merry on their own man being restored to their family circles- I am happy to say that none of those from this part of Ireland have been detained in consequence of being wounded or sick. I understand the full number belonging to this locality has not come home this evening, but that the remainder may be expected to-night or to-morrow morning.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

RECEPTION IN THE CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY, ENRISHILLEN. - A record of the increasing triumphs of the Church is as consoling to the Oatholic reader, as is that of her trials to her many enemies. Every day brings some fresh accounts of the dedication of some new church, the erection of some new Convent, or the reception of some young religious. Every day the contrast between the truth of our Church and the flaming sophistry of wandering and unsettled sects, is becoming more manifest. The reading public are told of the devotion and zealous exertions of our bishops, our priests and people, until in no part of the entire country can the bloated ones of the monster Church Establishment point to even one monument of disinterested and sacrificing zent. No, they could not creet the smallest and most dismal looking of their conventicles if the coffers of the State were not ever open to supply the want for which their well fed avarice feels little concern. In the diocese of Clogher, we have our Diocesan College, bearing unmistakeable testimony of our devoted attachment to religion and our anxiety for the education of the young aspirants to the priesthood. We have our convents, too, and in that of the Sisters of Mercy, Enniskillen, the Most Rev. Dr. MacNally presided on Thursday morning, 5th inst., at the reception of Miss Power, of Waterford (in religion Sister Mary Bernard). The ceremony commenced at nine o'clock. The priests present on the occasion were the Very Rev. Dean Boylan, P.P., Enniskillen; the Rev. T. B. MacElroy, C.C., Monaghan; Rev. D. Smyth, C.C., Enniskillen; is "genteel" than was expected. But by the time Rev. Bernard Duffy, C.C., do.; Rev. T. Smollan, C.C., do. At the usual part of the ceremony the Rev. T. MacElroy, C.C., Monaghan, having received the Episcopal blassing, ascended the altar, and took for his text that part of the 44th psalm, which says - Hearken O daughter, and see, and incline thy ear, and forget, thy people, and thy father's house. After the ceremony the Bishop and the clergy were view of the new church goes more among them than the entertained at a luncheon in the reception room of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy; and here it may be said that the good Sisters and their beautiful convent are creditable to the diocese and Dean Boyian, by whose active and unceasing zeal this Convent was crected. - Dandall: Democrat.

THE PEASANTRY AND THEIR TASKHASTERS. - We don't sell slaves in the market in Ireland; but the Celtic land serfs are found to be a very merchantable article for all that. For sample of the profits that may be made from such merchandise, we refer our readers to a remarkable letter from Edward O'Sullivan of Cork, which will be found in another column. The thrifty son of an English lord, it seems, purchased, some seven years ago, a portion of the property (in the barony of Bear) of a bankrupt Itish peer. The unfortunate tenants on this land had been in a sad plight -- so sad that the original landlord sible rent? - and this arrest the Irish peer did not at- | wide of the mark, and hence so fruitless. A new tempt to collect. But the new purchaser-this | church is built and a new curate appointed, after insmart Anglo-Saxon lordling -- had cunninger and | terminable delays, and ostensibly to improve the thriftier notions than the former landlord. Those arrears were a capital "job lot," out of which (with a cultivated instinct worthy of a Jew attorney) his lordship was resolved to make a good thing. The sagacious Englishman-who, of course, is untroubled by any unnecessary commiseration for mere Irish peasants-put on the screw so offectively that he was enabled to collect every shilling of the arrears. Not content with this small, but successful, experiment, he has carried his diggings in that wonderful as the handsome new church cannot go to them, and gold-region further -- he has added twenty-live per cent to the rent. It will go hard, indeed, if this thrifty Anglo-Saxon lord does not make Irish beggary pay! These Southern tenants were, in former years, in enjoyment of the right of entling turf. We learn from Mr. O'Sallivan's letter that his lordship ims discovered that out of turi, too-out of Irish bogs -- a trifle of money may be made; and he has accordingly put his veto on the turf-cutting-the tenants, to get their winter's fael, will have to pay les, framed to suit their gentility, congregate in for it on the nail. This is interesting and sugges- blissful exclusiveness. Turn we next from the Reckold lord to the new: the patent screw still remaining as effective as ever. But let us turn our eyes with its simple confessional and untiring confessor. lordism, gilded by the glory of the Church Estab- friend in need and comforter in sorrow and affliction lishment, sheds its ripe blessings upon Connaught | himself often struggling hard with the poverty Bishop Planket—that unsacrificed Hannibal whom consequent on his charity and benevolence—turn we (most unfortunately) his pradent, though so enthat to this picture, then to that, and we ask whether the sinstic, parent forgot to immolate upon the altar of his country—has begun his preparations to clear out the "Popish" peasants of Partry. These Connaught peasants turn up their noses at the evangelical soup brewed by the fair hands of the elderly maiden daughters of this amiable prelate; and his to the path of virtue and religion? - Dublin Telelordship has accordingly decided upon rooting them out of the soil. There are not very many of them there—they are very poor and miserable, God help them!—very patient and timil—for the system (which God carse!) has rotted the manhood out of them. But, for all that, the English government sends down police and soldiery to help in their extermination; and the purple-clad "bishop," who dooms these poor wretches to be hunted out of their homes, in the middle of winter, as rats are hunted from their holes, slinks off with his family, that the Christian work may be effectually done ere he comes back again. With a reverence for public opinion, unusual in Irish landlords, the "bishop" writes to the press to offer his reasons for driving to beggary and starvation so many poor wretches, who owe me rent. His explanation is remarkable and suggeslive; a very miracle in its placed insolence. exterminates several families, he says, because they "burned" some part of their land without his leave,

and because, when prosecuted for some imaginary offence, they had the presumption to summon him, a bishop and a lovi, as a witness on their behalf. He hunts out one family (we quote his fordship still) because a member of it quarrelled with one of those disreputable impostors called "Soupers!" And he drives out another from house and home, because the father of it lent a cart to the priest! These are samples of Bishop Plunker's reasons (given under his own hand and seal) for rooting from the land a few score of Celtic Irish peasants and sending them forth to beg or starve. And remember now that this man is not merely a common by bundlord, either : he is a pillar of the Church Establishment besides, a member of the hostile English ecclesiastical garrison in Ireland -and positively calls himself a Minister of Christ! We do not intend to get very angry on this matter, or use hard words: there is no good, now-adays - there never was in our recollection-in tall talk. To be sure Irish peasants are being exterminated here, with every form of cruelty, and every accessary of misery and degradation. To be sure the English policy of weeding out the native Irish town. population is being steadily and remorselessly carried out. But where's the use of bluster? It is not by idlo talk we can check this systematised atrocity. By work and prayer we may do much. Let us work, and silently pray-if, in our silent prayers, appeals for Beaven's blighting curse upon this deadly wrong mingle, all the better-for the day when enfreachised ireland may behold the overthrow of landlord oppression, and the destruction of the sa critegious Church Establishment. If we work well and resolutely we (even this generation) may see and resolutely we (even this generation) may see ining; subjects or no subjects, over a thousand tall, effecting such affiliation, that consummation reached ere yet the old native ning; subjects or no subjects, over a thousand tall, effecting such affiliation. Stout, well-drilled Irishmen were there; and why organisation."—Nation. race of Ireland is utterly exterminated .- Irishmun.

CHURCH AND THE OLD .- The Times commenting on the Premier's speech at the annual meeting of the Leeds Ragged School and Shoeblack Brigade, speaks in high terms of his suggestions regarding those charitable institutions. After enumerating the opportunities which all classes of the community have of co-operating with these societies, the Times shows how little the State Church and its Ministers do or have done towards the promotion of such objects as the Ragged School and Shoeblack Brigade have in view. In reference to this point the great pillar and supporter of the Law Church says: - The parochial system is always suffering the agonies of a protracted parturition. It recognises no truth so much as that souls are immortal and can therefore wait. The vicar sits in his back parlour, puzzled with parish accounts, off and on with his Sanday's sermons, fretting over his vestry troubles, and dreamng of the new church that is to be in that outlying suborb or those back "rookeries." A wealthy manufacturer has promised the money, and my lord has promised the site, and a maiden lady, name unknown will provide for the endowment by her will. But the site is waiting for the church, or the church for the site, or both for the endowment, or all for somebody's consent, and meanwhile there is a great deal more to be done; and as for the endowment, the vicar would just as soon have some more for the parish church: and so it runs on for years and years, and for years and years children are running about in the streets, and becoming men and women - such men and women as might be expected. When, at last, the old lady gives or leaves her money, and my lord gives his site, and the millionaire, if he has no failed, his money, then a clearance is made and the first stone is laid with much ceremony, and in two years a handsome structure is finished and consecrated, and a very excellent and gentlemanty young man is put there, with the best mitation that can be found of himself in the shape of a counte. They "work" together. The service is done irreproachably. The congregation is, perhaps, more exclusiveten years have passed since the new church was first agitated the most accustomed resident of the district would be puzzied to note any decided difference in the aspect of the "Rookeries." Rookeries they are, and Rookeries they remain, and the children that view of the old, or if the curates do what their masters won't do, then the experiment only proves beyond a doubt that when old churches and new churches, vicars, curates, clerks, beadles, and sextons, National and Sunday Schools, Clothing Clubs, Dispensaries, and Maternity Societies have all done their very best, there still remains a very great deal to be done by anybody who has the heart, the time, and the strength to do it." Et lu, Brute! This desperate blow from such a Defender of the Faith Protestant must teil terribly against it. Who else could so vividly portray the smail-paced and almost lifeless action of the reformed clergy in the cause of charity? Who else could tell so well as the great monthpiece of Protestantism how little its pampered priesthood do towards teaching the lambs of their reclaiming and reforming them when they have the case. Under all the circumstances, Miss Aylflock the way they should go; how little towards erred and strayed from it; how little, above all tofound it advisable to reduce their high rents by a- wards the exercise of that virtue which covereth a fourth. There was an arrear due besides-for what | multitude of sins? And even the little they profess will you have when men are asked to pay an impos- to do is, according to the Times, so misdirected, so morals and mend the ways of the denizens of the Rookeries; but instead of effecting these laudable objects, the new church serves merely as a chapel of ease for the genteel portion of the parishioners, and the "excellent and gentlemanly young man" becomes their pet parson and pensioner, and they his patrons, whilst, as the Times but too truly says of the baunts of sin and vice. Rockeries they are, and Rookeries they remain. And why? Simply because, they will not go to it, as the very excellent and genthemanly young man naturally prefers the society and flesh pots of the genteel portion of his flock to the dark and dismal purlieus of the Rookerise, the prison, the penitentiary, and the hulks are filled. whilst the church remains empty, save in that select portion of it where, cushioned in velvet and rustling in silk and rich attire, the "genteel" listeners to the very gentlemanly and excellent young man's homiltive—another proof of the ingenuity with which eries and the new church of handsome structure, the English law hands over the Irish land-serf from the gentlemanly homilies, and the fashionable hearers, to the mud cabins and the half finished rural chape? further west and north; and let us see how land- the patient listener to the poor man's troubles, his gentlemanly young man, or the simple and benevolent priest is the better and more successful labourer in his Master's vineyard, or which of the two will sooner soften the obdurate hearts in the Rookeries, and win them from the ways of sin, crime, profligacy

RAGGED SOUCOLS AND ROOKERIES- THE NEW

graph. Sour Graphs .- Even in its very infancy, the world was made acquainted with the proverbial disappointment of the fox, who found that tempting unch of grapes hung up so high beyond his reach. The disreputable scamp! when he could not get the the luscious prize bimself, he took his small revenge in telling the world it was "sour!" England, represented by the Times, is in the position of the fox, to day. There was a tempting bunch of fruit over there in Italy very lately, which she tried the mean-est and basest means to get hold of; but she failed lamentably; and now she revenges herself by crying sour," and a great many other foul words besides at the grapes that are beyond her reach. We need hardly explain to our readers that, by these ligarative grapes, we mean "the frish Brigade." Ever since
the defeat of the Pope's little army, by a Sardinian of the rules at Richmond Bridewell, but the court reforce six times their number, the Times has been incessant in its abuse of the Irish Brigade. Scarcely a day passes that it does not devote an article, bristling with the selectest vocabulary of the fish-market to prove how these Irish " cowards, mercenaries and ent-throats" failed to fight-how they ran away from inferior numbers - and how they were caught at last like mice in a trap. Of course, it would not suit the game of England's organ to confess the truth that a few hundred men could do little against a Sardinian army of fifty or sixty thousand-that what they could do they did-that the few of them who were at Castelfidardo fought well-and that at Spoleto a handful of them kept the unfortified fown for hours against the overwhelming foe. Of course, the Times knows that it is almost as impossible for Irishmen to be cowards as for that organ itself to be bonest. But, of course, the function of the Time is the Brigade. Still the cause which is at the bottom of all this. Anglo-Saxon fury and brutality, respect to the mains yet unexplained. We shall and appropriate the meeting in force of the mains yet unexplained. mains yet unexplained. We shall endeavour to explain it. England wanted to pluck the grapes, and couldn't: therefore they are sour. England wantted to get hold of the Brigade, and failed: therefore they are" cowards, mercenaries and cut-throats." It will be remembered that, when the foreign soldiers of the Pope, taken prisoners by the Piedmontese, were brought to Turin, their own governments recognised them as subjects and paid their expenses home. But when the representative of England was applied to by the Sardiaian government, respecting filiation of those committees is desirable. 2. Resolved the Irish, he contemptuously replied that they had ceased to be British subjects, and might rot or starve for all he cared. But this was only a stroke of cut-

should they be lost to the British service? Though the English official would not " recognise" them as subjects," a desperate effort was made to seduce them to Malta, that they might be there bullied or coaxed into enlisting in the British army. This is the explanation of the rumour published by a daily contemporary, that England had offered to pay the expenses of the Brigade home. But the intrigue failed. These Irish soldiers of the Pope could not be prevailed on to soil their palms with the Saxon shilling. And thus it comes to pass that (with the proverbial sourness of unattainable grapes) these twelve hundred young Irishmen, who are guilty of the crime of being still alive, are pilloried in the columns of the Times as " cowards, mercenaries, and cut-throats." "The crime of being still alive !"-

ENGLISH LEGISLATURE FOR IRELAND .- I have alvays compared the Protestant Church in Ireland, (and I believe my friend Thomas Moore stole the simile for me) to the institution of butchers' shops in all the villages of our Indian Empire. "We will have a butcher's shop in every village, and you Hindoos shall pay for it. We know that many of you do not eat meat at all, and that sight of beefsteaks is particularly offensive to you but still, a stray European may pass thro your village, and want a steak or chop; the shop shall established, and you shall pay for it." This is an English legislation for Ireland .-Sidney Smith.

THE CASE OF MATHEWS' INFANT. - In this case, it will be remembered, the child of Mathews was sought by some interesting relatives, to be educated as a Protestant, against the wishes of the majority of the rel-atives. The child had for a very short period been under the care of Miss Aylward the head of a Catholic establishment in Dublin, but was afterwards removed by some relations. Miss Aylward was called upon to answer interrogations as to the whereabouts of the child; but, being herself in ignorance, it was impossible for her to do so and therefore was declared to have committed a contempt of Court. During the recent long vacation, she has been out on bail but on Tuesday morning last was brought up to receive the judgment of the full Court of Queens

The case having been called on, The Lord Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Curran, said-This case stood over at your desire, and we are now ready to hear you. How Miss Aylward appear in Court?

Mr. Carran -- her solicitor, Mr. R. L. Kane, has gone for her. She will be here shortly. Chief Justice - Is the child in Court?

Mr. Brereton, Q. C .- We have got no intimation or ommunication as to the production of the child .-

We have not been able to discover where it is. Mr. Curran thought it right to mention that Miss Aylward considered that any further investigation would be useless on her part, and would, perhaps, appear as if she were trying to trille with the court That was his opinion. She had no means whatever of ascertaining where the child was. She was fully satisfied that she had noted most correctly and most properly in the whole transaction; but, in point of law, the Court being decided, it was not for her or for him to make any further remarks in reference to ward being placed in the position in which she was and having no means of ascertaining where the child was, he hoped these considerations would operate on the mind of the Court, and go in mitigation of the sentence as far as possible.

In reply to the Chief Justice, Mr. Brereton pressed for sentence in the case. The matter was now before their lordships in this shape that after the fullest and most patient investigation; and every opportunity had been given both by time and by the ablest legal advice and assistance, and even the suggestion of the Court itself, this lady bad permitted the opportunities offered to her to be lost of making some effort to recover this child. As to the observations of his learned friend, there being no affidavit produced, or anything brought forward cept the last statement of his learned friend, in mitigation of sentence, he should say that his observations referring to the denial of the lady came rather late. The Court had on no less than two oceasions decided that denial was not sufficient, and the lady had had ample opportunity of satisfying the Court as to any exertions that might have been made by her to ascertain where the child was. She had not tried. After some further remarks from Mr.

Mr. Carran made some remarks in reply, after which the Court retired to consider their judgment. luon their return

Mr. Curran, addressing their fordships, said - Miss

Aylward is in court now. The Registrar-Let her be called at the bar.

Miss Aylward, accompanied by another lady, then took ber place at the bar

The Lord Chief Justice, amid the greatest silence, the Margaret Aylward, the Court on the last day you were here, upon a consideration of all that was offered by your answers to the interrogatories which gave you an opportunity of explaining-of excusing vourself, if there was any excuse-for the contempt with which you stood charged in disobeying the authority of this Court, by which you were ordered to produce the child which, it appears, had come to your possession, and has since been withheld under circumstances that appeared before the court on that occasion-the Court were of opinion that you were guilty of contempt; they have considered the case, and after hearing what was offered this day on your behalf. the sentence which it is their duty to pronounce for that contempt of Court is that you be committed to prison for six calendar months, and you pay all the costs of those proceedings. therefore, stand committed. The prison to which the Court directs that you shall be committed is Richmond Bridewell. That is the prison to which the court commits those who are guilty of contempt.

The Sheriff of the city of Dublin was then called for the purpose of taking Miss Aylward into custody. A discussion then took place on an application by

On Miss Aylward having been conveyed to Richmond, Bridewell, Mr. Marquiss, the governor, declined to somit her, on the ground that to do so was contrary to the rules of the prison regulations, Bichmond, Bridewell, under the net of parliament, being exclusively set aside for male prisoners. In the emergency Mr. Marquiss had apartments provided for Miss Aylward, in his own house, until he received the direction of the Board of Superintendence on the matter. A special meeting of the beard was hold yesterday, when it was agreed that Miss Alyward should occupy her present apartment in the governor's house until the decision of the Judges of the Queen's Bench should be delivered.

THE NATIONAL PRICTION MEETING .- We are happy to learn that our highly-talented and distinguished countrymen, The O'Donoghue, M.P., and George II. to choose her own rulers which is shortly to be held in this city. At the meeting of the Dublia National Petition Committe, held on Wednesday evening, the following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and passed unanimously :-- " 1. Resolved - That in order to render the operations of the various committees connected with the National Petition Movement as highly effective as possible, and to place the further progress of the National effort within the guidance and control of all who are willing to assist it, an af-

-That the Dublin committee therefore, invite communications from all such committees in Ireland, Scotland, and in England, with a view towards effecting such affiliation, and consolidating the entire

RAILWAY FROM EMBERILLEN TO SLIGO, - In 1845 | threaten the peace of suciety; rights and pretensions and 1853 acts were got to make a railway from En- are opposed to each other, and mar the harmony of niskillen to Sligo. The line by Dundalk and this the State." But these evils have been much mitiline would go through the Bluck Lion, Glenfarn, and Manorhamilton very productive and popular districts, the largest truffic into Euniskillen being from this section of country.

Dr. Wall, of Dunmanway Union, who was dismissed under a " sealed order" by the poor Law Commissioners, who refused a re-hearing of his case, took his "star chamber" treatment so much to heart that he lingered and died on Saturday last. - Limerick Chronicle.

On Friday an extra force of police, from the Phwnix Park depot, passed through Tuam, on their way to Partry, to assist the sheriff in giving possession of the holdings of those of his tenants that Lord Phurket has obtained ejectment decrees against. We understand that some military were also brought to the scene .- Twam Herald.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN SHEERY .- Since our last pubicution not the slightest additional clue has been found to the supposed murder or murderers of the late Alderman William Sheehy. Mr. O'Hara, R. M., assisted by Messrs Leod and O'Dell, Sub-Inspectors have been sitting at Feakle, from day to day, for the last ten days, instituted the most minute enquiries into the tragic event, but, as far as we can learn, no eridence has been elicited to throw more, light on the sad mystery. The testimony of Mr. Tuite, the nephew of the deceased, was taken resterday for the purpose of the identification of the remains and this ink was sufficiently supplied by the young gentleman's acquaintance with the peculiar formation of one of the limbs especially of his deceased and lamented relative. The man Tonhy, who was arrested on suspicion, on the day after the fatal occurrence, has been discharged from custody; Minogue and Flannery and two females remained in prison. The offer of the large reward of Five Hundred Pounds having been hitherto unproductive of results, it supposed the approaching meeting, sammoned by the toble bientenants of the country, will augment i the incentive. A blacksmith named Richard Bourke who is thought capable of giving evidence relative to strangers soen in the vicinage of the cottage of deceased, has been taken into custody, for the purpose doubtless of obtaining his depositions. - Munder

Mr. John C'Dounell, soliciter, of Limerick, has published a long letter in the Evening Packet, the object of which is to show the possibility that the late tragedy in Clare was the result of accident. I select, which appear to me the most notterial points :--The charge of mutilation is abandoned, and, notwithstanding the most careful examination of the rains, no trace of lead has been found. Here, are two circumstances disposed of. So minute was the search that scattered shillings, and even Mr. Sheehy's watch key were found, yet no trace of a single bullet though it was alleged there were marks of several. no trace of lead was discovered, and we all know that melted lead in caoling would have attracted and incorporated with itself portions of rubbish, which | Rull would have rendered it more readily distinguishable than a bullot. Besides, on a careful examination of the trunk by three eminent surgeons, all the viscera were found uninjured and no trace of a genshot wound detected. - "Again, it is admitted that Mr. Sheehy carried pistols; and it is well known that he was a man of parsimonious habits. Let us see how this applies .-He left Limerick on Monday evening. The distance to Ayle is about 15 miles. His usual garb was close overcoat, called a balmoral cape, with pockets in the sides of it. In these pockets he would be most likely to carry his pistols. On reaching bome he sent for a woman to warm some water for his ten, and on that bread he made his evening meal. It is admitted he was fond of staying up late reading newspapers, and it is proved that he dismissed the ploughman at an early hour on the evening previous to the alleged tourder. Now, with the admissions and proofs above enumerated, is there anything impossible in the following superstitions; That Mr. Sheeby's having continued to read the newspapers after the ploughman's departure, and having wrapped his coat about him to keep himself warm, for want of a fire, with the pistols in his pockets, he fell asleep after a long ride of fifteen miles (the fact of a portion of the clothing being found adhering to his remains shows that he had not retired to rest that the newspaper having dropt trong his hand became ignited by a spark from the candle; that the flames communicated with the hedelothes in the small room which Mr. Sheeby's used as hed-room and sitting-room; that the thatch of the cottage-and it had been recently thatched inside -next took fire, and that before Mr. Sheehy awoke he was sufficated by the dense smoke that would be enveloped by the conflagration (every one familiar with reports of burnings is aware that half suffocated persons are frequently rescued); that, having fallen from his chair the pistols which he had in his pockets would be found alongside him when the cout was resumed, and that the rafters and walls having fallen on the hody when he lay prostrate and insensible from suffication, but before life was extinct, would have inflicted external wounds sufficient to account for the pool of blood. This latter view is strengthed by the fact that bleeding from gaushor wounds, except in the extremities, is usually internal!

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord John Russell's despatch to Sir James Hudson upon our Italian policy is worth meditating up-It first notices that the Sardinian invasion of the Papal States and of Naples has been condemned by the diplomacy of France, Russia, and Prussia, and that it is therefore necessary for England to speak. The English Government will not dispute upon the Pope's right to raise freeign levies for his countant at the Mansion House police court, and defence, nor upon the reality of the so-called "abdiention" of the King of Naples white he maintains his feeting at Gaeta. The only questions worth arguing are, whether the people of Gentral and Southern taly were justified in inviting the aid of Victor Emmanuel, and whether Victor Emmanuel was justified. in responding to their call. The people had two motives-first, the ill success of their Government in providing for the administration of justice, the prolection of personal liberty, and the general welfare of their people; the second, the conviction that the only accurity for independence was the union of all Italy into one solid kingdom. On these questions the English Coverement heids the italians to be the ceeded against, 44 were for aggravated assaults on best judges of their own interests. Vattel says that an oppression, it is but an act of justice and generesity to assist brave men in defence of their liberties. The only dispute is, therefore, whether the Italians had good reasons; and this is, as aforesaid a matter on which the Italians are the best judges. There remains only the question of fact: whether the movement was spontaneous, or the result of Sardinian agency and intrigue. This question of fact Lord John Russell settles by a theoretical difficulty, or rather by misstating the question; he makes the popularity of the old Governments the turning point, not the agency. There could have been no successful intrigue, his argument requires him to say, if the Papal and Neapolitan Governments had been popular; but the success of the movement against them shows that they could not have been popular; therefore the movement was not caused by agency or intrigue, but by the unpopular character of the Governments themselves. Nevertheless, Lord John admits, the revolution is a misfortune:

route would be only a few miles longer than by the Midland Company, through Longford, which is now John refuses to unite with Austria, France, Russia, gated in the Italian revolution, and therefore Lord making. No doubt, if application were made for the and Prussia in blessing the movement. England renewal of the act of 1853, it would be got. The may yet find it a serious calamity to have for its Foreign Minister so small a pedant as Lord John Russel. Rather than miss the opportunity of prosing about the Creator of the Dukedom of Bedford, would set all Europe in a blaze. How completely England is isolated in Europe appears by the united resolution of the whole diplomatic body to decline meeting Her Majesty's Ministers at the Lord Mayor's installation banquet on Friday. In the urgent necessity of having some one to represent the European Governments, the attendance of the French Minister (Persigny) was made so directly a Government question, that Lord John Russel! himself sent the invitation to Paris, whence he has hastened to the rescue as fast as railronds and steamers could bring him; yet it is notorious that England can depend even less upon France than on Germany or Russis. Indeed, the Observer expressly treats Lord John's letter as an announcement of readiness for war: - Much as the public may be supposed to covet peace for the well-being of nations and the development of trade, they are prepared to make every sacrifice for insuring that mevitable blessing, and hence the letter of Lord John Russell to Sir James Hudson, on the subject of the Italian question, has met a very favourable response. While this is the case, it is, in some quarters, condemned for expressing too strongly the views propounded. It is a bold arowal of a policy which it may bereafter be found necessary to support by force of arms, and if it should prove so, the country will not be backward in sustaining the Government prepared to act up to this declaration. "Non-intervention," Lord John Russel hopes, will leave us at liberty to enforce his hobbies by armed propagandism - Weekly Register.

THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS ON USIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AT NAPLES .- The voting by universal suffrage in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, on the question whether the voters wish for a united Italian Monarchy under Victor Emmanuel, has of course resulted in the deposit of about a million of tickets bearing the word Si, which were at all events found in the balot boxes, a few negatives been deposited for the sake of appearances - the circumstance to the fig. --Like the Roman soothsayers, the actors in this monstrous farce cannot bein laughing at each other; and the correspondents of the daily papers, though in genera', we believe, receiving Garibuld's pay, join in denouncing the poor and gratuitous inconture. We are not told whether the ballot-boxes was sent into the lines about Gaeta or into the districts where Cialdini is every moment, as he says, catching pensants armed for the King, and, in his own curt cold-blooded phrase, "having tions shot." To make up, however, for any deficiency in the national expression of opinion that might be occasioned by these omissions, the original decree for the plebiscute which cailed on the Neapolitans and Sicil ans to vote was annulled, and a voice in the matter was given to the mixed multitude of foreign legionaries who it is no answer to say the bullets were melted, since that taken arms under Caribuldi. This was perhaps the most honest part of the whole proceeding, as appealing indirectly to the right of comquest. - John

> THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS ON THE POPE'S TEMPORAL Soveneignry. - The most remarkable document which has appeared for some time in connection with the Italian question is the letter from Montalembers to Cavour, the pith of which we give elsewhere. It illustrates, with M. de Montalembert's usual lucidity of expression, the feelings which promot so warm a lover of political liberty as the great French arator to set more store by the institutions which preserve the freedom of his Church, than even by those safeguards of civic freedom in the cause of which his name stands as the noblest Kuropeph champion.--We have from time to time commented on the analogies which suggest themselves between the tempornl sovereignty of the Pope and the political institutions by which we have simed at securing the independence of the Church of England. M. de Montalembert's letter is calculated to raise several questions in this connection; and no doubt the Society for the liberation of the Church from State control are looking forward to the possible fall of the temporalities as a vantage-ground for the more limited contest which they are carrying on here. -John Bull,

> BRITISH DIPLOMACY, -- We have proclaimed ourselves the friends of Sardinia, and we show our friend-ship by flinging our diplomatic weight into the balance against her at a moment of extreme difficulty, and then redeeming this unfriendly act by giving in our adhesion to the very policy we denounced when it was clearly proved to be successful. It is happy for England that her political position is not wholly at the mercy of any Minister; were it otherwise, we should view the proceeding to which we have called attention not only with shame but with dismay Times.

THE BARDE DE CAMIN AT ASHTON UNDER-LYNE, -This notorious individual placarded the town of Ashton, announcing that he would lecture, in the Odd Pellows' Hall, on the nights of Tuesday and Wednesday, October 23rd and 24th, on Auricular Confession and the Laquisition. The proprietors of the half did not at first know to whom they had let it, but when they found out that it was the Baron, they put all the obstacles in their power in his way.... They told him he must get sufficient protection for the property if there should be any disturbance; and that he could not get, for the police authorities had told him, and in plain terms, if he came into the town to hurt the feelings of any party he must abide by the consequences and protect himself; and, again he would not be admitted until he had paid for the use of the hall, and that he could not do, so he left Ashton without delivering his lectures, or paying the printer or bill-poster.

Come is Losnos .- Within the last few days a series of returns, prepared by Mr. Pickering, the acbearing the signature of Sir R. Carden, have been forwarded to the Home Office, showing the state of crime within the city of London during the year ended the 29th of September, 1860. From these we cull a few of the more interesting particulars .-During the year 6,151 persons in all, or 5,174 males and 977 females were proceeded against summarily, of whom 4172 males and 646 females were convicted. By far the greater portion of them, or 3420 were fined; 2 were whipped, 247 ordered to find sureties, 38 (being deserters) were delivered to the army or navy, and the rest were subjected to imprisonment varying from 14 days to six months. Of the persons so prowomen and children, 454 for common assaults, 23 for best judges of their own interests. Vatter says that 'When people for good reasons take up arms against assaults on peace officers, 22 for cruelty to animals, 340 for drunkenness, 52 for offences against the mutiny acts, 4:4 for the unlawful possession of goods, 30 for larceny by offenders under 16 years, 128 for begging, and 455 for frequenting places of public resort to commit felony. As to indictable crimes, 893 in the aggregate were committed, and the number of persons apprehended was 569, or 444 males and 125 females. Of these 265 males and 37 females were committed for trial. The offences under this category were, among others, child murder 1; mauslaughter, 2; rape, 1; bigamy, 1; burglary and househreaking, 17; breaking into shops and warehouses, 11; larceny to the value of £5 in dwelling-houses, 56; larceny from the person, 262; larceny by servants, 113; simple larceny, 134; embezzlement, 61; attempting to commit suicide, 34; fraudulently obtaining goods by talse pretences, 51; and uttering counterfeit coiu, 44.

It is estimated that the people of Great Britain have expended upon war and its establishments, during the " Notions of allegiance become confused, the suc- last sixty years, no less than three thousand millions cession to the throne is disputed, adverse parties of money, or upwards fifty-two millions annually.