

quick than the marshes of the Dobrujsa, at the recollection of which the bravest Frenchman trembles. We know nothing of the road or roads across the Siwash. When at Genitchi the flying squadron found they could barely approach the place, and it would have been extremely imprudent to go past the straits in light boats, which might have been destroyed by a few field-pieces directed by an unseen enemy, along its banks. It will easily be seen, by these few remarks, that the army is not in that position in which we could wish to see it. Our generals are becoming ill again. General Pennesfather is in orders to-day, and will have to leave for England forthwith. Major-General Codrington—one of our best brigadiers—is already on his way from this to regain his shattered strength. We have lost the services of Brigadier Buller for some time past. Sir George Brown has been ordered on board ship for the benefit of his health, as he has been suffering from diarrhoea for some days past; and we hear, with regret, that General Estcourt is very unwell. At this moment Colonel Shirley, of the 88th Regiment, virtually commands the Light Division, and the prospect of spending the next three months on this arid plateau is indeed depressing. Although water has not failed, it is scarce and bad. Guards are placed over the wells and streams, and each man and horse is supplied in turn, and they have to form a queue at the troughs; and sometimes the thirsty man or beast has to remain for an hour ere his turn comes. Our sanitary commissioners are all departed. Dr. Sutherland left this week. Mr. Rawlinson is also gone. The latter gentleman has been unwell for some time, in consequence of the shock he sustained from too close contact with a 40-pound shot from the Russian batteries. He had gone towards the front, but was just about to turn back, thinking he had gone too far, when a shot, which ricocheted over the high ground, close at hand, struck the pommel of his saddle and split it, and threw the rider to the ground, with no other injury than a scratch on the side from the steel binding of his horse. They made some efforts to agitate the water question, but there was a misunderstanding between them and the authorities on the subject of employing an officer of the Royal Engineers to assist them, and their services were not required.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**FUNERAL OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. O'DONNELL, BISHOP OF GALWAY.**—On Tuesday morning, at an early hour, the sad but imposing solemnities commenced. The clergy of the diocese assembled in large numbers, and from eight o'clock up to twelve, masses were celebrated, after which the Office of the Dead was chanted. His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Derry, Bishop of Clonfert, were present. The celebrant on the occasion was the Rev. P. Daly V. G., and P. P., Galway. After the High Mass, the Archbishop of Tuam, robed in black cope, and attended by Deacon and Sub-Deacon, proceeded to the catafalque, and after incensing the body, and intoning the usual dirge, proceeded with the sublime service for the dead. The day was observed as a general holiday. All shops and stores were closed. Nor was this confined to the Catholics of Galway. Our Protestant fellow-citizens spoke as highly of, and acted as respectfully towards, the memory of Bishop O'Donnell, as they did who were under his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. A little after two o'clock the funeral procession commenced from the chapel. The hearse was followed by an open carriage in which were His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, and the Right Rev. Dr. Derry, Lord Bishop of Clonfert, in pontificalibus, after which came the carriages of a large number of the gentry of the town and neighborhood. After passing through the principal streets, the cortege, on its arrival at the West Convent, was met at the entrance to the cemetery by the Deacon and Subdeacon, robed; it was preceded to the grave by the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Clonfert, in full canonicals, and accompanied by all the clergy who had assisted at the ceremonies. The Archbishop recited the last prayers for the dead, in which he was joined by the assembled priests. The heavy coffin was borne to the grave by a dozen stalwart Claddagh men, who insisted on performing this duty of affliction; as the reminiscences of their good Bishop, when he was their parish priest, are yet young amongst them.—*Galway Vindicator*.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Cullen has arrived in Paris from Rome. He is at the Irish College.

More than £800 was collected in nine days towards the erection of a Roman Catholic church in the town of Bandon.—*Cork Southern Reporter*.

On Thursday evening, June 21st, at the Metropolitan Cathedral, Dublin, a solemn office took place for the repose of the soul of the late Daniel O'Connell. Nearly 400 members of the parochial confraternities assembled in order to assist on the occasion.

**THE O'CONNELL TESTIMONIAL IN LIMERICK.**—Since our publication there have been many contributions to this noble and patriotic design. We rejoice to say that all parties feel the deepest possible interest in its triumphant success. We have to announce further contributions to the amount of over £100. The sum now realised is over £500.—*Limerick Reporter*.

Mr. John B. Dillon, barrister-at-law, one of the "leaders" in the insurrectionary movement of '48, has arrived at Dublin from the land of Know-nothings, where he has, it seems, been eminently successful in his professional capacity. With creditable good taste, Mr. Dillon, since his temporary return to this country, is living in the strictest privacy at the seaside, eschewing all the vanities of "popularity" notoriety, and not even permitting his arrival here to be noticed or mentioned in the journals devoted to the "cause" which led to his exile.—*London Times*.

**WORKING OF THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT.**—A summary of the proceedings in the Encumbered Estates Court, has been compiled up to the 11th June, and shows that the total number of petitions presented has been 3579, of which 500 were supplemental or dismissed petitions. The number of absolute orders for sale was 2778; the number of estates sold, 1622; the number of lots, 8024; the number of conveyances executed, 4961; the number of matters in which the owners were bankrupt or insolvent previous to the presentation of the petition, 319; the number of cases which had been pending in the Court of Chancery before being brought into the Encumbered Estates Court, 1186. Of the purchasers, 6675 were Irish, and 220 English, Scotch, or foreign, and the number of acres purchased by these latter was 600,000 at a rate of purchase amounting to £2, 271, 010. The gross proceeds of all the sales were £15,239,570; and the gross amount of money yet

distributed in cash or stock, or of credits allowed to incumberers who were purchasers, was £12,760, 666; leaving a balance of about two millions and a half for funds allocated in trust, or provisional credits not yet made absolute, or cash and stock yet standing to the credit of the commissioners in the Bank of Ireland. The public are looking out with some anxiety to the period when this court, to which Ireland may well be said to owe its regeneration, will be annexed, or its powers transferred to the Court of Chancery; and it has afforded very general satisfaction to find that the Commissioners of Inquiry have, in their report, recommended that annexation or transfer shall take place, the officers who have been trained into such and efficient performance of their duties in the Encumbered Estates Court shall still be retained in the public service.

The Irish Tenants' Compensation Bill, has been so altered in a sense unfavourable to the tenants, by the removal of the retrospective clauses and other concessions, that Mr. Serjeant Shee pressed Lord Palmerston to abandon the bill. No man who knows Ireland will honestly question the flagrant evil and injustice which the bill was intended to remedy, and it will be most felt by those who know not Ireland only, but also the relation of landlord and tenant in England. Here, much injustice might legally be done, but a landlord who should do it would probably be cut, even by his neighbours of his own class. In Ireland, the landlord is usually absent, and is represented by men with whom the unjust and wanton use of his powers is not the exception, alas! but the rule. That something ought to be done to remedy this is certain, the only question is whether any measure, or at least any not flagrantly unjust to the other side, will effectually remedy it. It is an evil state of things when landlord and tenant, instead of being friends and neighbours, are strangers and enemies (in all senses of the word, *hostes*), and when Parliament has to try to mediate between them. This is the great evil of Ireland, and results from centuries of unjust and oppressive government. Under such circumstances we must do the best we can, and the best judges think that some measure such as Mr. Serjeant Shee originally introduced, is the best. That there was much in it very contrary to the usual principles of English law is certain, and this is the strength of its opponents. Yet the state of things it is intended to remedy is no less contrary to the state of English society.—*Catholic Standard*.

The Protestant papers, a *propos* of a trial which we report elsewhere, repeats the statement that Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty, late Commissioner of the Income Tax in Ireland, whose delinquencies created so much scandal a year ago, was an Irish Member of Parliament. Their object is obvious enough. The simple fact is that he was an unsuccessful candidate for Dunbarrow at the last election. It would be unjust that the Catholics of Ireland at large should be reproached because an individual constituency returned a discreditable representative, and doubly so that they should be reproached because an individual constituency refused to return him, which is all that can be said in the present instance. Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty, though unhappily without principle, was a man of great talents, rare plausibility, and a remarkable fund of natural good nature and kindness. In a word, he was a sort of Connaught John Deane Paul. It would not have been wonderful or disgraceful, though it does not happen to have been the case, if these qualities, which imposed upon English noblemen and gentlemen of acknowledged political ability and unqualified honour, as well as upon the Hebrew money-lenders of London, had also imposed upon the constituency of the Irish borough.—*Catholic Standard*.

**MILITARY ENTHUSIASM.**—Every man of the 17th depot in Limerick volunteered on garrison parade for immediate service in the war, and each pressed his application with a pertinacity honourable to the British army.

**THE ARMY IN IRELAND.**—The government is withdrawing from the country every soldier it can procure transport for, to fill up the ranks of the army in the Crimea. Four ships were ordered to be in readiness on the 30th June, to take from Dublin and Cork 24 captains, 89 subalterns, 74 sergeants, 40 drummers, 2,032 rank and file. These are made up from the depots of regiments now in service abroad, stationed at various parts of Ireland. The following troops have embarked for Dublin on board the Golden Fleece, for the Crimea:—8th Hussars, 54 rank and file, and 88 horses; 11th (or Prince Albert's own) Hussars, 28 rank and file, with 46 horses; 77 rank and file of the 42d Highlanders, from the depot in Stirling; and 79th, draft consisting of 81 rank and file. The 93d draft, from Dundee, amounting 56 rank and file, with eight officers.

**THE IRISH REGIMENTS.**—The Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*, thus alludes to the part taken by the Irish Regiments on the memorable battle of the 18th:—"On the side of the English, the loss was even greater than that of the French—(their relative numbers taken into consideration.) The regiments that suffered most severely were composed almost exclusively of Irishmen. The attacking party—'les Enfants perdus,' and 'The Forlorn Hope' of other days—was composed of 400 men only—200 to 'go in' first, and the other two to support them. The dash succeeded, but six successive sorties and attempts of the Russians to retake the Quarries, took place during the night and caused the greater part of the loss incurred. Among the rumors circulated here, was one which stated the annihilation of the 89th regiment (Connaught Rangers.) It is not happily true, to that extent, but the regiment has lost a vast number of men and officers. In one of the actions of the Peninsula war, (I think it was Albuera), the Inniskilliners, (the 27th Regiment of Foot,) were said to have been 'cut down to their number.' In these affairs of Sebastopol the 88th may possibly have been similarly visited; but their 'Number' being more elevated, the statements, if true, would not in respect of them, imply consequences, so calamitous as experienced by the Inniskilliners."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Provincial Synod of the Province of Westminster took place at St. Mary's College, Oscott, on Tuesday the 10th instant.

Mrs. Spurgeon and her two daughters were received into the Catholic Church, at St. Omer, on the Feast of St. Peter and Paul. Mrs. Spurgeon is the widow of the late Charles Spurgeon, Esq., of Lynn; Norfolk; and Grand-daughter to the late Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich. She has two sisters also converts, and now

Religious, of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Ham-mersmith; and one of her brothers, Lieutenant Allen Bathurst, R.N., was received into the Church of Rome more than two years since.—*Catholic Standard*.

The following is from the Constantinople correspondence of the *Guardian* (Anglican paper):—"The case of Miss Lawfield, one of the English Church nurses who has joined the Catholic Church, will doubtless excite a considerable degree of attention in England. Her change of mind cannot be justly attributed to the influence of the Catholic priests here. I believe that one cause of her turning her back on her old faith is this; there is a religious indifference amounting to a practical infidelity amongst most of our military men. The large majority of the Protestant officers and medical men do not make any recognition of religion. The common soldiers are generally sunk in apathy. The spectacle of a dead faith among her fellow-Christians being daily presented to her, seems to have shaken her attachment to the Church of her birth and of her country, which probably was not very strong before."

We (*Weekly Register*) have been favoured with a copy of a Rescript, bearing His Holiness's autograph signature, conferring the Papal Benediction on the present visit of the Very Rev. Dr. English to this country, for the purpose of raising funds for the support of the College Pio, of which establishment Dr. English is director. At the instance of the sacred College of Propaganda, Dr. English's appeal on behalf of the College Pio, is sanctioned and "seconded in the most earnest manner," by His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and all the members of the Hierarchy of this country. Dr. English, we are glad to learn has been successful hitherto.

Major-General Simpson, who succeeds the late Lord Raglan in command of the British army in the Crimea, served in the Peninsula from May, 1812, to 1813, including the latter part of the defence of Cadiz, and the attack on Seville. Served also the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Quatre Bras. He served as second in command to Sir Charles Napier during the campaign against the mountain and desert tribes situated on the right bank of the Indus early in 1845.

The Patriotic Fund Commissioners have published their first Report. They state that they have now lodged a sum exceeding a million sterling in the Bank of England; all classes, all parts of the country, the colonies. British subjects resident abroad, natives of India, North American Indians, and natives of foreign countries have contributed liberally. The number of applicants is considerable—each week adds from 70 to 80 widows as recipients of relief; not in most cases through recent bereavement, but through recent information of the bereavement. The total number now is—1,487 widows, 1,900 children, and 88 children who have lost both parents.

**THE LATE BANK FAILURE IN LONDON.**—Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates were again remanded on Wednesday until Wednesday next, although the general impression seems to be that they will escape all consequences from the criminal charge against them, owing to the technicalities of the act of Parliament under which they have been arraigned. This result, however, is not at present quite certain. Should it occur the only authority to take cognizance of their offences will be the Court of Bankruptcy. The commissioners have power to refuse a certificate to a bankrupt who has contracted debts by fraud, and the effect of the refusal entitles any creditor to cause the bankrupt to be arrested and imprisoned. He cannot, then, obtain his discharge under a year, except by order of the Court. The measures on the part of Strahan, Paul, & Co. are considered to have been conducted with great art, the inference being, that they committed a voluntary act of bankruptcy in order to get proceedings instituted by a friendly creditor, and with the view to make the disclosure which should exempt them from the criminal penalties due to their conduct.—*Times' City Article*.

**THE SUNDAY AGITATION.**—We learn that handbills and placards are being exhibited in some localities frequented by the less respectable classes of the metropolis which have the appearance of an attempt to convert last Sunday's demonstration in Hyde-park into a permanent agitation. Some of these bills exhort the populace to assemble at Lord Robert Grosvenor's door on Sunday next, to follow him to church, and from church, and wherever he may go in the course of the day.—*London Paper*.

Lord Robert Grosvenor's bill is withdrawn. We must not flatter ourselves that the evil he has done has gone by. A Sunday observance law, if repugnant to the feelings of the class it affects, would be injurious. But that a bill which was passing triumphantly through Parliament should have been thrown out by monster-meetings in Hyde Park, is a blow to the authority of the Legislature and of Law, the effects of which may be more serious than we yet know. To make the matter as bad as possible, he persevered against the expressed wish of the House of Commons, pointed by Lord Palmerston's appeal—"If my noble friend is wise, he will attend to that cheer"—only to give way to a second monster-meeting and to the threat of the multitude of accompanying him to church. Lord George Gordon riots began in a less matter. What if, as is already publicly declared, the victors are not content with their achievement? What if they resolve, as it is said they have, not only to throw out Lord Robert Grosvenor's bill, but to repeal the Act of last session which closes the public-houses, or to open the Crystal Palace? Are we to go on refusing to listen to argument and at once giving way to force; or, if not, where are we to stop? As yet, at least, the fermentation is not over. Great Marlborough-street was crowded on Wednesday, and the windows of the police-office broken, in consequence of some quarrel issuing from this business. The daily papers are full of it. One gentleman writes, with his name, to say that he was knocked down by the police as he passed quietly along Park street on Sunday evening, and "beaten most shamefully, as he lay," and believed he would have been murdered but for the interference of the neighbors. Others report similar scenes in the Park itself, in which women and children, as well as men, were the sufferers. On the other hand, an Inspector states that three of the police were injured. There would naturally be exceptions both to the quietness of one side and the violence of the other; but all who were present, as far as our experience goes, can testify both to the unusual quietness and good humour of the multitude, and to the wanton violence of the police. The matter will no doubt lead to legal proceedings.—*Catholic Standard*.

A paragraph went the round of the papers last week, to the effect that the willow of the late Admiral Boxer is now suffering from a dire accumulation of misfortunes; the first of these was the death from cholera of her nephew, at Balaklava. This was followed by the decease, from the same cause, of her husband. The next intelligence she received was to the effect that her house in the country had been burned to the ground. Scarcely had she been made acquainted with this fact when the failure of Messrs. Strahan's bank deprived her of an amount of not less than £30,000; and, to crown all her misery, she has now a son before Sebastopol, who, it is expected, cannot long survive. The *United Service Gazette* contradicts the statement as to her loss by the banking failure; and also as to Admiral Sir Charles Napier's reported loss from the same cause.

The *British Banner* (dissenting organ) thus discourses on the state of religion in Protestant England:—"In several populous places which I have visited, the spirit of hearing has so abated, as to remind one of 'Valleys full of dry bones—very dry.' I was at a few days ago, and walked on ground once consecrated by the steps and tears of—. The attendance at the chapels wretched! No certain sound in the churches. Tractarianism the golden calf; more than 20,000, perhaps, in the whole circle, 25,000, and all places of worship together not able to accommodate, as I was assured, more than 6,000 or 6,500. Terrible poverty, from past strikes, and power-looms, and the war, and long winter and high prices; 7,000 kept, or at least relieved, every week by charity until now; and yet God's house forsaken! So general a depression, and one so deep, in former days would have been attended with crowded sanctuaries, and a mourning as in the valley of Hadadrimmon. People who cannot pay a farthing a quart for good soup, manage to roll drunken in the streets. Baths and washhouses are unappreciated."

**SALE OF THE RECTORY OF STOCKPORT.**—A great ecclesiastical sale by auction, involving the religious teaching of no fewer than 48,000 people, is announced to take place early in the present month. The property that is to come to the hammer is the rectory of Stockport, comprising the rectories of St. Mary, in Stockport, and St. Thomas, in Stockport, as the same will be divided under the provisions of a recent Act of Parliament, upon the death of the present rector of Stockport, now in his 69th year. Upon such division taking place, the income of the rectory of St. Mary will be about £2,000 per annum. The patronage and right of presentation to All Saints' Church, at Marple, worth £150 a year; to St. George's, Hyde, worth £150 a year; and to St. John's, Dukinfield, worth a £180 a year, are vested in the rector of St. Mary. The present incumbent of St. Thomas, who will become rector of St. Thomas upon the division taking place, is now in his 45th year. The income of the rectory of St. Thomas, after the division, will be about £920. According to the "Clergy List," the property thus offered for sale belongs to Lord Vernon.—*Daily News*.

The Rev. C. Girdlestone, lately made a Canon of Bristol Cathedral, has amused himself and his hearers by preaching two sermons, which have greatly excited the old city. They are reported at length by the *Bristol Times*. The second was on Fraternisation between the Established Church and the Dissenters. Mr. Girdlestone maintains that there is no difference of principle between them. Most true, he infers, that there ought to be union and co-operation. Unluckily, he forgets that his appearance there implies an important difference. No doubt, between the amiable "Archbishop," so called, of Canterbury and any drab gentleman, there is no difference of religious faith or of spiritual authority; yet there is a difference, and one which Obadiah is not likely to forget. John Bird Summer quakes for a palace, a seat in Parliament, and fifteen thousand pounds a year while Obadiah quakes gratis. Mr. Girdlestone says there is no difference between himself and a Methodist. The Methodist will hardly forget that Mr. Girdlestone preaches for, we believe, some two thousand a year, and he preaches, if not gratis, yet "passing rich" for thirty pounds a year. Mr. Girdlestone, however, is not always so peaceful. In season, he can be warlike enough. The Sunday before, he had preached "war to the knife" against Puseyites, whom he compared to the Russians, and the Low Church party to the Allies. He follows the approved course, reviling "Papists" as idolaters and Puseyites as "Papists," and coming to the conclusion "if our Prelates are too timid, according to their consecrated vow, 'to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange contrary to God's Word,' is it not time for the laity as in days of yore, to take their stand upon the bulwarks of the Church of England? Is it not time for them by a firm and determined opposition to every attempt to 'touch the unclean thing,' opposition which, if longer delayed, may be too late, at once and for ever to put an end to these miserable intrigues from within for sapping and destroying those glorious ramparts, founded on the Word of God itself, against which, by the blessing of God, no open attack has so far been permitted to prevail?"—*Catholic Standard*.

**WHAT IS WANTED IN LONDON.**—An apothecary, in London, in an advertisement "to parents and guardians," says:—"A chemist and druggist, of Evangelical sentiments, who has been many years in business, has a vacancy for an intelligent youth as an apprentice. He will be treated as one of his own family, and receive every possible attention to his mental, and moral and spiritual improvement. Another cockney advertises under the head of Wanted "to borrow, by one whose principles are strictly Evangelical, the sum of twenty pounds for six months, at 5 per cent. to be repaid by monthly instalments. A Christian friend, willing and able to accommodate the advertiser, who will give every satisfaction, will confer a real blessing." But the old English lady is in the worst plight. She says, "An elderly widow lady would be glad to meet with a highly respectable young gentleman, to board with her, his age not to exceed 23 or 24; one who has a conscientious regard for the Sabbath, and could conform to a dissenting family, would find a comfortable home, there being no children. Most respectable reference given and required. How would it do for Americans to apply?"—*Boston Transcript*.

**IRON MANUFACTURE.**—It is calculated at present that the annual produce of pig-iron in Great Britain exceeds 3,000,000 tons.

**THE CZAR'S CORRESPONDENCE.**—An Inverness paper states that by the last American mail a newspaper arrived at Liverpool addressed to "Zar Alexander, Esq.; Emperor of Rossie, Rossie, Europe." The sorting-clerk at Liverpool, probably mistaking the address for Rossie sent the paper into Scotland.