refusal from the Washington Government and an outburst of denunciation from the Northern public generally as certain to follow any advice of ours. The readiness of England to take advantage of their trouble, and her baseness in drawing France with her into an interference with American affairs, would be the theme of every tongue and pen in the United States. Something would, indeed, be gained by such a course inasmuch as we should place on record our willingness to join in preventing the further shedding of blood. But, considering the jealousy of our very neighbor which prevails through the States, it is, perhaps, better that England should not take the initiative even in tendering good offices. If the Emperor of the French thinks the moment opportune for telling the Northern people that in his opinion the subjugation of several millions of their own race is an enterprise beyond their strength, and that the attempt is causing much suffering to Europe, he is at perfect liberty to do so, and Englishmen will be glad to see good advice offered by a personage who is far more likely to be listened to than any of our statesmen. We should desire nothing better than that Napoleon or the Czar, who are the two most popular Sovereigns across the Atlantic, should, either separately or conjointly, press on the Americans the counsels which would be indignantly rejected if offered by us. European mediation had better begin on the continent. All that we can say now has already been said by our politicians and the press. The speeches of two or three Cabinet Ministers and the well-known opinions of almost every man of note in either House are equivalent to anything that the French Emperor can disclose to the Americans by a formal offer of mediation. The North knows well the opinions of this country, and, without further official communication, will feel assured that we give a tacit assent to any recommendations which others Powers may make in the interests of peace. Without, therefore, pretending to divine the secrets of the French Emperor, or to say in what form and when his opinions will be expressed, we may admit that this country must allow him to take the lead. There exists so general a desire in Europe to bring this war to an end, and it is now so clear that the Union can only be restored in name, and by coercing a determined and unanimous people by military force, that every day will increase the number of continental politicians who think as we do. Lord Russell, who confines himself to deprecating mediation at some future time, and who alludes to the probability of a somewhat action of the kind, will probably find the way to the re-establishment of peace smoothed by the beneficent counsels of our neighbors. The time may come when this country will be able to offer its assistance to settle the dispute without fear of misrepresentation or repulse.—*Times*.

Of what has the North to complain? We have, to our own great and heavy loss, to the impoverishment of our revenue, to the crippling of our manufacturing interest, to the grievous want and misery of an innocent and heroic population, maintained between North and South a strict and honourable neutrality. Every body knows that had we been disposed to interfere we should not have lacked the aid of the most valiant and powerful ally; that the wrong which we did would, for the moment at least, have been attended with the most perfect impunity. Every body knows that for many years it has been the policy of the United States to compose their domestic difficulties by fastening a series of unprovoked quarrels on England. The Civil War offered us an opportunity to avenge the past and to invest ourselves with ample security for the future. It cannot be denied that it rested with this country to perpetuate the division of America into two Confederacies, and thus, in case of aggression from the one, to provide ourselves with a perpetual ally in the other. Precaution interest, resentment for past injuries, and the desire for security against future wrongs, all sanctioned as to intervene, and the misconduct of an American officer, and the culpable approbation given to his acts by Congress and the Government, furnished us with a complete pretext, according to the morality of the law of nations as hitherto practised and understood. But England scintillated to avail herself of any such pretences, and her moderation has enabled the North to gain those victories which have raised her people from despondency to the highest state of exultation. What is there in all this that should justify the imputation that England is meditating an intervention in America; and the bitter denunciation of a press which has uniformly advocated this course of moderation, justice, and conciliation? Had we pursued the course to which so many motives invited us, had we yielded to passion, to policy, or to the greed of gain, it would have been impossible for the North, including some of her leading citizens, to regard us with a more bitter and rancorous hostility. If we wanted a proof of the fairness of our conduct, it may well be found in the fact that the South are just as indignant with us for doing nothing in their favor as the North are for doing too much.—*Times*.

The Hon. T. Bruce, Governor of the Prince of Wales and brother of Lord Elgin, died at London on the 20th ult., of fever, contracted at Constantinople while travelling with the Prince.