IRISH OHUROH MISSIONS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIVERPOOL DAILY POST.) Sir, It is really gratifying to reflect that all the replies which by any possibility can be given to the serious charges which have been brought against the society are contained in Mr. Minton's letters; for we have no reason to suppose but what all has been said which could be said, or, that Mr. Minton's answers have not been as full and perfect as the nature of the case permitted. My various allegations against the society have, therefore, been tacitly admitted by its advocates.

1st .- I charged it with adopting and propagating the false and wicked report that 1,200 Roman Catholics in the province of Ulster were the fruits of the Revival movement. My accusation is unan-

swered. 20d .- I charged them with the most unscrupulous injustice in the case of the Rev. William M'Illwaine, in suppressing his letter to the hon. secretary, and thereby exposing themselves to the remonstrance of the Bishop of Down and Connor. No reply was given to this.

3rd -I gave proofs of their issuing offensive adverhas not once been alluded to.

their agents and emissaries who were of the most disreputable character, specifying instances of adultery, drunkenness and theft, by which they have caused the interests of true religion to be greatly jeopardized to disprove my statements.

5th.-I have accused them of a reckless squanderon the balance sheet of their own reports, where I find that nearly £5,000 a year is the amount expended in England alone for contingencies - such as association secretaries, their clerical assistants, travelling expenses, &c., &c. -a larger amount than the whole cost of the clerical missionaries in Ireland. It would be interesting to know how much each deputation costs the society annually, and how many demands are made upon the treasury every year by unattached clergymen in their occasional visits to Ireland.

6th. I next charged them with an mability to pro-. duce any results adequate to an outlay of £29,000 a year, results in the way of converts from the Church of Rome, who have never received at any time any temporary aid or assistance from any Protestant society or fund. To this the reply has been that I am unacquainted with the character of missionary work. Why not call things by their right names, and say that I am as yet unacquainted with, and decline to be a party to, the most approved way of playing upon the credulity and benevolent sympathies of a generous public, and that my dislike of shams is calculated to bring me into frequent collision with those who practise them?

7th. I said that the society had been condemned in the estimation of the most thoughtful and best informed clergymen of Ireland. I adduced the names of some of the oldest supporters of the Irish Society, of the clergymen of St. Michan's and St. Mark's, Dublin, of Mr. M'Illwaine and others, all of whom are thoroughly acquainted with its operations, and men of position in the country. I might add to these all the bishops of Ireland, with the exception of Lord Plunket, whose opinion is of no weight in religious matters; and I could mention the names of other clergymen, but refrain from doing so, simply to avoid exposing them to that storm of obloquy and large measure of private personalities which the managers of the society invariably pour on the devoted head of any clergyman who dares to draw observation on their proceedings. Mr. Minton's own letters in regard to myself have been marked with personalities. Mr. Dallas's remarks in the Times last week were of the most insolent and unchristian character, which may excite my surprise but not my resentment. They affect to pour contempt on every expression of those opinions which are not in unison with their own .-Much wiser and abler men than Mr. Minton have been led to another and different conclusion relative to the so called 'Revivals' in Ulster, and with a pious and calm judgment have pronounced that unhealthy religious excitement to have been most prejudicial to spirit; and then in a tone of true pharisaism he pretends to pray for the repentance of those who cannot sympathise in his own extraordinary conceits. If Mr. Minton would meekly and modestly confine his supplications to his own closet, instead of offering them for a brother clergyman, in the public columns of a newspaper, we may believe in their sincerity and entertain the hope that he may yet become a better and a wiser man; and having ceased from absurdly talking of 'crushing' clergymen who are in a far different position from his own, that he will endeavour to settle down to some quiet and unostentatious sphere of clerical duty, where, getting rid of that state of delirious excitement in which he appears perpetually to live, he may yet prove of some use to his age and generation. I trust Mr. Minton will thank me for

these friendly remarks PHILIP HAINS. April 19. STATUE OF O'CONNELL .-- An immense stone, weighfeet, was removed from the quarry of Mr. Peter Rafferty, at Brackernagh, on Thursday evening last, to be sent by rail to Dublin. It is intended for a statue of the late Mr. Daniel O'Connell, to be erected by the inhabitants of the county, in the town of Ennis.— There were many attempts made during the last fortnight to remove the stone by the aid of horses which were ineffectual, the axle of the truck having broken on one occasion. The Earl of Clancarty having been informed of the circumstance on Wednesday, at once, with the spirit of liberality for which he is proverbial, ordered Mr. Rafferty to obtain some bullocks, ropes, &c., at Garbally. In the evening two bullocks were yoked to the truck, but the road leading from the quarry being too narrow, they were unable to work together. About six o'clock on Thursday evening a large number of workmen assembled at the quarry, and having procured ropes, succeeded in drawing the stone to the railway station; and in its passage to the street it was accompanied by a vast crowd who at times gave vent to their gradification by lusty cheers. On the arrival of the stone at the railway station, Mr. Cabill (a pupil of Hogan's) who had been here for a week got up on it, and after a brief, but spirited address, called for three cheers for the Earl of Clancarty, and three for the great O'Connell, to which appeal the assemblage enthusiastically responded. The blue limestone of this neighborhood is now in great repute with both architects and sculptors, large blocks of it being frequently sent by train to Dablin .- Western Star.

MONUMENT TO EDMOND BURKE.-There is talk of erecting in Dublin a statue to the memory of the great, noble, and illustrious statesman and Irishman, Edmund Burke. We hope that this is something more than mere talk-that there is a real bona fide intention of carrying out such a design, which was once before attempted to be put in execution, but never realised. There is shortly to be presented to the Dublin public a statue of Goldsmith—of the pureminded, suffering, honest, learned Goldsmith-in enduring bronze. Let the same be done for Burke .-Leading and induential men should guide the effort. and ennoble the work, which others would be glad to aid, not for the purpose of glittering and illusory display, but out of the profoundest reverence for the name, memory, wisdom, and eloquence of a true-born Celt, who, by matchless honor and unequalled genius, won his way to a glorious and undying fame. - Sligo Champion,

MONUMENT TO FATHER MATHEW. - We are happy at being able to announce that Mr. Foley, the celebrated sculptor, has finally agreed to the terms pre-scribed by the committee of the Mathew Monument. The work will therefore be commenced immediately. As our distinguished countryman is now the greatest British, perhaps the greatest living, sculptor, there need be no fear that the memorial will be worthy the greatness it is intended to commemorate, and will be henoring alike to the illustrious dead, and to the city which has so revered his memory .- Cork Examiner.

What is wanted to make Ireland free is the complete removal of all the social and political disabilities under which the Catholics labour, the disestablishment of the English sect, a Catholic Viceroy and Chief Secretary, the filling the offices of administrative, local and imperial, with Catholics in a just proportion to their numbers, a complete remodelling of the Poor-law, and the establishing such relations between landlord and tenant as shall release the latter from being at the mercy of the caprice or bigotry of the former. You cannot expect protestants as a body to join heartily in these objects. The more consistent of them may, in the tisements, a sample of which I produced, which could name of the liberty about which Protestantism not be excused, and which was nothing else than an makes such loud professions. By all means accept imposture on the gullible folly of the people. This gratefully their aid. But do not make the grievance a matter of race antipathy. It is the Irish Ca-Ath.—I charged them with employing persons as tholics who are unjustly and oppressively treated, not the Protestants. On the whole, the latter have nothing to complain of; but very much the reverse. And, under such circumstances, to ignore the religious grievance, to estentatiously deny that rein Ireland. To this, the answer was that the agents ligion and faith are involved in the question; and to were not infallible and that Mr. Minton was unable reduce it to merely whether Celt or Saxon shall have sway in Ireland, is, in our humble opinion, a mistake. Wales is as Celtic as Ireland, so is a ing of the society's income, my charges been founded great part of Scotland; but there is no complaint of misgovernment and tyranny there. - Glasgow Free Press.

IRISH 'PROSPERITY.'-There is in this country a large class of people who act as if they were under the implicit belief that the rearing and feeding of cattle, on lands from which Irish peasants have been swept in thousands, is the one saving remedy for all grievances. This belief is also shared by Englishmen and Scotchmen, who wish to be considered wise political economists. Such persons altogether overlook the important fact that if the peasantry be exterminated, the country must become a vast waste. almost profitless to those who are possessed of the land in fee. This is no theoretical opinion-it has been proved in practice. Now we acknowledge, that we have no objection to see the breed of cattle in this or any other country improved to the highest degree. We desire most earnestly that shows of kine in every district of Ireland may become numerous, and that they shall have the effect of exciting such a competition as will be beneficial to all who are engaged in pastoral pursuits. But it is a remarkable fact, that amongst the most active patrons of cattle shows in Ireland, are those who boast loudly of the extermination of the people: while, at the same time, they refer to this extermination, and to the country is improving. We protest most strongly against any such doctrine, even though it come from Viceregal authority .- Sligo Champion.

LORD PAM NOT AN IRISHMAN. - A very pleasant meeting took place at Romsey on Wednesday last .-The meeting was held to inaugurate an exhibition of works of art and industry, under the auspices of Lord Palmerston. The visitors at Broadlands accompanied the Premier to the Town Hall, and they and the crowded audience expressed, by redoubled cheering, their delight at one passage of Lord Palmerston's address. The passage which elicited such applause was the following:—" We, people of Romsey-1 am proud to call myself one, for I was born here, close by (loud cheers) - we, people of Romsey, have some reason to be satisfied with that which this town has produced in the way of humane intellect." (Hear, hear, and loud cheers). In common, we believe, with all our contemporaries, we had supposed Lord Palmerston to be an Irishman. Lord Carlisle was, assuredly, under the same impression lately, when replying to a deputation. A greater Irishman than Lord Palmerston denied his country, and, perhaps, the cause of true religion - that it filled the lunatic his lordship thinks the example creditable. If, howasylums of the province, and, in many cases, result- ever, the Premier be correct, we have at least the ed in profligacy and illegitimacy. In opposition to satisfaction of knowing that it is not an Irishman morning, apprehension of some unforeseen evil was these well-known facts, Mr. Minton, in his light, off- who excludes the nobility and gentry of this country these well-known july and sanctifying to the conclusion that from any share in the government of their native and complaining to the proprietress of the lodgings effects marked by disease and sin were connected land. We pass over, without remark, the allusion with the operations of God's pure and sanctifying to the pride which Romsey ought to feel in the intellady then proceeded to her lodger's room, and found jectual talent she has produced. - Irish Times.

A wardmaster of the North Dublin Union was vesterday charged before the Board of Guardians with indecorous conduct in the Roman Catholic chapel of the institution, and behaving insultingly to the Roman Catholic chaplain. The Board, deeming the charges proved, ordered him to send in his resignation. He did so, but the document was worded so disrespectfully to the rev. complainant that the Board rejected it, and ordered the ward-master's immediate dismissal. Both the resolutions -for his compulsory resignation and his dismissal were moved and seconded by Protestant guardians .-Times Dublin Cor.

If we may trust statements which appear weekly under the authority of the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, chief of the Carmelites in Dublin, there is a fearful amount of utter destitution among women and girls ing 11½ tons, and measuring four by three one-half in this city. The following is a weekly return of the feet, was removed from the quarry of Mr. Peter Raf- number of destitute girls, children, and women of good character, who received night shelter and partial subsistence in St. Joseph's Night Refuge, Brickfield-lane, Cork-street, Dublin, for the week ending the 17th of April, 1862: - Young children, 177; shirtmakers, 150; petit dealers, 71; servants, 375; laundresses, 94; knitters and weavers, 42; bonnetmakers, 23; dress and vest makers, 27; bootbinders and tasselmakers, 28; confectioners, 7:total, 994 - Dublin Cor. Times.

THE CASE OF ALICE DELIN .- Many of our readers will recollect the story of poor Alice Delin, the aged widow, whose melancholy death we commented on some time ago under the heading of 'Christmas Charities in Geashill.' We are glad to observe that her sad and cruel case is about to be brought before the House of Commons by one of the King's County members, Mr. O'Brien. It is a matter well worthy the attention of a just legislature, as it would have been of a humane Executive. Alice Delin was arrested by order of a magistrate on Christmas Eve last for the crime of asking a bit of sugar from a Miss' Carter. She was sent off on an inclement night, packed on an ass's car, without shelter or covering, to be lodged in Tullamore gael; and to this journey the poor creature owed her death. A few days after her incarceration old Alice was discovered to be dying, and the gaol officials then sent her back to Geashill to die. A Coroner's inquest was held upon her remains, and at this inquest were elicited facts which deserve the attention of Parliament, as illustrating the way in which the law is sometimes administered in Ireland. We trust that Mr. O'Brien will do his duty fully and fearlessly in bringing the matter before the House of Commons.—Dublin Telegraph.

A FACT FOR REVIVALISTS .- In the last report of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, the following passage is given as showing the influence of religious revivals on the promotion of insunity. We have not yet seen it published, and therefore give it for the behefit of those interested in revivalism :-We are afforded an illustration of the influence which a strong temporary excitement obtains over the manifestations of the mind, in the religious revivalism a year or two since in a northern district. where more cases of insunity resulted therefrom within the couple of months it lasted than had taken pointed chaplain to the Catholic troops at Secunderplace in the whole preceding year.

AN ORANGE REVIVAL IN DOWNPATRICK .- A correspondent sends us a copy of the Downshire Protestant, in which is given a report of a soiree last week, at which the 'Boys' came out in great force. Our correspondent says that it recalls to him the events of 1857, when the boys abandoned their leader and showed more love for town parks than for the glorious memory." Brother Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, and Brother Gwynn, of Antrim, appear to have been the pop-guns of the evening, the heavier artillery being conspicuously absent, and deeply regretting the necessity for staying away. The chairman propounded the dogma that 'Orangeism is not intolerant, as far as persons are concerned, a fact which 12th of July anniversaries have abundantly proved. 'Those who other ships should follow our example, would you charge Orangeism with intolerance,' said the chairman, 'may call themselves Liberals if they please but they don't deserve the name, for they would not, if they could help it, tolerate Orangeism, but would put down our meetings and crush our association. We are deeply pained to find that we don't deserve the name of Liberal, for we must confess that, if we had the power, we would make short work of Orangeism and Ribbonism, and all such dangerous political associations. We would not, however, go to the length of putting down their meetings; it would only play the fool in their own house,' with the doors shut on them a la Polonius-Brother Johnston might crow, and Brother Gwynn might cackle, till all was blue and Orange about them. It is to the way in which Orangemen prove their toleration-by breaking the Protestant peace and Catholic pates at one and the same operation—that respectable and orderly people object. - Northern Whig. AGRARIAN MURDER IN TIPPERARY .- With deep sor

row we have to chronicle this week a savage murder committed in the open day, within a few miles of a market town, in one of the leveliest spots in the whole noble county of Tipperary. The brutal assassination of M. Gustave Thiebault is indeed a sad and sinister event. For years past Tipperary has been singularly free from this class of crime, and its revival, even in a solitary instance, must spread dismay amongst the sincere well-wishers of the Irish people. The struggle for the possession of land upnears to have been at the root of this fearful crime as t has been at that of so many other atrocities. M. Thiebault and his brother, M. Charles Thiebault, of Dundee, had purchased the estate of Rockwell and other lands in the Incumbered Estates Court some time ago, and M. Gustave Thiebault had since resided, at least occasionally, on the property. It seems that the former owner of Rockwell, a Mr. Roe, was murdered in 1847, and it is said that some time ago Madame Thiebault received a threatening notice menacing her husband with "the death of Roe" unless he desisted from certain legal decrees he had obtained against a few tenants. One journal states that the deceased gentleman had evicted two or three tenants; but another avers that he had not proceeded so far against them, but had merely served them with notice to quit, and that this was for non-payment of rent. Whatever the unhappy cause of difference may have been the result is certainly most deplorable. An estimable Catholic gentleman has been assassinated the cattle-breeding in progress, on the land out of in the open day almost at his own door, and Tippewhich the peasants have been hunted, as proof that rary so long happily free from the stain of agrarian crime has been disgraced before Europe by the perpetrators of this fearful atrocity. The murder of an unossending stranger, a Frenchman, too, will be used to blacken the character of Tipperary and of Ireland ail over Europe and throughout the civilised world. We can only hope that the perpetrators of this foul deed will speedily meet the punishment due to their inhuman crime. - Dublin Catholic Telegraph.

Mysterious Sudden Death at Queenstown .-Amongst the passengers who arrived at Queenstown from New York, per the Inman steamer, Edinburgh, on Wednesday evening, was an elderly woman and a little boy of five years. She brought with her a large trunk bearing the inscription " Michael Ronan, Monatrea, No. I," which was conveyed direct to the railway station, preparatory to her proceeding homeward the next morning. On coming ashore she appeared in a very weak and unbealthy state, and it was rumored amongst the other passengers that she had left her husband in New York, for the purpose of coming to her native place-supposed to be Youghel-to recruit her shattered constitution. Immediately after her arrival she engaged lodgings for the night, for herself and child, at a house in the Old Square, and after drinking a glass of porter went to bed. Next excited, by the child coming from his mother's room, her lying in bed a lifeless corpse. Medical aid was called in, but only to ascertain for a certainty that life was completely extinct. The police were, thereupon informed of the discovery, and they endeavored by questioning the child, to elicit the name and destination of the deceased. Owing, however, to the little fellow's imperfect articulation he could only be understood to say that his name was M. Moroney. It was then deemed expedient to examine the contents of her trunk, with a view to discovering some clue to her identity. The only matter, however, that could be found likely to afford such a clue was a letter addressed to "Daniel Brien, Conna. Co. Cork, Ireland;" but the police refrained from opening it for the present. The other articles which the chest contained were chiefly-cheap dresses, a numerous collection of portraits, several presents for friends at home, and some small household utensils. It is clear that the deceased was a member of the Roman Catholic church, from the fact that religious objects also formed a part of her luggage. An inquest will be held to-day, when the letter will probably be opened by the coroner, and the mystery cleared up. Meanwhile, the unfortunate child remains in the lodgings, inconsolable at the loss of his parent, and should the identity of the latter not be discovered, must be handed over to the relieving officer for maintenance. On referring to the list of passengers by the Edinburgh, the names which are thought to be those of the deceased and her child are found to be "Mrs. Haly or Hally and child,"-Cork Herald.

SWIFT AND SHERIDAN .- Swift has not left us many ayings at all worthy of the towering reputation which he has achieved with his pen, but still a few survive bearing a strong resemblance to a clear cutting irony which lend so much vigor and keenness to his written style. Coloridge described him as "the soul of Rabelais dwelling in a dry place," and perhaps the felicity of this description has never been surpassed. He seems to have had the power of seeing everything in a light and once humorous and true, and hence the marvellous simplicity of his style. When a clergyman complained of the dilapidated state of his church, "Give it," said Swift, "to the Papists; when they have repaired it, you can take it away again." Take his famons answer when some one proposed to him as a toast, "The trade of Ire-"Sir, I drink no memories." How homely, Innd." yet happy, his description of the social scheme for supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, when he says that "it is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes." Even about his hoaxes and practical okes there is the same mien of mock simplicity. When he was bored by a number of persons who had assembled round his house to see an eclipse, he got rid of them by ordering the crier to announce that the eclipse had been put off by command of the Dean. What'a contrast between his sharp short thrusts, and the elaborate polish and sparkle of Sheridan One dazzles, while the other runs you through. Take as an instance Sheridan's answer when Lord Derby applied for the arrears of his wife's salary-" My dear ord, this is too bad; you have taken from us the brightest jewel in the world, and you now quarrel with us for a little of the dust she has left behind

The Rev. Thomas Doyle, late curate of the parish of Newbridge, in the diocese of Dublin, has been ap-

IRISH RELIEF.-The following letter was received by Peter P. M'Swiney, Esq., Secretary to the Dublin Relief Committee :-

Corfu, April 6, 1862. Dear Sir-Enclosed you will find one-half of a £5; note, which the Irishmen of Her Majesty's ship Queen, lying at Corfu, are unxious should be transmitted in aid of the distressed poor in the West of Ireland.— Would you be so kind as to send it to its destination, and please to acknowledge the receipt of it to the Rev. Dr. Conway, "care of His Grace Dr. Maddalena, Archbishop of Corfu," and the other half will be duly sent, immediately on behalf of your acknowledgment of this half. As we are anxious that her Majesty's please to take notice of this donation through the press. In another letter we shall send you a list of those men who have subscribed, and the amount of their respective subscriptions. You will confer upon us a great favor by acknowledging immediately the receipt of this half.-Yours very admiringly,

IRISHMAN.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS WYSE. - A brief notice in another column announces the painful intelligence of the death of Sir Thomas Wyse, the British Ambassador at Athens. Thomas Wyse was one of a very old and distinguished Catholic family in Waterford, where he was born in 1791. He took a leading and active part in the affairs of the Catholic Association, the history of which, from his pen, was published soon after the cessation of that great confederacy. He was member for Tipperary in 1830, and subsequently he sat for Waterford, holding the representation of that city up to 1846 and 1847. He devoted himself with zeal to literature and politics. He was an eminent scholar. His speeches on the education question were splendid efforts of oratory. He was an accomplished and high-minded gentleman. His death will be sincerely regretted by all classes, and particularly by those who remember how much he had done in times long past to place his fellow-Catholics in a position of equality with their Protestant brethren .- Dublin Evening Post.

TO THE EDITOR OF DUNDALK DEMOCRAT. " Even in Ireland,"

Dear Sir-I have not seen the following copied into your paper. It is remarkable as coming from an ultra-Protestant source (Wesleyan Times), and from a Protestant preacher of some note, for hitherto the defence of Ireland and frish people seems to have been attempted at least in this country only by Irish and Catholic organs such as your own. Its reproduction in the Universal News would be appropriate.

Yours truly, N. W. H.

London, April 16, 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "WESLEYAN TIMES." Sir-In your paper of the 24th inst. I notice a paragraph on page 181, selected evidently from another journal, under the head of 'General Religions News,' in which the fact is set forth of damage having been done to the windows of the Independent chapel in Galway by some mob, and that the Roman Catholic citizens of Galway have, in the most handsome manner, engaged to pay the expense of repairing' the same It is added, 'Such deed are a marvel, and we delight to record them as showing an improving spirit even in Ireland.' Now, sir, this deed is no doubt a 'marvel' in many ways, and will appear such to many; but, from several years' residence in Galway, and knowing the kind feeling entertained towards the flev. John Lewis, the Independent minister there, by all classes in the town, it is to me no 'marvel.' But the 'marvel' to me is that English journalists and English writers in general, in this day of rapid steam communication when a short trip over the Channel and a stay of a few days in Ireland would give them much information which they evidently need, will continue to write and publish such expressions as 'even in Ireland,' as if no 'good thing' could come out of Ireland. There are but few parishes in Ireland in which I have not been for a longer or shorter period, and I can only say that such expressions as I have quoted are ill applied when they have reference to that country. They are highly offensive to Irishmen, unless where an Irishman has the good sense to enable him to laugh at the display of English ignorance of 'the sister Isle' which such manifest. I should not marvel' to see some statement made with reference to Fiji, and wound up with 'even in Fiji;' but that such should be continued with regard to Ireland is indeed marvellous. Ireland's 'mud cabin,' &c., have often been dwelt upon by Englishmen, and poor 'Pat' commiscrated; but I have never seen in Ireland such homes for the working classes as those condemned in the last number of All the Year Round as the homes of English laborers, in an article entitled 'Pinchback's Cottages.' There should be no such 'cottages' in either country; but that Ireland is any worse in this respect than other places is not correct. There is no country in Europe at this moment so free from crime either as Ireland. We have had dark crimes arising from agrarian outrages, but never the dark crimes perpetrated in England for mere trash in the shape of money or other valuables. The working classes in Ireland are vastly ahead of those in England earning double their wages, abend of them in intelligence, smartness, and politeness. The Irish are free, open-hearted, friendly, and possessed of as little selfishness as can be found in any race in the world. These are the features which you would find "even in Ireland." And, besides this, the Irish are all to a man a professedly religious people. I verily believe there is not from the Giants' Causeway to Cape Clear, and from the Hill of Howth to Slyne Read, an Irishman who is either an infidel or a sceptic, or who would allow himself to be drawn by infidel lecturers into the mazes of their dark system. This is not the case "even in" England. But you say, perhaps, "The Irish are superstition." Well, they may be in matters "The Irish of a religious character; but you never heard of "gipsies" driving a trade in Ireland. They make fools of Devoushire women, but Irishwomen are not so ignorant as to believe in fortune-tellers. A case of an Irishwoman being ensuared by such parties is a great rarity, and when the matter is traced home she is almost invariably found to be some half-bred Scotchwoman, with a stock of Scottishwitch stories in her head, and not a real frishwoman. Even in Ireland' we know better than to believe in such. For the credit of English writers, and to save themselves from the charge of ignorance on the simplest matters regarding their 'next door neighbors, trust such expressions as that with which I have beaded this letter will forever cease, and that they will show more knowledge of 'Ireland and the Irisia in future.'—I remain truly yours,

J. A. MOWATT. 35, Ship-street, Belfast.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Sydney Freeman's Journal, complains that Mr. Jordan, the Colonia! Government Agent, who was sent to this country to promote emigration to Queensland, has most improperly avoided all intercourse with Catholic Ireland, in order to prevent emigration from that part of the Empire, and has confined his operations to England, and especially to Scotland, for the purpose of peopling the Colony with Calvinistic settlers. To defeat this 'artful dodge,' the Catholics of Queensland, headed by their Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Quinn, himself an Irishman, well known to all who know anything of the religious movements of Dublin for many years back, have established an Immigration Committee, and gister.

The true policy of the Conservatives, and true policy of Englishmen, is to advocate the reinstatement of Francis II, upon the Neapotitan constitutional throne, and 10 stipulate for the maintenance of the Pope in all his rights. If we are not a Catholic nation-and more shame for us that we are not -at least we have an interest in the quietude of Europe, which can never be secured while the Head of the Catholic world is in partl of losing the rights secured to him by universal consent of the nations of Europe in the treaties of 1816, which is behaves England and the Conservatives to see shall not quite become the waste paper which the Liberal journals delight to call them. After Easter we expend to bear from Mr. Disraeli, and we shall be much Hisappointed if he does not break a silence far too prolonged .- Union.

It appears from well-hutbenticated statistics, that in London there are OHT, different charitable institutions-excluding workhouses-with an aggregate in. come of £2,441,967!-or nearly a pound a head for the metropolitan population. A statement of the cost of administering this splendid revenue would doubtless afford some very instructive information.

Emigration appears to be going on in England on a large scale as well wis in Ireland. It is, however, probable that many who sail from English ports are Irish. Last Saturday the Government emigrant. vessel Theresa, 704 tons, sailed from Plymouth for Brisbane, Moreton Bay, Queensland, with 30 married couples, 112 single men, 83 single women, 17 boys, and 22 girls, between 1 and 12 years of age, and 12

infants, making in all 306 souls.

Monantry in Exchann. - From an analysis of the Court of Divorce printed list it appears that there are 99 divorce and matrimonial petitions for hearing which includes 11 cases for judicial separation, 87 for dissolution of marriage, and one for declaration of legitimacy. Of these T are to be tried by special jury, and 15 by common jury; while the remainder are to be heard by the court without juries.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LOSDON AND IRISH DISTRESS -- The Lord Mayor of Loudon has benevotently called the attention of the city of merchant princes to the distress prevailing in Connemara. His lordship stated that he had received a letter from a gentleman whom he knew, and in whose credit he placed implicit confidence, detailing the suffering of the people in the neighborhood of Connemaga, It is the too familiar statement-potatoes and oats had failed, and were not half a crop - there was no fael - the land fords had done all they could to assist their tenants : but a serious evil threatens now, namely, "the want of potatoes and oats to sow for another year.' The Lord Mayor of London is an unbeliever in the police statistics paraded by Sir Robert Peel. He believes that there may be provisions in a country, and yet no means of earning the means to buy them; he thinks that bread may be cheap, and yet many have no money to purchase it. He is not for sending the poor by wholesale to the workhouses. He thinks there maybe great suffering, although the poorhouses are not full. He is evidently no theorist, but a practical man; for, instead of eulogizing the stern rules of the Poor-Law and advocaing the confiscation of property for the support of all the distressed, the recommends the case of Connemara to the liberality of the public, and states that 'the National Bank, in Old Broad-street, was willing to receive contributions.'

We had ample proof on a very recent occasion that the Canadians are as auxious to remain part of the British Empire as we are that they should be so .--Nothing that has happened since is likely to weakened that feeling on either side. There can be no great desire in the dwellers by the St. Lawrence to take a share in that pleasant debt which is now swelling by a daily million in the Federal State; nor can there be any great enthusiasm on the part of the scattered inhabitants of the North to pay tribute to the manufacturers of New England. Already the States are raising difficulties upon the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty, and are indigment that the Canndians do not give them such advantages in their taril'as might enable them to drive English manifactures from the Canadian market. We cannot suppose that our American fellow-subjects love their quarrelsome neighbors better than they did, or that they would like them better as partners, now they are overwhelmed with debt, than they did when they were prosperous and solvent. But Federal America is in a conquering mood. The longer this war lasts the more military and offensive she will become. A man may serve a campaign and go back to his shop or his plough, but a man who has been three years a soldier is seldom fit for any other calling, and seldom able to forego the idle habits and excitement of a soldier's life. It was some time before the sunsculottes whom Napoleon Bonaparte led into Italy were drilled by victory into the falthful Imperialist army which placed him and protected him upon the throne. It will be some time, also, before the Republican Volunteers of to-day become professional soldiers, whose only business is war .-Yet, if history has any lessons worth reading, this must happen if the war continues. Should this be so, and should Federal America become a conquering Republic with vassal States and a permanent military organisation, Canada will have to choose whether she will be a rival or a slave. If she would not fall to the intolerable position of being a slave to a democracy she also must have a strong military organisation; and, perhaps, it may be prudent not to put off too long a regular and business like preparation for the exigency .- London Times.

The Times argues that the true test of public feeling in the North will come when the taxes are collected. Meantime, so long as the Federals are not absolutely winners, they are losers - whereas, so long as the Confederates are not actually subdued, they may regard themselves as winning. These are cou-siderations which counterbalance the superiority of the North.

Capt. Wilson, who captured the Emily St. Pierre from the prize crew, has been formally presented, by numerous Livernool merchants, with a valuable service of plate and a gold chronometer; also with a sextant from his own crew, and with £2000 by the owners of the ship. The mercantile marine association of Liverpool also announced its intention to present him with a gold medal, and his cook and steward with silver medals. Valuable money presents were also made to the cook and steward. Speeches eulogistic of the captain's act were made on the occasion by several prominent merchants.

A GIGANTIC OFFER .- Among the strange applications made to the Exhibition Commissioners, this, the latest one, may be considered a curiosity in its way :- 'I am the agent and interpreter of a French subject; he is a giant; his beight is 8 feet, his weight is 30 stone, his age is 25, of a pleasing exterior. I take the liberty to offer him to your lordships' notice. Dressed up in the Henri Quatre style, he would make a very commanding usher for the International Exhibition. Should my proposal be seemingly deserving of a reply, I await my lords' communication; and will be ready on any notice to bring the man for inspection and communicate the terms. - Globe.

INPANTICIDE IN LONDON .- A return of the verdicts of coroners' inquests in London, on infants under two years of age, during the year 1861, has just been published. It appears that in the eastern division of Middlesex no less than 421 inquests were held, and only in seventeen cases a verdict of murder was returned by the jury. In the western division there were 316 inquests, the verdict in the great majority of cases being 'found dead,' varied occasionally with a 'found dead in a box:' In the city and liberty of created a fund for the purpose of procuring Irish Westminsten there were 91 inquests; and in the city emigrants, who will carry the Faith of their futhers, of London and borough of Southwark, 84. In the to Queensland. We wish them every success in their metropolitan part of the county of Kent there were 43 enterprise, and hope that by this means, he soundal- inquests; in that under the coroner for the Duchy of ous manouvre of Mr. Jordan, and his en overs will Lancaster, comprising a few parishes in Middlesex be signally defeated, especially as the Colony ap-, there were six inquests; and in that of Surrey. 142. pears to be one in which frish emigrants will find a The sum total of metropolitan inquests on children fine field for their labor and enterprise. - Weekly Re- under two years amounted, therefore, to 1,103 in the course of one year.

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