

ishment denounced by many Protestants as the greatest curse that ever fell upon any country, and which has been drinking for centuries the blood of an impoverished people. (Loud cheers.) Let them by all means sympathize with the farmers of the Amélie, while at the same time they are laughing to scorn the rights and claims of the Irish tenantry. (Cheers.) Let them by all means open their doors and their ears to the sacrilegious robbers whose palms are itching for the gold and silver vessels in the Italian churches: but let them know, at the same time, that if they condemn the Pope so surely will the Catholic world receive their sentence with a shout of derision (loud cheers), and trample it under foot as a mockery and a nullity." (Renewed cheers.)

The venerable ruins of Killone Abbey or Nunnery, spoken of above, are within two miles of Ennis. The edifice is stated to have been founded about the year 1190, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, for a community of Nuns of the Order of St. Dominic. The Convent was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and Slaney, daughter of Donagh Carbonegh, King of Thomond, a lady distinguished amongst the women of her time for her devotion, hospitality, and alms-deeds, is said to have been the Abbess of the house. The Convent fell in the period of the Reformation so was dismantled by the ruffians of the infamous Cromwell. The site of the ruins is an emerald plain, overshadowed by a charming lake, which is again overhung by lofty and rocky cliffs, contrasting with which are blooming plantations. Not far from the ancient religious edifice is a Holy Well, near which numbers of people are in the habit of offering prayers at a stone altar, the Throne of Grace, through the intercession of the Saint to whom the Abbey was dedicated. The present landowner is a nephew of the former proprietor, Mr. McDonald, who belonged to the Protestant persuasion, but who never offended the natural feelings and religious convictions of the Catholic people; and who it may be hoped, will henceforth be initiated in that respect, by his less careful successor. This is the more necessary, since he has become connected with the old noble family that represents the royal line, and is of the princely descent of that same regal founder by whom in brighter and better times, the Convent and ground were allocated and consecrated to the people's religion.—*Munster News.*

The meeting at Mullingar to sympathize with the Holy Father, was one of the largest and most influential ever held in that locality, and the resolutions embraced the questions of Tenant Right, National Education, and the Independent Policy to be pursued to secure these and other national objects.

A general meeting of the Catholics of the Diocese of Ross, was held on Tuesday, in the Cathedral, Skibbereen, for the purpose of joining in the demonstration of sympathy with the Pope that have already taken place all over Ireland; and of expressing their opinions on the questions and policy treated of in the Bishop's pastoral of August.

The following extract from the address of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin will show in what light the prospects of an invasion of Ireland by French troops are viewed by the heads of the Catholic Church. His Grace said:—

"The writers in the English press seem to think that we are all conspirators, and that we desire nothing so much as a French invasion. Perhaps some waggish youths, anxious to play on the credulity of our neighbors beyond the Channel, and to alarm their fears, may throw out hints about such an event; but I am persuaded that every man of sense in Ireland would look upon any foreign invasion as the greatest calamity that could befall the country. (Hear, hear.) For my part, I would prefer the return of seven years of famine, of the cholera, of fever, to one month's occupation of our soil by a hostile army. (Hear, hear.) The visitations of Heaven only purify us; the presence of an enemy would degrade and demoralize the noble feelings of the country, at the same time entailing physical ruin upon it."

It being now pretty generally understood that the Holy Father is inclined to accept pecuniary proofs of the devotion of his foreign subjects, it will cause no surprise to learn that the modern collection of Peter's pence, like other great public charities, has its abuses. Thus, at Limerick Quarter Sessions, a devotee named Adam Valance pleaded "Guilty" to the charge of obtaining money under false pretences for the use of His Holiness the Pope. The prisoner, happening to be hard up, went about the district in which Killinane is situated, and commenced raising the wind for himself and the Pope, by alleging that he was authorized by the Rev. Mr. Leo, Catholic Curate of Killinane, to collect "Peter's pence" in aid of His Holiness, and succeeded in obtaining about 1s 9d., when the Rev. gentleman, whose name and influence had been thus abused, put an end to the career of the selfish sympathiser by having him taken into custody, and he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labor by the learned Chairman.—*Times.*

The Right Rev. Dr. Quinlan (aged thirty-four years), who has just been appointed Bishop of Mobile, is a native of the county Cork.

THE PHOENIX CONSPIRACY.—The Lord-Lieutenant has been pleased to confer on Mr. F. Davys, resident magistrate, Bantry, £100 a-year increased pay, as a small reward for his successful repression of the Phoenix Society in the county of Cork, and in appreciation of his very valuable services as a magistrate for many years.

JURY PACKING IN COUNTY CORK.—Our readers will find it worth while to study the list of names constituting the present Quarter Sessions Grand Jury. In the entire twenty-three there does not occur the name of a single Catholic. We do not just now consider the matter of any great practical importance. We do not know that there is any question likely to come before that tribunal which would be affected by its constitution. But it is not devoid of import, inasmuch as it indicates the continued existence of that spirit which for years has dictated the systematic exclusion of Catholics from Grand Juries.—*Cork Examiner.*

The liberal electors of the county Londonderry have presented a purse of nearly £2,000 to the late member, Mr. S. M. Green, as a proof of "their high sense of his services whilst their representative."

MR. SEYMANT SHINE.—The following is a copy of the letter sent by this gentleman to some of his friends in the county of Kilkenny, and alluded to in our last:—

London, 19th Dec. 1856.

My Dear Father Birch,—As the success of a ministerial reform bill will probably lead to a dissolution, I should be glad, if it could be made known in good time, and without the formality of an address from me in the newspapers, that I shall not again solicit the suffrages of my late constituents.

Perhaps you will have the goodness to communicate this resolution to the members of the committee, and with it the assurance that I gratefully remember their kindness as well as the generous and earnest support which I received, at three contested elections from a numerous body of my fellow-electors, of every rank and profession.

It will always be a subject of pride to me and mine that my best exertions, during five of the best years of my life, were devoted to the service of the county of Kilkenny in Parliament.

Being unable adequately to express my thanks to you, the earliest of my personal friends among the clergy of Osory, for all the trouble you have taken about me, I can only beg of you to believe that I am, my dear Father Birch, with great respect and regard, very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM SHINE.

The Very Rev. Dr. Birch, P.P., V.R.—*Waterford News.*

On the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Miss Ellen Ahern, of Charleville, county Cork, was received at the Convent of Mercy, Mankillan, being the first reception that has taken place in that town since the period of the reformation.

One of the clergymen of the Dominican Church, proceeding to the poor box placed at the door to receive contributions for the destitute to whom the clergymen administer the public benevolence as well as their own, and opening the receiver to remove the contents, found amongst them a Belgian bank note for 1,000 francs, about £39 or £40. Having some doubt whether the note was genuine, he took it to Mr. Anglim, by whom, judging from the water mark of the paper, as well as other indications, a favorable opinion was given, and by whom, very kindly the note was transmitted to a correspondent or friend in Belgium. The note was presented at the Bank in that city; and the result, we are glad to say, bore out the opinion Mr. Anglim expressed. The full amount was received by that gentleman, and handed over to the Clergyman by whom it is dispensed in accordance with the probable wishes of the unknown but munificent donor.—*Limerick Advocate.*

MIXED EDUCATION.—In an article on this subject, the *Nation* says:—The unanimous pastoral of the entire Catholic hierarchy, addressed to the faithful Catholics of Ireland in August last, embodied the demand of the bishops, concession of which alone can render the Educational Institutions to which State aid is granted safe for the Catholic conscience. On the close of the present agitation to offer the sympathy of Catholic Ireland to the Holy Father, we have reason to believe that a similar appeal will be as generally made to elicit the opinion of the Catholic laity upon this momentous question pending an appeal to Parliament. Of the issue of the popular appeal we entertain no doubt. If Ireland has so clearly spoken in reference to the question, which affects her only as one out of the family of Catholic nations, her pronouncement may easily be anticipated in a question upon which the Holy Father, and all the bishops of the Irish Church, have definitively decided—a question that vitally concerns the safety of the souls of their own children, the preservation of their cherished nationality, and the promotion of educational progress in Ireland.

THE SO-CALLED RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.—In the North of Ireland, the revivalist excitement seems to be dying out. In one of the leading Belfast papers of Saturday, the subject is quite ignored, with the exception of a brief reference to the past year. We must wait awhile before the ultimate results of the movement can be properly estimated. Publications on the revival still continue to issue from the press.—Amongst the most noticeable is a pamphlet written by Doctor Stevenson Busban, resident physician of the Laverstock House Private Lunatic Asylum, Salisbury, the title of which is, "Religious Revivals in Relation to Nervous and Mental Diseases." It contains a good deal of curious information on the startling results that have, in various ages, resulted from the continuance of powerful emotion. He exhibits from historical documents a series of pictures of the direful consequences of ecstatic worship in religion, with the object of showing how readily it passes from what is good to the practice of what is evil, and that what are termed physical demonstrations of inward emotion, are, beyond doubt, real diseases. Dr. Busban calls "upon the well-meaning, but too often injudicious, patrons of religious revivals to pause before they make the religion of Him who, while on earth, went about curing diseases, answerable for the perpetuation of bodily misery during the lives of many unfortunates, especially where there is so little ground for believing that they can thence derive any spiritual benefit," in respect to the particular case of the Ulster revivals, his experienced physician says:—"To us who live amidst daily opportunities of becoming familiar with the circumstances under which each particular case of mental derangement committed to our charge has originated, the terrible spectacle presented by such a universal exaltation of feeling is beyond description. We feel that the people have been subjected to a daily ordeal such as might have been devised for the purpose of testing the extent of their ability to resist the most effective causes of mental derangement.—The publications which have appeared in succession on the subject of this revival, but too clearly show that our early apprehensions have been fully realized. The more obvious effects of the excitement in question prove to be innumerable cases of nervous disorder, which will beyond doubt in many instances result in permanent afflictions of hysteria, catalepsy, and epilepsy. But further: those who have most carefully watched the progress of the excitement have brought to light the fact that our worst fears were well founded, inasmuch as numerous instances of insanity have been discovered." This pamphlet exhibits an accomplished, discriminating mind, and a truly Christian spirit. Whatever may be the value of its deductions, it will be highly advantageous to the phenomenon of revivals that it has now entered upon a phase when it will be calmly and impartially examined in the light of science, as well as true religion.

LORD DERBY AND HIS DOON TENANTY.—After a scrutiny into the truth of a flying report to the effect that Lord Derby had relented and withdrawn his notices to quit which had been served upon the Doon tenantry, the *Tipperary Examiner* is enabled to state that the rumor was well founded, and that all is again peaceful in the rather notorious district of Doon. In addition to this fact, the *Tipperary* paper supplies, "upon reliable information," some few extra particulars in connection with the truth between the belligerent parties.—"Our informant states that Lord Derby appears determined to act precisely up to the course which he declared himself at the Liverpool Conservative banquet resolved to pursue—namely, to eject such tenants as his Lordship shall find have, either by themselves, or through members of their families, aided, assisted, or conspired with the murderer of Crowe, or shown sympathy for, or aided the escape of the murderer. With regard to those tenants who have been, or who may yet be able to clear themselves to Lord Derby's satisfaction of the charge of having aided, abetted, assisted, or sympathized with the murderer of Crowe, it was quite clear since the delivery of Lord Derby's speech that they had nothing to apprehend from the service of the notice to quit, Lord Derby having distinctly stated that his only object in causing these notices to be served was to place himself in such a position as would enable him to deal promptly in the ejection of those Coogee tenants of whose bloodguiltiness he should be satisfied on or before the expiry of the term of notice. Matters, therefore, remain precisely in the same condition in which they stood at the beginning of last November, and our informant and authority are so precise and emphatic that we are at a loss to account for the rumor about the 'withdrawal of the notices to quit' having got into circulation."

A County correspondent writes as follows:—"I am informed on reliable authority, that a Notice to Quit has been served on an industrious, respectable, and thriving tenant (at will), on the estate of an absentee lord, in this county. A case of greater hardship has not occurred, to my knowledge, for the last ten years; and the circumstances, when disclosed, must draw down on the noble lord the public admiration. It is to be hoped, that a sense of justice, on the part of this hitherto good landlord, will induce him to forego the proceedings in this case; and that he will not bring his name before the public or before the Parliament in connexion with an act so greatly transcended, I believe, in the history of Irish evictions. It is said our liberal Representatives will bring the case (if persevered in) before the House of Commons, and the true friends of Tenant Right could not perhaps adduce a more telling argument in support of that long expected and necessary measure. It is proper to add, that I do not allude to the Estate of the good Earl of Devon.—*Munster News*

Brigadier La Sussaye, an Irishman, has been promoted to be Major-General for gallant conduct in Morocco.

Head quarters of the Spanish army has been saddened by the sudden death of a young gentleman from Cadix, of Irish descent, Mr. Edward Butler, who, having been several years resident in Morocco, and being conversant with the language, was induced by Marshal O'Donnell to accompany the Headquarters Staff. He was out yesterday at the skirmish, returned to his tent two hours after dark, complaining of slight indisposition, went down to sleep to Ceuta, and in the morning was a corpse.

THE ADDRESS TO LORD PALMERSTON.

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

JANUARY 11, 1860.

My Dear Mr. Russell—Whilst Catholicity is assailed by so many enemies and such dangers from without the necessity of avoiding everything calculated to occasion internal divisions and dissensions must be evident to all. Impressed with this conviction, I cannot refrain from offering a few observations on the subject of a letter signed "Pope Hennessy, M.P.," which appeared in to-day's *Freeman*, and which, on an address to Lord Palmerston, to which your name and that of Mr. Errington, jun., are attached as secretaries.

Having had nothing whatsoever to do, as you are aware, with the preparation of that "declaration," I do not at all feel called upon to undertake its defence. However, I must express my humble opinion that the strictures of Mr. Hennessy on the document itself, and much more the censure cast upon those who signed it, are evidently calculated to create distrust, awaken discussion, and finally to break up that union now happily prevailing amongst us.—United in principle and object—and more cannot be reasonably expected—we must, in the employment of means to effect our purpose, leave room for, and wisely tolerate, difference of opinion. All Catholics with so few exceptions, "rarinantes in gurgite vasto," as scarcely require any notice, are agreed on the importance of preserving the Pope in possession of his temporal dominions, and of discountenancing the violence and treason of which he has been made the victim. The address substantially agrees in all this. It states:—

Firstly—That it is expedient for the general interests of Europe that the head of the Church, which comprises the great majority of the Christian world, should, by his position as an independent Sovereign, be free to exercise his spiritual authority over Catholics of all nations, unfettered by the feeling of dependence upon any particular state.

Secondly—That the wisdom of this policy has been acknowledged by sovereigns and statesmen of various creeds, and has been solemnly sanctioned by treaty.

Thirdly—In their anxiety to maintain unimpaired the temporal authority of the Pope, the persons signed to the address advocate opinions in accordance with the interests of the British Empire, which contains so many millions who venerate his Holiness as the spiritual Head of their Church, and whose contentment is not unworthy of the serious attention of British statesmen.

Fourthly—A wish is expressed that the blessings of Good government should be everywhere extended, and that the Reforms commenced by his Holiness in the States of the Church should be soon completed.

Fifthly—It is stated to be unjust to hold the Pope responsible for the misgovernment of which he has been accused.

Sixthly—That the Pope by his acts on his accession to the Papacy, proved his earnest attachment to the cause of nationality and improvement.

Seventhly—That his efforts were unappreciated by the machinations of foreign adventurers who worked by terror and intrigue on the feelings of a volatile population, and employed the reforms already effected by his Holiness as instruments for the subversion of his throne.

Eighthly—That her Majesty's government be called on to promote or concur in such settlement of the affairs of Italy as, while it provides for the liberties of the Italian people, will secure the integrity, independence, and neutrality of the Holy See.

These several propositions, taken in a great part word for word from your "declaration," are not at all at variance with the resolutions adopted at our several meetings, nor with the sentiments expressed by our most eloquent and zealous speakers. It is true that expediency is put forward very prominently in the "declaration," and that no reference is made to the injustice and sacrilegious character of the attempts directed against the patrimony of St. Peter. But the just and sacred rights of the Pope are not in any way impugned or denied, they are rather supposed and admitted, and perhaps they were passed over in silence; because it might seem useless and out of place to speak of justice and religion in addressing a statesman whose policy is apparently regulated by mere motives of expediency and temporal consideration.

But why address Lord Palmerston at all? Why address a man who does not conceal his hostility to the Pope? Why should he be allowed to interfere in the settlement of the patrimony of St. Peter? In reply, I say that it would be most desirable that no Protestant statesman should be allowed to interfere in matters which so nearly concern our religion and the liberty and free action of our church. It is not to be wished for that either Whig or Tory, Protestant or Presbyterian, should be allowed to intrude into the domain of ecclesiastical affairs. But unhappily, if a congress be held, not only English Protestants, but Greek schismatics, and Prussian Evangelicals will consider it their right to vote on the various questions now pending, which are so closely connected with the independence of the Holy See.—If this be the case, why not remind the prime minister of England that he will lose the confidence of several millions of her Majesty's subjects if he takes any part against the rights of the Pope, and that it is, consequently, expedient for him to support the independence, integrity, and neutrality of the dominions of the Pope? But, perhaps, greater confidence could be placed in a Conservative minister in regulating such questions. It may be so, but I doubt very much whether we have anything to expect from a party that has for its leaders most bitter opponents of Catholicity, and rests in Ireland for its support on the Orange lodges of this country. Whilst Lord Derby proclaims the Pope's territory a plague spot, and Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Disraeli call for his dismemberment, and Lord Ellenborough subscribes money for the purchase of a million of muskets to arm the rebels of the Pope's states, I must confess that I find myself embarrassed to make a choice between the aid of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, and that I cannot but pray that His Holiness may be preserved from the affectionate care and protection of both parties.

As to the censures passed on the gentlemen whose names have been attached to your "declaration," it is not necessary for me to speak in their defence.—All I shall say is, that from an acquaintance with several of them, who are connected with this diocese I am able to affirm that they are supporters of every Catholic charity, and sincerely devoted to the cause of our Holy Father the Pope. Many of them on the occasion of some of our late meetings came forward, or were ready to come forward, to join in defending him against the assaults of his enemies. Indeed I must say that all the respectability, the wealth, the station of this great city united most cordially in this holy cause with the industrial and working classes, and it would be impossible to determine what class was most zealous in defending the rights and independence of the successor of St. Peter. Whilst we are thus united in principle, let no difference of opinion in regard to the manner of expressing our principles be allowed to dissolve so happy a union. Some will not go so far as others—some will not speak as strongly as we would wish; but whilst all agree in

demanding the freedom and independence of the patrimony of the Holy See, there is no reason why we should split into parties and condemn the proceedings of others who agree with us in principle and act with us in heart. Excuse this long letter, and allow me to assure you that I fully appreciate the great services you and Mr. Errington render to public charities in Dublin, and I remain, your obedient servant.

PAUL CULLEN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL WISEMAN, ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—A letter in the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* mentions that private accounts just received from Cardinal Wiseman announce the gratifying fact that his health has been greatly benefited by the change of air and scene, and that he is now, to all appearance, on "the high road to recovery." His Eminence has had repeated interviews with the Sovereign Pontiff, and were it not that the Congress is adjourned *sine die*, there was reason to believe that the Card. Archbishop of Westminster might have been selected by the Holy Father to represent the Roman Empire.—A question might in that case have arisen as to whether the Pope's Plenipotentiary, being a subject of Great Britain, could represent the Roman Sovereign; but as Count Walewski, who was a Russian subject, was named as the representative of France, it would seem that no substantial objection could, if raised, have been sustained.

CONVERSION OF THE LATE LORD HOLLAND.—The correspondents of the *Post and Herald* have stated that the late Lord Holland was received in the Catholic church at Naples a short time before his death the other day. The *Union* of last night confirms this statement on "competent authority." Our contemporary says, "At the time of his decease, and for some years previous, the late Lord Holland was a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He and Lady Holland were received some time since at Genoa. In announcing this fact, it must not be supposed that we are intruding improperly into the privacy of family matters. We learn from the same authority that his relatives are anxious that the fact should be made public.

SPREAD OF CATHOLICITY IN LONDON.—The accession to the Catholic Church of the Rev. Mr. Wormald curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, and of the Rev. Mr. Fothergill, of St. Paul's Knightsbridge, both in the rectory of Knightsbridge, is but the forerunner of several more, which are intended, of which I am cognizant, but of course am not at liberty further to notice.—*Cor of Telegraph.*

THE ROYAL NAVY OF 1860.—By the official Navy List for the present month and quarter we find that British Navy consists of 518 vessels, including screw steamers of every description, exclusive of which there are 153 gunboats, 131 brigs, hulks, &c., employed in harbour service, and 47 coastguard tenders. Of the number of vessels composing the navy no less than 314 are in commission and doing duty in every part of the globe. The vessels in commission are distributed as follows:—65 line-of-battle ships, frigates, sloops, and gun-boats attached to the East Indies and China station, 18 on the Coast of Africa, 6 at Australia, 13 in the Pacific, 3 in the Brazil, 8 on the South East coast of America, 6 at the Cape of Good Hope, 21 on the North America and West India station, 41 in the Mediterranean, 19 attached to the Channel squadron, and the remaining 112 are employed on particular service or attached as guard-ships to the principal ports in Great Britain and Ireland. In addition to the above there are 38 powerful vessels building at the various Royal dockyards many of which are nearly ready for launching. From the above statistics it will be observed that the navy of England is in a most efficient state, both in regard to the number of vessels and the manner in which they are equipped.

During a gale on the Atlantic, on the 24th November, 1859, Capt. Flynn of the *Minnesota*, fell in with the *James McHenry*, bound from Liverpool to Quebec, water logged and in great distress. At considerable risk, Capt. Flynn lowered his lifeboat, took of from the *James McHenry* forty of the crew and two passengers. For this gallant conduct the Liverpool Board of Trade has presented Capt. Flynn with a silver telescope, bearing a suitable description.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—There exists—we rejoice to be able at length to proclaim the fact—a virtual alliance between the Governments of France and England to recognize and protect the newly-acquired independence of Northern and Central Italy. This virtual alliance is the creation of no special treaty, nor was any special treaty required to define its ends, or determine and agree upon its means. The two great Western Powers have, it is true, started from different points, but their policies have converged to a common goal.—*Morning Post.*

It is now announced almost in official language that England and France have fully agreed to recognize and protect the Central Italian State which has been formed out of the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, and the Papal province of the Romagna. This consummation has been for some time certain, and we were enabled to allude to it as soon as the refusal of the Catholic Powers to join in the Congress made it no longer necessary to consult them in the matter. However, the policy of England is so evidently to avoid all active interference in Italy that our Government has wisely allowed the French Emperor to take the initiative in all that has been done, and if we have any hand in settling the future destinies of Italy it will only be as the counsellors of the great Power which lies on her borders, and whose army still occupies Rome and Lombardy.—*Times.*

In anticipation of meeting of Parliament on the 24th, Lord Palmerston has issued circulars to his supporters, requesting their attendance at the opening of the Session, as business of great importance is at once to be brought forward.

Leaders of respective parties had likewise issued invitations to the customary dinners which are given prior to the assembling of Parliament. A domestic affliction, however, would prevent Disraeli from entertaining his followers.

It is rumored the Government intends early in the spring to disband the militia now embodied.

The Queen had accepted the services of the employees in the Ordnance mail service at Liverpool as a corps of artillery volunteers. The force has been organized by Mr. McIver, agent of the line, and will number 400 men.

The assembling of Congress still considered possible, with programme founded on the treaties of Zurich.

It is strange enough that a nation which is the offspring of war and conquest—the essence of fighting races—with the blood of Viking, Norman, Saxon, and Celt—and who knows what infusion of Roman?—running in its veins—should have always exhibited a certain amount of contempt for military sciences and for pure soldiery. No people on earth are more martial; but none know so little, or care less, about the principles of war. We English have never invented a system of fortification, though it cannot be said we did not need castles even when our fleet protected our shores. We have never organized a military system, or even an order of battle. All improvements in implements of war, except Armstrong's gun, which has yet to be tested in actual service, have come from abroad; and such grand discoveries and immense improvements as we have made in the mechanical arts are, in a military sense, apparently more advantageous to our neighbors than to ourselves. Our treatises on the science of war are translations, mere fragmentary essays or dry text-books and manuals. It seems as if, in our undoubted power of fighting, we scorned all adjuncts; and, indeed, not a few even now maintain that the

Introduction of Minerva to the British Mars will terminate in the youth's entire ruin! There is a large mass of the public who has yet to find out that the British officer is more intelligent, better educated, and more accomplished in all many arts and useful acquisitions than three-fourths of those whom they call the educated classes in civil life. As the officers of the services advance in the estimation of their fellow-countrymen, and feel that they are elevated from the empty popularity of a passing enthusiasm for some bloody victory, to the higher level of permanent national esteem, they will seek to vindicate their position by a thorough acquaintance with the principles of their art; and we shall see them elucidated with all the clearness and vigour of the English intellect.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE CRIMINAL POPULATION OF ENGLAND.—We are now in possession of criminal statistics so extensive and accurate as to enable us to take something like a gauge of our position. They have been made up from local returns, compiled with care and deliberation, and if not perfect, are as near an approximation to the truth as perhaps is attainable. The table is frightful, but it will only become more so if those who are bound to haste to the succor, refuse to ponder it, out of a mawkish sentimentality, or a cowardly indolence. Here are some of its items:—Criminals as far as known to the police, at large or in prison, 160,346; houses of bad character frequented by them, 25,120; indictable crimes brought to the knowledge of the police, 57,868; total who have passed through the hands of justice, 434,492. This is exclusive of Scotland and Ireland, and relates only to one year. In connexion with this large amount of crime, there are 20,256 policemen, comprised in 41 police districts. The criminal population are divided into—1. Known thieves, &c., 26,772 male, and 6879 female, besides 6381 juvenile under 16 years. 2. Receivers of stolen goods, 4197; and 148 below 16. 3. Prostitutes, 27,113; and 5424 below 16. Suspected and tramps, 17,352; and 5207 below 16. These make a total of 18,807 under 16, and 116,115 above; or a grand total of 134,922 who may be said to be preying upon the community. In addition to these, there are 27,424 suffering imprisonment, or about one-fifth of our criminal population, restrained therefore from their professed vocation only by physical force; and of the whole number, 53,000 are women. The first questions suggested by these fearful particulars are—How are these lost ones to be reclaimed; and how are the sources from whence their ranks are recruited to be stopped? The police are merely to protect property and persons, and never can reclaim the criminal. Neither can government directly do much in this respect, although it may do much to lessen the temptations to enter upon a criminal course, and to render that course hazardous. This work must mainly devolve upon individual effort, the fruit of personal sympathy, and a benevolence which has its seat deeper than the emotions: or rather, it must rest with society generally, modifying the circumstances out of which criminals originated, and carrying out systematic plans for their restoration. There are few who are naturally addicted to crime, and except these scattered monumens, for such they may be considered, the majority would live honestly if they could, at least the majority of those in whom habit has not obliterated the lines of their better nature. The results of reformatories and madgalene asylums are proof of this, and show what can be done when the thing is taken systematically and determinedly in hand, and in a proper spirit.—There is very much more to do at home than most of us have dreamed of—a wider scope for usefulness—objects to be achieved which are equally imposing in moral grandeur as those of a mission to the heathen, and perhaps demanding even more self-denial and stern resolution. Crime is no pleasure—"the way of transgressors is hard"—conscience unkindly towards and if more loving and common-sense efforts were made to reclaim the Arabs of society, to open up the way to an honest life, and to extend a sheltering wing to such as wish to return to it, we should often hear of and see these results. Surely, 1647 prostitutes below 16 are within easy reach, and would not break loose from the arms of kindness if sought out. It is distressing to think of the vile dregs which must have driven girls so young to a course which is against nature, and as a contradictory to the female spirit. And then, 25,120 houses of bad character, frequented by thieves, might be put more completely under surveillance, so as to prevent their facilitating crime. But the doing of these and many other things can only be anticipated when a Christian public spirit is more extensively created, and diffused, so that every one shall feel that Nelson's memorable watchword, "England expects every man to do his duty," simply expresses a truth which applies to all persons, and during all time,—that duty being as diversified as human character, and as are the exigencies which those to whom it may be discharged are to find.—*Sheffield Independent.*

WHAT WE MAY LOSE AT THE CHINESE WAR.—It is quite true that we cannot freely submit to the perfidy and wrong done to us in the Peilo, but after avenging as well as we may that affair, let us be very careful of what we are about. We are associated in this enterprise with the French, who have only the one interest of vengeance in common with us. They can afford what the high authority in the *Coro* hill Magazine truly affirms we cannot afford, the overthrow of the government of China. The French have no trade with China of any importance, and it matters not to them if the country be plunged into anarchy and all commerce destroyed. Our case is different, and if we push home the war against the Chinese Government, we push it home to the ruin of a trade now flourishing, and growing. We have to beware of killing the goose that is laying golden eggs. France is unrestrained by any such consideration. We are fighting an enemy whose life is insured in our office of trade. If we hit him in a vital place it will cost us millions. We advert not to the possible but highly improbable chances of disaster, the danger lying in the opposite direction; but we must not forget the temerity and false confidence that ended in the loss of an entire army in Afghanistan. The Chinese are not Afghans, but the Chinese are less to be despised than formerly, owing to the lessons they have had from us, and their aptitude in imitation and recklessness of life; and once committed too far, we may be obliged to strike our hardest, though the consequence be the destruction of the dynasty, and with it of all other, and the ruin of our trade.—*London Economist.*

The two mates of the American bark *Anna*, previously reported under arrest upon a charge of having caused the death of six colored seamen by brutal treatment, had been brought up for examination before Magistrates at New Port, Isle of Wight. Evidence of great cruelty was adduced; but it was asserted for the defence that the men died from the effects of yellow fever, which prevailed in the vessel. The American Minister having sent a protest against the jurisdiction of the Court, the Magistrates had to dismiss the charge. This protest was accompanied by a request that the Magistrates would detain the defendants until the matter could be enquired into by the American Consul, so that they might be remitted to their own country under the extradition treaty. The Magistrates considered they could not hold the accused without a formal requisition, and they were accordingly discharged. The matter had to be conveyed to their ship under the protection of the police, for fear of the fury of the mob. The *Times* has a strong editorial on the case, in which it says these crimes, for which the American merchant service has become justly infamous, demand the serious attention of civilized people.

Another case of cruelty on board the American ship *Wizard King*, which resulted in the death of the victims, had undergone an investigation before a Coroner in London. The jury in their verdict stated inflammation to have been the cause of death, but at the same time charged the officers of the vessel with gross and cruel neglect.