Father Ripa mentions that of abandoned children blood relations, that a man and woman of the the Jesuits bantized in Pekin alone not less than same Sing or family name cannot lawfully wed. the Jesuits bantized in Pekin alone not less than 3,000 yearly III have seen ponds which are the habitual receptacle of female infants, whose bodies lie floating about on their surface.

"It is by no means unusual to carry persons in a state of exhaustion a little distance from the cities, to give them a pot of rice, and to leave. them to perish of starvation when the little store is exhausted. Taile and death in China, beyond any other region, seemin a state of perpetual activity. The liabits of the people, their traditions, the teachings of the sages—all give a wonderful impulse to the procreative affections. A childless person is deemed an unhappy, not to say a degraded, man. The Chinese moralists set it down as a law that if a wife give no children to ber husband, she is bound by every tie of duty to encourage and to patronise a concubine, through whom his name may be preserved, and provision made that when he leaves the world honors will be done to his manes. One of the most popular of Chinese writers says, 'There are in the world wives who, never having borne boys, nor nourished girls, even when the husband has reached the age of 40, prohibit his bringing home a concubine or entertaining a hand-maid for the purpose of continuing his posterity—they look upon such a person with jealous hatred and malignant ill-will, Alas! do you not know how fleet is time? Stretch as you may your months and your years, they fly like arrows; and when your husband's animal spirits and vigorous, blood shall be exhausted—then, indeed, he can never beget children, and you, his wife, will have stopped the ancestral sacrifices, and you will have cut off his generation—then repentance, though you may exhibit it in a hundred ways, will indeed come too late-his mortal body will die-his property, which you, husband and wife, have sought to keep together, will not descend to his children, but be fought for by multitudes of kindred and relations; and you will have injured not one person-not your husband only-but even yourself; for who shall take charge of your coffin and your tomb? Who shall bury you or offer sacrifices? Alas! your orphaned spirit shall pass nights in tears. It is sorrowful to think of.-There are some wives who do control their jealousies, and allow their husbands to take concubines to themselves; but they do so (ungenerously) as if they were drinking vinegar, and eating acids—they beat Betty by way of scolding Belinda‡—there is no peace in the inner house. But I beseech you to act as a prudent and virtuous woman. If you have no children, provide with openness and honesty a concubine | for your husband. If she bear him children, to you he will owe that the arteries and veins of his ancestral line are continued; his children will honor you as your mother, and will not this comfort you? Give not way to the malignant jealousy of a wicked woman! Prepare not a bitterness

"Generally, however, the wife willingly coincides with the husband in introducing into the household any number of concubines whom he is able to maintain, since she exercises over them: an undoubted authority, and the child of a con-cubine is bound to pay higher respect to the first wife than to its own mother. The Chinese illustrate all the domestic relations by imagery, and are wont to say that, as the husband is the sun, and the wife the moon, so the concubines are the planets and the stars of the domestic firmament.

which you yourself must swallow.

though the Chinese may be called sensualists, the provinces, before our faces, in the streets, there is no deification of the grosser sensualities and at our very doors, what amount of falsehood such as is found in the classical pantheons, and will not these official slanderers publish, when in many of the oriental forms of faith. Tales of they describe the policy or the religious practhe amours of their gods and heroes seldom figure in their historical books or traditional legends.-The dresses and external habits of the women in China are invariably modest, and on the whole the social arrangements must be considered friendly to an augmentation of the human race. The domestic affections are strong. Parents are generally fond and proud of their children, and children obedient to their parents. Order is, indeed, the first law of Confucius-authority and submission the apex and basis of the social pyramid.

"The sentiment of dishonour attached to the extinction of a race by the want of descendants father (who died in 1824), the kingdom of Brathrough whom the whole line of reverential sers | zil in South America; as a matter of course, he vices (which some have called religious worship) rendered to ancestors is to be perpetual is by no means confined to the privileged classes in China. One of our female servants—a nominal Christian -expressed her earnest desire that her husband should have another wife in her absence. and seemed quite surprised that any one should suppose such an arrangement to be in any respect

"The marriage of children is one of the great concerns of families. Scarcely is a child born in the higher ranks of life ere the question of its future espousal becomes a frequent topic of discussion. There is a large body of professional match-makers, whose business it is to put all the preliminary arrangements in train, to settle questions of dowry, to accommodate differences, to report on the pros and cons of sug-gested alliances. There being no hereditary honors in China-except those which reckon upwards from the distinguished son to the father, the grandfather, and the whole line of ancestry, which may be ennobled by the literary or martial genius of a descendant—the distinctions of caste are unknown, and a successful student even of the lowest origin would be deemed a fit match for the most opulent and distinguished female in the community. The severe laws which prohibit and partly leaned to the just claims of Miguel. marriages within certain degrees of affinity (they do not, however, interdict it with a deceased wife's sister) tend to make marriages more prolific, and to produce a healthier race of children. . So strong is the objection to the marriage of

tinually cares for them. Poor as you may be, is it possible that you should become the murderers of your own children! It is to show yourselves more unnatural than the very beasts of prey.,'-Lettres Edifiantes, vol. xix, pp. 101-2.

t Chang for Lee—i.e.,—they punish the concu-bine's servants to be revenged on the concubine.

"Soldiers and sailors are in no respect prevented from marrying. I expect there is, from the number of male emigrants—from the greater loss of men by the various accidents of life, and their abstraction in many circumstances from intercourse with women—a great disproportion between the sexes, tending naturally enough to lower the appreciation of woman; but correct statistics are wanting in this, as indeed in every other part of the field of inquiry.

"The proportion of unmarried to married peobetrothings naturally enough occupy the attention of the young, but not less that of the midtions, ceremonials at different steps of the negotiations, written correspondence, visitings, protocols, and conventions, than in any other part of the world."

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE INTERMINABLE MISREPRESENTATION OF CONTINENTAL CATHOLIC AFFAIRS BY THE ENGLISH PRESS

From the penny-a-liner up to Macauley, (the Scotch Historical Novelist), the entire corps of English writers of all classes, lay and clerical, cabinet, forensic, senatorial, as if combined in a huge sworn conspiracy, cannot, will not, write anything having reference either directly or indirectly, to Catholicity without mixing up their statements with gross misrepresentation, and sometimes with palpable lies. Those communications which are headed "From our own correspondent," and dated "Turin," " Madrid," &c., are amongst the most disgraceful productions of this band of hired calumniators. So indecent, so utterly regardless of truth, so shamefully slan derous have been the conduct of these Correspondents from the year '46 to the year '52, that the Emperor of Austria gave orders to have these writers seized and banished his empire: and so opprobrious have been the remarks of this class of Englishmen in Madrid, at the time named, on the private character of the Queen of Spain, that she was compelled, in self-defence, to make an order in council, to have the Times newspaper expelled the country. The result was that "Our own Correspondent" became silent at Madrid and Vienna, till within the last year; when the old calumnies have been again revived; and now we have the daily contributions from foreign Catholic countries circulated through England with the same barefaced falsehood as heretofore. It would strike the most casual observer as a strange fact, that the English press has no Foreign Correspondent in Russia, Prussia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, America, Turkey, or the German States, while writers at a salary of £500 or £700 a year each are stationed at Lisbon, Madrid, Paris, Vienna, Naples, Rome, Turin, Florence, Bologna, Ancona, and in fact in every town, village, and hamlet where Catholicity is predominant. And the reader cannot fail to remark, that, if this class of men misrepresent everything Catholic in our own country at home; if it be an admitted fact that palpable misstatements are every day "And it has been often truly observed that, made in Dublin, in the towns and the villages of tices of a foreign Catholic people, where the priests of this country have no immediate means of detecting the falsehood and exposing by documents this flagitious system of official calumny.

One instance will suffice to demonstrate the incredible hardihood of these hired defamers.-One of the fundamental laws of Portugal is, that if the heir to the throne should usurp any part of the dominions of Portugal, during the lifetime of the reigning Prince, he forfeits, ipso facto, his right to the crown. During the life of Don John VI., of Portugal, Don Pedro, his eldest son and heir, seized, during the life-time of his forfeited his right to the throne, which therefore, descended to his younger brother Don Miguel. Don Pedro was the pet of England, and of Lord Palmerston, because he abdicated in favor of his infant daughter, abolished the salic law, and prepared the infant Princess to be the future spouse of a Cobourg, the cousin German of Prince Albert. Besides, Don Pedro was no friend to the clergy, and again, he was known to be favorable to the scheme of the confiscation of Church property. In a word, he thought everything, said everything, and did everything to please England, in order to secure their protection for the crime of his own rebellion: and to maintain the usurpation of his daughter, against the lawful claims of his brother Don Miguel. As a natural consequence, Don Miguel was hated by England, because he was the legal heir of the throne, respected the clergy, would die sooner than rob the Church, and was withal a faithful practical Catholic. In the year 1828, two years after his father's death, Miguel put himself at the head of the army, and claimed the crown; and, as a matter of course, Sir Charles Napier, who commanded an English squadron in the Tagus, received instructions to oppose his pretensions: at the same time public opinion wavered in England, In this crisis, some horrible story must be invented against Miguel, like the stories against the Casires and the Chinese, in order to rouse the indignation of England and to justify for Don Pedro the immediate support of the army and navy of Great Britain, Hence comes the bloody story of the sanguinary Don Miguel, written to a leading London journal, as follows :- "On the 4th of April, Don Miguel, a monster in human form, gave orders to have twenty-six virtuous citizens-(no names) the advocates of Don Pedro, seized at midnight: in pursuance of this edict, worthy of the days of Nero, these men were

dragged from their families, conducted to the

place of execution, and, without examination or trial, they were all pinioned, with their faces covered with black crape (to prevent their being recognised) placed under a long beam, supported at either end by a temporary framework and all hanged together, without trial, benefit of their clergy, or the presence of one friend to console their sufferings under such cruel and heartrending persecution."

It need not be added, that not one word of this multitudinous, courageous lie has had any foundation, even in the smallest circumstance or pretence. It is wholly a lie; built of pure falseple is (as would be deduced from the foregoing | hood from the bottom to the top: a grand chef observations) exceedingly small. To promote mar-riages seems everybody's affair. Matches and in the English mendacious fabric, having the most remote connexion with any thing even resembling the infinitesimal part of the most minute fraction dle-aged and the old. A marriage is the great of the truth! Of course, on the announcement event in the life of man or woman, and in China of this statement in England the British Lion is associated with more of preliminary negotia- roared, John Bull whisked his tail, the Exeter on in the most earnest and practical manner. Hall of the day offered public prayers, the nation fasted, the fleet boomed, and the army marched him, and which he so eminently deserved (hear, to battle, and poor Miguel was belrayed (over) thrown, and banished. I have taken pains to give in full this Portuguese lie, in order to present to the public of 1857 what may be expected from "Our Foreign Correspondent," and to keep Ireland in mind of the thing, which all the world now by universal consent knows by the name of a true English-Gospel lie.

During the past month the English Correspondent of the Times, in pursuance of the old trick, has been amusing the English bigots with statements of the convulsed condition of Spain! at the present moment. If we are to believe: him, the country is on the eve of a Revolution; and again, the public mind, he states, seems divided whether they shall put the Crown on the head of the Duchess Montpensier : or attach Spain to Portugal, choosing Prince Albert's cousin for their King: or invite the Count Montemolin from France: or leave it to the dicision. of Napoleon and form a Spanish Republic of What an accurate public chronicler of events is this "Onr Own Correspondent:" while all the world can see that Spain was never, in our times, placed in a position of such political and social security as at the present time. So demonstrable is this statement that she has already equipped nearly one hundred ships of all draft to convey an army of 10,000 men to punish Mexico! What a sign of internal weakness, or social disunion, or revolutionary, feeling, to send 10,000 men. out of the country with all the requisite marine !.. This mere statement is quite enough to show the eternal lies of the English Press on the Catholic affairs of the European Continent. No, the fact is this: through the support of Napoleon, Spain has got rid of English domination and English intrigue: and she is now at liberty to frame laws and to establish institutions suited to the character of the nation: and England is wroth at the now independent position of the Peninsula, and humbled at her sure discomfiture in a nation which she has long degraded, enslaved, and beggared. Hence England now wishes to blow the flickering flame of the Revolution of 1833 into a renewed conflagration to delude the cutthroats of Genoa, Elorence, Hungary, and Naples, into the belief that new hopes of Renublicanism have been awakened in Spain, and to feed the overgrown bigotry of England with porter of various public charities. additional pabulum, in order to keep the monster alive for another season of malignant exhibition at Exeter Hall. But it wont do: the Queen of Spain has requested the Emperor of France to exico. If he do (which in all probability he equally ready at all times to protect Spain too: if it be just to protect one of the limbs, it must surely be doubly imperative to guard the heart also. The fact is, England is ousted from the Peninsula, and France sits in her place, in the Escurial: and hence there is no lie which human depravity can invent: which will not in future be. published in England against the character, the policy, and the morality of the Queen and her

Napoleon, in advocating the interests of the Queen of Spain, is placing an additional buttress round the walls of the Tuilleries: she is, what may be called a usurper of the throne of her uncle Don Carlos: he holds the same position in to embark for Australia. - Clare Journal. reference to Count Montemolin. By giving stability, therefore, to her claims, he legalises himself, and gives permanence to his own succession. Spanish protection is his monarchical game: it is his interest: his policy. The idea of claiming the Spanish crown, by virtue of the reign of Joseph, brother of Napoleon the First, is a mere English thought got up to arm Spain against France: to cause disunion. This stratagem will fail: Spain is now wide awake to the schemes of England: she has had forty-four years' experience of her irreligion and her perfidy: and she is not likely to resume the fetters of Swedish iron, with which Wellington and Palmerston bound her graceful limbs for nearly half a century.

The removal of England from all interference in Spanish affairs is, perhaps, the most important fact in favor of Catholicity which has occurred in Europe for the last century: it is the expulsion from a fortified strategical position in the centre of the Church, the greatest enemy which that Church has ever encountered. The recovery of this position by the Peninsula is a victory for true liberty and for the Gospel, of which no one can adequately calculate the extended important results: and England has lost within three years of humiliation, all the points of offensive warfare which her bigotry, her perfidy, and her apostate gold have been acquiring in malignant success, during the last fifty years. The Crimea is the grave of her prestige. I should gladly continue this subject for two or three successive numbers of THE IRISH SUN, if I were not induced from personal observation to notice the flagrant insult of the Government my next communication.

tominations of many D. W. C. Ballyroan Cottage, March 5.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Jesuit Mission in Waterford commenced on Sunday, and progresses gloriously. The magnificent cathedral is crowded every evening. Harge as it is it is not spacious enough to contain all who flock within its sacred walls; hence a small congregation may sometimes be witnessed outside the doors of the building. It has been estimated that not less than 10,000 persons could have been present each evening. The constant and unwearied labours of the Jesnit Fathers in the confessional, assisted by our local clergy-their eloquent, convincing, and highly instructive sermons—the first at half-past-seven, in the morning, the second at half-past twelve midday, the third at seven in the evening—are beyond all praise.—Waterford Mail.

A meeting was held a week or two ago, in the Town Hall of Tuam, for the purpose of making arrangements for presenting a suitable testimonial to Dr. M'Evily on his elevation to the See of Galway. A large number of the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood assembled, and the proceedings were carried on in the most earnest and practical manner sincerely rejoiced at the dignities conferred upon hear), they were not the less truly sorry that his elevation to the Episcopacy necessitated his departure from Tuam (hear, hear), where his worth was so well known and appreciated. His learning, his erudition, his piety and zeal in the cause of religion, and his many good qualities of head and heart fitted him in every respect for the Episcopal office, and he trusted that he would for many years to come wield the pastoral staff (applause). Well indeed might the people of the diocese, over which he was called on to preside, felicitate themselves on the appoint-ment of Dr. M.Evily (hear, hear)."—Like their own revered and illustrious Archbishop (applause), he would be always found on the right side, a vigilant sentinent to guard the rights and liberties of God's church, and God's people (hear, hear.) The Tuam Herald says, the "sum subscribed already amounts to £250. No stronger evidence could be adduced of the very high esteem and respect in which his lordship is held in his native diocese by all classes, than the cheerfulness and promptitude with which the subscribers have come forward to testify their regard in such a practical and substantial form."

The committee of the Father Mathew Monument have already received, and lodged in bank, the con-siderable sum of £707. But large as this sum is, it falls far short of that which will be required, even to carry out the first object proposed by the unanimous voice of the public-a noble statue, from the chisel of Hogan, to the memory of the greatest moral re-former of modern times. We have no possible ap-prehension that the necessary amount will not be raised; but we should be more pleased that the entire amount was raised at once, than that the collection was delayed much longer; for the sooner the requisite sum is raised, the greater the compliment to the memory of Father Mathew. Circulars have been sent by the committee to all parts of the coun-try. As yet, however, those communicated with have not replied; but when they do, we feel sure that the result will be most satisfactory for Father Mathew's services were not confined to any locality, no more than to any class or creed—and Irishmen of the other provinces ought to be as much bound by gratitude as Irishmen of Munster.

The Evening Post states it has been authorised to say that the members of the O'Connell family have entirely disapproved of the uses attempted to be made, during the election proceedings in Tipperary, of the name and principles of Daniel O'Connell on belialf of The O'Donoghue of the Glens," in consequence of that gentleman's declaration that he is a disciple of Gavan Duffy and a follower of the Young Ireland party.

Mr. R. R. Guinness, of the well known Dublin firm has met with sudden death from apoplexy. The attack seized him while engaged in business at the terminus of the Great Western and Southern Railway (Dublin). He was a warm and strenuous sup-

THE COUNTY LIMERICK CONSTABULARY.-It is calculated that about £1,000 a year will be saved to the ratepayers of this county by the reduction of fifty men of the force, already agreed to by the authorities. As it is probable that fifty men more will be protect Cuba, while she sends her troops to taken of the number of the force in the county, a will), it is rather a significant hint that he will be efforts of Mr. Curling and the other gentlemen who firmly and forcibly supported and spoke in favour of the diminution of the unnecessary tax.—Munster

> Emigration.—The stream of emigration continues to pour in considerable volume outwards. Large numbers of persons take their departure from our quays each evening. They are generally people connected with agriculture, as laborers and farm servants the great majority being bound for Australia; the United States having lost, in a great measure, their former attraction to the Irish emigrant.-Banner of

> The intelligence of the opening of the free emigration to Australia has caused considerable excitement among the rural population of this country. A considerable number of persons have left during the past week for America, and a large number are preparing

THE CORN TRADE-STATE OF QUEENSTOWN.-It is a somewhat curious and interesting spectacle to trace the influence which a calamity, occurring in distant nations, has upon a locality closely connected with our own, and in whose prosperity we have a very deep interest. The total failure of the corn crops in Spain and Portugal, which has reduced those countries to a state of dire distress, and the partial scarcity in France has converted those countries from being considerable exporters of corn of all descriptions into becoming very large importers. The great granary for those countries, as well as for us, lies in the Black Sea and the Egyptian ports, and all the corn which usually would find its way from those places to the ports of England and Ireland, has been purchased up for Spain, Portugal, and France. The consequence has been, that instead of the crowds of foreign vessels which from time to time visit our port there is scarcely a sail to be seen in the magnificent waters of Queenstown Bay. We understand that for six weeks there has arrived in Cork but one single vessel with foreign corn, whereas some time since, so great was the trade, that seventeen vessels, with that description of cargo on board, were lying here, consigned to one merchant, and at the same time twelve vessels consigned to another, neither of these individuals being by any means the largest importers in the city. When it is remembered how large a proportion of the population of Queenstown derive their living from the intercourse with shipping—bostsmen, mechanics, shopkeepers, lodging-house keepers-in fact, we might say, every class in that town, it will easily be understood that great distress has resulted from this state of things. Amongst the poorer classes, as, for instance, the boatmen, it has reached a degree so great, that many of them are on the point of starvation. Not merely have they gone into debt, and pawned such trifling superfluities as they possessed, but some of them have actually sold their oars, the very means upon which they were to rely for subsistence. So heavily has this calamity been felt that, as we have been informed, public appeals have been made in their behalf. But for the charitable exertions, of some of the inhabitants of the town, there is little. towards Catholicity, in reference to the Soupers doubt that some, perhaps many, of those industrious of Kilkenny: a subject which I shall discuss in people would have perished of absolute want - Cork

> In the neighbourhood of Killaloe, on last Friday, three men and three women were married, whose united ages make 304 years; all the fair ones are over 40 years each .- Boyle paper.

AVANIASSIZES:—Our assizes terminated on Friday weekly thout a single conviction but one. Cayan now may rank amongst the other counties of the north, for peace and good order prevailing in it and as we are anxious that it should not retrogade we feel convinced that it will maintain its present exalted position. Prosperity and contentment are the sure precursors to social and domestic happiness.

A matter of no ordinary importance was brought, before Baron Greene, at the Leitrin Assizes. "It appears that since August last there has been no Catholic Chaplain in the Leitrin Gaol owing to the refusal of the Board of Superintendence to allow the Catholic Chaplain was the fall ner annum nor would lio Chaplain more than £30 per annum, nor would they provide vestments for the celebration of Mass; and so far did their bigotry extend, that they would not even permit one of the porters to carry the vestments to or from the Chaplain's residence. But the worst feature in the entire proceeding was the false charge preferred not only against the Chaplain, Dr. Dawson, but against his Bishop likewise. The substance of these charges, as made by the foreman and others of the Grand Jury, were that Dr. Dawson had bullied the Board, and that both he and the Bishop had written threatening and intimidating letters to its members. Dr. Dawson, upon this, requested that the letters complained of might be handed to his lordship, which being complied with, Baron Greene, after carefully perusing them, pronounced them to be free from everything that could be characterised in the terms employed by the Grand Jurors. Now, here we have as clear as anything can be, another specimen of the tyranny and intolerance of Grand Juries and Boards of Superintendence. They are as a body most hostile to the Catholic clergy, and both in the prisons and poorhouses do all they can to thwart, annoy, and distress them. Here is a Catholic clergy-man of high standing, who, because he will not ac-cept a pittance of £30 a-year for attending a gaol, is falsely accused of conduct unfitting his sacred calling, and is, moreover annoyed in every possible way. Is it not high time that the power of persecuting the zealous chaplains of poorhouses should be taken from these gentlemen? No doubt it is. But Government will shut their eyes to the abuses of the system, until they grow to so intolerable an extent that a general effort must be made to remove them altogether .-Dublin Telegraph

BRANKAN V. SHERMAN-IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS .- Mr. Vereker in the Court of Common Pleas, applied to set aside a judgment, which had been marked for £69 damages against his client, with £15 18s. cost. The action was a summons and plaint in replevia, to recover the possession of cattle, &c., distrained for rent by the defendant at Strawberry odge, in the county of Kildare the residence of the plaintiff. The defendant, having been advised that from irregularities in the proceedings it would be useless to defend the action, suffered judgment to go by default. Upon this the plaintiff issued a writ of in-quiry to the High Sheriff of Kildare to assess the damages. The jury bad found that the plaintiff had suffered damages amounting to the above sum of £69 by the distress, and the plaintiff had accordingly marked judgment, for that amount. Counsel now contended that the finding was irregular, and that the sheriff's jury were entitled to find a verdict for four guineas only, and no more—the action of replevin being to recover back the goods, and merely nominal damages for the wrongful distress, and no more. Mr. Sidney, for the defendants, contended that the circumstances of the case fully warranted the jury in finding for the amount. The Chief Justice said he was of opinion that the jury were not entitled to find substantial damages. They had done so, and the amount was excessive. It should be reduced to the usual nominal damages of four guinens,, Each party should bear their own costs:

COUNTY DERRY ELECTION-ARREST OF A PRESBY-

rerian Clergyman—Londonderry, March 14.—Considerable excitement was caused in town this evening, by an occurrence of a very extraordinary and painful nature, in connection with the county tion. The train arriving here, from Belfast, at half past six o'clock p.m., brought with it, for committal to our county jail, the Rev. Mr. Gamble, a Presbyterian Minister belonging to Castledawson. His imputed offence is that of having excited a riotous mob to use violence towards her Majesty's troops. It appears that, on Thursday week, the first day of the polling at Magherafelt, there was some turbulence manifested in that town. In the afternoon, the excitement had increased so much that the detachment of Hussars, who had been sent down ties to preserve the peace, were called out for the purpose of repressing the prevalent disturbance. The Rev. Mr. Gamble states that he was standing near a corner, perfectly quiet-he believes quiet-watching the progress of the row, when a Hussar, who chanced to be opposite him, at some distance, received a severe blow from a stone. The horseman at once rode at the rev. gentleman who he accused of having the missile in question. This Mr. Gamble denied. However, the clergyman's denial was of no avail with the trooper, and without more ado, he was marched off to Bridewell. In the meantime, the people outside learned what had happened to their minister, and the result was what any rational man might anticipate. The populace became perfectly furious at the intelligence. They at once proclaimed their determination to liberate Mr. Gamble of their own strength. Finding matter in this dangerous state, some of the local magistrates came to the prison, and begged its reverend occupant to leave. This Mr. Gamble at first refused, but he eventually accoded to their request, and with Mr. Wilson left the Bridewell. In consequence the riot was quelled. On leaving his place of detention, the Rev. M. Gamble had gone home, and heard no more of the affair during that day or the next. At an early hour the following morning, however, he was roused from his bed by the authorities, and his house surrounded by a numerous force of the hussars and constabulary. Mr. Gamble was now informed that, on Friday, information had been sworn against him, by four of the Hussars, before the Stipendiary Magistrate already mentioned, and the consequent warrant of arrest was exhibited. Mr. Gamble declined to give bail for his appearance at the assizes; and, being the case, he was marched from his own house to the railway station. He was then put into one of the carriages, in company with the constabilary officer only, and so conveyed to Coleraine. On arriving in Derry, the officer thought it best not to lodge the reverend gentleman in jail forthwith, and, accordingly, took him to the Imperial Hotel, where they had an interview with Mr. Franks, the Stipendiary Magistrate on duty here during the last few days. After some conversation, Mr. Gamble sent for several friends whom he knew in town, and, ultimately, two gentlemen entered into security for Mr. Gamble's appearance at the assizes, to take his trial for the offence named in the informations.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following :- "When travelling from Riverstow to Lisgoold at a distance of about two miles from the former village, and near the residence of Messrs. John and Dan Donohue, I observed a quantity of furniture lying on both sides of the road. There were a number of chairs, a table, and a bed occupied by a sick old woman. On making inquiry, I ascertained that the day preceding she had been ejected and had been left on the side of the road all night, close to the cottage from which she had been driven. It would appear that she had built the cottage some, 20 years since, but for some years past owing to sickness had fallen into arrears in her rent. I trust this may meet the eye of some one in the neighborhood, and that it may be the means of exciting their compassion and charity. - Cork Reporter

There are 867 paupers in the Cashel Union, being a decrease of 363 from the same period last year. The weekly expense of provisions, &c., was £79 10s., and the average cost of each pauper is. 101d.