

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—The expense of the establishment of the Lord-Lieutenant in Ireland last year £26,633, including £20,000 salary to his Excellency.

EMIGRATION OF THE CONSTABULARY.—The Belfast Chronicle has the following statement in reference to the emigration of the constabulary:—"How it may be with the constabulary in other parts of the country we cannot say, but in this district those of that force who can command the means are, one and all, leaving for Australia. Three of the men belonging to Belfast have resigned, and several others would have followed their example, only that the passage shot up to a rate as to be beyond their exchequer. Indeed, some of the persons who have left the force were only enabled to make their way to Melbourne by the friendly assistance of their comrades, who confided in the honor and honesty of the emigrants. We have before us a letter from one of the Belfast force, who emigrated some months ago, to an old comrade, and it is as steadily as sufficiently stimulating. The writer says that such men as carpenters, if sober, can earn from £1 to £1 10s a day, and shoemakers, builders, and in fact every other handicraft, are equally well paid. A start tradesman, he adds, can earn as much in two or three years as would be a perfect fortune to him at home. One man, he tells us, who was in the force in Belfast, has £208 a-year for acting as constable to a convict prison, and the writer himself has £150 yearly, besides food and clothing, as a mounted policeman."

IRISH GENEROSITY.—For the mere purposes of emigration, there has come to the knowledge of the English Commissioners of Emigration that, from this country there was sent, in 1848, £460,000; in 1849, £40,000; in 1850, £975,000; in 1851, £997,000—£1,947,000; nearly equal to \$15,000,00.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

BURIAL GROUNDS IN IRELAND.—A correspondence between Mr. J. Stanley, of Stonley, Craughwell, and the Home Office, upon this subject has been published. Mr. Stanley calls attention to the circumstance of the ancient parish burial grounds in Ireland being "wholly unenclosed, daily desecrated and defiled, as cannot be expressed;" and appeals to Lord Palmerston to take steps to have this blot wiped out, which now "stands on Ireland to the shame of civilisation and the scandal of Christendom." Mr. Stanley had applied to the Irish government, which said, through its law adviser, that the parishioners in vestry were the proper and only authority in the matter; but it appeared that the parishioners, although they have the "authority," have no power; and so Lord Palmerston, in the concluding letter of this correspondence, intimates that a bill on the subject is in preparation, and will be introduced early in the next session of parliament.

COMMISSION COURT, DUBLIN.—This court, at which the Lord Chief Baron and Baron Richards preside, has been occupied since last Saturday, the 29th October, with the trial of a Miss Cantwell, a young lady of most respectable connections, on a charge of shoplifting, alleged to have been committed in the shop of Messrs. Cannock and White, Dublin. The prosecutors made an attempt after the sitting of the commission to remove the case by certiorari into the Queen's Bench. This motion was successfully resisted by the traverser's counsel. The circumstances of the case are simply these:—"Miss Cantwell went into the shop of the prosecutors on the 14th ult., and after completing her purchases was accused of purloining a piece of ribbon of the value of tenpence. The ribbon was found in her possession, and her explanation was that it was included in the articles she had bought. The lady was attended to and from the court each day by a crowd of friends belonging to the most respectable classes in society; and although the Chief Baron insisted upon her taking her place in the dock, several ladies were permitted to sit near her. The case has excited the greatest interest; and a bar, consisting of the most eminent Queen's counsel, were employed on both sides. For the prosecution, several shopmen in the prosecutors' house were examined; on the other hand, a host of witnesses in various stations of life, clerical and lay, deposed in the highest terms as to her highly honorable character, and their conviction that she was incapable of committing the offence laid to her charge. The witnesses for the prosecution swore very home against the prisoner upon the direct examination; but upon their cross examination by Mr. Fitzgibbon, they were involved in a series of glaring contradictions. The Lord Chief Baron summed up on Wednesday, after which the jury retired, and after about three minutes' absence, returned a verdict of Not Guilty, which was received by the crowded court with applause.—Tablet.

An action was tried at the Enniscomerty sessions on Thursday last, October 27, which excited great local interest. It was an action for £40 damages for false imprisonment brought by a laborer, named Byrne, against Colonel Owen, of Woodlands. It seems that Byrne swore that the Colonel had incited him to murder a gentleman named Glascoff, with whom he had a disagreement. Byrne swore informations to that effect, stating that he had refused the Colonel to murder Mr. Glascoff, but offered to burn a house which he wished him also to destroy. On these informations Byrne was tried for perjury, and acquitted; and afterwards brought this action, which, after a very long hearing, ended in a verdict for Colonel Owen.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—CLIFDEN SESSIONS.—The case of "Mary Kyne, an infant, by John Kyne, her father, v. Michael Mulroe," excited a good deal of painful sympathy. It appeared in the course of the evidence, that the defendant owned a pig of singular ferocity, which attacked a girl of six years of age, sister to the infant plaintiff, some weeks ago, and the little child with difficulty escaped from it and that, although the defendant had notice of this circumstance from the parents of the child he did not take sufficient precaution to prevent the animal from committing the atrocious act now complained of; and, on the 1st of September, while the parents of the child were digging their breakfast, the pig went into the house, and dragged the child, two years old, from her cradle, ate all one of her hands completely, and three fingers of the other, when the mother, attracted by the creature's cries, rescued her. The poor child was in court and the wounds presented a most distressing spectacle. On the part of the defendant, ownership to the Pig was denied; but his worship considered it clearly proved, decreed that the defendant should pay £10, by yearly instalments of £2 each, to be placed in Lord Leitrim's hands, as landlord of the parties, to be invested for the benefit of the child and to be handed to the parents lest they may not derive benefit from it. The judgment of the court gave very great satisfaction.—Galway Packet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—We read in the Tablet that the English Catholic Clergy are looking forward to the assembling of their Diocesan Synods. The Synod of Birmingham was to have been held on the 9th inst; that of the Archdiocese of Westminster about the 20th, or as soon after the return of His Eminence the Archbishop of Westminster from Ireland, as possible. It is rumored that His Eminence is about to visit Rome.

We understand that the Rt. Rev. the Abbot of Mt. St. Bernard's has proceeded to Rome, to obtain the Papal confirmation of his election. The Consecration will probably take place before the end of the year, and in England; though it is of course possible that it may be performed in Rome. Our readers will recollect that Father Burder (the new Abbot) is a convert, and that he was once a minister of the Anglican Establishment.—Cath. Standard.

A letter from Marseilles, of the 24th (says the Morning Chronicle) states that Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster, had embarked for Rome in the Mongibello, and not for Greece, as has been stated. We believe His Eminence is now in Rome.—Ibid.

CONVERSIONS.—Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Manchester, has been received into the Catholic Church at New Mills, Derbyshire, by the Rev. J. J. Collins, the priest of the place.—Tablet.

CHURCH RATES.—The Morning Post says—"When the House of Lords decided against the validity of the Braintree church-rate, we predicted that it would produce an entire alternation in the relation of parishioners to their parish church throughout the country. This is in process of being brought about. In a very short time no parish in the kingdom will grant a church-rate. This is one of those subjects to which politicians should give their attention before the meeting of parliament, for it is as clear as noon day that the anti-church-rate feeling is spreading more widely every day, and that, unless some definite equivalent be provided by law, the church will have been robbed of one of her most important sources of revenue, the providing which was one great object of her incorporation with the State, and is the basis on which, and on which alone, the law has any right to prescribe what parishioners may claim of their parish church and parish priests."

RIGHT OF BENEFACTORS TO VOTE.—A case of considerable interest came before Mr. T. J. Hogg, the revising barrister for Northumberland, at Morpeth, on Monday last, in which the question arose—whether a monk of the Order of St. Benedict, who had taken the ordinary religious vows of poverty and chastity could hold property which could entitle him to vote for a member of Parliament. The Rev. Thomas Almond, of Liverpool, and sixteen other Catholic priests, monks of the order of St. Benedict, claimed to vote in respect of each having a share of a freehold house and garden situate in Oldgate, Morpeth. The barrister said that the claimants had never received anything from the property. The evidence entirely failed upon that point, and he should strike the name of the claimants out on that account. Claim disallowed accordingly.

A PROTESTANT FLOCK AND A PROTESTANT PASTOR.—The Liverpool Albion of Monday informs us that on two occasions the previous day, morning and afternoon, a large portion of the congregation left the Church of St. Michael (the property, we are informed, of the Corporation) when Mr. Morrall and Mr. Pugh preached respectively. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Carpenter, and was listened to, because it seems that his notions on religion agree with those of his hearers—that is, he says nothing they may not like to listen to. The Albion says—"We understand that the congregation are determined to act in a similar manner every Sunday, till the doctrines preached in the church are more in accordance with their ideas." Thus in St. Michael's, Liverpool, the Corporation, consisting of perhaps as many sects as members, finds the parson, and the congregation forms the creed. Oh! rare unity of Protestantism!

DEPUTATION TO LORD CLARENDON.—A deputation of clergymen and others who have interested themselves in making representations to the Government to procure the liberation of Miss Cunningham waited upon Lord Clarendon, on Thursday, at the Foreign Office, to thank him for the promptitude with which he had communicated with the Government of the Grand Duke, and also to acquaint his lordship with the circumstances of the religious persecution which is now prevailing in the kingdom of Sweden. The deputation inquired whether it was competent for the government to make a representation, by way of petition or otherwise, to the Diet of Sweden, which was about to meet in the course of the present month, with reference to the religious persecutions carried on by the government of that country, against all persons not professing the religion of the State? In the Northern parts of Sweden especially no Dissenters were allowed to worship in their own way; and in two cases, that of a Roman Catholic and that of a Baptist, sentence of transportation for life had been passed upon them for practising their own religion. The Earl of Clarendon said he could not, on the instant, give an answer to the deputation as to whether Her Majesty's government could approach the Swedish Diet for the purpose, as it depended upon the regulation as to whether foreigners could come before the Diet by way of petition. If they would give him leave to consider the question, as he had the means of making the inquiry, he would give them the best advice in his power.

THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW," AND THE PROTESTS IN THE GORHAM CASE.—The above Review, in its recent widely-read article on "Church Parties," states, as a fair test of the relative numerical strength of the different sections into which the Church of England is divided, that "the address to the Archbishop in favor of the Gorham judgment was signed by more than 3,200 clergymen of the Broad and Low Church parties; that against the judgment by nearly 1,800 High Churchmen, including laity and clergy." This latter was signed by every Tractarian Clergyman in England," adding in a note, that "This protest was sent for signature, to every clergyman in England by a London Committee."

There is reason to believe that the number of operatives on strike in the cotton districts has now been increased to between 60,000 and 70,000. Taking the number out of employment at Preston to be 25,000, and those in Wigan at 5,000, we have now to add to them 15,000 in the Bacup district, and 20,000 at Burnley and Padiham, making a total of 65,000. Altogether, therefore, the number out of work is little short of 70,000. The number of mills now closed at Burn-

ley is 58, and some of them are very extensive establishments.—Northern Daily Times.

THE FUNDS.—The British Funds have been generally advancing this week, even in the face of alarming rumors from Turkey. This is stated to be owing partly to an increased demand on the part of the public to invest, and their operations completely counteract the efforts of speculators for a fall.

By a statement just made by the Board of Trade in England, it appears that that country takes in more grain from Russia, than from any other country, amounting in all, to 1,301,695 quarters, of which, 733,571 were wheat. This furnishes a striking illustration of the penalties she will bring upon herself, if, by plunging Europe into a war, she could cause her harbors to be blockaded, and these supplies to be sought elsewhere, her tallow, flax, hemp, &c., being at the same time shut in.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—At the opening of a Mechanic's Institute at which Mr. Cobden presided, the following statement was made by the chairman:—"I was talking only yesterday with a Magistrate of Manchester, and he told me that he was present at the swearing-in of the Militia in one of the largest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, and that not one-half of the men could read, and not one-third could sign their names or ages. . . . I came the other day with a gentleman from Preston, and I was talking over with him the subject of education, as it was very natural I should be as I was coming here to this meeting. He said to me, 'I attended a Coroner's inquest one day last week, and out of thirteen jurors, five signed their names and eight made their marks.'"

According to the Gateshead Observer, Mr. Johnson, of North Shields, joiner, has invented a "shaving machine." You sit in an arm-chair; your weight gradually brings you to the ground; as you descend certain machinery lathers and shaves you almost at the same instant. A musical box is attached to the chair, and you can have a tune while the shaving goes on.

THE EMIGRANT SHIP ANNIE JANE.—The Board of Trade have determined that an immediate and thorough investigation shall take place into all the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Annie Jane, and the treatment of the unfortunate passengers. Captain Beechy is to conduct the inquiry, and has proceeded, we believe, to Barra.

THE WRECK OF THE ANNIE JANE.—A memorial setting forth the leading facts connected with the late horrible shipwreck, and the conduct of the emigrant agents, owners, and captain, towards the unfortunate passengers, has been sent off to Lord Palmerston on behalf of the survivors, as well as the friends of those lost. The object of the memorial is to urge upon his lordship, as Home Secretary, to institute an official inquiry into the matter, so that all the facts of the case may be explicated and the guilty parties punished.—North British Mail.

THE TIMES ON ENGLISH PAUPERISM.—Various opinions are expressed on the subject. One man thinks that there must be a lowest class, that the poor we shall have always with us, and so on; another on the contrary, asserts that much has been done, and the evil is greatly exaggerated; a third considers that, whether true, or not, the thing should be left alone, to be remedied by the development of national prosperity and the rise of the laborer's wages. Now, it may be answered, that though there must be a poor class, there need not be a filthy and God-abandoned one, for no such class exists in France or Germany; countries much less prosperous than our own; that, though our prosperity increases, there is a sediment of sin and misery which does not share in it.

A writer in the Catholic Standard calls attention to the condition of the Irish poor, in London, and asks, "what are the best practical remedies for our present evils?" He gives the following cases as fair specimens of vast numbers of the Irish who come over to London in search of employment:—

"An Irish Beggar Woman in London.—People belonging to the class of beggars are generally looked upon as lazy, of repulsive habits, and very often impostors. I do not deny that this description applies to a great many of that class, but there are a great many more quite the reverse. I myself know several who take to begging merely because they can get nothing else to do, or are not fit for work. It is difficult to believe one half of what they say of themselves, and yet it would argue the most suspicious, unreasonable incredulity to doubt the truth of their statement when they have been well sifted and subjected to a trying cross examination. This is what I have done in the instance of the beggar woman to whose case I now beg to call attention. She called on me on two different occasions, and each time I questioned her very closely. The second time she had her daughter with her, a little girl ten years old. I first examined the little girl by herself. She was evidently not prepared for my searching inquiries, so that she very naturally made some mistakes in the details of her story, but in all the material points her account quite accorded with her mother's. I give, then, her story as nearly as possible in the very words she used herself. It is as follows:—Father is dead; mother, herself, and a little boy two years old came over to London three months ago; they lodged for some weeks with a step sister of mother, who gets 5s. a week for minding a baby for a poor woman who goes out to work. They were soon obliged to leave, as the landlord would not let the aunt keep them, for fear of the cholera. While with aunt they got some money from the priest, Father—, to buy fruit. But they spent all they had, the first week they left her, in paying for a room for themselves, and getting something to eat. The second week they had to give up their room, and ever since they have slept out every night at the workhouse door. Go about the streets in the day, picking up bits of bread, raw cabbages, or anything else they can get. Go to aunt's towards evening to boil the cabbages or whatever else they have; but must leave before night. Sometimes get a penny from the great people. They once picked up bits of bread in the street which were full of maggots, but they were so hungry that they were glad to have it. They were out under an archway on the night of the storm, when a poor Irish woman saw them, and asked them into her own place for the night (this last circumstance I learned from the poor woman who took them in, as well as from themselves. With regard to another part of the statement—picking up things in the street—I can only say that I have myself often seen poor women picking up raw vegetables in the streets, and eating them too; evidently from downright hunger). Now for the other case.

"A poor Irish servant girl out of place.—There is no class more to be pitied than the poor Irish servant girls. They come over from Ireland as virtuous and as pure as it is almost impossible to conceive. But they have never been trained as servants; so that, on this account alone, and because they have no "character," to say nothing of the prejudice against them, both as Irish and as Catholics, they are for weeks and months before they can get a place. Their little stock of money is soon exhausted and then they come to the Priest, fancying he can do as much for them as a Priest in Ireland. Poor creatures, how my heart bleeds when I see their distress and cannot help them in any way worth mentioning! Every day I see on an average from five to ten poor girls in this state. Well; they manage to get a place at last; but where do you suppose it is?—Either in Rosemary-lane, among the Jews, where they get a shilling or eighteen-pence a week, where they have to work incessantly and never can come out to Confession, or to Mass, or for anything else; or else they are taken at some low public-house; or, worse than all, they find to their horror, after a day or two, that they are in a "bad" house. In either case, they cannot keep their place long. It is either too hard for them or too demoralising, and so they leave it themselves, or perhaps they are sent away. Then comes the trial. Some charitable Irish-woman gives them lodging for a week or two; but this cannot last, we should all say, nor ought it, if we only knew all the circumstances. They begin to pawn, first one thing of their scanty clothing and then another, to get a morsel of bread, until at length they have not a stitch but, as they say themselves, what they stand in. Then comes another temptation. They fall in with some girls who have come from the same town with themselves in Ireland, and who were once innocent and pure like themselves, but now they are well-dressed and have plenty of money—the wages of sin. They are on the streets. And now they try to persuade the poor innocent girl who falls in their way to go with them and not to be sent to a goal for nothing. Would that I could make my voice heard throughout all Ireland on this point—I would whisper into the ear of every Irish Priest, "For God's sake, keep the poor souls at home. Don't let one of them come to London. Far better that they should die of poverty and in the grace of God at home, than live in abundance, but in sin and corruption, in England." Thanks be to God, however, by far the greater number, in spite of all these frightful temptations, preserve their virtue pure and unsullied in the midst of all the corruption of London."

To the above, we would add the following remarks of a writer upon the same subject, in the same journal:

"The Catholic Church in England may be said to be composed of the Irish poor, for there are, properly speaking, hardly any English Catholics. The maintenance of our holy religion in this country depends upon the Irish poor, and if England is ever to be converted to the ancient faith, it must be done through their good example."

JUSTICE TO SCOTLAND.—A very extraordinary meeting was held in Edinburgh this week—so extraordinary that we hardly know how to deal with it. It was a Scottish national demonstration to demand "justice from England," and foremost in the van stood the Earl of Eglinton, the very flower of Scottish chivalry, ready to wage battle on behalf of the cause in which he is now embarked as if he were tilting in his own tournament. Regarded in the light of a mere appeal to national feeling, the Earl's speech was stirring, and even eloquent; but whether his complaints against this country will bear the test of strict investigation is another question. The Earl of Eglinton states, in the commencement of his speech, that he does not desire the repeal of the union between the two countries—has no wish to see the Scottish Parliament sitting again in Edinburgh; but he wishes some of the money which is now spent on the royal palaces of England to find its way to the metropolis of Scotland; he desires more members of Parliament for that portion of the empire; he is anxious to abolish the system of centralisation which is so fashionable in our day; and he contends that the promotion of national galleries and works of art, now exclusively confined to London, should be encouraged north of the Tweed, and paid for out of the imperial treasury. This is the substance of his complaint, denuded of the very effective and telling phraseology in which he preferred it. It is perfectly natural that every Scotsman should regard the capital of his native country with the same feelings of respect and admiration as the Earl of Eglinton; but why confine all the favors to Edinburgh? Are not Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, and Aberdeen equally well entitled to consideration at the hands of the Southern. Would not the inhabitants of all these places have just cause to consider themselves aggrieved if they were neglected, and Edinburgh alone considered in the proposed disbursement? And if the boon were conceded to all the places we have named, with what face could a similar one be refused to the great towns of England and Ireland? Effective declaration, addressed to national sympathies, will always stir up men's passions; and, if the Earl of Eglinton's views extended further, and he desired to restore to Scotland her native Parliament, his reasoning would apply, just as the arguments of the great Irish agitator with regard to the repeal of the Union with that country took such a strong hold of the Irish mind. But it appears to us, we must confess, that the Earl of Eglinton has either said too much or too little. He ought either to have gone further, or he ought, in the language of the proverb, to have "kept his breath to cool his porridge." The moment is not happy for the introduction of such a crusade as the one with which the Earl of Eglinton has identified himself. His cry can hardly fail to revive in Ireland the one which was thought to have expired with the late Mr. O'Connell. Every point which he urges, tells, on the score of abstract justice, much more strongly in favor of the West than in the North Britons. The Scotch have their own national church, while we compel the Irish to support ours. This alone is a point which throws the weight of grievance into the opposite scale. It seems to us that there is no medium, where a difference of race and of creed exists, as is the case of the three islands, between having an empire united, such as exists at present, and a Federal Government, where every state or nation has its own distinct laws, as we see in operation in the United States. The views of the Earl of Eglinton may be in themselves just and reasonable enough, but their concessions would be followed by other demands of a similar kind, bringing in their train consequences so onerous, that the public opinion of England, at least, is almost certain to be arrayed against them.—European Times.