

a large proportion of the first immigrants will be familiar both with the most-effective mode of working, and with the special difficulties which have been experienced in similar districts.

The first Californian adventures were naturally not selected from the steadiest and most respectable portions of society, and although the proceedings of the Vigilance Committees indicate the presence of an intermittent public conscience at San Francisco, a long time must elapse before the city or the State can hope to emerge from a condition in which life and property are exceptionally insecure.

The American character is not conspicuously moderate or conciliatory, and the native Mexicans, Indians, and halfbreeds have found themselves treated either as enemies or as an inferior and conquered race, while the ruling class, too much occupied with business to attend to politics, have generally allowed the management of public affairs to fall into the hands of gamblers, ruffians, and cheats. There can be little doubt that the mixture will in time work itself clear, for the Americans have an instinctive faculty of checking abuses when they become utterly intolerable; but, in the meantime, it is not desirable that a similar state of affairs should introduce itself into an English settlement, and it would seem that for the present Vancouver's Island is likely to suffer by the social anarchy which prevails in California.

The account of the gold discoveries will probably revive in different parts of the Union the habitual jealousy of English influence, which easily combines itself with the national love of annexation, and indignant journalists will have no hesitation in declaring that the Ashburton Treaty and the Oregon boundary are unjustifiable and invalid attempts to interfere with manifest destiny. There is fortunately, however, no reason to apprehend for the present the form of encroachment which might on other frontiers of the States have been found most dangerous. Although the possession of additional gold-producing colonies is comparatively unimportant to England, it is not desirable that the national honour should be engaged in any territorial dispute, and it is a matter of congratulation that the majority of the first body of adventurers consists of subjects of the Crown, not the less loyal for their temporary experience of American institutions. It is said that a large body of Cornish miners, the most valuable class of colonists, has already left San Francisco for the Vancouver gold-fields, and it seems not improbable that the oppressed population of the different coloured races will gradually seek in the same region a safe retreat from their un congenial neighbours in California. The Indian tribes of the island, like all the native dependents of the Hudson's Bay Company, though warlike, are friendly to the English, and there is happily no conquered and half-civilized population to conciliate or to keep down. There is abundant room for American enterprise to spread through the interior and down the coasts of the Pacific, and it is highly desirable that two distinct experiments in colonization should be tried side by side. As long as the settlers are English or other than American any attempt at conquest is out of the question. There is no surplus population in California to form an invading army, and a detachment from the Pacific squadron will always be able to give the island any protection which may be required. It will be strange if new relations of friendship or hostility hereafter arise between Russia and England from the contact of their possessions on the opposite side of the globe. It is premature, however, to speculate on the fortunes of a colony which must become practically independent as soon as it acquires wealth and population; and in the meantime the gold of Vancouver's Island will follow the same direction, whatever may be the political condition of the Pacific coasts, as long as London continues to be the mart of the world.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The clergy and nuns of Clifden acknowledge the receipt of £53 from his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, for the industrial school and new House of Mercy to be immediately erected for destitute females.

A new cemetery, contiguous to the handsome and picturesque chapel of Woodford was solemnly consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Derry on the 17th ult. The site was given by Sir Thomas J. Burke.

Henry Sinnott, of Dungarvan, has performed a very good piece of work near the town, by keeping out the tide from some land held by the Christian Brothers, and which was a means of their support.

Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq., has been appointed a magistrate for the city of Cork.

John Esmonde, Esq., M.P., has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Waterford.

Alexander Dickinson, Esq., has been appointed a magistrate of the County Galway.

John Ellard, Esq., solicitor, has been appointed Town Clerk of Limerick by the corporation. He was proposed by Alderman Watson, seconded by R. McMahon, Esq., J.P. This appointment will save the Corporation £100 a year.

James Freely, Esq., J.P., has been unanimously re-elected chairman of the Rathkeale Town Commissioners.

Mr. S. Gordon, manager of the Provincial Bank at Parsonstown, has been promoted Inspector of branches.

John Quinn, Esq., has been promoted from the Limerick branch of the Provincial Bank to the management of that bank in Monkstown.

The proprietors of the National Bank have subscribed £1,000 towards building the new Agricultural Hall of the Royal Dublin Society.

Mr. S. A. Onasck has been appointed one of the Assistant Surgeons to Steven's Hospital, Dublin, in the room of Dr. Harrison, deceased.

At the half yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Stock Bank of Ireland, a dividend of five per cent (free of income tax) was declared.

The new Juries Bill will relieve jurors from constant attendance during the entire of the assizes, as the days must be defined, and the panel evenly set out.

Bloody Bridge, in Dublin, is about to be thrown down and a new structure erected upon its ruins. It is stated that Colonel Roche, cousin of Lord Fermoy, will contest the borough of Youghal at the next general election. His conducting agent is Mr. Barry.

On the 13th ult., the first stone of a new quay, below the steam packet company's office, Drogheda, was laid by Alderman Patrick Boylan, in the presence of a vast number of respectable persons, amongst whom were several of the Boyne Commissioners. It is to be called Boylan's Quay.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Galway Bay Navigation Company, held on the 22nd ult., the beautiful steamboat *Vesper* was purchased by the new company, and the ownership transferred by John Orrell Lever, Esq., to them. The *Vesper* (the first steamer hailing from Galway), will ply regularly between that port, Kinvarra, New Quay, and Ballyvaughan. She is under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Butler, manager of the Galway Gas Company.

The Inspector General of Prisons has recommended in his official report the abolition of all the bridewells in the county Cork, and the substitution of "lock ups" at the various police stations. The application for £1,000 to erect a bridewell at Mill st., was refused at the present sessions.

The Commissioners of Public Works have granted £57,000 towards the completion of the Tralee and Killarney Railway.

The Tuam and Athenry railway bill has been approved by parliament; also the Dublin and Meath line, from Dublin to Navan direct.

The Limerick and Castleconnell Railway Bill, for extension to Killaloe, has received the sanction of the House of Commons. It will run from the rear of the Tontine Buildings at Castleconnell to Balina, opposite Killaloe. Already 28,000 shares have been subscribed for, viz.:—10,000 by the Castleconnell Company, 10,000 by the Midland Company, and 8,000 by Mr. Greene. The railway was to be opened on the 14th inst., and the Limerick and Ennis line on the 15th.

At a meeting of the Newcastle board of guardians, on the 17th ult., Edward Curling, Esq., J.P., in the chair, the following resolution, proposed by Michael Leamy, Esq., and seconded by Major Locke, was carried:—"That it is the opinion of this board that a branch line of railway from Newcastle to Rathkeale would materially serve this union, raise the value of property, and increase the price of agricultural produce. That we think it would be desirable to give the baronial guarantee of 5 per cent., for the capital required for the contribution of said line."

A large majority of the grand jurors, at Rathkeale quarter sessions, lately adopted a memorial to the county grand jury, requesting that they would not consent to give a guarantee on the rates of the baronies of Upper and Lower Connelloe for the interest of any money advanced for the construction of a line of railway from Rathkeale to Newcastle.

In the matter of the estate of Monsell Worrall, assignee of Edward Glover and John P. Glover, owners (*partie Anna de Burgh, petitioner*), the Commissioners have sold one undivided moiety of the townlands of Carraghclonbue, situate in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, Co. Cork, containing 212a. and over, and producing a net profit rent of £116 16s. 1d., to Mr. N. Walsh, for £2,300.

In the matter of the estate of George Alleyne Rogers (owner and petitioner), the Commissioners have sold the following premises in the city of Cork, held in fee simple:—Lot 1.—The premises known as the Theatre, producing a yearly rent of £30. Mr. Young bought for £400. Lot 2.—The premises 30 and 31 George's street, producing a yearly rent of £22 15s. 1d. Mr. Johnson purchased at £455.

In the matter of the estate of John Lane, owner (Thomas Eyre and others, petitioners), the Commissioners have sold the following property, held in fee simple, and situate in the barony of Sliedavagh:—Lot 1.—Lanespark, containing 991a. and over, statute measure; net rent, £735 18s. 4d.; valuation, £724 11s. 2d. Sold to Mr. J. Brogden for £13,400.—Lot 2.—Gilleens (part of), 149a. and over, statute measure; net rent, £176 15s. 9d.; valuation, £150 16s. 8d. The sale was adjourned, the bidding not being considered adequate. Lot 3.—Killeens (part of), 116a. and over, statute measure; net rent, £396 13s. 2d.; valuation, £448 14s. 9d. Bought by Mr. J. Brogden for £8,000. Lot 4.—Cooline, 302a. and over, statute measure; net rent, £215 12s. 11d.; valuation, £226 16s. 6d. Same purchaser for £6,700.—Tipperary Free Press.

In consequence of the amount of business likely to come before the new court for the transfer of land in Ireland, the government have decided to retain in those courts the three judges now sitting in the Incorporated Estates Court instead of two as originally proposed.

Several place hunters from Ireland are now in London seeking situations, in anticipation of the supposed new arrangements to be made in the Dublin law courts. The two Messrs. Robinson, cousins of the Chancellors, are noted for valuable ports, and Mr. Miller and Mr. George, are reported for the offices of Attorney and Solicitor General.

It is reported in military circles that the cavalry brigade at the Curragh is to be discontinued.

The Carlow Rifles have received an intimation to hold themselves in readiness for embodiment early this month for training; and it is very probable this, and many other corps will be permanently employed.

The Queen's County Militia will be called out for training this month.

Great preparations are making in Ennis for the reception of the Russian gun given by the Government to that town, as a "trophy" of the Crimean war. It has been resolved that the Town Commissioners and inhabitants shall meet it outside the environs, and that the local Pensioners, under Major Cruise, the staff and band of the Clare militia, Constabulary force, &c., be invited to join in the procession, which will escort the gun to the court-house, where it is to remain until a site is selected for its being mounted.

The grand jury of Dublin have found true bills against William Thomas Pickering, George Fennell, G. E. Campbell, J. F. Goodman, J. B. Hamilton, M. Campbell, C. J. Hamilton, Thos. Martin, J. R. Herbert, T. B. Gorges, J. B. Smith and P. T. Lyster, all students, for being concerned in the late riots at Trinity College.

On the 17th ult., an attempt was made to shoot Mr. Mather, a Scotch gentleman, who recently became owner of some of the St. George property, Co. Galway. Whilst riding over his property near Ballinacloe, he was fired at by a man who lay behind a ditch, the contents, bullets and slugs, entering his back. At last accounts he was going on favorably. A man named Colahan has been arrested on suspicion of having fired the shot.

The Government are to institute a commission to investigate the Municipal affairs of Belfast.

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Customhouse, for the week ending June 19, was £6,907 5s. 9d., against £7,834 11s. 9. the previous week, and £5,462 9s. 5d. corresponding period of last year.

The painters of Belfast are upon "strike" for an increase of wages to 25s a week.

The Drogheda *Argus* says:—"We have seen a specimen of flax, grown on the land of Mr. J. P. Kelly, Dunleer. The stalk is over four and a half feet long, and of excellent quality. Such a crop is a remarkable one at this period of the season."

On the 16th ult., a large sturgeon, "the Royal Fish" was taken in the Shannon, near Coonagh, by an Abbey fisherman named Patrick Clanchy. The fish, which weighed over 11 cwt., was sent by the fisherman as a present to the Lord Lieutenant.

On Sunday evening (June 20th), considerable excitement was caused by a scene enacted at the Waterford Railway Station, when two "ladies fayre" flying on the wings of steam to those they loved, found themselves in the custody of an unromantic Head Constable of police. They had left their father's home in the county Kildare that morning, taking with them a hundred guineas in gold, and proceeded to meet their lovers—a Sergeant Major and Color Sergeant of the 14th Regiment, at present stationed in Waterford. The sons of Mars were in waiting, but the telegraph had informed the police of the damsels' flight, and when the train reached the platform, greatly to the surprise of both sergeants, Head Constable Connolly took the former into custody, and marched them to the police station. They were two very handsome girls, elegantly dressed, and of respectable family. Their father arrived in Waterford the following day, where, of course, a scene took place, but whether he proved stern or relenting has not transpired. One of the soldier lovers was an Irishman, the other a native of England.

On the 16th ult., a farmer named John O'Brien, residing at Ballyshanny, near Killeenora, was shot accidentally by a man named Patrick Oaher, a mason, who was employed in building a house for the deceased.

About two months ago a poor woman named Susan McOinney, residing at Tattycor, in the parish of Dro-more, was bitten on the finger by a cat. Very little was thought of the matter at the time, the wound being very slight; but on the 31st ult., was suddenly taken ill, and after enduring all the agonies of hydrophobia died in the lunatic asylum in Omagh.

The Board of Guardians, on the 22nd ult., there were two other cases of gross and heartless cruelty on the part of English parochial authorities discussed. One of the cases was that of a widow, who, after residing for a very lengthened period in England, and having been reduced to destitution, received relief, and was at once forcibly deported to Ireland. The other case was that of two orphans, who lived in England, for seven years. Their uncle supported them, but owing to the pressure of temporary calamity, he was compelled to send them to the workhouse. After they had remained there three months, their uncle having recovered, and being in more prosperous employment, reclaimed the orphans, and offered to take them back again. With a refined cruelty, really fiendish, and perfectly unintelligible, if the statement be correct, they refused the poor man's humane request, and shipped the orphans for Cork. They were brought before the magistrates in the police court, and a small subscription made, in order to enable them to reach the place of their birth.

A swarm of bees alighted on the shop of Mr. Wright, hatter, Patrick street, Cork, on the 16th ult., and were soon "hived" by the proprietor.

Another "horse tamer" has appeared in Ireland in the person of Mr. Byrne, who has been lately exhibiting his power over the animal at the Plough Hotel, Belfast.

The Downpatrick Recorder says:—"As some laborers were cutting turf in a bog near Ballinacloch, on the 15th inst., they came upon the skeleton of a man who had been buried in his clothes. The garments had all rotted away, but round his neck was a green silk handkerchief, in a perfect state of preservation, after having been there for sixty years; for it is known that the body is that of one of a party of five or six who were cut down by the troops while attempting to escape from the battle of Ballynahinch. The hair still remained on the head. Some sugarloaf and flat buttons were found beside the skeleton.

At Nenagh petty sessions, Dr. Cashel was bound over in a sum of £200 to keep the peace to Mr. Harden.

A man named Thomas Haley was killed in Belfast, on the 21st ult., by a piece of timber falling on him.

The Tyrone Constitution says:—"We regret to have to report a case of murder in our county, perpetrated under unaccountable circumstances. On the evening of the 5th inst., a trifling dispute took place between a young man named James McKinney, of Legnucush, and another young man, in the parish of Kildress, about throwing a clod at a dog. George Browne, of Knockaleary, interfered to make peace, when McKinney instantly pulled out a pistol and shot the unfortunate peace-maker dead on the spot. McKinney ran off, but was arrested a short time after by the police. He had the fatal pistol in his possession, and will be tried at our approaching assizes.

Late on the night of Saturday, the 19th ult., or early on the following morning, the Presbyterian Meeting-house of the Rev. Dr. Steel and the Rev. Mr. McAuley were wrecked and the windows smashed. There can be no reasonable cause assigned for this outrage, as the people of the neighborhood of every religious persuasion have been living on the most amicable terms with each other. After the 12 o'clock Mass on Sunday, the Rev. Daniel Coyle, P.P., Stranolar, Co. Donegal, announced the circumstance to his congregation, and expressed his conviction that none of his people would be connected with so disgraceful an outrage. He dwelt on the kind services which had been rendered to them by the Presbyterians of the neighborhood in assisting them in the new Catholic Church in course of erection at Stranolar. The congregation resolved into a meeting, and the sum of £40 was subscribed as a reward for the discovery of the guilty perpetrators of the outrage. Amongst the principal contributors were the Rev. Daniel Coyle, Mr. Patrick Gibbons, and Danl. Martin, Esq., who subscribed £5 each. The police of Ballyshogy are said to have received such information as will enable them to trace the offenders.

NATIONAL GALLERY FOR IRELAND.—DEPUTATION TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—On Tuesday a deputation of noblemen and gentlemen waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing street, for the purpose of bringing under the notice of the Government the establishment of a National Gallery of Art in connection with the 'Dargan Fund.' The business of the deputation was introduced by Lord Talbot de Malahide, who read the following memorial to the Government:—"It was from the Irish Institute, subscribers to the Dargan Fund, and others interested in the progress of the fine arts in Ireland, and it went on to say:—"That the undersigned members of the Irish Institute for the establishment of a National Gallery and subscribers to the Dargan Fund, and others interested in the progress of the fine arts, desire to draw the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the importance of including in the approaching estimates a sufficient sum—not less than £12,000—in aid of the erection of a National Gallery of Paintings and Sculpture and a public library in Dublin. That the erection of such a gallery is an object to which all classes in Ireland attach much importance is shown by the fact that the Dargan Fund, one popularly raised and collected all over Ireland, have allocated to it the sum of five thousand pounds, as evincing that, in their opinion, the erection of such a picture gallery library is at present the national object they most wish to obtain. That the humble classes would be interested as well as benefited by such an institution is evinced by the circumstance that, during the past two years in an inconvenient building, out of the reach of the mass of the population, and from want of funds, only open for a part of the year, several thousands of all classes have visited the exhibition of the institution at a graduated scale of payment. That the establishment of a National Gallery in Dublin would be further of general importance, not only in reference to the cultivation of public taste, in affording to all classes a source of refined enjoyment, but more immediately also, in regard to the aid it would give to the existing institutions for the education of artists, as well as those classes in the community for whom so many merely elementary schools of art have been of late years established. That this object has been sanctioned by acts of parliament (17 and 18 Vic, cap 97, and 18 and 19 Vic, cap 44) and by a small parliamentary vote, unfortunately inadequate, owing to circumstances connected with the proposed bill, which must be adhered to as the condition on which the £5,000 are claimable, but which, whilst it secures a central position, involves an extensive design and some architectural ornament to harmonise with the other parts of Leinster House, of which it is to form one wing. This, however, is an important advantage. The whole range of buildings will be devoted to science art, and literature, and in the most unrestricted manner devoted to the public without payment. Your memorialists, therefore, trust that this important subject may not be lost sight of in the preparation of the estimates, and that the government may thus place Dublin in a position analogous to that of London and Edinburgh. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c."

Mr. Secretary Hamilton said that he understood a somewhat smaller sum would be sufficient for the present.

Lord Talbot de Malahide said that they could get on very well for the present with £5,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who listened to the statement with great interest, in reply, said:—"Lord Talbot de Malahide and gentlemen, it affords me very great pleasure to receive a deputation from Ireland on a subject so agreeable to one's feelings as the present. There has been a very great and a very gratifying change in the nature of the Irish deputations of late years. You used to come to complain of troubles in your country, but now you have happily become more prosperous. Next you come on the subject of the promotion of your national industry, to which you were then devoting considerable

attention; and now you have advanced another point, and have directed your attention to the promotion of the fine arts. I shall be very happy to do what I can to advance the object of your mission to-day. I am sorry Sir Richard Griffith is not here, but I will communicate with him on the subject. At present I will only say that I shall be very happy if I can make such arrangements as will enable you to carry out the objects you have in view. It is undoubtedly for the interests of Ireland that there should be such an institution as that which you propose to found in Dublin, which may be taken as a model for similar institutions throughout the country. On the understanding that the sum required this year will not exceed £5,000, and subject to a conversation with Sir Richard Griffith as to details, I will be disposed to recommend the government to accede to your request. In my opinion, this is one of these objects which it is the duty of the government to support; and as I have been obliged to call upon Ireland to assist me in putting the finances of the country in order, I feel disposed to do what I can to serve you in turn.

Lord Talbot de Malahide and the other members of the deputation then thanked the right hon. gentleman for his kind reception, and assured him how gratified the Irish people would be to see him if he would pay them a visit, and see how the new Irish National Gallery was getting on.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it would afford him much pleasure to accept the invitation when possible, and he hoped to see the new institution progressing to their satisfaction.

The deputation then retired.

THE DONEGAL INQUIRY.—On the first sitting of the Donegal Committee and before one title of evidence had been given in the matter, the Chairman requested that the press would refrain from comment on the proceedings until the case had concluded. In deference to this just and reasonable request the journalists which were most prominent in advocating the claims of the poor of Donegal on public charity remained silent or merely directed attention to the evidence given before the committee. Not so did the landlord organs. Two of the Orange journals of Belfast hung decency aside at an early stage of the proceedings and declared that the case of those who would prove the existence of distress in Donegal had utterly failed. One of them was so logical and consistent as to say in one sentence—"We refrain from any comment at present, in obedience to the desire of the committee, but" now mark what follows; the writer is going to refrain from comment—"but, if no witnesses on the other side were examined, the committee might report at once that the 'appeal' has not been maintained, even in a single paragraph." This is a pretty specimen of the ability and honesty of an Orangeman's head and heart. The Belfast brilliants are, however, quite thrown into the shade by the *Daily Express* of Dublin, which, on Wednesday, published a lengthy, coarse and cold-blooded article on the subject. One extract will suffice to show its character:—"The vindication (of the landlords) was commenced on Monday, and though we have as yet but the evidence of one witness, it is enough. It utterly demolishes the case of the priests, and lays bare, to the amazement and indignation of the public, one of the greatest impostures on record. We firmly believe that, if the parties engaged in it were not priests, they would be prosecuted for raising money under false pretences."

This production being published while the case is under investigation, and ere the committee have come to a decision on the evidence is unfair and improper. It is evidently intended to affect the minds of certain members of the committee and influence the report. But we can assure the *Express* and the landlord organs which are making such a hurly to have "their say" on this subject that the "case of the priests," as they very improperly call it, is not demolished, and that it cannot be demolished by anything that may be said by the landlords of the district, and their obedient drivers and bailiffs. The statements of five or six Catholic clergymen who must know the circumstances of the people impecuniously sustained by the testimony of such unimpeachable witnesses as Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. Underwood, and Mr. Holland will not be affected in the estimation of the public by the contradictions of interested, ignorant and unscrupulous parties, the exterminators and their hired servants.—*Nation*.

RATIONAL TORIISM.—There can now be no doubt as to what Lord John Manners meant when, upon the hustings in North Leicestershire, he declared his political creed to be "Rational Toryism." A Toryism which upholds the Maynooth Grant, which abolishes the Property Qualification for Members of Parliament, and which commits itself to the introduction of a Reform Bill, is decidedly rational. So far the amiable representative of *ci-devant* Young England goes with alacrity, and some of his colleagues in the Cabinet go even farther. The cause of Jew Emancipation has found its best friends in three members of the Derby Government, and this leaving of the Conservative mass has produced a result unexpected at the commencement of the present Session of Parliament—the proximate repeal of the Jewish disabilities. Then that most rational of all the Tories, Lord Stanley, has supported the abolition of Church Rates, and ostentatiously abstained from voting against the Ballot. We are indebted to the present Government, as a body, for the spirit of justice in which they have entertained and met the claims of the Catholic soldier, and of the Irish poor in England; for the encouragement they have afforded to the project for establishing an American packet station on our Western coast; for the humanity of their Indian policy, and the equity and good sense with which they have conducted the foreign relations of the empire. But, to tell the plain truth, were they ever so bad, they would still possess what is in our eyes their crowning merit, and that is, that they are the antagonists of the Whigs—of that *malis in stasis*, that detested faction, which has done more in a few years of its corrupting and debasing rule, to degrade and ruin our native land, than ages of oppression had succeeded in accomplishing. An open foe is at all times better than a false friend; and there is no honest Catholic in the United Kingdom who will not say, with Charles Waterton, "I would rather meet the sword of the Tory, than run through the back by the muck-fork of the Whig."

"The sword of a Tory," we admit, has made its mark on us in certain legislative scars, which are not pleasant to look at. But as far as the most respectable traditions of the party go, there is no essential or necessary connection between Toryism and intolerance. It is curious to observe that the original nickname of "Tory" implied a sympathy between the party on which it was conferred and the outlawed Papists of Ireland. In the early part of the last century, the Jacobite or Tory cause had many Catholic adherents, both in England and in this country. And he remembered that the first influential remonstrance against the iniquity of the Penal Laws, the first disinterested expression of pity for the oppressed Catholics of Ireland came, not from any English Whig or Irish Parliamentary "Patriot" but (as Macaulay candidly remarks) from Samuel Johnson; who, as every body knows, held a very decided and amusing opinion respecting the remote and infernal origin of Whiggery. Coming down to later time, we know that the policy of Pitt was anything but anti-Catholic. It is true that the Whigs, used up as a party, and dreadfully in want of a policy, fell back upon Catholic Emancipation as *pis-aller*, but they had little or nothing to do with really carrying the measure, and their advocacy of it was ultimately the worst thing in the world for us. Our thoughtless and profligate gratitude cast us years of wasted political exertion; cast us millions of valuable lives; cast us in the end the sacrifice of our self-respect, and (as far as some few egregious knaves could effect), even of our national honour. Yes; surely we have felt the "muck-fork of the Whig;" but having got its filthy prongs out of our

backs at last, we shall take good care not to expose ourselves another time to its treacherous assaults.—Rational Toryism has made some progress in Ireland. Mr. Spaight, of Limerick, creditably represents that phase of opinion; and we may add to him such gentlemen as Mr. Tottenham, of New Ross, Captain Palmer, of Mayo; Mr. Hassard, of Waterford, and Major M'Clintock, of Louth. All these members are called (and are) Conservatives, but we are at loss to know in what respect their Conservatism differs from the Liberalism of our Herberbs, and Whites, and Ellises. The majority, however, of Lord Derby's Irish supporters belong to a shade of Toryism which is undoubtedly and violently irrational; and they are sure, sooner or later, to sink the Government ship, if they are not themselves thrown overboard. It is time for Lord Derby to make up his mind, once for all, as to what is to be done with the Orangemen.—That issue will be very distinctly raised by Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald's motion, and it must be met one way or the other. Strictly speaking, Orangeism is a plant of Whig growth, and its conversion, in later times, with old Toryism, is an unnatural superfection. We are free to acknowledge, for ourselves, that William the Third was a great man, and a very able ruler; and we are so much of that opinion that it strikes us as extremely probable, if his Majesty's Statute in College Green were, by some Pygmalionic process, to become a living form, and were now to reassume the government of these islands, his first act would be to send every Orangeman, from Belfast to Handon, off to Bermuda or the banks of Swan River. Be this as it may, we know that the people of England, who have given up commemorating their comparatively recent victory over a foreign foe at Waterloo, are incapable of understanding the sense or propriety of perennially celebrating, with the accompaniments of drunkenness and bloodshed, an incident of civil war which took place nearly two hundred years ago.—The "Boyne Water" has, at this moment, as offensive an odour in their nostrils as the water of the Thames. We have little doubt that, in discussing Mr. Fitzgerald's resolution, most English Members will mark unmistakably the extreme fineness of their sympathy with an institution which, in our times, has proved its loyalty by a conspiracy to disturb the succession to the Throne, and every day evinces its love of "law and order" by reducing street rows to a system. If Lord Derby likes such a state of things, let him say so, and take the consequences. If not, let him say and his Government at once and for ever repudiate and disavow all sympathy with an organization which, in its present working, is a *not en permanence*, and in its relation to the past, a silly unachronism.—*Nation*.

SCOTCH MORALITY.

(From the Scotsman.)

Another very heavy and also unexpected blow has, we fear, been given to the idea which we Scotch have cherished of ourselves, and have pretty well persuaded the world at large to accept on our assurance—that we are an eminently moral as well as a zealously religious people. Figures play sad havoc with sentiments and traditions—we have of late years suffered a great deal from the intrusion of that stubborn element into regions previously given up to poets and orators, and we are now called on to endure a sharper pang than ever before. When Joe Thome's Returns showed that we were more in the habit of getting drunk than our neighbors who are less in the habit of lauding their own virtues, we only learned authentically and arithmetically a fact of which there was before a pretty general though vague suspicion; but there is greater surprise as well as pain in being now told by Dr. Stark's Register of Births, that in another and wiser view, although we have been in the habit of bidding Continental nations stand aside, we had no right to do so as being holier than them. The Registers Returns for the first quarter of the current year (which we published last week) show, for the first time, the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births, and show that Scotland is in this department more immoral than any other European country, with two or at the utmost three exceptions. The announcement is astounding—but the fact is recorded in the books of the parish registers, apparently beyond question and certainly beyond concealment.

The subject is so very painful that we would fain have passed it over without mention; but this being the first occasion on which it has been possible to obtain the information, there is too much novelty as well as importance in the results to allow them to pass unnoted. Almost all, however, that we shall do at present is to recapitulate the leading facts.—Supposing that the returns for the first quarter of 1858 to be an average, and to contain no vitiating error, the number of illegitimate children born in Scotland annually is nearly 10,000, or 9 per cent of the total births. In other words, of every eleven Scotch children, one is a bastard. The statement shocks not only the moral feelings but the powers of belief—but how shall we disbelieve the local registers in a case where concealment or misrepresentation, if practicable at all, would be practised to the lessening of the result by which we are astounded? Compared with neighboring countries, our 9 per cent shows blackly beside France and Prussia, which we have always been accustomed to regard as in this respect lost and shameless, with only 7.1 per cent, to say nothing of England and Belgium, with only 6.7 per cent. Denmark and Hanover are only fractionally worse than we are, and Austria alone (11.3 per cent) is noticeably higher on the bad eminence. Comparing one district with another among ourselves, the main result is, that the figures show the worse state of matters to exist in the rural as distinguished from the urban districts. While almost all the counties containing any considerable proportion of town population are below the national average of 9 per cent, almost all the agricultural counties (with the very marked exception of those north of the Moray Firth) are above it. The three worst counties are contiguous to each other—Aberdeen, Banff, and Nairn, showing respectively 16.2, 17.1, and 16.5 per cent; but at the opposite extremity of the country Dumfriesshire and the Stewartry are not far behind. We are quite aware, of course, that there is a way of partly explaining the apparently greater immorality of the country districts, and that illegitimate births do not form in town and country alike an equal measure of this vice; but there is at least one fact on the face of Dr. Stark's Returns, and another known to every person who has ever inquired or observed in the matter, which warn us not to make too much allowance for the difference of system or circumstances hinted at. In the first place, the proportion of total births to population is greater in the towns than in the country—in the former case, 1 to every 27 persons annually, in the latter, 1 to every 32; which indicates that the causes alluded to are not so operative as is generally assumed. In the next place, it is quite notorious that a very large number of the births in the rural districts entered as legitimate, are legitimate only by a sort of legal fiction—children born in wedlock indeed, but escaping only by a few weeks or days the misfortune of being born before it. In many districts, such cases, of course, as to the first child in each family, are not the exception but the rule. Every country clergyman from the Ness to the Tweed knows it, and knows in how many cases his attendance at the marriage will be followed, in an indecorously short period, by an invitation to attend on an occasion of another kind. "The marriage baked meats do coldly furnish forth the christening tables." In this way, the proportion of illegitimate births is, in the country as well as in the towns, though from a different cause, an imperfect measure of the amount of vice. But there is little ground for town boasting itself against country, nor vice versa—in the whole of these unwholesome and distressing statistics there is matter for nothing but shame and confusion of face, and for another great lowering of our pretensions to purity among the nations.