

Walpole's views are unfortunately too well known. From the benches of the House of Commons it would, perhaps, be difficult to select a more confirmed defender of the Ecclesiastical abuse, or a more bigoted and perverse Tractarian. Take the subject of education. Run down the list of the cabinet, and say if there is a single man on whom there can be any hope of that momentous and most pressing question. What hope is there that the new President of the Council will make the like advance? There is none, certainly, to be derived from past experience of his official career.

(From the Morning Herald.)

Lord Derby does not intend to abjure either Protestantism or Protection; he does not intend to form a coalition either with the Whigs or Peelites; he does not intend (after the approved fashion of the present day) to abandon those principles to which he has long given his adherence, and which will form the basis of his administrative policy. Sound protection for British industry in its several branches is what the nation desires, and the adjustment of those difficulties, and the amelioration of those evils which have, imperceptibly almost, gathered round our social system.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

TENANT RIGHT.—COUNCIL MEETING.—The council met on Tuesday, the 24th ult., in Dublin. After the reading of the minutes, letters, &c., and the consideration of some matters of detail, they directed the next monthly meeting to be advertised as for Tuesday, the 9th of March, and a general feeling was expressed that it should be largely attended, as, from ministerial changes, and the impending general election, such was never more necessary.

MEETING IN LOUGHREA.—Pursuant to a requisition (says the *Galway Vindicator*) numerous and respectable signed, a public meeting was held in the court-house of Loughrea on last Monday, for the purpose of adopting the principles of the Tenant League—preparing a petition to parliament in favor of Sharman Crawford's bill, and also of taking measures to secure the return of tenant-right candidates for the county of Galway at the next general election.

TENANT-RIGHT IN THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—In reference to a paragraph under this head, which appeared lately in our columns, it is only just to state that the petition in favor of tenant-right signed by the students, was introduced into the College entirely without the cognizance of the professor or president. The matter, we have heard, at present engages the attention of the council.—*Northern Whig*.

On the motion of Mr. T. Murphy, at the meeting of the Waterford Corporation on Wednesday, Feb. 25, a memorial to the Queen, praying for a remission of the sentence on Mr. Smith O'Brien, and his fellow-exiles, was adopted. Similar memorials had been previously adopted by the Corporation of Limerick, Cork, Clonmel, Wexford, Kilkenny, and Dundalk.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE MAYOR OF KILKENNY.—We understand that several gentlemen of our county have commenced a subscription for presenting a piece of plate to the late mayor, Michael Hyland, Esq., as a testimonial of their approbation of the manner in which he discharged the duties of that important office, and the great benefit which they derived from his energetic and most successful efforts in bringing depredators to justice, and eradicating the receiving houses in the city, where plunder obtained in the county was principally concealed and made sale of. No compliment could be more highly merited than this, and we feel assured that the citizens, who have even more largely participated in the benefit derivable from Mr. Hyland's administration of municipal affairs, will not be behind hand in manifesting their feeling of gratitude for his extraordinary exertions in their favor.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

THE "DUNDALK DEMOCRAT."—A true bill for libel on the government was found against Mr. Joseph Curran, proprietor and editor of the *Dundalk Democrat* at the South assizes. He entered into security to take his trial in the Queen's Bench, Dublin, on the 15th of April next.

THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—The appointment of Lord Eglinton to the post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is not certainly the worst one made by the Earl of Derby. He is a man in the prime of life, and of active habits. His countess, a most amiable and accomplished lady, is an Irishwoman, being a native of Killester, in the county of Longford. With her first husband, Captain Home Cockrell, R.N., she spent many years in India. Lord Eglinton is a man of considerable wealth, and is, in that respect, suited to Ireland. He is not a professional politician, as undoubtedly Lord Clarendon must be described. It is to be hoped that the noble earl will endeavor to render the office of Viceroy more popular than it has hitherto been, and that as a first step towards its purification, he will get rid of the back stairs faction which have for years infested the Irish seat of royalty or viceregency. The appointment of Lord Nass to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland will not be well received. Mr. G. Alex. Hamilton ought to have been the man. Why should Messrs. Napier and Whiteside, brothers-in-law, be selected for the law departments of Ireland? Both have seats in parliament, and it has hitherto been the practice to keep one law officer in Dublin and the other in London.—*Correspondent of the Morning Advertiser*.

THE WHIGS.—The greatest joy was manifested at the downfall of the truculent and treacherous Whigs, whose government is justly decried as the heaviest curse this country ever endured at the hands of the Whigs. They dare not trust the people, whom they so cruelly and inhumanly governed, with arms, and so they have been ignominiously driven from office. Let their followers learn wisdom from this—do justice to the people, who, if justice were done to them, would be as loyal as they are brave. If Stanley neglect doing justice to the Irish tenantry he may be tipped up, as Peel was on a former occasion, by the cunning and trickery of Russell.

LORD CASTLEREAGH AND THE ELECTORS OF DOWN.—An address from Lord Castlereagh has appeared in the local papers, notifying his intention to resign the representation of the county Down at the dissolution of parliament. The noble lord says—"Many reasons induce me to adopt this course: but by far the most important one is the conviction I entertain that I no longer enjoy the confidence of the leading interests of the county. My refusal to concur with those who are desirous of a return to protective duties; the conduct I pursued with reference to the question of Papal aggression; my support of the grant to Maynooth; and, finally, my approval of the principle of the various

landlord and tenant bills which have been introduced into parliament, appear to have altered the political relations which existed between many of my supporters and myself."

JOHN T. DEVEREUX, Esq., M.P.—We regret to state that our honest and worthy borough representative, John T. Devereux, Esq., owing unfortunately to illness in his family circle, has been under the necessity of returning to Wexford, having obtained leave of absence for one month.—*Wexford Guardian*.

REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK.—We regret to learn from a letter received in town, this day, from John O'Brien, Esq., one of our city representatives, that that excellent gentleman intends to sever his long parliamentary connexion with this his native city. In fact, Mr. O'Brien states, unequivocally, that he will not offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Limerick at the next election.—*Limerick Examiner*.

REPRESENTATION OF SLIGO.—We have the very best authority for announcing that Mr. Jones, of Castletown, has not in the least changed his intention to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of this county at the next election, and that the statement to the contrary, which lately appeared in a contemporary, was entirely without foundation.—*Sligo Chronicle*.

THE IRISH LAW APPOINTMENTS.—The acceptance of the Chancellorship by Mr. Blackburn, and the reported elevation of Mr. Jonathan Henn to the seat thus vacated in the Queen's Bench will, it is thought, shortly lead to one or two vacancies upon the judicial bench by the retirement of the present occupants. In such event Mr. R. W. Green, who held the post of Attorney-General, under the Peel Ministry, will very probably receive the reward which is due to his ability as one of the first lawyers at the Irish bar. Mr. James Whiteside, the newly-made Solicitor-General, has just issued his address to the electors of Enniskillen, soliciting a renewal of their suffrages, and setting forth his claims for their voices.

RICHARD LALOR SHEIL.—The remains of Sheil reached Dublin on Saturday night, 21st Feb., on their way to their last resting-place in Irish earth, and were deposited in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Upper Gardiner street, where the last solemn obsequies were performed on Monday, 23d ult.—*Freeman*.

John Slatery, a young Limerick boy, who has displayed proofs of great artistic talent, and has received the first prize of the Dublin School of Art, is about to be sent to the continent, to pursue his studies further, at the expense of a few gentlemen who take a kind interest in him.

The Cork Loan Bank was entered by some burglars last week; but not finding the plunder they expected, they left a note on one of the counters, intimating that "they would call again."

EVICIONS AT GORT.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 440 individuals were evicted in the neighborhood of Gort by recent purchasers in the Incumbered Estates Court. We believe that these unfortunate victims of a cruel code, which the government have refused to alter or amend, resided on the estate of which Lord Viscount Gort was the former proprietor.—*Galway Vindicator*.

THE RECENT ABDUCTION CASE.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 25, Ellen Butler, whose abduction we reported in our last publication, returned home to her mother's house at Drakeland, and the same day Constable McNamara arrested Patrick Egan, the principal in the outrage, in his own house, at Castleblunden, to which he had returned from Waterford. The prisoner was brought before R. Sullivan, Esq., J.P., and committed for further examination; but the girl refuses to swear against him, and it is believed that the parties had resolved to make it a "match," and have no prosecution.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A local paper says that Mr. Charles Dickens is to be invited to stand for the borough of Nottingham.

Orders have been sent off from the Horse Guards to the officers in the different recruiting districts throughout the united kingdom to recommence entering young men for the regiments of the line, so as to complete the different regiments to 850 rank and file per battalion. As the recruits are entered they will be forwarded to the depots of those regiments and corps most requiring men. They will not commence recruiting for the Cavalry and Royal Artillery until April or May.—*Times*.

The estimate of the further sum required to be voted towards defraying the expenses of the Caffre war, beyond the ordinary grants for army, navy, ordnance, and commissariat services, for the years 1850-51 and 1851-52, is stated by a parliamentary paper, issued on Thursday, to be no less than £460,000.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—On Monday two returns obtained by Sir William Molesworth respecting South Africa were printed. It appears that in 1850 the number of Royal Artillery at the Cape of Good Hope was 204, and that in 1843 it was 156. Of officers of the Royal Engineers in 1843 there were 7, and of the Sappers and Miners there were 93 men, while in 1850 the officers of the engineers numbered 10, and the Sappers and Miners were 202. From the second return it appears that in 1850 the rank and file numbered 4,068, whereas the number in 1845 was 2,684. The next expenditure for military, civil, and naval establishments in 1849-50 was £292,819 4s. 7d., and in 1843-4 the amount was £346,076 8s. 9d.

SIR C. NAPIER'S HINTS TO VOLUNTEERS.—General Sir Charles Napier has published a "Letter on the Defence of England," in which he gives the following advice to volunteers:—"Arm yourselves as you please, only have arms of one bore for all—viz., that of the musket. This is very important; being otherwise, you may not be able to get ammunition when you most need it. And here let me tell you why I lay so much stress upon the advantage of the musket ball. After the battle of Waterloo, the celebrated surgeon, Sir Charles Bell, had charge of the hospital for the wounded soldiers that belonged to the French army, and had been made prisoners. He told me himself that the wounds made by our musket balls were far more dangerous than those made by the smaller ball of the French musket. He made a collection of the bones of French and English soldiers who died of their wounds, or had their limbs amputated. The fractures by English balls were fearful when compared to those made by the smaller French balls. Now, as the object of war is to kill, disable by wounds, or take your enemies prisoners, I cannot help thinking that the weapon which does these things most effectually is the best."

THE ANTI-CORN LAW LAGUS AND THE DERBY ADMINISTRATION.—An important meeting was held at

Manchester on Tuesday afternoon, in Nowall's-buildings, for the purpose of considering the measures necessary to be taken in consequence of the accession to power of the Earl of Derby and the Protectionists. The meeting was convened by circular at only a few hours' notice; yet it was attended by more than one hundred gentlemen, from various parts of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The opinion of the meeting was strongly in favor of the immediate resuscitation of the League, for which all the materials are ready; but the chairman urged that the cause of Free Trade, which appeared now to be imperilled, would be best promoted by waiting until the Earl of Derby had formally announced his intentions to parliament. The new Premier had, at the commencement of the session, urged the imposition of a duty upon corn for the sake of revenue; but it must be remembered that he was now invested with the responsibilities of office, and his views on this subject might have undergone modification. In the course of the proceedings it was repeatedly declared, amidst much cheering, that if the League were once resuscitated its operations would never be suspended until the permanency of Free Trade had been thoroughly established; that more money, more time, and greater efforts would be devoted to this great purpose than had been given to support the Free Trade movement prior to 1846; and that before embarking on the wild enterprise of restoring monopoly, Lord Derby would do well to consider its effects upon the position and interests of his order.

MURDER IN SCOTLAND.—A very determined murder, arising out of a quarrel, was committed on Saturday evening, in Dunfermline, one of the principal towns in the county of Fife. The parties implicated in the quarrel were an Englishman and an Irishman, both of whom were employed in the Malleable iron works, in the neighborhood of Dunfermline. During the week they had quarrelled several times, and on Saturday last, which was pay day, the quarrel resulted in a fight, in which, according to report, the Englishman had the worst of it. This fight took place at an early period of the evening, and the Englishman, thirsting for vengeance, went into a butcher's shop at a subsequent period of the evening, and on the pretence of requiring to cut some meat that he had previously purchased, borrowed a knife from the butcher. Armed with this formidable weapon he walked about the streets for several hours in quest of the Irishman, whom he unfortunately discovered in the High-street of Dunfermline at about 11 o'clock, when he ran up to him and thrust the knife into his side. The Irishman, who was a very young man, immediately fell, and was carried into a shop close at hand, where he expired in the course of 20 minutes. The murderer made his escape out of the town without delay, but was apprehended in a wood about four miles from Dunfermline in the course of the following day, and lodged in gaol.—*Times*.

UNITED STATES.

THE CONVENTION OF THE IRISH SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK.—A meeting of this body was held on Tuesday, March 3rd, at Powers' Montgomery Hall, 76 Greene street, Mr. Patrick Dee, the President, in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. John McGrath, read the minutes of the proceedings of last meeting, which were approved. The Secretary then referred to some riots which had lately occurred in Pennsylvania and other places, and a resolution was passed, that he would endeavor to find out the address of the Catholic clergyman nearest to these places, and that he should write to them. There was also a communication from the Hon. M. Walsh, stating that the Committee he had moved for in the house was appointed, of which he himself had been appointed chairman, and he hoped they would soon finish their labors, as he was determined that no time should be lost in proceeding with the matters that were to come before them. Mr. MacGowan stated, that there were several men now in New York, who had worked on railroads, who could give important information respecting the tyranny pursued by contractors towards the men, and also as to the manner in which these fellows cheated the poor men out of their wages. From all he, Mr. MacGowan, could learn, the oppression and cheating by the contractors, was the cause of all these faction fights, and until the wages were settled and payment enforced by the state they would continue, for when the contractors desired to cheat the men they would always find some method of setting them to fight. A committee was appointed to collect the evidence those men had to give, in order to forward dates, names, and circumstances, to Albany. Mr. Dee—The probability is, that the evidences may hereafter be published, and these men that have made such great fortunes by robbing the poor laboring men, will at length meet their deserts in being held up to public detestation. After some usual routine of business, the meeting adjourned.—*Boston Pilot*.

LEAHY.—This filthy monster has been lecturing at Baltimore, and it seems that his appearance has been the signal for successive and serious breaches of the peace. Windows were broken, pistols were fired, and the confusion was such as to endanger lives. It is said that the life of the fellow, Leahy, was in some danger. We do not know who these persons were, but we hope that they were not Catholics. The great body of the hearers were not Catholics, it appears.—Some Catholics were present, one of them gave the lie to some statement of Leahy, when he and his friends were ejected from the room. The disturbances, it would seem, were created by the crowd outside.—Men in the hall tried to fire revolvers, from the windows upon the crowd, but the police prevented murder from being done. No doubt, Leahy, whom the Protestant papers insist upon calling reverend! is a fit candidate for the penitentiary. His obscenity and blasphemy are beyond description. But Catholics are to be blamed severely if they take any notice of him. Let them wait, leave vengeance to the Lord, and in a few years they will see what will become of this monster of nastiness. Catholics have no right to attend such exhibitions. If such filthiness suits bigoted Protestants, let them wallow in it. Moreover, a Catholic, hearing such abominations, and such lies uttered seriously, is in danger of losing his temper, and of making an ass of himself by showing that such a hog can disturb his equanimity. Besides, these riots draw the public attention to Leahy—precisely what the fellow wants. For us, as Catholics, no harm can ensue from his lectures. We cannot but pity human nature, fallen so low in him; we cannot but regret that our fellow-citizens should allow themselves to be so humbugged, and that any considerable portion of them should evince a taste for such beastly things. But the Catholic Church in America cannot be harmed by

him. He is playing into our hands. His violence and filthiness open the eyes of many who might otherwise remain blind. For God's sake, let him entirely alone.—*Ibid*

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—By some trick, as yet unexplained, in the office of Bain's telegraph, the news of the assassination of the French President astonished the people, last week. The perpetration of such tricks should be punished severely, and we hope that the author of the mischief will yet be discovered. These telegraphic lines must be more closely looked after. One very important fact deserves especial notice.—The stocks in New York suffered greatly by the report. Thousands of dollars were lost in consequence of it. This proves that not only the interests of trade in France, but the interests of the mercantile community in America are dependent, in no small measure, upon the continued success of the President, in his great work of revolutionizing society in France. This fact is significant, inasmuch as it shows that the fortunes, as well as the lives of thousands—the fortunes of many even here, in America, hang upon the life of Louis Napoleon.—*Boston Pilot*.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—We do not care to perplex our readers with rumors, and accounts of nominations, which may be forgotten or contradicted the next day. The principal candidates, Messrs. Fillmore, Webster, Scott, Buchanan, Butler, Houston, if Houston be a candidate, and Douglas, are in the field, and at work, some of them very actively. Meanwhile the chances of to-day may be set aside by the events of to-morrow. A new man may be nominated and elected. When the regular nominations are made, and the parties fairly at work, we will take care to give our readers such information respecting each, as will enable the more inexperienced to vote understandingly.—The prospects of Buchanan are brighter in Pennsylvania, and they seem to have recovered from the shock given to them by recent events in that State.—The democratic State convention has been held, and the vote stood: for Buchanan, 112; against him, 30. State nominations have some influence, of course, but the general conventions will settle the matter. We wait patiently until they meet.—*Ibid*.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.—From several vague circumstances, it would appear that another expedition, is thought of against Cuba. The Hon. Mr. Fitch while discussing the Presidential question in the House of Representatives on Monday, said, "If another invasion should be made, as it will be, would it be proper that the administration of the Government should be continued in the hands of those who now control it?" We notice also that Capt. H. Robinson, who fought at Buena Vista, and subsequently left Cincinnati to join the Lopez Expedition, was arrested on the 2nd inst., by the U. S. Marshal, and taken to Columbus, under suspicion of being connected with another similar expedition.

Admiral Houston Steward has been elected for Greenwich by a large majority in opposition to Mr. Montague Chambers, Q.C. The former declared himself in favor of the Maynooth endowment, while the latter was the No-Popery candidate. The *Morning Advertiser* says that several hundreds of Catholics were the earliest at the poll for the Admiral.

KOSSUTH IN CINCINNATI.—A LOOK BEHIND THE CURTAIN.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* announces the departure on Thursday last of M. Kossuth from Cincinnati. He took passage in the steamer Wisconsin for Madison, Indiana. The *Commercial* says:—"Out of the large committee of arrangements but two were at the Burnet House yesterday morning (February 26) to escort Kossuth to the river, and extend the courtesy due their guest. One of the committee attempted to address Kossuth, by thanking him for his kindness in visiting Cincinnati, and extending to him the well wishes of the citizens. This occurred in a large crowd, on the hurricane deck of the boat. Kossuth, who appeared somewhat irritated, replied, 'Sir, I want some freedom, some rest; do not speak to me; please leave.' Here an explanation was offered, when the Magyar continued: 'Now, do not bother me; leave me; do, do; go away?' and the officer retired, while Kossuth turned to his lady and commenced snuffing a bouquet of flowers."

ALABAMA.—This State has certainly a good deal to be proud of. In the height of the Kossuth delirium, it was one of her Congressmen, the Hon. Judge Smith, who recalled the government to its senses by his motion to take the preparatory steps for the arrest of the wandering Hun for treason. It has been one of her Senators that has made the finest and by far the best speech that has for a long time been made in the Senate, which we published last week. And to-day we record with pleasure the noble conduct of the Common Council of Mobile in placing their Hospital under the unrivalled direction of the Sisters of Charity.—*New York Freeman*.

Several horrible transactions have recently taken place in Philadelphia. A man ate of poisoned meat, from the effects of which he subsequently died. A woman threw oil of vitrol on a Mr. Bechler, which completely burned out one of his eyes, and otherwise shockingly disfigured his face. A fireman was fatally stabbed by a rowdy; and during the same night another man was stabbed by a thief whom he caught in the act of stealing his property. What a horrible chapter!

EDUCATION.

COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL, Day, Board, and Evening School, no. 127, CRAIG STREET.

Mr. DORAN begs leave to inform the inhabitants of MONTREAL, that he will, on the 5th of APRIL next, OPEN the above School, under the superintendence of the Catholic School Commissioners of this City.

The course of instruction will comprise Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, English Composition, Epistolary Correspondence, History, Geography, Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entries; Analytical and Synthetical Plane and Solid Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Algebra, Mensuration, Linear Drawing, Theory and Practice of Land Surveying, Conic Sections, Navigation, the Use of the Globe, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. D., from having received a diploma of competency as a Model School Teacher from the Board of Catholic School Examiners of Montreal, and from his long experience in imparting instruction in the above branches of Education, trusts he will receive a share of public patronage.

He assures parents and guardians, that he will pay unremitted attention to the moral and literary training of the children who may be confided to his care.

Terms for Tuition extremely moderate, and known at the School.

Boarders admitted as Members of the Family. N.B.—The above School will be removed on the 3rd of MAY next to the House in which Mr. GRAFON keeps the School at present, in St. JOSEPH STREET.