COLONEL LEWIS AND JOHN BYRNE.—The soupering Colonel having written a letter to the *Daily News*, in which he endeavored to show that the account of the eviction of John Byrne, which had appeared in the columns of that journal, was not accurate, and did not fairly represent his conduct and motives towards his unfortunate tenant, the Rev. Father Beggan has written to the *Daily News* in reply, and set the wretched bigot again into his proper place. We take an extract or two:—"Colonel Lewis states—1st—that his late tenant, John Byrne, was not dispossessed of his farm because he had refused to allow his children to attend the colonel's school, but in consequence of his contemptuous challenge to the colonel to take up the farm which he (Byrne) held at will; 2ndly—the colonel states that he had never asked Byrne to send his children to the school in question; and thirdly—that the school-house was built at the request of the tenants, who aided in the building by drawing all the materials, &c. My reply to the first statement is, that Mr. Downey, agent to Colonel Lewis, declared on his solemn oath before the barrister at the quarter sessions, held in January last at Castleblaney, that the process of ejectment was served on Byrne because he refused to send his children to the colonel's school—Colonel Lewis was in court at the time this solemn declaration was made by his agent, and by his silence assented to the said declaration. In confirmation of my statement I subjoin a printed extract taken from the report of the proceedings published in the local newspaper of January the 9th, 1858. The motive now assigned for the eviction was never thought of till the Irish press, *generally*, had censured the proceeding in the most unqualified terms. The words of Byrne were heard by me, and were as follows:—On the colonel insisting that the children should attend his school, Byrne said, 'he would rather give up his farm than act against the rules of his Church, by sending his children to a school where their faith would be tampered with.' I think, sir, Byrne's words will be justified in your opinion when I state that the colonel issued orders for three successive days to all his Catholic tenants to have their children at the school at an early hour on the days appointed by him. On these several days his agent and bailiffs were in attendance. As the Catholic curate of the parish, I felt it was my duty to be present on this occasion; the colonel refused either to appoint a Catholic teacher, where all the children were Catholics, or to connect his school with the national system. He also, to report *verbatim*, said that 'neither priest, minister, nor devil should enter his school!' Surely, then, Sir, you will admit that I, in the discharge of my clerical duties, and the parents, who are Catholics, would not be justified in entrusting the education, 'spiritual as well as secular,' of their children to an ignorant layman, who has repeatedly expressed himself in the most offensive terms when speaking of the Catholic Church. Surely the Douay Bible, interpreted by a person whose avowed purpose is proselytism, would be no protection in the case of poor children. The reply to the statement that the colonel never asked Byrne to send his children to the school is very simply given in the words—*qui facit per aliam facit per se*. The colonel's Scripture readers, bailiffs, and other officials fairly harrassed the poor tenants by their frequent visits, and messages to the effect that if they did not send their children to the school they would incur the colonel's displeasure and lose their land. With respect to the colonel's statement that the school-house was built at the request of the tenants, and with their aid, I may observe that I believe they never made any request of the sort, and may also ask what Irish tenants-at-will dare refuse to obey the orders of their landlords? The tenants gave their aid with reluctance, because they had some knowledge of the colonel's proselytising *mania*, and of his arrogance towards Catholic tenants and their priests, on other portions of his estates, particularly in Aughabeg.—Once, however, the real object of the projector of the new school at Inniskeen was revealed, and the character of the teacher fully understood, every Catholic parent on the property refused to send his children to such an institution. Throughout this and the adjoining counties, where Colonel Lewis's *mania* for proselytism is well known, all are satisfied that the motive for Byrne's eviction, ascribed to Colonel Lewis in the sworn evidence of his agent, Downey, is the real motive."

A REVEREND GHOUL.—At the Mayor's office, Monday, a woman named Kitty Heffernan, made the following statement to his Worship:—A poor man, named Noonan, residing in the neighbourhood of Castleblunden, was dying. He was a very old man, and had no one to attend him. Deponent stated that she was nursing him during his last illness; that Father Kelly, of Patrick street Church, Kilkenny, had visited him three times, and prepared him for death; that on last Friday evening she went to Mrs. Hyland, of Castleblunden, for some wine for poor Noonan, and that, on returning, she saw some person at his bedside, dressed like a clergyman, talking to him. The person's two hands were on the bed, with his mouth close to the ear of the dying man. She thought it was Father Kelly, and said nothing till she heard the Blessed Virgin abused. She then stared at the intruder and saw that instead of the goood and pious priest, it was Parson Handy who was whispering words of reviling against the Mother of God, into the ear of the good old man! She started to her feet, screamed, threw her cloak on the floor, and fastened on Parson Handy like a tiger. A scuffle ensued, during which the words of the dying man could be heard muttering his indignation in broken murmurs, and saying that he had had his own priest with him, and wanted no other person. In the meantime, Kitty Heffernan, a poor weakly woman herself, succeeded in dragging Handy to the door, and thence to the kitchen, where she received a stroke in the face. Nothing daunted, however, she still clung to Handy, tore the buttons and the front of his shirt, screamed and struck at him, pulled him out of the house and at length succeeded in dragging him some distance away from the cabin of the dying man. Handy, although discomfited, threatened to come again; but God was good to poor Noonan, for he died the next morning with the name of Mary on his lips, before his ears could be again polluted with blasphemies against the Mother of God. Comment on a case of this kind is unnecessary. Such conduct must disgust every well regulated mind, no matter of what denomination of Christians. Kitty Heffernan stated that the poor man was compelled to listen to the abuse of the Blessed Virgin before her arrival, as he was unable to make any resistance to the preachings of the parson. He remonstrated; but remonstrances was all in vain with the Rev. Handy Andy of Castleblunden. The mayor said he did not see what he could do in the matter. She complain- of having been struck in the eye by the Rev. Mr. Handy, but she had assaulted him first, and from her own statement it seemed that she had a fair share of satisfaction for any amount of injury which he may have inflicted on her. And so the matter ended—for the present.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

We have been making some inquiries as to the progress of the recruiting sergeant in this city, and we are glad to hear that 'the boys of Kilkenny' have no desire to be made food for the Sepoys, and that they prefer a quiet life in Ireland to a gory grave in India. —*Kilkenny Journal.*

We regret to say that on Thursday week, Mr. Coghlan, of Scurlogue, came by his death in the following manner:—He and his son were transacting business in Wexford, until a late hour on same evening, and were returning home on their jaunting car, when suddenly the horse took fright and ran away, by which deceased was thrown off, and killed almost instantaneously.—*Wexford People.*

Last week Mrs. Barry, who has been for twenty-two years an inmate of an asylum in Tralee for poor Protestant widows, died at the advanced age of 110 years. —*Kerry Post.*

EXECUTION OF THE CORMACKS—DYING DECLARATION OF THEIR INNOCENCE!—Nenagh, May 11th—The last act of this fearful tragedy of human blood is consummated. The poor Cormacks are in eternity, and released from the perjured accusations of false witnesses. From an early hour this morning the clergymen who attended the two brothers were zealously engaged in administering to them the divine consolations of their holy religion, and never did two men, under the circumstances, considering they were about to suffer an ignominious death for a crime they were entirely innocent of, display so much Christian resignation and humility. The holy sacrifice of the Mass was offered up in their cell at an early hour by the Rev. Mr. Shannon, also by the Rev. G. Corbett in the chapel, and by the Rev. Martin Cleary, whose fortitude on the occasion is only equalled by his zeal and piety in the cause of charity and religion. At eleven o'clock a procession from the condemned cell to the scaffold was formed by the Rev. Mr. Cleary, Rev. Mr. Corbett, and Rev. Mr. Shannon, together with some of the turnkeys. The Litanies were recited, and were answered by Daniel and William Cormack, in a firm and fervent manner. Having arrived at the trap, William Cormack (the elder brother) came forward first, and in a clear and firm voice declared his innocence as follows:—

'Boys, we are innocent of the murder of Mr. Ellis. I offer the sacrifice of my life, in union with the sacrifice of Christ on his Cross. Let ye all pray for us.'

He then kissed the Crucifix he held in his hand, and while the miserable hangman was adjusting the pinions he prayed fervently to Jesus, Mary and Joseph to intercede for all his prosecutors. Daniel then came forward with the Rev. Mr. Shannon, his Father Confessor, and with the fortitude of a martyr going before his Maker, he declared his innocence in the following words:—

'Boys, we are innocent of the murder of Mr. Ellis; by thought, word, or deed, we had nothing to do with it. From the bottom of our hearts we forgive our enemies. Pray for us; we offer up the sacrifice of our lives in atonement to God for our sins.'

He then pressed the Crucifix to his lips, and the two brothers embraced and took their final leave of each other at this side of the grave. During the adjustment of the ropes, and while the cap was being drawn over their faces, they never ceased imploring Heaven in an audible voice, and the fatal bolt being snapt across, the two brothers were launched into eternity, to appear before a more merciful tribunal, where, we hope, they shall receive that justice which was denied them on earth. The poor fellows did not struggle much and after being suspended the time that satisfied the law, they were cut down and carried within the precincts of the prison.

For a considerable time previous to the execution, the chapel was crowded with the pious people of the town, offering up their prayers to God, on behalf of the poor Cormacks. We are happy to say that the advice given by the clergymen on Sunday last, as well as that offered by ourselves, were attended to, very few persons being present at the awful scene, and those who were showed by their expressive sympathy and commiseration how deeply the fate of the poor Cormacks affected them. The inhabitants of Nenagh to their credit be it told, closed their establishments and had their shutters put up, and showed their disapprobation at what was passing elsewhere. —*Tipperary Advocate.*

The *Tipperary Examiner* says—'The guard consisted of two hundred foot and nine mounted police—no military—and the police outnumbered the other spectators, for, owing to the advice of the Catholic clergy, there was quite an absence of a multitude, and not more than fifty adult men, and less than one hundred and fifty women were present at the melancholy spectacle. The day was beautifully fine, and the sun shone, I trust, on the innocence of those poor men. The elder Cormack was first brought on the drop, when he addressed those assembled, declaring that he was an innocent man, and had 'no knowledge, nor did he take hand, act, or part in the murder or death of Mr. Ellis, for which he was about to suffer.' The executioner, or in common parlance, the hangman, who appeared to be a smart active fellow, took at least six minutes to adjust the rope. He then retired, and reappeared with the younger Cormack, who made even a more distinct declaration of his innocence than his brother, and appeared to be a man of better nerve. The clergymen who attended them were the Rev. Messrs Cleary, Corbett, and Shannon. The priests having called upon the spectators to kneel down, were repeating the Litany of Jesus, in the midst of which, and whilst full and well-toned responses were being given by the kneeling spectators, the drop fell, and the poor Cormacks were launched into eternity.

The brothers Cormack are dead! May God have mercy on their souls! The Bishop of Killaloe begged mercy for them whilst they were yet alive. The most influentially and respectably signed memorial that ever emanated from this part of Ireland was presented to the Irish Executive in their behalf. Not even the courtesy of a reply was condescended until Monday, and then a refusal was given. We argued for them before, without giving any opinion upon their guilt or innocence, lest the appeal might be weakened. Now, we have no hesitation in declaring our belief in their innocence. We should be sorry to bear upon our conscience any portion of the accountability for the lives of the Cormacks.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—An estimate of the average produce of the crops in Ireland for the year 1857 has just been issued from the warehouse of Messrs. Thom and Sons, Dublin. This is included in the report of the Registrar-General, Sir W. Donnelly, addressed to the Earl of Eglintoun and Winton, K. T., Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Last year the extent of land under crops (in statute measure) was as follows—viz., wheat 559,646 acres; oats, 1,980,934 acres; barley, 211,288 acres; bere, 6,026 acres; rye, 15,348 acres; potatoes, 1,146,647 acres; turnips, 350,047 acres; mangold wurzel, 21,449 acres; cabbage, 30,011 acres; flax, 97,721 acres; and hay, 1,369,892 acres. The estimated total produce was—of wheat, 1,663,957 qrs; of oats, 8,895,347 qrs; of barley, 848,783 qrs; of bere, 28,553 qrs; of rye, 49,252 qrs; of potatoes, 3,509,344 tons; of turnips, 4,360,197 tons; of mangold wurzel, 298,515 tons; of cabbage, 326,875 tons; of flax, 14,475 tons; and of hay, 2,566,644 tons. The average produce of wheat per acre is the same as in 1851, but that of potatoes has seriously decreased since that year—viz., from 40·9 barrels of 20 stone to 24·5 per acre. The *maximum* yield of wheat per acre since 1851 has been 5·9 barrels per acre, and the *minimum* 5·0 barrels. There was a falling off last year in the acreable produce in every crop except hay and mangold wurzel throughout Ireland, but owing to the enlarged area under cultivation there was an increase in the total produce of wheat, barley, rye, and hay, while bere, turnips, and flax declined both in extent and yield; and potatoes, with an increased area, show a very low general produce. The population of Ireland was reduced by emigration last year to the extent of 34,389 persons, after making allowance for the *probable* increase by the excess of births over deaths, it being calculated that Ireland on the 1st January last containing a population of 6,013,103 souls. From the first of May, 1851, up to the close of 1857, as many as 933,861 persons appear to have emigrated from Ireland—472,871 males and 460,990 females.—Leinster sent out 197,963 emigrants, Munster 364,763, Ulster 241,146, and Connaught 114,715. The counties of Tipperary, Clare, and Kerry have afforded the largest number of emigrants in proportion to their population; and Dublin county, Mayo, and Sligo the least. Of the total number of emigrants from Ireland the largest numbers were from the county and city of Cork, and from Tipperary. The diversity of weights used in buying and selling corn, potatoes, and flax in Ireland is denounced by the Registrar-General as a great impediment in the way of procuring satisfactory opinions upon the average yield per acre.

KIDNAPPING OF IRISH POOR.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians yesterday, the clerk read a return, which affords another practical illustration of the terrible injustice and oppression inflicted on the country, and this union in particular, by the systematic deportation of the Irish poor from England. For the last four years, it appears that the total number of the unfortunate victims of "British Bumbles" remorselessly flung upon our quays, amounted to 704, of whom 102 are actually at this moment a permanent burthen upon the rate-payers of this union. An analysis of this melancholy list presents numerous instances of individuals of both sexes, who spent 20, 30, and 40 years in England. In this sad record are to be found the names of soldiers and sailors who by their blood cemented the military and naval power of Britain, and of artizans and labourers who contributed to build up the fabric of her material greatness. But what avail past services. Poverty and old age are unpardonable crimes in the eyes of Poor Law officials. They are, therefore, kidnapped, hurried on board the next vessel, and after enduring miseries only to be paralleled by the horrors of the "middle passage," infamous in the annals of the slave trade, are thrown helpless and hopeless upon our shores. The wife of one of these unhappy outcasts was English born, but as she married an Irishman, she was compelled to expiate the dire offence by transportation for life from her native land! Our Boards of Guardians here and elsewhere waste an immense deal of time in warm debates upon frivolous subjects, and in personal altercations.—Why do they not unite in remonstrance, and petition against the ruthless transportation of their fellow countrymen and country women? Why do they not call upon their representatives to combine in an energetic and vigorous course of action for extinguishing for ever this hideous unnatural, and inhuman system.—*Cork Daily Reporter.*

THE BELFAST TEA FRAUDS.—The *Banner of Ulster* is instructed that the Customs' authorities have this week served notices of civil action right and left, not in Belfast alone, but in other northern towns, upon almost every person whose name as a buyer stood in the books of John James Moore. It is further added that,—"To each of these notices an 'appearance in the Court of Revenue Exchequer must be entered; the tea merchants will be put to heavy expense in defending themselves, no part of which can be recovered from the Crown in the event of its defeat; which is all but certain. A rumour prevails that a warrant has been obtained, or is about to be applied for, to arrest Moore in America on a charge of forgery, which would bring him within the scope of the international treaty. It is also stated that a former clerk to Moore, who left Belfast before the discovery of the frauds, has returned to town from New York, whether to give evidence for the prosecution or not is left to conjecture."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.—Our community is only just rising into an influential existence, it is true; we are but a minority; but our members are ever increasing recruited as they are from the ranks of the most intelligent and moral of our Protestant fellow-citizens. Besides, we are daily improving our social condition; we have numerous schools and churches, we become more thrifty in our pursuits—all the appliances of a prosperous community are within our reach, and we avail ourselves of their economy. We have our merchants, our lawyers, our medical practitioners, our magistrates, our sheriffs, our members of the House of Commons, our Peers, and, thanks be to God, our Hierarchy. We are thus a complete community—whole in its structure, stanch and solid; cemented as it is by the precious boon of Catholic union and Catholic truth.—*The Literary Cabinet* (Catholic Magazine).

We are authorised to announce that the Rev. Francis Amherst has been nominated to the vacant See of Northampton. Mr. Amherst is head of the senior branch of the family from a cadet of which Earl Amherst is descended, and which has always retained the Catholic Faith. He has been officially connected with the College of Oscott, and at one time sought admission to the Dominican Order. The Bishop Elect has had charge of Missions in the populous towns of Leicester and Stafford.—*Weekly Register.*

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.—The battle commenced in the Peers by Lord Shaftesbury and in the Commons by Mr. Cardwell. Between the movers of the vote of censure in each House the concert was obvious, for the principal arguments which Mr. Cardwell urged were also dwelt on very emphatically by Lord Shaftesbury. Each had been smelling at the same rose, but Mr. Cardwell's superior treatment stands out strongly. Like Lord Shaftesbury, he held that the Cabinet in its *collective capacity* was answerable for the despatch, that it could not be held to be the individual act of a member, and that the resignation of Lord Ellenborough did not alter the features of the case. He appears to have quoted with damaging effect a passage from a speech made by Mr. Disraeli on the occasion of a vote of censure on the Aberdeen Government, arising out of the Crimean disasters, when that right honorable gentleman declared that he could not allow one member of the Administration to be made the scape-goat of the whole body, and Mr. Cardwell sarcastically inquired whether the principle of *limited liability* was about to be introduced into the Cabinet? In the spirit of the resolution which he had proposed, Mr. Cardwell declined to discuss Lord Canning's proclamation, as they had not all the facts before them. But it was not levelled, he showed, against the poor cultivators of the soil in Oude, but against the wealthy proprietors, who had been the curse of the country for centuries. Lord Ellenborough replied to Lord Shaftesbury, and the Solicitor-General to Mr. Cardwell. In the course of the Solicitor-General's speech he dwelt upon Mr. Vernon Smith withholding information from the Government—a small point, which showed his weakness of materials in dealing with the issue. The result in the Lords was a majority of nine against the resolutions. In the Commons, as most people had anticipated, the debate was adjourned.

THE PEERS AND THE BARON.—The progress of the Oaths Bill has taken a new turn. The House of Commons, as was foreseen, at the motion of Lord John Russell, has rejected the Lords' amendments. The next step, in due form, is "a Conference;" that is, a formal interview between a deputation of Peers appointed by their own House and certain appointed Members of the Commons, who exchange in writing the reasons of the respective Houses. Mr. T. Duncombe moved that Baron Rothschild should be a member of the Committee appointed to draw up the reasons of the Commons, arguing from a precedent at the commencement of the eighteenth century, that the statutory prohibition against "sitting and voting" without taking the oaths applies only to the House, not to its Committees. It was replied that the precedent only proved that a member as yet unsworn might be appointed on a Committee, not that he was at liberty actually to sit and vote on it before he took the oaths. The House rejected this interpretation, and the Baron was nominated. Should Mr. Newdegate or any one else sue him for sitting and voting on the Committee, it will be for the Courts of Law to decide the matter. Our impression is that the Act, being penal, must be interpreted strictly, and that the decision on this point would be in favour of the Baron. If so, his position is already materially and somewhat amusingly changed. Cases in which a single vote turns the scale very seldom occur; and a very large proportion of business is transacted in Committees, either select or of the whole House. A member who can sit and speak on all occasions, and is only forbidden to vote in the House when the Speaker is in the chair, is very little different from others. In the mean time, his appointment to the Committee implies that he is to be a Member of the Conference; and the House of Lords will have to send its members to discuss with Baron Rothschild and other appointed representatives of the Commons, what is virtually the question of his own right to be a Member of the Commons at all.

Another debate in the Lords about a Protestant Church for the English in Paris, and a leading article in the *Times*, calling for liberal subscriptions.—Ten thousand pounds is wanted. In Paris, Lord Cowley hopes to collect two; the Consular Act enables Government to give half; and so only three more are wanting, and will soon, we presume, be collected. Our inference is, that the law ought without delay to be altered which empowers Government to go to half the expense, however large, of erecting a permanent Church in every Continental city where there is an English Consulate, to say nothing of the annual expenses of its maintenance and its Minister. The *Times* pleads that there are in Paris, in addition to some eight thousand occasional and wealthy visitors, some two thousand poor English residents, that is, of the class who earn their living as mechanics, shopkeepers, teachers of English, and domestic servants; a good plea for their having a church, but none at all for our paying half the cost of its erection. Let us look nearer home. The parish of St. Mary and St. Michael, in this metropolis, contains 16,000 poor Catholics, the richest of whom are, with very few exceptions, about on a level with the poorest of the English residents in Paris. They have been left to build a church, of no mean architectural beauty and dignity, out of their own scanty earnings. The Government has given them no asssistance: nay, more—the duty on all the materials employed (timber, bricks, glass, &c.,) which is remitted in the case of new churches of the Establishment, was, of course, rigidly enforced: so that a considerable part of the cost went in taxes. It is now proposed that they should pay their share of five thousand more, for a church for the 2,000 English Protestants of Paris; that is, at the rate of fifty shillings for each of them. Law this, no doubt, is; but we fail to see its justice, and economists in Parliament can hardly have a better subject for their attention than the Act which makes it law.—*Weekly Register.*

Mr. Serjeant Deasy, M.P., has postponed his motion on Catholic grievances respecting army Chaplains and soldiers' children in India. This course has been unanimously recommended by the members of the deputation which waited upon General Peel on Friday, April 31st, and by the Right Rev. Prelate, between whom and the Government communications respecting Catholics in the military service are accustomed to pass. It is, however, distinctly understood that the reference to Parliament is not abandoned, but only reserved, and, considering the reception given by General Peel to the deputation, a certain allowance of time seems not unreasonable.—*Tablet.*

Lord Campbell from the seat of justice has congratulated this country on the improvement which has been effected in the laws. He had already pronounced eight sentences of dissolution of marriage, and of these one was at the suit of the wife for desertion during two years. It is, no doubt, an important event. There are now two and twenty persons, for Friday's report swells the list by three more cases, in this country formally and deliberately licensed by the authority of Queen Victoria to live in legalised adultery; and this privilege ) for so it seems we are to regard it) they have bought cheap, without the cost of an Act of Parliament. One thing the Lord Chief Justice did not mention—the effect of this sentence in the next world. Perhaps, as a Scot and Whig, he remembered, "*Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur*," and thought the less said about that the better. One argument of the Court is at least disposed of. We were told that whatever the amount of the national sin might be, the Act would add nothing to what the Divorce Act already did. Then they were on an average two a year; two too many, no doubt; but the Court has given us eleven in a few days.—*Weekly Register.*

The Court event of the week is the visit of the young Queen of Portugal. The unhappy religious state of England reduces us to this alternative, that as long as our national authorities in their wisdom think fit to treat as a personal insult to themselves the assumption of spiritual authority by the rulers of the Catholic Church, foreign Princes who recognise that authority must either smuggle away their religion when they visit England, or must (however reluctantly) appear to oppose the British Government. To avoid either alternative, the Emperor Napoleon managed to arrive on Monday and leave on Saturday. The Queen of Portugal took the other course. The morning papers have announced that Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at the Embassy in the presence of the Queen. It was, of course, celebrated with all the honours of royalty. Before the Mass, the Cardinal Archbishop had a private interview with the Queen, at which, just as would have been the case in the Court of Lisbon, he was seated, a privilege of Cardinals in interviews with the Sovereigns of Portugal; and at the *dejeuner* the Cardinal was seated at the left of the Queen, her father, H.R.H. the Prince of Hohenzollern, being on the right. It is thus that the absurdity of the English Court in refusing to the authorities of the Church the rank conceded to them by all Europe, subjects it to needless humiliations.—Court etiquettes no doubt are in themselves matters of very small moment, and no oneis so much entitled to despise them as Catholic Ecclesiastics, who have a higher dignity and longer descent of their own; but in the present state of society it is unwise that any nation should show its own narrow-mindedness in such matters in strong contrast to the behaviour of all others. Why should England be more Protestant than Prussia?—*Weekly Register.*

As a homage to the French nation, the English Government is about to send to Paris the hearse which was used to convey the coffin of Napoleon to the tomb at St. Helena, and which has been since reserved at Woolwich.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It is stated that Hull is to be the great intermediate station of the Transatlantic and British and Irish Telegraph Company for the transmission of messages between America and the continent of Europe. London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow will be placed in direct communication with Hull, as well as with Valentia, on the Irish coast, whence messages will be received from America. Communications intended for the Continent will be forwarded direct to Hull, and thence along the cable now about to be carried *via* Withernsea, to Spurn Point, where it leaves the British isles and passes directly across the North Sea to Cuxhaven, at the entrance of the Elbe, and thence by land to Hamburg, the principal terminal station on the Continent. It is expected that the communication between New York and Hull will be completed by July next.

"NO POPERY LECTURE."—A disgraceful riot took place in the National Hall, Granby-row, Manchester, on the 5th, and it is hard to say on which of the parties it reflects the greatest discredit. The occasion was a lecture advertised to be delivered by (we are sorry to say) a clergyman of the Establishment, who for some time past has been exciting the ignorant and the prejudiced to personally offensive aggressions on the peace of their Catholic neighbours. It is patent to all (and acknowledged by the respectable members of the Established Church) that this Rev. gentleman having signally failed in obtaining an honourable distinction by the legitimate exercise of his calling, is determined nevertheless to procure for himself an unenviable notority. Hence the disgraceful and offensive headings of the advertisements of his lectures, his unscrupulous and fifty-times disproved assertions, his ludicrously ignorant mis-statements of Catholic faith and practice, and his rabid appeals to bigotry and intolerance. As if to aid in obtaining a greater notoriety for this popularity-hunting Divine, a Mr. Cleary (professing the Catholic Religion) has the bad taste to meet him on the platform; the result is generally some such disgraceful scene as that which took place on the 5th inst. It is worthy of remark, and should be prominently set forth and made known to our respectable Protestant friends, that the Clergy utterly discountenance and condemn the attendance of the Faithful at these profane and unholy meetings; hence parties who are present, however professedly Catholic, are disobedient to authority, promoters of evil and of God's dishonour. The Church has proper time, persons, and places to teach, exhort and prove, and to establish her mission and the truth of her doctrines; but she remembers and acts on the Divine injunction, "Cast not thy perils before swine, lest they turn and rend them." There is a distinction which should be noticed: that whereas the Church and her Authorities ever discountenance private lay religious combinations for party purposes, the Establishment appears to depend upon them for her very existence, and appeals to them on every occasion of her weakness. Hence we find Tract Societies, Missionary Societies, &c., &c. Hence also we find, that whilst the Church entirely prohibits Ribbon Societies and Clubs, and makes adhesion to them a matter of excommunication, the Establishment puts forth all her power and exerts her last efforts to rally the bigoted Orange Lodges to organise for her assistance. The same spirit, doubtless, instigated a Rev. Canon of the Establishment in Manchester to fan the flame and kindle the fire of hatred and discord, by a speech (delivered some few days before Mr. Darby's lecture in the National Hall) full of all anger and uncharitablenes, when, taking occasion to compliment Mr Darby, he appealed to the bigotry and fanaticism of the old and (praised be God) the dying-out Puritan spirit to arise and put down Popery by the strong arm.—*Correspondent of the Weekly Register.*

On Thursday week a person, styling himself Baron de Camin, and who, during the previous week had delivered two lectures on Popery, attempted to deliver another lecture on the same subject, Guildhall Assembly room, Walsall; but scarcely had he commenced when a mob of Irish, who had just assembled round the hall, forced open the outer door and rushed up stairs. The Baron, who was taking the money, gave the alarm, and some parties succeeded in closing and barricading the inside door. Meanwhile the Baron and his lady made their escape by a private entrance, which communicated with the Dragon Hotel. So soon as the Baron had made his exit, the party inside, evidently an accomplice of those outside, gave a signal, and immediately the assailants ceased their attempts, and went round to the front of the house where the Baron was, and wreaked their vengeance upon the boards on which the bill had been exhibited. The police were called out, but it was not until Father Lovi, the Catholic priest, addressed the mob, about ten o'clock, that the streets could be cleared. With the exception of the damage to the property no injury was done, although several stones were thrown. Had the Baron or his lady been found undoubtedly violent hands would have been laid upon them.—*Star.*

POOR-RATES AND PAUPERISM.—In the fourth week of March last (the latest return published) there were 952,201 paupers relieved in England & Wales, against 897,374 in 1857, thus exhibiting an increase of 54,827; 132,145 of these paupers were relieved in doors, and 820,056 out of doors. The increase was 4.29 per cent. in the South-Eastern district, 2.14 in the South Midland, 0.22 in the Eastern, 5.95 in the West Midland, 13.11 in the North Midland, 28.19 in the North-Eastern, 23.47 in the York, and 8.00 in the Northern. There was a decrease of 3.90 in the metropolis, 1.51 in the South Western, and 0.15 in the Welsh districts. An increase of pauperism is noticeable in the returns for the other three weeks of the month, and the increase of pauperism in the metropolis was, respectively, 19.48, 8.54, and 5.68 per cent. in the first, second, and third week. The industrial statistics show that 31.0 per cent. were engaged in trade and the mechanical arts, 16.1 in agriculture, 8.4 in manufactures, and 6.3 in mining and mineral works.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES.—The supplement to the *Gazette* gives the list of all who have perished by murder, in action, or by disease in the rebellion which has raged for the last twelve months in India. How officers, civil servants, Missionaries, traders, with their wives and sisters, their native servants, in more than one case Christain converts, fell under the blow of the assassin, is set down in cold official columns, which, however, are more sadly eloquent than any animated description of the scenes they record. It is not until such a list meets the eye that we feel how complete was the massacre, how every man, woman, and child of the European race was swept away, and how well the murderers might believe, in their temporary triumph, that the dominion of the stranger was gone. First come the victims of the outbreak at Gwalior, Indore, and Mhow. At these places 53 Europeans, of whom nearly half were women and children, were butchered on the 14th and 15th of June, the 1st of July, and the 8th of November. We may then take the "list of people killed at Meerut on the night of the 10th of May, 1857." These amount to 31. They were the first victims of the mutiny, which, however, in a few hours spread to Delhi, where the massacre began on May 11th. Frst, we have a list of persons connected with the Delhi magazine who have disappeared, and are "reported to have been murdered." Among these are no less than 25 children—a fact for those who are disposed to deny the ruthlessness and atrocity of Sepoy revenge. Then follows nearly a column of names of persons who were certainly "murdered at Delhi." Among these we count 40 women and 54 children murdered; it may be reckoned, therefore, that upwards of 80 children were butchered at the single station of Delhi. The occupations of the victims are various. Missionaries of the most diverse creeds met a common fate; Anglican Clergymen, Baptists, Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic Priest, are returned among the slain. Telegraph agents, private traders, persons connected with the college, all alike perished. Thirty-three persons are returned as having been murdered at Agra, and then we come to the crowning atrocity of Cawnpore. In the first massacre of the 27th June 55 grown-up ladies are represented to have perished, besides "the whole of the married women and children of her Majesty's 32nd Foot," and "all the married women and children of the 1st Company, 6th Battalion, Artillery." As to the adult male part of the European community, we have, besides 22 persons of superior station, 60 men of Her Majesty's 84th Foot, 15 men of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, 70 men (invalids) of her Majesty's 32nd Foot, and 55 Bengal Artillerymen, four only of these last having escaped. In this first massacre it would thus appear that between 300 and 400 perished. On the night of the 16th of July, however, the great slaughter which horrified the civilized world was perpetrated under the command of Nena Sahib. We count 186 residents at Cawnpore, among whom is the usual proportion of women children, about 60 Futtyghur residents, "all supposed to have been murdered at Cawnpore," 56 other persons, some with families, who were "also in Cawnpore at the time, and it is to be feared have met the same fate," making in all upwards of 300 more souls; and we read at the end:—"It must be remembered that this list does not include the soldiers of her Majesty's 32nd and 84th Foot and Artillery, and their wives and children, many hundreds in number." Besides these there were 40 clerks, wives, and children, with four adults whose names are given, and 11 children. In short, we may count the number of victims at Cawnpore—men, women, and children—at not far from 800. It is of little use for us to continue these melancholy calculations. At Jhansi a large number were murdered, among whom appears more than the usual proportion of children. Then come the names of officers of the Bengal army murdered by their own mutinous regiments. Of their number we can give no definite notion, as they are mixed up in the return with officers who were slain in action, or who died of disease during the campaign.—*Times.*