

MINISTERIAL ADMISSION OF IRISH DISTRESS.

When, two years ago, the Irish Hierarchy and Clergy, who were necessarily the best authorities on the subject, gave warning that the people of Ireland, and especially the small farmers and agricultural laborers, were suffering severely from distress, the result of two successive excessively wet seasons, the organs of the Government and of the Orange faction boldly denied that there was any cause of alarm. Though the Priests are necessarily in daily intercourse with their flocks, and must therefore be better acquainted with their circumstances than anybody else, and though it is quite evident that the Clergy can have no selfish or improper motive for proclaiming the existence of distress unless it actually exists, yet so great is the perversity of faction, that, with one honorable exception—the Dublin Times, which has throughout this controversy risen superior to the tactics of party and generously advocated national interests—the Protestant press of Ireland has systematically denied the existence of distress in that part of the Empire, and stigmatised the assertions to the contrary as a Priests' cry to which no attention ought to be paid. Still, this disreputable manoeuvre of the Orange faction would have done comparatively little harm, if the Government, and its agents had not pursued the same course, and deliberately misled the British public on this most momentous subject. What the motives of the Executive were for acting thus, we confess we never could comprehend. But it is now beyond all doubt that when they were vehemently protesting that there was no extraordinary distress in Ireland, nay, that that country was making rapid strides in prosperity, they were well aware that their statements were untrue, and that the bright picture which they presented of the state of Ireland was a gross imposition. We have this damning fact established beyond cavil or question by a witness whom Government will not renounce to contradict, and by whose testimony they must abide. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proved in his Budget speech that the bold and reckless assertions of Sir Robert Peel and his tools, the Irish Poor Law officials, about the prosperous condition of the people of Ireland, were diametrically opposed to the truth, as was well ascertained by the Government themselves. When the Irish Secretary, at the conclusion of his hither-skelter run on a jaunting car round the western and northern coast, accompanied by his Mentor, the chief of the constabulary, proclaimed confidently that the tale of distress was all a Priests' fabrication, and when, to back up the Chief Secretary's Poor Law officials, as in duty bound, produced their concocted statistics to prove that so far from suffering from distress, Ireland was afflicted with a plethora of prosperity, it now appears, from Mr. Gladstone's evidence before the House of Commons, that all these rosy reports were wicked fictions, the effect of which was to prevent the flow of British benevolence into the distressed districts of Ireland, and thus to starve the Popish Celts to death, or force them to fly from their native land and seek shelter among strangers.—Weekly Register.

THE FLOODS.—An evil day has come upon the people of the old land, and to avoid the miseries which it must bring with it, they are quitting in hundreds the homesteads where they were once contented at least, if not prosperous, to pass amongst strangers the remainder of their days. It seems to be the lot of Irishmen to have no home but the wide world. Each ship that takes her departure from our ports—each train that leaves our railway stations, carries away from amongst its numbers of the able-bodied peasantry of this country. The scenes that take place every day as the aged mother parts with those whom she loves best, never to lay her eyes upon them this side of the grave, are positively most heartrending. And we may well imagine how the old country—the common mother from which we all have sprung—weeps silently over the departure of those stout children who should be her hope, her strength and her pride. But it is no ideal or imaginative subject we are dealing with. The sad reality stares us in the face—the people are flying from our shores; and flying, too, at a time when it was hoped that an era of prosperity had dawned upon us. Within the last few days no less than 60 or 70 passengers have left our port in two emigrant vessels belonging to the same owner, Mr. A. Yorke. One of these, the Joseph Henster, took her departure at an early hour on Thursday morning for St. Johns, N.B., with 40 emigrants on board. Of these numbers can give no idea of the actual extent of the exodus from our city and neighborhood as large numbers leave daily by trains to take shipping in other ports. Every morning at ten o'clock we have a convoy from the country to Bannock's car accompanying some fine young fellows going to take shipping at Limerick or Cork. The cries of the women especially, parting with their sons and brothers are heartrending. A similar scene occurs every day at the departure of the Dublin train at four o'clock. And only those are going who are required at home—the healthy athletic male population of the country.—Galway Vindicator.

FOR SOME MONTHS pauper girls in the Sligo workhouse had been impudently the guardians to supply them with means and an outfit to enable them to emigrate to Canada, and at length, after communicating with the Poor Law Commissioners, the guardians consented, and 18 inmates were selected. To do the guardians justice they made ample provision for those girls, whose ages are from 15 to 25 respectively. Besides paying their passage money to Mr. O'Donovan, emigrant agent, the girls were provided with two suits of clothes; indeed, nothing was left undone calculated to insure their comfort. On Tuesday morning all the girls (who had been for a considerable time under the spiritual care of the Rev. T. O'Boyle) received Holy Communion from the reverend gentleman after Mass in the workhouse; and on that as on previous occasions, their conduct was most edifying. At the conclusion Father O'Boyle addressed them in feeling terms of advice. He told them that their future position in life was in their own hands. They were about proceeding to another country, and by good conduct and attention to their religious duties, there was no doubt of their being successful. He also cautioned them not to be unmindful of any relatives they may leave behind them; if they acquired means, they should not be selfish, but to the best of their power assist those who had a claim upon them. The good counsel of the rev. gentleman appeared to make a deep impression on the poor girls. On Tuesday they were permitted to visit the town, and through the benevolence of a Good Samaritan they were liberally entertained outside the walls of the workhouse, and, we need not say, to their great satisfaction. (On enquiring the name of their kind benefactor, the reply we received was—"He does not wish his name to be mentioned, but we shall never forget it—God bless him.") We did learn the name after all, and regret that we are not at liberty to publish it. On Thursday morning the 18 girls left Sligo for Derry, where they are to take shipping for Canada. And thus are 18 young women saved from the horrors of a life spent in an Irish Workhouse, and afforded an opportunity of being useful members of Society. May we have many such instances to relate to which aspirations we are sure every kind heart will respond.—Amen.—Sligo Champion.

A correspondent of the Limerick Reporter, under date April 23d, writes:—"There is a Mr. Sands who holds a property within a mile of Abbeyfeale, in the parish of Brusna, County Kerry, who obtained 47 judgments at the last Quarter Sessions, and had the Sheriff out yesterday evicting them. This part of the country is unimpaired fast, and every one that can is running off to America. Mr. Galway, R.M., signed 60 summonses for poor-rates to-day. The shopkeepers are galloping about the country with their bailiffs, striving to execute decrees. This a frightful state of things."

A large number of emigrants left by train this morning, from the Limerick terminus of the Waterford line: The agricultural was the principal class, but there were mercantile, and other hands going away to seek their fortunes.—Munster News.

A correspondent of the Cork Examiner complains of an outrage perpetrated by the Protestant clergyman of Kiltallagh, near Castlemain. A respectable farmer, named Thos. Murphy, died on Friday, April 17, and on Sunday his remains were removed for interment to the burial ground attached to the Church of Kiltallagh. The deceased was a Catholic, and the Rev. B. O'Connor, P.P., Milltown, and his curate, the Rev. D. Browne, attended the funeral. When the cortege arrived at the churchyard gate, the Rev. Mr. O'Connor addressed the relatives of the deceased, informing them that he dare not enter the churchyard to read the burial service, and should therefore read it on the roadside. If he went in, he would be prosecuted by the Rector, Rev. Browning Drew, who had so warned him.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Killybeg, under date April 27, gives a sad picture of the destitution of the people of his locality. After speaking of the townspeople, he says:—"Last week a few instances of the real poverty of the small farmers came under my notice. The facts are these:—The wife of a farmer, whose name it would be indelicate to insert, finding that there was no earthly means of purchasing seed to put into the ground, thought of disposing of a quantity of feathers. After coming into Killybeg for the purpose, she was forced to sell the feathers at about half their value. The following day she again came into the town with the only comfort farmers allow themselves—their feather bed! She offered it for sale to a few respectable housekeepers, but found it difficult to obtain the price she demanded, and after visiting the pawn-office, she was at last forced to dispose of the article for whatever price she could get. Again, in a few days after, another farmer's wife, similarly circumstanced, trudged into town from near the parish of Killybeg, with a few articles of dress to pledge. The sum given on them was ten shillings. It was not much, but, to use the poor woman's expression, 'it would help in buying seed.' The situation of a great many others is just as bad. They have no money in hand, no food for their support, and no seed for their land. Arrears of rent are hanging over them, decrees have been obtained and executed on them; and those who have stock are apprehensive of being obliged at any moment to surrender them on the demand of the bailiff. In fact, their fate is altogether in the hands of either the meal merchant, the butter buyer, or the landlord."

A LATTER-DAY SAINT.—It has been the usual fate of prophets, from Cassandra to Cumming, to be disbelieved in their own generation. Posterity may recognise the accuracy of their predictions, and may look back with awe and reverence upon their lives, but the stiff-necked spirit of their contemporaries invariably rejects the saving truths and proves deaf to the warnings of inspiration. On no other principle can we satisfy ourselves for the indifference and neglect with which the prophetic warnings and startling denunciations of the Rev. Thresham Gregg are listened to to-day. After a long seclusion, this pillar of his Church has again come forward to edify and instruct us: his light is to be no longer hid under a bushel, his inspired teaching is no longer to be confined to the limits of the Parish of St. Nicholas Within. He has sketched out for himself a splendid crusade. Popery is to be overthrown, England is to be turned from her sins, the evils of Ireland are to be eradicated, and, still more delightful, that favored country is to be made the grand instrument in the new evangelical revival. Such are a few of the benefits to result from the acceptance of Mr. Gregg's doctrines, as revealed by his memorial to Lord Carlisle, and his late address in the Metropolitan Hall. In the latter, which was only the first of a brilliant series, the reverend gentleman gave to the world an exposition of his views upon the affairs of Church and State. He commenced by a modest reference to his antecedents, and informed his audience that since his last anti-Popery campaign he had been—to use his own words—"engaged in digging in the depths of Scripture," and completing a work which, he tells us, "contains a discovery of the mind of God, and places a lever under the corner-stone of Popery which will certainly upset the whole system." The size of this work will, no doubt, be proportionate to its importance—for we learn that he has been engaged on it during the past twenty years! But Rome is not to be destroyed in a day, and great undertakings are naturally slow in their progress. The time may appear long, but it certainly has not been wasted if, as he states, it has enabled the orator of St. Nicholas Within to accomplish what has for ages been attempted in vain. Mr. Gregg devoted a large portion of his lecture to the condition of our poor. He is, like the rest of us, by no means satisfied with the amount of poverty that exists, or the way in which poverty is treated; but we are not all privileged to see the matter in the inspired light in which it is viewed by this gifted personage. The poverty prevails in Ireland and crime in England was patent to all, but it remained for the Rev. Mr. Gregg to trace this state of things to its source, and prove that it is the natural result of the Maynooth grant. In fact, this has been the cause of innumerable evils, present and past. The famines of '47, the Indian mutiny, and the Crimean war, are a few amongst the many calamities which, we are assured it has occasioned. The amiable lecturer, however, did not limit himself to discussing the cause of the poor. The lamentable state of public affairs in general came in for a large share of attention. He denounced in eloquent terms the apathy of churchmen and the backsliding of ministers. The doctrines of toleration received his strongest censure. "They were told," he informs us, "that they should live in brotherly love with the Papists, and so forth; but all this was base, mean, cowardly, hypocritical cant." The lofty mind of Mr. Gregg reverts with natural pride to the days when, as he expresses it, holy zeal was not regarded as intolerance, or quiescence in error as commendable. Ever since the sixteenth century society has been going to the bad.—The reign of Elizabeth was the model. There was no beksliding in high quarters—there was no countenance of idolatry—no parleying with the beast. It was the age of virtue, integrity, and justice. Then it was that wealth and liberty were allowed only to the elect, and when the adherents of Popery were punished in the most orthodox manner with persecution and death. A return to the practices and observances of that glorious period is, in Mr. Gregg's opinion, the most effectual remedy for our misfortunes, the grand panacea for all our evils. Under that happy regime the North and South Dublin Unions would soon be emptied, Mountjoy and Richmond deserted, Romish priests would no longer parade themselves in open day, and orthodox ears would no longer be assailed by the offensive sound of Mass bells. Such is the glorious prospect conjured up for us by this second Daniel come to judgment.—Such is the future he presents to our admiring view. Unfortunately, we stand but a poor chance of seeing it realized. The missionary who volunteers our conversion is mistrusted and despised. In his own words, he is "tabooed." In fact, though the race of Sponsons and Whoblers is far from extinct, the days when teachings such as this would insure attention and respect are gone by, and the inspired language of Mr. Gregg is, alas, regarded even by the vast majority of his own party, as the ravings of a mischievous fanatic.—Dublin Nation.

At the last Ardahan (County Meath) petty sessions, Thomas Fennell, Esq., Conservator of Fisheries, proceeded against Thomas Angim for using a spear in the river Bar, and killing a salmon on the night of the 17th February. He was fined £5 and costs.

A Rev. BISHOP.—The following correspondence will show that intolerance is again rampant amongst a portion of the Protestant clergymen in this country. The Catholic clergymen may look out for the reinforcement of the penal laws of Elizabeth and a total prohibition of their offices for either the living or the dead. The Rev. Mr. Fleming, against whom damages over breach of promise, to the amount of £1,000, was obtained by a young lady at the last Galway assizes might have been better employed than in disturbing the funeral procession of a deceased gentleman, because he thought proper to become a Catholic. Our correspondent furnishes the following account of the funeral:—"Mr. Joseph Smith was station-master at Woodlawn, was a Protestant, and conformed to the Catholic religion a few weeks previous to his death.—The Rev. Mr. Fleming, Protestant rector, hearing of his death and wishing to perform the funeral rites over him, having heard that he had abjured the Protestant religion, swore information before J. Samuel Barrett that if he attended the funeral in that capacity he would be considered the discharge of his duty, there would be a breach of the peace; consequently there was a large attendance of the police, with the resident magistrate in Killeconell, to preserve order. The Rev. Mr. Mannion attended, and read the funeral service according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and although the Rev. Mr. Fleming persisted contrary to the wishes of the relatives of the deceased, yet there was not the slightest obstruction given to him; but the people were more devoted and more fervent in their prayers for the soul of the deceased than on ordinary occasions. It was the largest funeral seen in that part of the country for years, Mr. Smith having through life, by kind and bland manners, gained the esteem and respect of rich and poor. May he rest in peace!"—Galway American.

At the Mallow Sessions last week, Jeremiah Ryan, teacher of Sallibank National School, near Brondford, county Clare, obtained a decree for £21 1s against William Hume Franks, Esq., Carrig Park, Mallow, county Cork, on account of a distress made on plaintiff last September. A few days previous to the distress he was served with a notice to quit, which was carried into effect on the 25th March last by the landlord demanding and obtaining possession of the land held by Ryan since '52. The Chairman, R. D. Keane, Esq., in giving his decision, declared it to be a case of great hardship, and directed the amount with costs and expenses to be paid into court after deducting three pounds ten shillings, half a year's rent due to the defendant up to the 25th March, 1863.—Cork Munster News.

THE SPRING WORK.—ARDRETT.—The readers of the Chronicle will probably be so occupied with the latest intelligence of the sanguinary transactions of our Transatlantic friends, or the interesting news from gallant Poland, that Poland now so gloriously in arms, for the attainment of that freedom which is its birth-right, as to have but little patience for any observations under this head. I will, therefore, content myself with merely telling you that the spring operations in this locality are well-nigh completed, which is little wonder as we have never had, thank Heaven, a more favorable season. Potato stalks are fastly peeping above the earth in most places, and the corn crops are advancing pleasingly. The dearth of employment is very much felt, and the stream of emigration rushes on more rapidly than ever. It is, indeed, a doleful circumstance to see thousands of our race, comprising the young and innocent, the old and enfeebled, drifting away from their beloved land to a foreign clime, to look for that support which is denied them at home. I have been speaking to several through the country, on the subject of distress, and was informed, in every case, that the times were as trying as ever, the poor people cannot obtain the earning of a single penny, the farmers of every class dispensed with their own domestics in doing the business, and consequently to a poor laborer with a house and family, the ordeal is fearful.—Correspondent of the True Chronicle.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A WORKHOUSE.—Cashel, April 28.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning a female pauper of the Cashel Workhouse set fire to her bed and bedding, in one of the wards attached to the infirmary. Little damage was, however, done, as the wardmistress immediately observed the fire, and with assistance had it extinguished. The girl, named Mary Skehan, who set fire to her bed, admits she did so with a match, but will not assign any reason for committing the act. She has been remanded to be brought up at the petty sessions. She also tried to induce another girl to set fire to her bed at the same time; but she refused, and cautioned Skehan not to do so.—Dublin Freeman.

THE MURDER OF MR. FITZGERALD.—A man named Regan, who was arrested last assizes on the charge of being an accessory to the escape of Walsh, one of the murderers of Mr. Fitzgerald, has suddenly been discharged from goal, without any previous intimation, and greatly to the surprise of himself and his friends. It will be remembered that Mr. John Sandes Oussen in his evidence stated that Denis Dillane said to him, "You may trust that man at the other side of the street who is with my wife." The man referred to was Regan who has now been discharged. The Crown, it is stated, are determined to bring Matthew Dillane to trial at the next assizes, and profess to be quite confident of obtaining a conviction.—Cork Examiner.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Cork, April 25.—Yesterday very general regret was evinced in this city and county as it became known that Dr. James Uinacke had lost his life in the afternoon of the previous day while riding with a pack of hounds. This gentleman, who was only about thirty-three years of age, was well known in the hunting field as a good and daring horseman. He hunted almost daily throughout the last season, and went yesterday, as he said, to close the sports of the year with the Rathcormey harriers. It appears that a hare was started on the mountain to the rear of Ballyedmond, the estate of Captain Smith Barry, and the dogs were in full cry. Dr. Uinacke leading the horsemen, which were but few. He had not rode far when his horse was tripped by a tressock, and falling forward, threw Dr. Uinacke over his head. His brother sportsmen immediately pulled up and lifted him from the ground, but the unfortunate gentleman was dead. He did not live a moment after the accident, having dislocated his neck in the fall. Dr. Uinacke lately served in the North Cork Regiment of Militia, but some few years since resigned his commission. He leaves a young widow, having married about two years since.—Sunderland.

GREAT BRITAIN. LECTURE ON THE CATHOLIC RELIGION IN THE U. STATES AND CANADA, IN ST. WILFRID'S SCHOOLS, MANCHESTER.—On Monday last, Dr. Carpenter, Protestant gentleman, delivered a lecture in St. Wilfrid's school-room, Manchester, on the above subject to a large audience, the Very Rev. Canon Toole in the chair. The lecturer described the Catholic religion as making great strides in the United States, and increasing even in Catholic Canada. It appeared to him, from the opportunity which had been afforded him to visit the Religious establishments both of men and women in hospitals and schools, that the Catholic religion alone made men what they would not be without it, by enabling them to make a self-sacrifice for the benefit of their fellow-creatures, not to be witnessed in any other religious bodies. He recommended strongly the emigration of Catholics to the Canadas, because there was more freedom, and a much better system adopted by the Government in rendering aid to the Catholic schools an important consideration to parents. He ignored the pretensions that 'the Pilgrim Fathers' were the pioneers of civilisation on the American Continent. Long before that religious body was in existence the Jesuit Fathers had penetrated into that country, as

is evidenced by the French names of places, and had planted the Christian religion and raised the native population from their fallen condition. The Catholic Church had done more to mitigate the evils of slavery than any other organisation of men, and he was delighted to give this proof of what she had done for the human family. The lecturer having given a physical and geographical description of the countries, a vote of thanks was passed, and the meeting separated.—London Tablet.

"THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR."—As we intimated some time ago, a number of the members of this new Order of Roman Catholic Religious have arrived at Welburn, Lochee. The party at present numbers seven, and in that seven are the representatives of no less than five nationalities—one is English, two Irish, two French, one Belgian, and one German. Yesterday evening the 'Little Sisters' were introduced to the notice of the charitable of all denominations in the town and neighborhood, by the Rev. George Davidson, in the Chapel, Lochee. He chose as the text for his discourse, Ecclesiasticus vii. 35-38: "Stretch out thy hand to the poor, and be not wanting in comforting them that weep;" and thence delivered a very able and impressive discourse on the duty of helping the poor, enlarging on the self-sacrifice and devotedness of the 'Little Sisters,' whose whole aim in life was to serve Christ in the persons of his poor. He mentioned that to-day the Sisters would commence their work, and in commending them to the notice of all charitable persons, he mentioned that the Sisters received the old and infirm of other denominations as well as Catholics. Mr. Davidson concluded his discourse by a very powerful appeal to his hearers, and to all in Dundee and the district who wished to assist the poor, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and instruct the ignorant, on behalf of the 'Little Sisters' and their mission. The offerings were for the benefit of the Institution. The large party at Welburn is now being put into proper order for the purposes of the Institution; but as we described the objects of the 'Little Sisters' so fully a short time ago, we need not again detail these at length. Suffice it to say that they expect to provide accommodation in a short time for fifty poor and infirm people in their house at Welburn—say about twenty old men and thirty old women.—Although they have been here only a few days, they have already received four old women into their house; and in the course of next week they expect that their numbers will be increased to about a dozen. These, and all others who may be added, they will support by voluntary contributions of meat, clothes, money, or donations of goods of any kind, as they refuse nothing, and even make use of the collection of broken victuals a principal mainstay of their institution. On Saturday the Lady Superior—Sister Emmanuel—and some of the other Sisters, in the habit of their order—a black serge gown, with a cloak and hood of the same texture and color—were in Dundee making some purchases; and although they had not then begun to—yes, to beg—for their poor and unfortunate proteges, their hearts were cheered by the cordiality and kindness with which they were greeted. Several poor people of both sexes, knowing their character and object, went up to them on the street and dropped their mites into their hands; and the Sisters were especially struck by the conduct of one workman, who, on learning that they were the Sisters of the Poor, turned and kindly offered them a penny, which they thankfully received. On the donations of the charitable, indeed, they wholly depend, for they have no funds to fall back on, and maintain themselves and their poor charges by begging from day to day—so that, in the words of the Rev. Mr. Davidson last night, they depend on the Providence of God as much as the birds of the air. To-day they commence their work in Dundee, and as their object—the maintenance of the aged poor and infirm—is simply and solely of a character which commands itself to all, without distinction of sect, there can be no doubt that they will receive from the charitable a favorable, and from all a respectful reception.—Dundee Advertiser.

No fewer than three convicts committed suicide last week, one in the Sussex County Gaol, and two in the Leves House of Correction. One of the last mentioned, Manion by name, is generally believed to have been innocent of the grave offence of which he was convicted.

PAUPERISM.—Another monthly return for January has been issued by the Poor Law Board. At the close of that month the number of paupers in receipt of relief in England was 15,85 per cent. more than at the same period of 1862. The returns for the South of England were satisfactory; the increase was in the North. In all England it amounted to 149,967, and of that number 144,122 belonged to Lancashire and Cheshire.—Times.

THE WAR REMOVED.—The ugliest rumours are heard at the arsenals and dockyards of the Kingdom, owing to the pressure which is being put on the works and the workmen, who, from the most insignificant wielder of the hammer and two and sixpenny nail to the dockyard A 1, say, 'This means war.'—Cork Journal.

ENLISTMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY.—Among the Parliamentary papers issued on Tuesday was a correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams on the above subject. It commences so far back as 20th November last, when Earl Russell refers to reports which had been received that recruits were being raised for serving in the Federal army, and in reply Mr. Adams denies all knowledge of such proceedings. The correspondence is resumed in April, 1863, when Earl Russell (April 16) furnishes to Mr. Adams the substance of reports received, that within the previous fortnight 1,278 emigrants had left for the United States; that a certain number were militiamen, who had been informed they would receive 250 to 300 dollars bounty; that the friends of these persons were paid so much for sending them to America; and that with regard to 800 young men booked to sail from Queenstown on the 9th April, it was freely spoken of that they were going to join the Northern army.

From a return issued on Tuesday morning we learn that the cost of the iron-plated ships since the Warrior had been as follows:—The Black Prince, £373,699; the Resistance, £257,848; and the Defence, £252,898. The whole cost of the Warrior, before being ready for sea, is now known; it amounts to £377,973; the principal difference between the cost of the Warrior and that of the Black Prince being in the items of masts and yards, rigging and stores.—Express.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND DR. COLENSO.—The Bishop of Exeter has addressed the following letter to the Rev. Prebendary Freeman, Coadjutor Archdeacon of Exeter:—

London, April 5. My Dear Mr. Coadjutor Archdeacon of Exeter,—I have received your letter, accompanying an address to me from the clergy of your archdeaconry, which demands my most respectful attention. That I feel deeply the value and importance of such an address I need not say. Yet I must beware of making an unreserved expression of concurrence in the sentiments therein contained. In truth, I deem it the duty of the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury—whatever may be the duty of others—to abstain from making any declaration which shall prejudice matters which must be the subject of judicial consideration before our Archbishop. His Grace, as an appellate judge, will, I apprehend, have to preside on the trial of the Bishop of Natal, for having set forth the statements which have given rise to widely spread alarm. His Grace will call to his aid, as assessors, some of his Comprovincial Bishops. I, indeed, from my age and infirmities (even if there were no other reason), cannot be of the number. But I nevertheless deem it my duty to adhere to a resolution of a meeting of the Bishops which I attended, to avoid any extra-judicial declaration on this unhappy subject. For it is manifestly much

better that we should be charged with want of sympathy with those we most highly esteem, than that we should do anything which may endanger the impartiality and purity of the tribunal of justice.

There was, indeed, another resolution of the same meeting, on which I most willingly act, by inhibiting my Clergy from inviting or permitting Bishop Colenso to officiate in any of their churches, until he shall have cleared himself of the charges which are so commonly urged against him. I request you to announce this, my determination, to the Clergy of your Archdeaconry, together with an assurance of my affectionate and warm attachment to them.

I am, my dear sir, yours most faithfully,  
H. EXETER.

UNITED STATES. AN IMPORTANT DEMONSTRATION.—A great meeting, says the New York Freeman, was held at Albany, the Capital of the State of New York on last Saturday evening, to express the indignation of the freemen of New York at the lawless and revolutionary kidnapping of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham. The Hon. E. Corning presided. The Congressman elect from Oneida, the eloquent Frank Kiernan, addressed the meeting as did Judge Amasa Parker, and others. We have not yet received a report of this important meeting, but we have received a copy of the letter of our true-hearted Governor. We here subjoin it, with the fitting invocation:

GOD BLESS THE NOBLE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK!

Executive Department, May 15. I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening; but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed information, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen and furtively bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offences against our sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it molested our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offence against law, but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the government, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution—it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown; the safety of our persons, security of our property will be entirely dependent upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down.

Even now the Governors and Courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decision of the administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or to destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with most solemn solicitude.  
(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times who is with General Grant's army thus explodes the starvation theory at the South:—

As to there being anything like scarcity of food here, look at the idea. One planter will plough under two hundred acres of ungathered corn to plant cotton. The only reason that you hear the cry is that Virginia, and the Carolinas, and Tennessee have been run over by marching armies, who have eaten them out, and the railways are kept busy transporting troops and munitions of war, leaving no time to attend to the carrying of provisions. It costs nothing hardly to march through this country; mules and horses in plenty, cattle in abundance, and equal to those that Joseph drew out of.

The New York World says the total Federal loss at Fredericksburg was not less than 30,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Mayor Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kansas, fined the editor of the Times twenty dollars for criticising General Hooker's campaign. The editor wouldn't pay, and went to jail, was habeas corpus, and thus the case stands.

President Lincoln has changed General Burnside's sentence of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham from confinement in Fort Warren to transportation through the Federal lines. He is to be sent to Louisville today on the gunboat Exchange. Upon the arrival of Vallandigham in Louisville he will be handed over to Rosecrans, who under a flag of truce will deliver him into the lines of Gen. Grant.

MARK THE CONTRAST.—Wm. H. Seward, our Secretary of State, in a conversation with Lord Lyons, uttered the following language:—"I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio; I can touch the bell again and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York; and no power on earth, except that of the President, can release them. Can the Queen of England do as much?"

Lord Chatham, one of the ablest of England's statesmen and jurists, once said:—

"The poorest man in his cottage may bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter it. All his powers dare not cross the threshold of that ruined tenement!"

The contrast in sentiment is most humiliating to an American patriot.—N. Y. Critic.

FIGURES DO NOT LIE.—The Tribune says Lee's army at the time Hooker crossed d to give him battle only counted 50,000 men. The Times says Hooker's army at the same time numbered 150,300 men. It thus appears that with more than three times Lee's army Hooker was unable to whip him in the first fight, and unable to do it with twice and a half his number of men after he got his reinforcements. According to the statements of the Tribune and Times, Hooker's loss in killed and wounded, in the several battles, amounted to only from 17,000 to 18,000, which, with the prisoners captured by the enemy, numbering five or six thousand more, would make the total loss from 23,000 to 24,000.—New York Herald.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This is the original toilet water so much extolled by the Spanish press of South America, and of which so many imitations have been sold in this country. We understand that it was for the purpose of protecting the public against imposition, that the proprietors of the genuine article introduced in the Spanish republics, Cuba and Brazil, twenty odd years ago, commenced manufacturing it for the home market as well as for exportation. It has already become popular, and is likely to supercede here, as it has done in South America the more costly European perfumes. It is equal in all respects to the finest of them.

Agents for Montreal, Devis & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, G. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.