

hot and bloody while it lasted, soon was done. The crew and captain of the first boat, meanwhile, had escaped into the jungle. The Jolly Bachelor, says his lordship, with Messrs. Paul and Lucas on board, was ordered to look after them, while the bishop and his friends betook themselves to the humane task of looking to the wants of the captives and the wounded men.

While thus engaged, they heard a rumour of three more pirate vessels out at sea. It turned out to be true. Soon, taking the benefit of a little sea-breeze, they came sweeping down upon him, and opened fire as they approached. The engagement did not last long. A repetition of the Rajah's former tactics was followed with the same success. The bloodshed was large among the pirates, though the terrible story is relieved by an account of the joyful liberation of crowds of poor captives who were found in detention on board the piratical craft. All who received injuries, both friends and foes, were thoroughly attended to. The present Bishop of Labuan is said to have been a surgeon before he was a clergyman, and his surgical skill stood him doubtless in some stead. One or two quaint expressions of warlike piety here and there are to be found, which reminds us partly of the occasional religious ejaculations of Robinson Crusoe during his travels and experiences. "We are, indeed, almost thankful," writes the bishop after putting his eighty pirates with his Terry breech-loader, "to Providence who thus order things for us." We do not know whether the eighty potted pirates would be quite approved of their slaughter being considered in the light of a religious exercise. Probably they are all villains and marauders, and the Bishop of Labuan describes with just horror the way they deal with the prisoners they capture. It is impossible, in his opinion, to estimate the destruction and havoc, the murder and the slave-dealing carried on by these wretches in their yearly cruises. "It is, indeed, *verdictis* with them, and I think," says the right reverend gentleman relapsing again into the intense vein of Robinson Crusoe, "it is the duty of every Christian man and every Christian nation to do all that can be done to rid the earth of such horrible and dangerous monsters, and to punish the Sultan of Sooloo, and all who abet and aid them."

Meanwhile, as a concession to the religious world, the Bishop of Labuan, with an amusing change of tone, announces that he is able to hold out hopes of at least one young and future convert. "I have taken one to the hospital," he writes very much as if he was giving the natural history of the capture of a young bear, "with three shots in him." "He is a fine lad, about fourteen, the brother of a chief." "I shall try," continues his lordship, with an ingenious imitation of the meek air of a missionary, "to educate and make a Christian of him." In spite of the bishop's anxiety to be episcopal, his thoughts do not dwell very long upon his young convert. He returns to the light and the shooting with comical gusto, after having despatched his little piece of intelligence for Exeter Hall. The young heathen cab has by this time probably entered on his new spiritual and physical regime; and when he is fully grown, will no doubt be exhibited in public the usual way.

We hardly know what is to be said of a jolly bishop who lights like a midshipman, and writes about his exploits afterwards with such evident relish and enjoyment. A careful perusal of his letter prevents our putting the gentle construction on it that he put on his eighy heathen in self-defence. We cannot but confess that the Right Reverend Bishop of Labuan rather went out of his way to have at them. We do not wish to blame him. The Milan pirates probably deserve extermination at the least, and the temptation to take part in their extermination may have been irresistible. The simplicity of the life he leads most likely renders him more callous than we should be to an exploit of the kind. There is something that savours strangely of a primitive and apostolic Christianity in the news that Messrs. Paul and Lucas were left behind in the Jolly Bachelor to finish off the savages who had escaped to shore. We wonder what the worthy bishop would think if he were to read of similar doings in the Acts of the Apostles; or if, St. Paul had been proved to have brought over some eighty pirates with a bow and arrows on his voyage to Malta or to Rome? That his lordship is *absit invidia verbo*—a fine fellow and a gallant Englishman, no one who reads his correspondence will deny. Some, however, will always be left to censure him. In England we can hardly judge matters of this kind fairly. An extreme and excessive regard for conventionality in clergymen leads us to hamper the profession with what are often unnecessary chains. That the Bishop of Labuan is fitted for the rough life he has undertaken is plain, at all events. All his fellow-countrymen who have read his letter will wish him success and health wherever he is, a continual increase of muscular and athletic converts, and a constant supply of the best bitter beer.—*London papers*, July 10.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

AN IRISHMAN IN THE FRENCH NAVY.—Lieutenant Colonel Kenney of the French navy, who so much distinguished himself on the 10th of May last, at the capture of Ningpo, in which he so severely wounded, is the only son of an Irish gentleman, Thomas H. Kenney, Esq. of Ballyforan House, county Roscommon. This gallant *coeur de marin*, in which 22,000 men took by storm a fortified city, defeated by his brother officers, M. M. Champe and Des Valames, the latter being Captain of the Confucius, consort gunboat of the *Etoile*, commanded by Lieutenant Kenney. "This is the only official account," Kenney was the hero of the 10th May. We are all enthusiastic in praise of his gallantry. He was wounded at half-past three o'clock, being first to mount at the head of the storming party, which he led with an intrepidity almost incredible. As he fell he had just power to speak to the officer who succeeded to the command, but the conflict was over at seven o'clock, and at 9 o'clock he was able to converse. The Admirals are not likely to be over-satisfied at being unable to assist at this brilliant *fait d'armes*, in which the conduct of their captives was so splendid. This gallant young officer, who we learn, from Sir Bernard Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' is 'already Knight of the Legion of Honour, as also of St. Stanislaus, of Russia, and wears the British medal for service in the Crimea,' was attached to the Emperor's yacht, *La Reine Hortense*, at the time of Prince Napoleon's visit to Dublin, and is not the first of his family conspicuous in arms. His uncle, the late Lieut. Col. Jas. F. Kenney, of Merion Square, while an ensign in the 8th (or King's) Regiment, distinguished himself at the capture of Martinique, for which he wore the medal, by a successful act of daring, in which death appeared inevitable, alone, at night, and far in advance of the most advanced sentinel of the British army. In 1794, also, Capt. Thomas Kenney, of H. M. S. *Falmouth*, after a desperate though hopeless defence against superior force, was carried dreadfully wounded on board the vessel of M. de St. Paul, the French commander, where he soon expired. We hope that now, when the waves then rivals fight side by side as friends, the wounds of the brave Lieutenant Kenney may bring him promotion and glory.

PETITION IN THE PEEL.—A Miss McKenna, who is described as a 'celebrated female preacher,' has been holding forth in various conventicles in North Tipperary during the past fortnight. She is said to have created rather a sensation amongst the little dissenting congregations in Templemore and Cloughjordan. We regret to find that this institution of stroming women (which we had thought was restricted to America) has found its way to Ireland, and we would take the liberty of reminding the individuals who have been instrumental in introducing this Chrysothem in Erin of a certain passage in Paul's first Epistle to Timothy, which we transcribe for their benefit from their own Bible:—"Suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence."—*Tipperary Advocate*.

MEETING IN THE ROTUNDO.—On Monday several of the leading gentlemen, clerical and lay, who had taken part in the proceedings of the previous day, met at a public meeting in the Rotundo, to form a political association which should continue the agitation for a charter for the University, commenced a determined movement against the temporalities of the Established Church, and demand from the Government a thorough reform of the landlord and tenant law, the poor law, and the grand jury law. To gentlemen from the provinces was very properly given the leading parts on this occasion, and most ably did they fulfill them. The resolutions were adopted by the assemblage without a dissentient voice, after which the meeting adjourned to a future day. If the association thus inaugurated receive the public support to which it is entitled by the magnitude and importance of the objects for which it proposes to struggle, it will become a power for good in this country; but to ensure such support its leaders must take care that place-hunters and corruptionists shall not have any opportunity of using it for their own purposes.—*Nation*.

PEAT v. COAL.—The bogs of Ireland have hitherto been considered a great national evil, except where their extent was merely sufficient to supply the inhabitants in the interior of the island with fuel. But even as a source of fuel supply, the bogs have not been much prized, except by the peasantry; for at best 'turf' is an expensive and troublesome sort of fuel, creating constant dust in apartments, and requiring incessant attention. Besides this, there is the great risk of losing the crop—if we may so apply the term in the event of a wet summer, as was unfortunately the case last year, which has led to a great portion of the sufferings of the people in many parts of Ireland during the last eight months. Science and ingenuity have, however, come to the aid of the bogs at a moment when they were most needed; and it would seem that the little prized peat is likely to become a source of national wealth, rivaling the coal-fields of England and Wales. An invention has been patented by which peat can be converted, in any weather and at an immense reduction of the present cost, into fuel possessing greater heating power and absolutely cheaper than coal. We have seen a specimen of this condensed peat, and for lightness, cleanliness, and excellence as fuel it cannot be surpassed. The important question was, however, whether it was suitable to the generation of steam in locomotives; for, as the Irish coal-fields are very few, and have not, except in Kilkenny, been much worked, the expense of the working of railways in Ireland was considerably enhanced by the necessity of importing British coals. That question has, we are extremely glad to learn, from the satijined extract from a Dublin paper, been solved in the affirmative; and it may now be fairly assumed that the Irish bogs, from being a drug in the market, will become a source of national wealth.

BALLENESHA, JULY 19.—On Saturday the condensed peat fuel, the manufacture of which has been carried on for some time at this town, under the management of Mr. Ponsbury Moore and Mr. Tennent, was again tried for locomotive purposes on the ordinary train, leaving Belfast at half-past nine o'clock. Mr. Stephenson, resident engineer of the Ulster Railway Company; Mr. D. M'ville, resident engineer of the County Down Railway Company; Mr. Weston, Locomotive Superintendent of the Northern Counties Railway Company; Mr. Tennent, &c., travelled on the engine to watch the experiment, and tested the properties of the peat as a fuel for generating steam. The result was the most satisfactory that could ever be desired. A smaller quantity of peat than is necessary of coal was found sufficient to produce steam, and in a much shorter period of time after the fire being lighted the required supply of steam power was raised. The quantity of steam generated was so great that it was found advisable to endeavor to reduce the heat; and for this purpose the damper was put on, and the door of the fire-box kept open during almost the entire journey. To show how successful the experiment was, perhaps a better proof could not be given than to state the fact, that, going up the incline from the Carrickfergus Junction, where the gradient is nearly 1 in 70, steam was sustained at 100 lbs and on the rest of the line it went up to 110 lbs and 112 lbs, falling occasionally when water was being let into the boiler to 90 lbs. The whole trial was such as to give the surest guarantee that the condensed peat fuel would quickly supersede coal for locomotive purposes, if it could only be supplied at as cheap a rate; and of this those gentlemen engaged in the project feel the utmost confidence.—*Sunderland*.

It would be extraordinary indeed, if after centuries of reproach against the Irish bogs, 'turf' should in the end become a tough rival of the 'black diamond' upon which England so justly plumes herself. The apparatus used in producing this valuable peat fuel is, we understand, very simple and by no means expensive, and may be purchased of the patentee by any person who may prefer this mode of preparing turf to the present hazardous and expensive method of cutting, spreading, footing, &c., which after all too often turns out to be only labor in vain.—*Nation*.

IRISH 'CHURCH' EDUCATION SCHOOLS DISCLOSED.—In a recent sitting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, the Rev. John Rogers (Comber) said:—He knew two or three Church Education Schools and he did not think much of them. The discipline was interesting and peculiar. In one of the schools there was a board put across, and it was in rather a shabby condition, and when it was necessary to administer discipline to any young culprit, he was put on it, and the board shook with him from the one side wall to the other (laughter) and every moment he was liable to break his neck. (Laughter.) There was another instrument of discipline which was rather alarming. It consisted of a rope—a fusticular machine—(laughter)—and there was on the end of it what was called in the country a loop. This was put round the chin of the boy, and was so fixed that it could not be drawn upon his neck. It was very common for National School children, when they met the children of that school, to say, 'Well, boy, were you on the roost to-day?' (laughter)—and the reply is, 'No, but I was very near in the loop.' (Laughter.) He did not bind himself to the strict accuracy of this account, but it was substantially correct.

EMIGRATION OF FEMALE PAUPERS.—As previously announced in the *Evening*, the guardians of this union, following the example set them by the Cork Board, resolved three weeks since to send out thirty of the female inmates of the workhouse to Quebec, and a committee to make the necessary selection was appointed. The paupers chosen were for a considerable period in the house, and were—at least the greater number of them—thoroughly conversant with the duties of servants, having been for a long time, previous to their emigration, in the employment of farmers. They will, therefore, have the less difficulty in procuring situations on their arrival at the other side of the Atlantic. The suitable arrangements for their departure having been effected, they left the workhouse at eight o'clock this morning for the Banter station, and thence proceeded to Cork. They all seemed in excellent health and spirits, and were neatly and comfortably dressed, each having been supplied, in addition, with a second suit of clothing adapted for ship life. The average expenses for sending them out is estimated at less than £9 for each emigrant, who will receive 10s at the termination of their voyage. Preparatory to starting, all the emigrants received the sacrament on Wednesday morning. They were accompanied to Cork and Queenstown by Mr. Dagg (master), and Miss Clifford (matron); and will have the supervision of Mrs. Philpott, assistant nurse, on their passage across. The tender of Mr. John Rahilly, Kanturk, for transmitting the papers to Quebec, was accepted by the guardians. The amount of his tender was £157 10s for the thirty of them.—*Kanturk Correspondent*.

The most interesting trial at the present assizes was the poisoning case at Clonmel, which has ended in the conviction of the prisoner, Richard Burke, on the clearest evidence. The poison used was strychnine; the victim was his wife, and the death was one of frightful torture. If guilty at all, the prisoner's guilt is enormous. It was a cool, deliberate, well-planned murder of a wife by her husband, with the view to get rid of the burden of her support, and to be at liberty to marry another. Yet, strange to say, the jury recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his good character! The trial was commenced on Tuesday, at Clonmel, before Baron Deasy. Owing to the respectable social position of the accused, who since 1850 has held the situation of clerk to the Poor Law Union of Waterford, the case excited great interest. The deceased and the prisoner were married in 1847, but never had any family, and since his appointment they had not lived together, he residing at Waterford and she at Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary, where she had property. She was subject to epileptic fits and violent palpitation of the heart. In August, 1861, Mrs. Burke, having heard that her husband had formed an improper intimacy with another woman, visited him in Waterford for the purpose of getting from him a separate maintenance. On that occasion he gave her 5s, and she returned to Clonmel. This circumstance was dwelt upon by the Solicitor General as supplying a motive for the commission of the crime. On the 8th of last March, Burke visited his wife and spent two days with her, during which his manner was very affectionate. He commiserated the state of her health, and promised to send her some medicine made up by a Dr. Harrington, which he strongly advised her to use. On the 28th of March he sent her a parcel containing some coffee, a bottle of essence of turpentine, and a paper package of a white powder, labelled in his handwriting, "Dose of salts and magnesia—to be dissolved in water, and taken at bedtime." The deceased did not immediately make use of either of the medicines, which were put by in a drawer which she always kept locked. On the 13th of April she received a letter from Burke, inquiring whether she had used the medicine and "salts," and next evening, the 14th, feeling unwell, she took part of the contents of the package, and died in half an hour afterwards, in the fearful convulsive agony that precedes death caused by strychnine. The contents of her stomach were analyzed, and found to contain a grain of strychnine—double the quantity requisite to cause death. The residue of the package was found to consist of Epsom salts, magnesia and strychnine. The prisoner had access to all parts of the workhouse, and had been seen in the surgery previous to Easter, with a paper before him containing a white powder, into which he appeared to be putting another white powder from a bottle. In this surgery the Epsom salts and magnesia were kept in open drawers, and strychnine was most culpably kept in an unlocked press. It was proved by Dr. Fitzpatrick, the physician to the workhouse, that in the beginning of March the prisoner had a conversation with him about poisons in which the doctor informed him of the nature and properties of strychnine, and that half a grain of it would be a fatal dose. The circumstances of Mrs. Burke's death were proved by her sister, niece, and servant. Dr. Harrington identified the bottle of turpentine as having been sent from his establishment, and proved that the package of white powder had not been made up by any medical man, the material being merely mixed together instead of being triturated in a mortar. Dr. Dyth, Professor of Chymistry in Queen's College, Cork, deposed that he had analysed the contents of the deceased's stomach and the remainder of the powder. He discovered strychnine in each—in the latter to the amount of 12 per cent. The witnesses were closely cross-examined by the prisoner's counsel, Messrs. Rolleston and Johnston, but their evidence was not shaken. The trial terminated at half-past six o'clock yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his previous good character.

Mr. P. Delaney, one of the Kilkenny deputation to the American delegates who brought over the supposed bones of M'Macusa, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with swearing in members of the Phoenix Society.—*Times Dublin Cor.*

Two political notabilities have been engaged in a legal contest in Sligo. Mr. P. Somers brought an action for slander against Mr. John Reilly. Mr. Somers is a gentleman whose family once possessed an estate in the County Sligo, to which he succeeded on the death of his father, when he was yet but a child. He was educated at Harrow, where he made steadfast political friends. Having returned from his travels, Mr. O'Connell advised him to take part in public affairs. In 1837 he was returned to Parliament without opposition, for Sligo. In 1847 he was re-elected, but was unseated on petition. In 1848 Mr. Townley offered him a large sum of money to retire, which he indignantly refused. Mr. Townley was unseated, and Mr. Somers his opponent became member for the borough again. Since that time his public life has been one of unsuccessful opposition. At the last election he opposed Mr. Tenison. Mr. Reilly, a Dublin barrister, on that occasion stated "that Somers was a traitor, and sold the borough of Sligo to Mr. P. Macdonogh for hard cash." Every word of this he declared himself able to prove. Both the plaintiff and the defendant were placed in the witness-box. Mr. Somers, examined by Mr. J. Robinson, Q. C., gave his electioneering history. In 1852 he fought a contest with Townley, in 1853 with John Sadlier, in 1857 with Mr. Wynne, and in 1860 he was a candidate with three others—Tenison, Macdonogh, and Reilly. He polled only two or three votes at the close of the poll. On that occasion the defendant called him 'traitor,' 'catif,' a 'snake in the grass,' and said that he had been trading all his life in the borough as his only capital. Mr. Ball retired from Sligo in 1857 because demands were made on him with which no gentleman could comply; Mr. Tenison in 1860, because, he said, 'he was in the hands of the Philistines.' He admitted on cross examination that he had called the defendant a 'stump orator' with no reference to his physical infirmity; but he denied that he called him a 'tailor.' Mr. Reilly, cross-examined by Mr. Morris, admitted that he charged Mr. Somers with selling the borough, and said, 'I will tell you the story by and by, and I will fit the cap so tight on the traitor that when taken off it will not leave a hair on his head.' The people were so excited that they burst the plaintiff twice in effigy, and he (the witness) 'roasted him next morning.' Mr. Robinson, Q. C., replied for the plaintiff, and in a review of the case showed that Mr. Somers did not complain of any reflections on his political character, but when the defendant charged him with basely selling the borough for money he did that which any right-minded man would do, namely, give the defendant an opportunity of justifying the slander if he could, and which he dared not attempt to do. His Lordship having charged the jury, they retired, and after half-an-hour's consultation, found for the plaintiff, with 6d. damages, and 6d. costs.—*ib.*

The trial of William Herdman for the murder of Mr. John Herdman, at Belfast, excited extraordinary interest. The prisoner was arraigned yesterday, when the spacious court was filled with a select assemblage, admitted by tickets; but at the request of the prisoner's counsel, to which the Attorney-General assented, the case was adjourned to this day.—*ib.*

Mr. Walter Fitzsimmons, solicitor, who was charged with having committed several forgeries on a provincial insurance company for which he was agent, was yesterday placed on his trial, and before Sergeant Sullivan had completed his opening statement, pleaded 'Guilty.' Sentence will be passed to-day.—*ib.*

In the threatening letter case against John O'Connell and Morgan O'Connell, the trial was postponed until next assizes, on the application of the Crown.—*ib.*

MANUFACTURE OF THREATENING LETTERS IN TIPPERARY.—A correspondent of the *Limerick Reporter*, whose position the editor, in the absence of the proprietor, considers a guarantee as to his respectability and trustworthiness, publishes some extraordinary revelations as to the manufacture of threatening letters in Tipperary. It would appear from his statement that certain magistrates in that county have been engaged in investigating into the alleged sending of threatening letters to Mr. Spring Rice, of Marlhill, New Inn, Cashel. 'The astounding particulars,' as the writer terms them, came out on an oath that the writer was no other than a servant of Mr. Rice's named Bridget Dunne, who penned it after being repeatedly urged to do so by Mr. Rice himself. The girl getting alarmed, seeing how eagerly the constabulary and magistracy took the bait, made the disclosure that it was written at Rice's own desire, and as he told her, with a view of frightening Mrs. Rice into a consent to go with him to Australia. Such are the circumstances as detailed in the *Reporter*. We do not know the legal penalty incurred by a man getting himself threatened with violence.

PROCLAMATION OF COUNTIES (IRELAND).—Sir R. Peel, in reply to Sir George Bowyer, said that the attention of the Government had been called to the state of the county Louth, and at the next Council the Lord Lieutenant proposed to revoke the proclamation.

FEATHER ARRESTS FOR HARBORING WALSHE.—Early on Monday, Jeremiah Crow, John Carey, and Mrs. Cleary, a publican's wife, all of Elton, were arrested, as is supposed, for aiding and harbouring the above named person. I have heard several say that the Government has accepted of Walsh as a witness. That there was something wanting is manifest, as Limerick is the last place the judges will sit, disposing of the business at Cork, &c., before they open in Limerick. It is only right for me to contradict the report published that the unhappy B-ckham was the man that shot Hurley.—*Cor. of Limerick Reporter*.

THE EXECUTION OF BECKHAM.—A correspondent mentions to us a singular fact in connection with the execution of this most singular criminal. During Beckham's appearance on the trap, his son, a youth of about nineteen or twenty years of age, was outside the jail gate, and used to wave his cap, as if encouraging his father to be firm. A daughter of the wretched man was with this strange youth, and moved by her father's situation, she began to cry; but at any appearance of tears upon her part the boy would hustle her rudely, as if to prevent her making such an exhibition of weakness. Such a son and father so stern to inflict, and stubborn to endure, were surely a strange pair. It is a pity their courage and stoicism had not a less hateful opportunity of display.—*Cork Examiner*.

At the Longford Assizes John Masterson, a small farmer was indicted for sending a threatening letter to Peter Donohue, on the 16th of June last, threatening to shoot him if he did not give up a farm formerly in possession of the prisoner, and from which he had been disposed for non-payment of rent. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty." It was undefended. The jury found the prisoner 'Guilty,' with a recommendation to mercy, on the ground of his advanced age. Judge Hays said he could not entertain the recommendation. If it had been offered on account of the prisoner's youth he would have attended to it, but not in the case of a person who knew well the effects of his proceedings. The sentence of the Court was penal servitude for four years.

The potato blight has made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Miltown, county Kerry, and the worst consequences are anticipated.

The number of passengers who left Queenstown by the steam ship *Washington* (Inman line) numbered with the crew, in all 358, and were chiefly belonging to the agricultural class from the counties of Limerick and Clare.

Many of the farming class are emigrating from Cork, as from other counties of Munster. Several left on Thursday last by train from Millstreet and Kanturk Railway Station, and were attended by numbers of friends, the females amongst whom uttered aloud their passionate grief, and lamented the departures precisely in the tone and infliction of the *gail fionn* the dead.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—At the last Sessions in Kenmare, Mr. Christopher Coppinger, Q. C., chairman of the County Kerry, pronounced a very important decision on the question, whether growing meadows are liable to seizure under a civil bill decree or not. The decision was in the negative, and has thereby established, so far as the local quarter sessions court is concerned, the non-liability of growing grass to seizure under executions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A VISIT OF INQUIRY TO THE PRISON OF SANTA MARIA APARENTE.—The following letter has appeared in the *London Standard*:

Sir,—The grave accusations lately brought forward against certain agents of the Italian government in the Neapolitan provinces for the inhuman treatment practised in the prisons, and particularly to those prisoners detained as reactionists, could not fail at last to move the English public to call for an inquiry. Accordingly, on the 2nd instant, two officers of the British navy, accompanied by Her Majesty's consul general, Bonham, visited the prison of Santa Maria Apparente, where 180 of the 19,000 political prisoners dispersed among the different prisons of the Neapolitan provinces are now detained.

On entering the prison the first cell visited was that in which Mr. James Bishop is confined, where the admiral and consul passed some time conversing with that gentleman upon the circumstances of his arrest, the three months' imprisonment he had suffered, and upon the charge of conspiracy for which he is to be tried, notwithstanding that he has no accomplices, nor a single witness against him—an act of injustice which certainly does not find its defence in the constitutional statute by which the Italians are supposed to be governed. From thence the admiral and consul proceeded to inquire into, and verify, the reports of the severe beating suffered in the prison of the Vicaria by Signor de Blasio, an artillery officer of the disbanded army. It may be easily imagined what a painful impression was produced on hearing an officer and a gentleman confess to have been flagellated with leathern thongs by the camarrists of the Vicaria who, acting on the authority of the questura, did not leave the victim till he lay bleeding and apparently lifeless. The admiral then proceeded to confer with General d'Ambrosio, whom an illegal and unjustifiable order of the questura had caused to remain in prison nearly three months on the mere suspicion that the general might have had dealings with reactionists—suspicion founded on the fact of a paper having been found at the time of the arrest of the Baron Cosenza in which allusion was made to a "Comandatore d'A." For the same reason two other Neapolitan gentlemen had been arrested, whose initials were similar to those of General d'Ambrosio.

Listening to such proofs of the perversion of the laws of the country—to the abuse of the rights which these laws guarantee to every citizen, to the vindictive system of persecution practised by the police, appeared to have such an effect on the admiral that he was unable to disguise his astonishment and contempt.

The commission then passed to the room occupied by Count Oristen, the gentleman who was arrested nine months ago on suspicion of having taken part in the imaginary committee of Frisa, for which he will be brought to trial in a few days. The next victim of the same imputation to be seen was Monsiegnor Oenatiempo, who takes part in the same process of Count Oristen, and has had to endure a year's imprisonment before being brought to trial. From thence the Admiral passed into the last cell in the first corridor, in which he found five prisoners,

one of whom was the Baron Sinipa, a Duke, who had been arrested at the Baths of Ischia because he was found to possess the photographs of the Royal family and to have the Bourbon lily on his shirt-studs! Another of the five proved to be Dr. Joa-Ilio, who had been arrested and detained in prison three months because his name was written in the address book taken by the police from the desk of Mr. James Bishop at the time of his arrest.

The sight of five persons crowded into a cell only large enough for two, with two of those five ill in bed with fever, did not seem to dispose the admiral to continue an insight into what would only result in similar scenes, alike revolting to a sense of justice and decency. The inspection ended here; and although but a small and the least unfavorable portion of the prison had been visited, it may be concluded from the above details that what the admiral had seen and heard was sufficient to convince him of the truth of what had doubted and thought only possible to happen under the "despotic and cruel government of the Bourbons." I am, &c., ONSERVER.

INVADEES AND DEFENDERS.—It is very different to give up the desire to possess another man's house, and to surrender the determination of defending your own. You may easily come to find the first to be an imprudent adventure; you can never come to find the last an object to be abandoned. The difference is forgotten by the few shallow reasoners in this country who are constantly telling us that 20,000,000 in the end but at 8,000,000. So they would, no doubt, if the two populations would meet in some great prairie and fight it out at once. But, as the 20,000,000 can only send a part of their numbers against the 8,000,000, and must maintain these numbers at a distance from home, the figures are by no means conclusive. In practice the 20,000,000 of inhabitants dwindle down to that fraction of them who choose to go out and fight, whereas the 8,000,000, being attacked in their own homes, are compelled to muster their whole fighting force. The practical refutation of this silly fallacy, as it is to be read in every page of former history, is now also to be seen in every fact of our contemporary experience.—*Times*.

ORANGEISM.—The *Liverpool Daily Post*, in an article on a recent Whaley gathering, has the following criticism of the party it represented, and the persons of which it was composed:—"It was impossible to mix with the rabble who composed the excursion without being struck with their utter degradation. It is not, of course, for us to say how low a man must be before he is incapable of a sensible or earnest opinion on religious or political matters; but we are utterly unable to see how any cause, except that of a turbulent and fighting faction, can be served by the binding together under any pretence of such raffish as composed last Monday's Orange excursion. The language of the men was uniformly vile in the extreme, and the presence of woman and girls made no difference in the wholesale use of ribald, obscene, and profane expressions. If it be Protestantism to howl at an offending Catholic priest who happens to be standing on the platform of a railway station, these blackguards were Protestants; if it be blackguardism to talk drunken filth and profanity, while bearing aloft the honoured insignia of the Bible and the Crown these Protestants were blackguards. The excursion pretended to be a general Protestant demonstration of feeling; and we distinctly say, on the authority of more than one impartial and Protestant witness, that not a part the day could any woman have walked without blushing in any part of the procession, or within hearing of any half-dozen of the Orangemen." Orangeism is simply a contemptible nuisance, to be fought shy by every man who respects himself—nay, rather to be trampled under foot by all men.

It is right Canada should know that in this country we thoroughly understand and appreciate the position she is taking up for herself. She should also understand that for her the only condition of independence is that she should be able to maintain herself mainly by her own strength against a powerful and warlike antagonist. This we believe it is in her power to do, but it will require her whole strength and all the assistance we can spare her to effect it. When she hesitates to put forth the whole of that strength, it is much more who she decides to do nothing at all, she is really deciding to sever her destinies from ours and to link them for weal or for woe with the destinies of the States of America.—*London Times*.

We have just got through with the annual synods and general assemblies of the four great religious denominations of Scotland, viz., the Independents, the United, Presbyterian, Free, and Established Churches. The moderators or chairmen of each generally wind up the business of their meetings with an oration on the moral and religious position of their sects, and the state of the country in general. Dr. Bisset, moderator of the Established assembly, and Dr. Guthrie, moderator of the Free Church assembly both admit that, notwithstanding the multiplication of churches, services, and revivals, &c., that Scotland has fallen to be amongst the last and lowest of the Protestant states of Europe in respect of chaste conversation, or, in other words, in respect of temperance and charity. Dr. Bisset attributes the cause to the great schisms that exist in the Presbyterian bodies. Dr. Guthrie admits that it had existed long before the great schism of '43, and attributes the cause to Moderatism, or the Established Church. He also says that we were not aware of the fact until the Registrar General's reports have made it patent to the world. The *Scotsman* proved the other day that illegitimacy was more than double in Scotland to what it is in Spain, where, according to the Presbyterian notion, the mother of abomination still holds sway over the people. Chambers, in his domestic annals, gives another cause. He says that "Prosbetarianism from the beginning was too inconsiderate of human infirmity, was extremely cruel, and altogether erred in trusting to force (even the power), and too little to moral suasion." Even the innocent physalness of the human heart seems to have been viewed by these stern moralists as an evil thing, leaning to the side of vice. He also says that the Kirk Session records, even a hundred years after the Reformation, must be held as revealing on the whole a very low state of morals, particularly in the lower classes of the people." This is the history of Calvinism from the highest Presbyterian authorities for the last three hundred years in Scotland, viz., that this country is the last and lowest in the scale of morality amongst the nations of Europe.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

THE YELVERTON CASE IN SCOTLAND.—Lord Ardmillan's judgment in the Yelverton case will, I understand, shortly come before the Court of Session for revision. While much credit is given to the Lord Ordinary for the zeal and ability brought to bear upon the consideration of this critical case, few are found prepared to claim for his vote the merit of impartiality. Most people pronounce it, while an able, a notoriously one-sided document. The fact that Lord Ardmillan is a trustee of Mrs. Forbes is not looked upon as contributing to perfect impartiality. I am far from asserting there was anything in such a relation to bias a judge. But, unquestionably, the relation throws an air of suspicion over the judgment.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

THE GOTTON FINE.—The news from all parts of manufacturing districts presents a picture of deepening gloom. Judging from present appearances, says the *Manchester Examiner and Times* of this day, the stoppage of factories promises to become much more general during the next few weeks throughout the manufacturing districts. The number of spinning and weaving mills which are entirely stopped is now rapidly augmenting, and every week will add to the dreary array of unemployed operatives thrown out of work by the general resort to this disastrous but necessary step.