brought before that tribunal, would be resisted by the Crown. But the proceedings of Tuesday and Wednesday last in the Court of Queen's Bench, have shown that the persecution to which the long incarcerated and yet untried young men have been subjected, is relentless, and that it will stop at no point beyond which it can possibly make any progress .-Fair trial, or fair play before trial, is not for themtheir fate is to be crushed and beaten down with every weapon in the Crown armory as long as ever it is found possible to keep them in confinement for the purpose of undergoing such treatment. No one even protends to doubt that these young men, if released on bail, would not be forthcoming to take their trial at any time appointed, but the Law Officers of the Crown will not permit that they shall renew their wasted health in the midst of their native air, or bring back to their cheeks by even a few weeks of liberty the color that has fled from them during their long, solitary and gloomy incarceration they will not permit that those untried and therefore presumedly innocent young men shall have a few weeks at home to endeavor to retrieve their shattered fortunes and regulate the affairs of their families from whom they were torn away with so much brutulity and such ferocious haste on one stormy night in last December-they will not permit that those young men should receive for even a short time the much needed care and attention of their friends and escape for that limited period the degrading discipline and disgusting diet of the government prisons. No, if her Majesty's law authorities in Ireland can effect it, in prison, though unconvicted and intried, they must pass the long Summer months as they passed the Spring and Winter-unconvicted and untried, yet debarred from the society of friends and relatives, and shut in by high stone walls and iron gratings from the roads and fields that they know are gleaming in the sun outside them. All this is done in Ireland for the English Government, while English sympathy for Italian freedom and for the sufferings of Neapolitan exiles is being freely manifested, while English newspapers grow pathetic over the woes of Lombardy, compelled to wear the yoke of a foreign nation, and while money in abundance is being subscribed to forward the aims of rebels on the continent whose hands are raised even against governments purely and entirely national and native to the soil. This is the villary and the hypocrisy of England! But it is seen through and appreciated at home and abroad. The Attorney-General in his address to the court found it easy enough to make jokes at the expense of the young men for whose prolonged imprisonment and torture he was contending, and concluded his discourse by saying that he hoped his proceedings "would have the effect of restoring the youth of the country to the possession of their senses which they had lost under the teaching of their schoolmasters:" but we can assure him that the lesson he is teaching on behalf of the British Government to "the youth of the country" is one that is not likely to benefit his employers. If cruelty and barbarity, legal persecution, false swearing, jury-packing, mock trials and judicial tourders, would enlighten our people as the beauties and advantages of English sway in this country, we should have nothing now to learn on these points. We have had such "schoolmasters" as Mr. Whiteside long amongst us; but "the young of the country" could never be flogged into an acceptance of their teachings; and, exert himself how he may, Mr. Whiteside's present attempt at their instruction will fail to produce the effects that he expects from it.-Nation. THE IRISH COVERNMENT AND JURY PACKING .-- The

irish branch of Lord Derby's Government has been from first to last thoroughly bad, and if the constimencies in that portion of the kingdom enjoyed anything approaching to freedom of election, the ensuing returns from Iroland would, without doubt, show a marked diminution of his lordship's supporters. During the last year the ghost of the old Orange regime has been resuscitated, and that foul and malignant spirit, working through the congenial minds of Mr. Whiteside and his colleagues in the Castle, has labored night and day to neutralise the healing influences that were rapidly bringing something like tranquillity and content to the people of Ireland .-The dormant bigotry and intolerance of the faction which esteems it a birthright to trample on the people, because they are Catholics, and which still deems it treason to have admitted them even nominally to equality of political franchises, woke up and become rampant, under the wave of Lord Eglinton's wand, and every engine of the administrative and judicial power that it was possible to apply has since been devoted to make the people feel that they are aliens to English law and justice. On what einer hypothesis can the conduct of the Irish law officers in these Phoenix conspiracy trials be accounted for? The mode in which these trials have been conducted is a disgrace to English law, and it will be felt abroad to be a bitter comment on the indignation we have all been giving vent to against the Neapolitan government, and the lively sympathy we are now showing with its victims. We pass over the midnight arrests in Kerry, Cork, and Belfast, the arhitrary detention and the secret jail examinations all so repugnant to our English notions of justice. We come to the facts of the trials. Three weeks ago Daniel Sullivan was placed in the dock at Tralee .-The Attorney-General prosecuted in person. The chief evidence was that of an approver, given under the inducement, as he admitted, of the government reward. The jury could not agree, and Sullivan was ordered back. Last week he was again placed on his trial. In the interval the foulest libels were published in the Orange papers against the jury, and the authorities were determined that the next time a box full of the right sort should be empanelled .-in these cases the sheriff is usually a ready and willing tool in the hands of the Crown, and knows how to make up a jury list. There were, however, cleven Roman Catholics on the list, and on this second trial every one of those eleven was peremptorily challenged by the prosecution, and an exclusively Protestant jury was empanelled. The plan and the purpose were evident. To call the proceeding a trial would be a mockery. The prisoner knew it, and in a letter temperately and reasonably conceived, which we printed two days since, he withdrew all defence. The result was a conviction, and a sentence to ten years' penal servitude. Now we are not arguing, nor do we intend to argue for a moment, the innocence of this man. All we affirm is that he has not been fairly tried. According to the letter as well as the spirit of the law, the jury ought to be indifferently" chosen; but instead of that, we find that it was carefully selected-that the Roman Catholies on the first jury were assailed publicly as having disregarded their oaths, and that Roman Catholics were sedulously excluded from the second. Is this trial by jury? Is it not rather the establishment of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland in its most repulsive form? If Irish Roman Catholics, accused of political offences, are to have only Protestant prosecutors, Protestant judges, and Protestant juries, would it not be a hundred times preferable to abolish the form of English law, and let the proceeding stand in its naked deformity? The plea set up is that Roman Untholics wont convict for such offences. We do not believe it, and we can easily understand the burning feeling of indignation with which Irish Roman Catholics must receive this cutrageous imputa-But what lies at the root of that plea? should Roman Catholics or Protestants either convict unless after fair legal trial and upon the evidence? Ah, that does not enter into the system of ideas which the Orange faction in Ireland embodies. With them every Roman Catholic, the moment he is secused, and indeed before he is accused, is at once and summarily branded as guilty; and the same men who forbid, by an excess of abased authority, Roman to the list of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Naviga-Catholics from acquitting a prisoner upon the legal

right of sharing in the administration of the law as jurors, let it be so stated, and let Catholic Ireland be governed by the Protestant executive as a conquered people. That is exactly what the present Irish government would like, if it dared to avow it. And its insolence is of a part with its policy. When Mr. Duniel O'Connell, on Tuesday evening, asked for some information respecting the second trial of Sullivan, and the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the jury, the nobleman who bears the title of Chief Secretary could say nothing but that so many were summoned, so many challenged by the prisoner, and so many set aside by the crown. As to the rest of the affair he knew nothing. He knew nothing! And it is for this cultivation of ignorance in his office, for this easy nonchalant impudence, that Lord Nass is paid the handsome salary of £5,000 a-year. The remainder of the story of these Phenix trials is quite of a piece with the plan which ensured Sullivan's conviction. There are many more young men in Tralee juil, arrested at the same time, on the same information, and charged with the same offence .-Why have these not also been put on trial-if a trial it is to be called? They are all in the eye of the law innocent men, and yet the assizes have been adjourned, the crown, without reason assigned, declining to proceed at present, and the court, of course, rejecting application for bail. Some of them are in bad health, their friends are all of humble means, but in jail they must lie till it be the good pleasure of Mr. Whiteside to re-appear in Tralee and pack another jury. The same with the Cork prisoners arrested long since, and true bills found against them three weeks ago; but it does not suit the Attorney-General to prosecute just at present, so they too may lie in jail and rot. At Belfast one trial has been had, and although Protestant spirit runs high in that town the evidence (still that of approvers) fuiled to satisfy the jury, and a second trial is now pending. Mr. Whiteside is in a mighty great harry to get on with it, contrasting strangely with his neglect of the poor Corkonians. The attorney for the accused, who are too poor to fee counsel, applies to be heard in support of his affidavit to postpone the trial, there being a prospect of obtaining important exculpatory eridence: whereupon the Attorney-General objects. and, as far as the report may be relied upon, actually dictates the law on the point to the presiding judge (a Derbyite appointment), who naively confesses that he doesn't know anything about it, and who concludes the argument by this wise announcement, "If I am of opinion that there are sufficient grounds for postponement I will accede to it." There! If that does not stop the mouth of Mr. Rea, and satisfy the accused, they must be blind to the beautiful impartiality of the bench .- Star.

ALLEGED SECTION IN DUNDALK GAOL .- A case of alleged sedition or connection with the ' Phoenix' society was to have been heard at our petty sessions on yesterday, but it was postponed for a formight the presiding magistrate, Mr. Kelly, being auxious to have it tried in the presence of more than one justice of the peace. The accused is the schoolmaster in the Dundalk Gaol, a young married man named James M'Cann, who has been in the situation for several months. It appears that one of the turnkeys found a written paper in the accused's room or his coat pocket and on making further search in the place, a letter on the national system of education was discovered, and another document containing a written complaint against a turnkey named Johnston The first document was written with a pencil, and consisted of the form of oath used in the Helfast ribbon clubs, as sworn to by the informers. The heard of superintendance was summoned to meet, and the schoolmaster was called before them. At first he denied that the document -- the ribbon oath -- was in his hand-writing, but subsequently he admitted that it was; but that he had only copied it from a Belfast newspaper which contained a report of the ribbon trials, and we learn that he produced a copy of the Morning News, in which he made a pencil mark round the oath as printed in the evidence. He was admitted to bail. The accesed is a well conducted young man, and has borne an excellent character. - Dundalk Democrat.

ARREST OF D'AUTON alias TIGHE THE BELFAST IN-FORMER. - Upon the disclosure of the secret investigations held to the County Jail, it was universally believed that the crown officials must have had other information upon which to found their case for the prosecution than that given by the approvers. This was evident from the fact that the informations of both these individuals were given until three or four days after their arrest, and the crown, taking into consideration their caution, as well as their zeal street, Dublin, a very interesting sample of ancient would hardly have ordered the arrests to be made sculpture—a statute of the Virgin, with the infant without having some other evidence of the criminal proceedings of the prisoners than what chance might turn up. Some time after the secret proceedings were published it cozed out that a person named Some time after the secret proceedings D'Alton was very much wanted by the police of Belfast, and that the case on the part of the crown would be greatly strengthened by his forthcoming -in other words, that the man who gave the information to Mr. Tracy which led to the arrests was called by the above name, a stucco-plasterer, residing in Eliza Street. The police hunted for him not alone in Belfast, but throughout the greater part of the province; but he could nowhere be found although as much as £100 was privately offered for his arrest. It was currently rumored that he was gone to England, and the search was given up-the Crown consequently being obliged to put there dependance solely, as far as the informer was concerned on the evidence of the two approvers. During the past week, information was conveyed to the authorities that the "foreigner" as he was called during the late trials in the County Court-house, had been seen in the neighborhood of his accustomed haunts, in the immediate vicinity of Cromac Street. On Thursday, more specific information was given of his whereabouts, and Constable Canning (a very active policeman), wit Sub-Constables Brittain and Wm. and John Carruthers went as quietly as possible to the place to which they were directed-12, Elizastreet. Four policemen walking directly towards any particular spot would of course create a good deal of attention to their movements, and the particular door by which they wished to effect an entrance was barred and bolted against their admission. This was circumstantial evidence that they were upon the proper scent, and they lost no time in dashing through the kitchen and yard of the next house, the front door of which was open. With all speed they scaled the wall which divides the two yards and in that of "No. 12" they saw tracks, which left no doubt that some person had just made his exit, pieces of the back wall having been torn Having no doubt whatever that they were were upon the right "trail," the constables, in a state of great excitement, pursued through yamls, over roofs of houses, until at last they concentrated themselves round a pig-stye. There, built up in a house of straw, as if it had been his residence for some time, was the veritable conspirator. Sub-Constable Carruthers caught him by the bair of the head, but immediately let go his hold, when from beneath the cover a large pitchfork made its appearance, pointed in the direction of his face. A scuille ensued, which left the pitchfork in the possession of the constable as a trophy of his victory D'Alton rap, and an exciting chase followed, but he was cleverly captured, and taken to the Police office, amid the hooting and grouning of an immense crowd, and will find likely, at the next assizes that he has been entangled in the net which he

We are happy to inform our readers, says the Galway Express, that another fine vessel has been added tion Company's Mail Steamships. The magnificent evidence, incontinently condemn him before hearing powerful steamship Adelaite, has been purchased at any evidence at all. Once for all, if the Roman Ga-tholies of Ireland are to be stigmatised as perjurers on the 30th inst., instead of the Circassian, which left by profession, and excluded from the constitutional on the 18th inst., with the Prince Albert's passengurs.

wove for others.

THE IRISE IN AUSTRALIA.—We referred recently to the fact that during ten years the Irish in America had remitted no less than ten millions sterling to bring over their relatives to join them, and this without any facilities afforded by a government agency, or any contribution from public funds in aid of their liberality. The Irish in Australia exhibit a similar national sympathy and relative generosity; for the immigration agent reports that they exceed all other people in the use they make of the remittance regulations, and in the amount they subscribe towards bringing out their relatives. The English and Scotch would seem to be either less acquainted with the facilities afforded by these regulations, or to have fewer friends willing to come out, or else to care less about them. In order to diffuse information as to the nature of these regulations, a pamphlet giving all the requisite information has been forwarded to all the clerks of the petty sessions throughout the colony, so that even those in the far bush can acquaint themselves with the facts if they think proper. The sums subscribed in 1850 and 1857 were sufficient to provide passages for 5,720 souls. The amount subscribed in 1858 will probably be sufficient to pay the passage of about 3,000,-Sydney Herald.

THE WAR .- Speaking of this great coming event the Newry Examiner, which, by the way, had lately an able and powerful article on the massacre of the disarmed Indian regiment, writes as follows :- What share England is to play in this fearful struggle, time alone can tell. She will in all human probability sooner or later take a part, and of course against berold enemy-France. In this bloody business the Irish are only interested inasmuch as they are made to bear their portion of the taxes which war creates, and that a large number of the soldiers fighting for Rugland are Irishmen, who are certain to receive a full share of the hard knocks that will bo going, which perhaps will be considered, as usual, sufficient glory to justify the small share of the promotions which fall to their lot when the fighting is over. We confess to much regret at seeing two such powers as France and Austria at war. If battles must be fought, we would prefer another field, and another occasion, and other belligerents; and we would advise England to put her house in order at home, before she goes on a fighting crusade abroad No doubt, she would wish to humble France-she knows that the French have not forgotten Waterloo. She knows that there is felt in France a deep sympathy for the Irish Catholics. She knows that her treatment of them is most unjust, and that she is actually driving the people into secret societies, and | visit and with better preparations, when they would then getting packed juries to convict them. This is accomplish their revengeful intentions towards Vay not a good way to prepare for a foreign war, by making rebels of her people at home, and systematically excluding the Catholic portion of them from every place of emolament, whilst every other ereed and party, not excepting even the vile Orangemen, are treated with favour and confidence. It will not surprise the world if a day of reckoning comes for this, and if the Catholic people then fold their trues and look on, whilst a foreign flag waves over the Gastle of Dublin."

Mr. Mousell has done an important service in moving for a full return of the public money paid out of instant, this venerable and eminently distinguished the consolidated fund, and by annual Parliamentary grants, to that vast job, the "godiess colleges" in Ireland; and the number of persons who have passed through them. A more conspicuous and Indicrous failure never was exhibited to the world. A failure whatever be supposed to have been the object in view. If the object had been hona file, the improvement of education; it would have been a failure, for nothing has been done that way. The real object was to undermine the Catholic religion by subjecting the rising generation of the middle classes to an anti-Catholic education; but this has failed neariy equally. Some souls have been perilled, perhans, some even lost; and we do not forget that the value even of one cannot be measured by money. But when it comes to a question of public expenditure, it four youths who would otherwise have been good travagance .-- Weekly Register.

STATUTE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN IN DURING .- There Jesus in her arms, the size of life, carved in Irish oak, The style of this most curious monument is dry and Gothic; yet it has considerable merit. There are some circumstances relative to the preservation of this statue, preserved by tradition, which may probably interest the reader. It was originally the distinguished ornament of St. Mary's Abbey, at the north side of Dublin, where it was not less an object of religious veneration than of admiration, for its beauty.—See Archdall's Monasticon. Its glory however, was of but short duration. The storm of the Reformation came. The noble Abbey was given to the Earl of Ormond, for stables for his train, and the beautiful statue was condemned, and as it was supposed, consigned to the flames. One half of it was actually burns, but it was that moiety which when placed in a niche, is not much missed; the other part was carried away by a devout person to a neighboring inu-yard, where, with its face buried in the ground, and the hollow trunk appearing uppermost, it was appropriated, for concealment and safety, to the ignoble purpose of a hog-trough ! ! ! In this situation it remained until the tempest had subsided, and the ignoble rage of the Iconoclusts had passed away, when it was restored to its original use in the humble chapel of St. Michan's parish, (Mary'slane,) which had grown up from the ruins of the great monastery to which the statue had originilly belonged. But during the long night of its slumber in obscurity, a great change had taken place in the spirit of the times, more dangerous to its sufety than the abhorrence of its Iconoclastic enemies. No longer an object of admiration to any, except the carious antiquary, it was considered of little value by its owners. The ancient silver crown which adorned the Virgin's head was sold for its intrinsic value as old plate, and melted down, (this crown is generally supposed to have been the identical one used at the coronation of Lambert Simnel in Christ Church, Dublin ;) and the statue itself would most probably have followed the fate of its coronet, had it not been rescued by the Very Rev. Doctor Spratt, of the Carmelite Church, in which it is at present deposited. The statue now stands at the epistle side of the high alter.

At Kilbeggan petty-sessions, County Westmosth, on Saturday last, informations were taken against eight or nine persons from the neighborhood of Horseleap and Streamstown, for having fire arms in their possession without being duly licensed, these places being in a disturbed and proclaimed district. The arms were in good order, and were discovered on a search made by Sub-inspector Heaty and a party of police. The informations have been recorned to the next quarter sessions at Moate, and the areased admitted to bail.

Hatween nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night, the body of a man was found on the Dublin and Droghedn Railway lice, at a place known as Newtownbridge, about half a mile distant from the Droghoda Station. The party who discovered the had it removed to the terminus to await a coroner's inquest. It is supposed be lost his life from being in passing, as his head and hadis have sustained shock- condially welcomed and haspitably entertained him. ng mutilation. The name of the ill-fated deceased is John Whearty, a weaver, belonging to this town, this venerable old man minutely inspected and ex-

THE O'DONOGRUE AND THE CARMAN .- "Just like what he'd do."-As The O'Donoghue, M.P., and a couple of friends were, some short time since, returning late to Thurles from the hospitable residence of the Rev. D. K. Lanigan, P.P., of Kilcommon, and while passing along through the Felix Mountains, not a house within miles of them—the very wildest part of the country—they discovered a farmer named John Rourke, from Uppercharet, with his horse and car upset on the roadside, and completely helpless, he being all alone. Seeing the danger the poor man was in, like the Good Samaritan, the young Chieftain of the Glens immediately jumped out of his carringo and worked like a "brick," and with the aid of one of his fellow-travellers, had the horse and car safe in a few minutes. When Mr. Burke saw himself and horse safe, and was told who his deliverer was. wonder delight, and gratitude were the natural results. No wonder, indeed, that this dashing young member should be so intensely popular as he is-se near and dear to the hearts of the people of bold and gallant Tipperary .- Tipperary Advocate.

We (Evening Post) regret to learn that an attempt to murder Mrs. Murphy, widow of George James Murphy, of the Grange, County of Meath, Esq., (who died about a year since), was made on the evening of Friday, the 15th instant. Mrs. Murphy was sitting in her drawing-room after dinner, when two shots were discharged at her. A number of slugs perforated the windows, and lodged in different parts of the architraves of wood-work. Luckily no injury was inflicted. Mrs. Murphy is named executrix and trustee in the will of her husband, after whose death, she, of necessity, reduced his establishment, and, amongst others parted with one of his herds. We understand that two persons are in custody charged with the commission of the offence.

On the night of Sunday last, says a correspondent of Saunders News-Letter, the house of a farmer named Patrick Fay, situate at Kilmalady, near Clara, King's County, was attacked between twelve and one o'clock by a party consisting of at least twenty men. The only men in the house were Fay and his son-in-law. The family were in bed, when they were alarmed by the crashing of the windows and breaking the outer door from stones flung at them. With creditable and courageous resolution Fay and his son-in-law armed themselves with a pitchfork and an iron tongs and stood within the door, which they so defended as to prevent their as-sailants from effecting an entrance. The party thereupon went off, vowing that they would pay a future and his family. Fay and his relation received several cats and bruises, and some of their furniture was smashed by the stones which were thrown into the house. There was good light, the moon taking near the full, and consequently Fay and his family were enabled to identify some of the party against whom they lodged informations on the following day. Three of those so charged were subsequently arrested by the police at Chira.

ARCHDEACON M'ENCROE'S VISIT TO GWEEDGRE AND

Choughkasserv.-On Saturday morning, the full

eccresiastic, who has lately returned from Australia to frehand, after an absence of some twenty-seven population of England and Water is Indianopal a years, passed through Strabane and Letterkenny, en route to Gweedore and Cloughaneely. Since arrival in Europe he has been but a few weeks altogether in Ireland, but such was his desire to see these districts, which are now, on account of their di-treatment and poverty, of as world-wide notoriety as the land of Goshen was of old, and such his beating anxiety to bring comfort and hope and glad tiding from the rich and prosperous country he left behind him to the bomes of mourning and wretebedness in the "Wilds," that he beat back the natural impulse of his own feelings the instinctive yearning of the lliuman heart to harry himself to his own " sweet home' in the Sunny South, the scenes of his childwill hardly satisfy the English public as the result of bood "long, long ago," and of his early missionary spending many hundreds of thousands, if there are labours, and, instead, hastened on a mission of characteristics. rity to the Black North, there to administer congu-Catholics, and who still bear the Catholic name, lation to the children of affliction in the for West of should be found to have lost all earnest belief in any | Donegal With this most benevolent and philarreligion whatever. That would be "paying dear for our whistle." We shall go next week into the details croe reached Cloughancely by the mail car on Satorof this document. Meanwhile electors, alike Catho- day evening, where he was welcomed with a hearty lies and Protestants, should call upon every caudit- cead mills failts, and hospitality entertained at his ate to put a stop to this monstrons and proffigate ex- cottage by the Very Rev. Hugh M.Fadden, P.P., V.F. the veriest type of a genuine, honest, sterling, and warm-hearted Irish priest. On the following day Camis preserved in the Carmelite Church, in Whitefriar-street, Dublin, a very interesting saunte of ancient Gortahork, where the neat white walls of the parish assembled to hear him. On the Archdeacon appearing, after the Holy Mysteries were over, on the phyform of the altar to address them, a hum, law, Celtic tongue, upon the venerable and saintly figure before them, stirred the lips of that vast multitude, He could not help expressing his surprise at the abscence of all comfort in their clothing, and at seeing numbers of old and infirm persons without shoes amidst the inciemency of the weather (the day being extremely cold and chilly), with only thin garments to cover the rest of their persons; his admiration at their spirit of self-donial and active faith that brought them to the foot of the situr under such privations and sufferings; and his earnest and heartfelt sympathy with them in their sorrows and afflictions. He wanted no further proof of the abject poverty and distress of these districts than the miserable appearance of the congregation then present, who were, even in their holiday retire, when pride and shame struggle to conceal our real poverty, and when a sense of decency makes an effort to appear better than one's circumstances really are, so have of every comfort in the way of either warm or decent This good and venerable priest, with clothing." feelings of manifest emotion-feelings gushing fresh and warm from his heart, and telling of its tenderness and charity-proceeded to speak on the pions solicitude of fathers and mothers for the faith and morals of their sons and daughters, who were compelled by ill-treatment in their native land to abandon the homes of their birth, and throw themselves beyond their parental control in emigrating to Austrain. He told them, however, to be consoled, to throw saide their uneasures, for, that under the southern cross, the influence of our holy religion were being combined to assure good Christians, as Noah's rainbow, that they would no longer perish in a deluge of infidelity or immorality-that good and zealous med had laboured hard and successfully to boild up in that far off country fences against either danger, and that apostolic and holy missioneries were there, the "salt of the earth," to save and preserve their youth. Knowing, as he did, the securities that religion was raising up for the Catholic faith in Augtraffs, he had no hesitation in holding out to them every encouragement to emigrate; they would thus materially better their own worldly prospects, they would thus scatter in the southern vineyard the good seeds of the " pure old faith," which could not but quickly spring up and ripen into a glorious and plentiful harvest, producing a hundred fold. The instructive and highly important discourse of the venerable archdescon was hatened to with profesing respect and attention, and cannot fail to produce the most salutary effect by removing some erroncous impressions on the public mind in this and other querters of Ireland, respecting the state of religion and manifed corpse gave intelligence to the railway society in Australia. After sermon, the venerable officials, and Mr. Mearea, the superintendent nere, architeacon, accompanied by the Rev. James Mindden, visited Gweedore, where he was met by the ze dous and patriotic Father M Gee, the worthy and the line while the down evening mad from was truly frish-hearted P P, of the district, who most Without counting the trouble and inconvenience,

amined the miserable patches of land, on which exclusively, the peasants, since the mountain pasturage was taken away, are compelled to subsist. His good and benevolent heart was grieved and deeply moved at the wretchedness and misery that met him on all sides. He has only one opinion on the subject—that, deprived of the mountains, the in-indicants of this district cannot, absolutely cannot, live in their old homes. He has travelled the greater part of the inhabited globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, the Indian Islands, &c., but nowhere has he witnessed anything approaching the degradation, the misery, and sufferings of the peasants in Gweedore. He saw the treatment of the convicts at Sydney, when it was a penal settlement. but questions if it were not merciful in comparison to the inhuman and barbarous treatment which these poor harmless peasants experience at the hands of their territorial task-masters. But, as he intends giving the public the impressions this visit to the Wilds has made on his mind, it would be out of place further to anticipate them at present. On Monday evening, Father John Doherty, P. P. of Mevagh, honorary secretary to the Gweedore and Cloughaneely Relief Committee, invited Archdescon M'Eneroe, in the name of the people of Donegal, back to a public dinner, when and where the committee, in their own name, and in that of the peasants relieved, intend paying a public tribute of respect to the Venerable Archdeacon, and giving public expression to their deep sense of gratitude to the generous people of Australia. Archdeacon M'Encroe has kindly consented to gratify the desire of the committee. At no distant period-as soon as it suits the convenience of the Archdencon-the Gweedore and Cloughancely Relief Committee will make arrangements to entertain him in a manner becoming their own intense feelings of gratitude for the response given to their appeal, in a manner worthy of the exalted and distinguished guest they purpose entertaining, and of the noble and charitable people he represents. On Tuesday Morning, Archdencon M'Encroe, accompanied by Father John Doherty, left -- en route for Belfast-the Gweedore and Cloughancely districts, his heart full of pity and sympathy for the distress and misery be witnessed, and thoroughly convinced that unless some steps be taken by the humane and charitable public, the Celts of these Wilds are as deemed as the Red Indians of America or the Wiyors of Australia, - Irishman,

GREAT BRITAIN

Warlike preparations were going forward rapacy in England At Woolwich there was great activity. The Government had chartered the Cunard stranger Eine, and a number of other vessels, to convey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean. There were rumors of a proclamation calling for 10,000 toen for the mayy. War premiums were being grac-rafly demanded at Lloyds. The Perliamentary Elections had commenced, and were progressing quietly. There was great panic in London, and Coniols fluctuated excessively.

The Rev. S. C. Baker, the honorus verretary to the referenceory committee at Newport, England sold, in the course of a becare, that the estimated that of these, 100,000 individuals amount, presed Carough prisons; and from that circonsonage it was calculated that the total number of people living in crime amounted to 450,000. With regard to this, however, several opinions extend, some being in favor of a much higher tigace, while others put it down as everssive. But taking that indicated as usuarly correct and knowing that about 20,000 persome were confined in prison at one time, it resulted that that in were always raving at here era my he busy about their work of crime.

PROVESTANT VANDALISMS-CIRTY a few weeks since a dispense ful outrage was perpendical in the naknowa ernal in All Souls' Church, beinghata place, the coject of the sacrifegious outrage on their occurrent heng a be uniful painting, familing the objections, by Westall, R A , which was so multilosed as to be near-Ly destroyed; and we have now to envenuele an idepiece of brutal Verelation of the some character, here I anything of a more during and attocious testage. which was on Friday discover, d to have been perpe trained at the rectory chareft of the parish. It would seem that, as on the previous conveyed mervice was performed in the Church on Thursday evening, on t after service was over, and the congregation departed, the verger went round the sacred hadding, and then, anding everything in apparent notes, left, care fully locking the uniter doors and gates as he retire. However, upon entering the church yesterday meenagainst the bold outlines of the surrounding toom-tains—those huge pillars of light and durkness that rains—those huge pillars of light and darkness that goard the faith and purity of this people of God in the faith and purity of this people of God in A representing the nativity, which that notist painting the nativity, which that notist painting the nativity, which that notist painting the nativity. this wilderness, and where a large congregation was eat in 1848, and subsequently presented to the car bregation, in commemoration of his having conmenced his career in that parish, and resided there deep-toned, and sonorous, of benedictions in the bad been nearly obliterated by means of some sharp forty years (all this being set forth on the pierore) instrument, the heads of the persons being in fact entirely erased. There were appearances of attempts having been made to out the picture and tour it into beers, as in the outrage at All Souls' Church; but this had failed, through the painting being executed on wood; and so the process of obliteration of the figures was resorted to. Across the printings was scratched, "Learn to worship God and destroy rubbish." Several other acts of mutilation were perpetrated, which are thus described by the Marglehouse Mercury :- Ware's monument, on which has been written with the same material-" In a family vanis beneath this Church is written, 'No business in a Church. " Lord Teignmouth's monument has the bearings of the Teignmouth arms deficed, with the following described thereon-" Dirt not wanted in a First communion tablet over the comchurch." munion underlined, and two first lines of second done with some blant instrument. Col. Fitzgerald's monument-Head of horse defaced, and the following written-" Learn your horses to smoke, you have made asses of yourselves." Pipes in horses' and monkeys' mouths, accompanied with "All monkeys smoke," Mr. Conway's monument-under the portrait was written, "What an old guy!" with other remarks Fairlow's monument-Bearings defaced. Carved lion's head destroyed, with the following uni rneath :- "Your Herald's College is a college of oels." Vardill's monument. - Bearings defaced with 'mbbleic" On another monument, a pipe placed to stag's hard, with gammon and "rubbish." In the fly leaf of the church prayer book, left open on the cushion of the alter was written-" Tell that villian the ope no Romish priest shall tithe or toll in my domain: .- Your friend, the Comet. Send Cardinal Foodsman to Rome. What does the Prince of foods do there?"-On a letter on the vestry-room table wes written "Read for yourselves." Our cotemporary elso says: - All the writing is executed by one hand, in a good bold style, and everything denotes thus the rade hand of destruction was prompted choer by the ultra feelings of an Leonoclast or a maniae, as no evidence of any other object or robbery is apparent. As no admission to the church could be mained without force, it is presumed that during Divine service, held from seven till nine, on Thursday evening, the offender secreted himself in some part of the Church, and having admitly escaped the obrevultion of the new-openers, who plways overlook he Church after service, whited for their departure, and then commenced his fell work. After which he forced the vestry room door, taking his departure through the window, by entting the cord which fastened the easement, and it is supposed escaped over the wall into Nottingham mews, as marks of

> There is a story of Lord John Russell's children playing together in Kensington Gardens, and one of them being overheard to say to another, "Do you know what the Queen calls pape ?" "No, I don't." "She says he is a mischievous little man."-Union.

beavy boots are distinctly traced.